

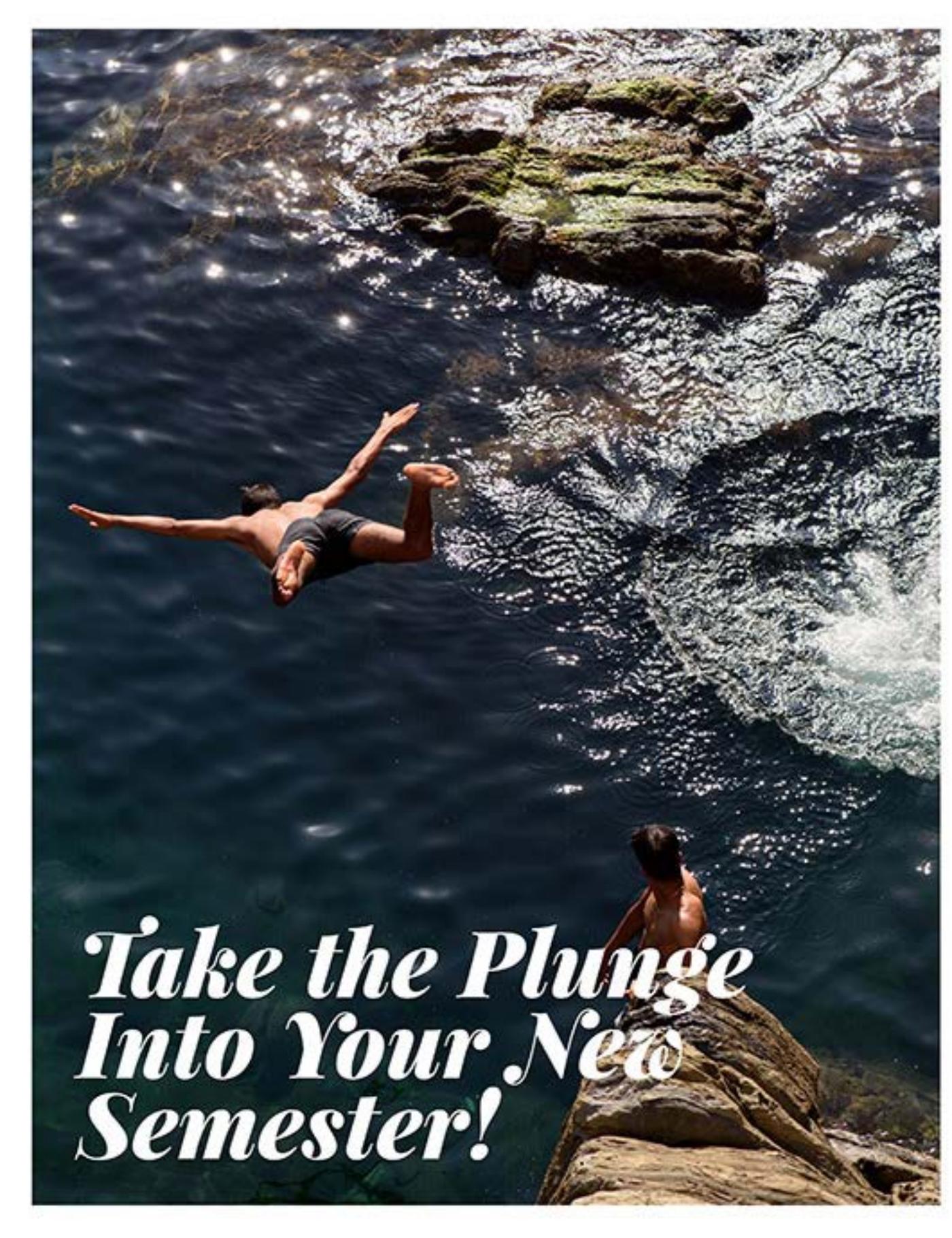


PÉCSI TUDOMÁNYEGYETEM
UNIVERSITY OF PÉCS

WZV pécs

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J I N Z T E R N A T I O N A L

A high-angle photograph of a person diving into a waterfall. The diver is in mid-air, arms and legs spread wide, falling towards the water. The waterfall is on the right side of the frame, with white, frothy water cascading down. In the foreground, a person is sitting on a large, mossy rock, looking out over the waterfall. The water is a deep, dark blue, and the overall scene is bright and dynamic.

*Take the Plunge
Into Your New
Semester!*

Dear Colleagues and Students!



Many of us tend to make New Year's resolutions about how we will do everything in a different and much better way. Then of course we usually break them.

We can see now that our University is in a better place now, in several ways. We partly owe it to the former rectors, deans, heads of departments and clinical directors, because they insisted on keeping their excellent colleagues, and sometimes they even managed to strengthen their staff.

Because it is not the walls that make a university strong and powerful, but first and

foremost the professors, researchers, and the students, of course.

In their respective fields, everyone must possess the knowledge about the criteria of contemporary education, which new trends are worth to follow and which traditional values are worth to keep. The secret of development and improvement lies within keeping these two in harmony. All the deans and the rector must be dedicated to ensure these conditions. We must not forget that this is only possible if all our employees working for our students, professors and researchers do their jobs with enthusiasm and responsibility.

We also are fortunate since the government is committed to improve the quality of higher education, the most tangible sign of which is the Modern Cities Programme involving Pécs, and the resources from the integrated development project initiated by the Ministry for Innovation and Technology. This project calls for a more efficient co-operation between the University, the town,

the county, the chamber of commerce and industry and the industrial clusters.

We are lucky also because as a member state of the European Union we can utilize sufficient funds as well. At the same time, we need to prepare for the fact that from 2020 onward we will need to access these funds in a significantly more competitive environment during the next European budget period.

And we are lucky because our headquarters are located in one of the loveliest towns of Europe, however, we must not forget about the fact that the University is a regional centre in many respects as well, therefore it is desirable to exercise an even greater influence on the Transdanubian region and the surrounding counties than before, bearing in mind that among other things, higher education has become maybe even more Budapest-centred than any other time. We wish to take upon a more important role in the development of our town by means of successful co-operation, and in any other locations where we are present. Relationships across borders are also important for us, including our role in the education of Hungarian nationals in other countries, intense connections with the universities of the developed Western world and reinforcing professional relationships with the increasingly developing universities of the Eastern world.

Unfortunately there also are some factors that hinder our development. Among those, I would like to emphasize mediocrity, the lack of ambitions, an excessive attraction to material goods and laziness. It is my and our expectation to pay more attention on the evaluation of accomplishments, however, this is a task to be taken upon by individual faculties and units, since we all are very different and it would not be fortunate to make distorted comparisons.

We need everyone who wishes to make an effort, and it is desirable for everyone, in any position, to think about how their workplace can be developed into a better and more efficient unit.

Once a colleague sent me an envelope with some thrown away cigarette-ends. A note was attached which said that she had seen these in the staircase, and they were not cleaned out for several days. She wanted to tell me that she was dissatisfied with the cleaning service, but maybe she also wished to express her astonishment over the fact that such a thing (littering) even can happen. I did not write an answer, but I made her know that I sometimes pick up dropped litter, too, but I put it in a rubbish bin instead of an envelope. I am convinced that if we all did the same, our surroundings would be much cleaner and there were less cigarette butts lying around.

To change what needs to be changed: personal examples are priceless.

Appearances are important, especially that of our environment. Our university has climbed up on the Green Universities ranking, but still not at the desired place, so besides congratulations we still have a lot to do in this respect.

The same is true for the university sports life. We consider both leisure sports and supporting our talents, both in an organized form and individually. We are proud of our students who have accomplished remarkable sports performance either nationally or internationally. They can take the credit for the fact that our university came second in the university championship, following the University of Physical Education. We are striving to maintain our successful co-operation with the sports institutions of the town. We can be proud of the “Sportiest University”, but we still have a lot of space to improve and expand.

UP also received the award “Responsible Employer of the Year 2018”; we obtained the prestigious golden qualification in the public sphere.

It is an old saying that students are the only one who disturb University life, just like clinics are disturbed by patients. However, we all must acknowledge the fact that even when these factors are disturbing, we make a living providing services for them. We can do our jobs grumpily and impatiently, but then everybody will have a bad taste in their mouths. But we also can handle these situations amicably, with understanding and patience; and believe me, good mood can be contagious as well.

I especially wish to stress that the quality of the operation of the registrar’s offices of different faculties greatly varies, and although there is room for improvement at each faculty, in certain cases it is a clear expectation.

The same is true for some other areas of the university administration: more personal contact is desirable between professional and administrative staff. Administrative employees should feel themselves as parts of the system, and of course they must be provided with promotion opportunities based on their performance, too.

The “piloting” of the chancellery system has been finished. We have drawn the consequences and we are aiming at accelerating procedures and eliminating mis-

takes. It is a complex process demanding patience and understanding.

In the areas of education and research, universities are distinguished from any other educational institutions by the fact that their educators also are among the finest of their respective professional fields. They know not only what they have learnt from others, but they strive to innovate and create something beyond the actually perceived limits. That is why it is so important to keep young talents; they must be given opportunity to study and work abroad for a few years as well, so that they can familiarize themselves with different working cultures, languages and perspectives.

And of course it is also important that they come back to us in great numbers, which is only possible if we can provide appropriate circumstances for them. It is also important to keep our senior professors and extend our numbers with excellent Hungarian academics who have moved abroad; and we really should consider making our staff of educators more international.

As for educating our students, my conviction is that the important thing is not who enter the gates of the university but how they leave it. I would like to hear that a degree from Pécs is highly appreciated everywhere, in every field. Of course it depends on our students as well! I regard scientific students’ associations and the professional aspects of personal contact with their educators as very important. The constructive evaluation of student feedback would be very desirable.

Healthcare services: a huge advantage – and the same time huge difficulty – of our university is that it operates a Clinical Centre. High quality education in medicine and healthcare is not possible without quality clinical practice, so we can be proud of the fact that our clinics provide internationally renowned services. At the same time, it can be declared that the healthcare system is chronically underfinanced, and despite the increasing internal redeployment applied during the last few decades, it produces significant deficit. Hopefully a more adequate GDP-based financing of Hungarian healthcare will come into the focus during subsequent years. Encouraging health consciousness is also advisable and to be adequately financed by extending health maintenance programmes and screening tests, which are among the objectives of the current government.

I can see now that my New Year’s greeting is already a bit long, so I am finishing now with the following proverb:

I wish you all good health; then you can get anything else!

Pécs, 7 January 2019

Dr. Attila Miseta
rector

THE FOUNDATION STONE FOR THE NEW BLOCK OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY HAS BEEN LAID



The plans have been completed, the construction permit has been obtained, and the foundation work has already begun: on 7 December, it was time for the foundation stone of the new Education and Research block of the Medical Faculty – to be built within the framework of the Modern Cities Programme – to be laid. The foundation and the time capsule was ceremonially laid by State Secretary for Education Dr. József Bódis, Rector of the University of Pécs Dr. Attila Mészta, Mayor of Pécs Dr. Zsolt Páva, Chancellor Zoltán Jenei, Dean Dr. Miklós Nyitrai and ZÁÉV CEO Imre Peresztegi.



Background

The government of Hungary has opened a source of funds amounting to 24 bn forints for the University of Pécs within the framework of the Modern Cities Programme, the purpose of which is to enhance the competitiveness of the university, to provide infrastructure for increasing the number of students, to improve the quality of education and to increase the number of foreign students. *'The laying of this foundation stone has a huge symbolic meaning'*, Zsolt Páva, the mayor of the town, remarked.

Even better for the future

'Even more opportunities'; that is what the event means briefly according to Miklós Kásler minister of Human Resources. State secretary for education and former rector of UP Dr. József Bódis also added that though medical training in Pécs is a century old, the last three decades has introduced internationalisation. The building complex still used originally was designed for the training of 200 strong years, but there have not been less than 600 students during the past few years.

Rector Attila Miseta said, *'It is not the strength of the walls that makes a university great, but walls are nevertheless important.'* This development is not without precedent. Dr. Miseta also referred to the collaboration of former deans Péter Németh and Balázs Sümegi, and also thanked everybody that has contributed to this development, including the lecturers of the Faculty of Engineering and Information Technology. He did acknowledge that the construction may cause some inconvenience, adding that it is for the sake of higher quality education. The head of the University also emphasized that this is only one of the elements of the Modern Cities Programme. (For further information on MCP, see: <http://www.pte360.hu>).

Foundation stone and time capsule

Just like the Modern Cities Programme, the foundation stone itself is extraordinary: it was produced by the 3D Centre of UP by means of 3D printing, in reference to the connections of science and technology; and the surface evoking the structure of magnified human tissue symbolizes the relationship between the university and its environment and the significance of connections. Those who were lucky could obtain a small piece of 3D printing similar to the foundation stone.

As for the time capsule, besides the blueprints, the urn contains another special item; the recording *Home* by the band Halott Pénz.

The work of those constructing the building was blessed by vicar general Dr. Frigyes Kvanduk.

What will we be able to see there and when?

'The building will be 12 thousand square metres, with 5 storeys, including the parking lots. The laboratories will occupy the upmost floor. The whole building will be fully accessible. The surroundings of the building will be renewed as well with an additional 200 square metres of park area', Imre Peresztegi, CEO of the primary contractor, ZÁÉV P.C.L., explained. *'The building to be constructed of monolithic structures and pre-made reinforced concrete elements will add an impressive site to the town.'* The contractual deadline for delivery is the end of the 2nd quarter of 2020.

The aim is even more superb medical training

The plan of the building is inspired by several 21th century institutions. The open lab architecture of every floor and the layout amalgamates the structures of the Janelia Research Campus (Howard Hughes Medical Institute, USA) and the new Max Planck research complexes (Germany). The plans were made by the renown TSPC Technical Supervision and Planning Consulting Hungary Ltd., a prestigious architectural workshop with impressing references. The philosophy of the new block is high aesthetic quality, functionality and sustainability. All these are important because *'The faculty has been competing for students in an international scene for decades, and in this competition it is important to ensure an innovative environment fit to science. This is the only way to keep researchers having accomplished significant success and to empower young talents, thus strengthening research besides education. The international trends show that the demand for medical training will grow in the following years. EU surveys and the local number of applicants both demonstrate that during the next ten or fifteen years the applications will remain significantly over quota'*, said dean Dr. Miklós Nyitrai at the foundation ceremony.

Éva HARKA

photo: Szabolcs CSORTOS



Welcome! – Orientation Day

Where do freshmen start their semester? At the well-established very informative and highly useful orientation day. At different faculties, for full-time and exchange students as well, the university organizes these lectures, info-sessions, where you can find out the basics – where you need to go and what you have to do in order to start your studies in the new academic year at the University of Pécs. We are glad that you are here and you have chosen well! Welcome to the first University in Hungary!

Highlights of the Autumn Semester

White Coat Ceremony

Nearly 400 students gathered on 17 September in the Dr. Romhányi György Hall of the Medical School to receive their white coats. Rector Attila Miseta, as well as Dean Miklós Nyitrai congratulated everyone for successfully finishing the first two years of university and he wished endurance for the upcoming years in order to become great doctors. The presidents of the English, German and the Hungarian Student Council emphasized this coat is more than just an object, it is a symbol of their future.



Researchers' Night

European Researchers' Night is an open science event that makes science and the work of scientists familiar to audiences all over Europe. In 2018, it was held in around 300 cities simultaneously across Europe on 28 September, Pécs being one of them. Over the course of the day and throughout the night, children, adolescents, adults, older people, students and entrepreneurs had the opportunity to get to know more about science through workshops, lectures and laboratory visits at the University of Pécs.



iLex – The Power of AI

A student of the Faculty of Law, University of Pécs, Kata Bárdos has won the international artificial intelligence chatbot development competition organized by iLex and IBM in October 2018. The final winner was chosen from 2,500 participants from ten countries. During the contest, students had to train LEXI, a virtual assistant developed by iLex using IBM Watson Assistant technology. The aim of the programme was to offer an insight to the new opportunities created by the artificial intelligence revolution.



Russian Diplomats at the University of Pécs

On 21 November in the Centre for Knowledge of the University of Pécs three, experienced Russian diplomats participated in a round table discussion. Two of them were former ambassadors: Igor Savolsky Sergeyeovich as well as Vladimir Dmitrievich Dorokhin; and Vladimir Mikhail Mikhailovich served as the personal translator to Mikhail Gorbachev, the last general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The audience got a glimpse into their career and the dynamics of Russian-Hungarian connections.



The Renewed Damjanich Dormitory

The Damjanich Dormitory has been renewed in the framework of the Modern Cities Programme from a budget of 430 million Forints. The refurbished dormitory was inaugurated on 17 September, offering 100 new places – making quality accommodation available for students: the rooms are equipped with large windows, modern furniture, shower cabins, toilets, two separate, spacious beds. For students with reduced mobility there are special rooms available free of steps and thresholds, with special bathrooms; and they can enter the building with the help of an elevator.



The Year of the Family was a huge success at UP

Like all around Hungary, the year of 2018 was dedicated to families at the University of Pécs as well, the finale of which was held on the 6th of December. These events also have contributed to UP's winning the award "Responsible employer of the year 2018". Before the event, experts were greeted by Vice Rector for Connections and Strategic Affairs Dr. József Bethlehem, then Deputy Secretary of State for Family Policy Dr. Attila Beneda's speech on the governmental policies for families.



UP Inspiration Day

Sixty registered attendees, twenty external experts and lots and lots of ideas waiting for improvement, investors and realisation – they all had a date at the "Takarék" Hall of the Faculty of Economics on 3 December. Two case studies illustrated the unexpected bumps and detours a start-up may encounter. And after hearing the stories of success it was time for speed-dating: aspiring entrepreneurs had 10 minutes each to demonstrate their pitch decks, that is, to show why their ideas are unique and are worth to invest into.

Latest Honorary Doctors of the UP

The Senate of the University of Pécs held a celebratory meeting of Honorary Doctor Inauguration on the 8th of November, the Day of Hungarian Science. The Rector of the University of Novi Sad, Professor Dušan Nikolić was inaugurated to "Doctor et Professor Honoris Causa", while Professor Stefan Pollak of the Forensic Institute of the Ludwig University of Freiburg obtained the title "Doctor Honoris Causa". Further awards also were presented at the event.



New Year's Professorial Meeting

The University of Pécs has so many professors by now that the former site of the event, the main hall of Hotel Palatinus cannot host them anymore, therefore this year they met in "Romhányi Aula", the main hall of the Medical School in Szigeti Road. At the event held on 9 January rector Attila Miseta greeted the professors, who also emphasized that one of their primary tasks is to inspire the youth.



International, Interdisciplinary, 3D!

The Annual International Interdisciplinary 3D Conference was organized on 5-6 October at two locations: at the Szentágothai Research Center the main focus was on bioprinting and the other section focused on engineering at the Faculty of Engineering and Information Technology. The opportunities applying the evolving 3D technology have been discussed by the invited lecturers. Internationally renowned professors, such as Prof. Metin Akay, from the University of Houston, gave keynote lectures, reviewed the research prospects and synergies.

3rd Stipendium Hungaricum Gala

The University of Pécs organized the Stipendium Gala for the third time, in the Zsolnay Cultural Quarter on 26 October. The Stipendium Hungaricum scholarship programme has been launched by the Hungarian government five years ago. Every fourth international student of the university is here with this programme. At the Gala, István Tarrósy, Director of the Centre for Internationalization and Connections emphasized that the presence of the international students adds tremendous value to the community.





VISIBILITY, ATTENTION, INTEGRATION

We have asked the head of the Centre for Internationalization and Connections (CIC), Dr. István Tarrósy.

CIC well may be one of the largest newly established organizations within the cabinet of the new rectoral management. What is its purpose?

Indeed, this new unit serves as an umbrella for the former Foreign Affairs Directorate, the Marketing Department, UnivTV, UnivPécs and the Career Office. In accordance with the rationalizing and dynamizing expectations of the rectoral programme, we are striving to bring those units closer which have operated separately but all worked on making the university more visible. I expect dynamic and sped up work from the new centre, improving the visibility of the university both at the national and the international scene. When we are speaking of international and national enrolment, it is worth to think about how these surfaces meet in the fields of visibility, campaigns and communication. The same expectations are true in case of the university media: the aim is a dynamic, integrated editorial board serving the purpose of visibility. We are also planning to renew the image of the university, however, we must not hurry, and we will need to elaborate on it thoroughly. We are only at the beginning of the process, and there are plans to call for tenders internally, expecting the participation of innovative cross-disciplinary student teams.

You have mentioned enrolment: the number of active international students has increased to 4,100, and there are even more in the rectoral programme. What are the tendencies and further trends?

A quarter of our international students taking part in full programmes are on grants. The Hungarian government opened up a new dimension in internationalizing higher education in our country by launching the Stipendium Hungaricum programme. Besides programmes that already had been international – such as medical and healthcare education – all the other fields could start to catch up, especially by developing bachelor and master programmes in foreign languages. It is a great opportunity for the University of Pécs: the Medical School had 60% of the total number of foreign students until 2015, while now this rate has decreased by 10%, while the total number of international students has nearly doubled. That is, it is not the numbers of the Medical School dropping but the other faculties catching up or improving their already existing programmes. The Medical school still remains the flagship of internationalization, the one with the most experience in international education. The other faculties can develop internationally attractive and luring programmes based on the increasing



amount of experience. And while the number of students on grants has increased more significantly, the total increase is not owing only to them. We can see that there is a demand for the international programmes offered by UP in the market as well.

By the way, similar grant programmes were implemented for developing areas, including Africa, in the '70s and '80s: a minority of those students chose to settle and start a family here, they were integrated, but most of them returned home because they wanted to contribute to the development of their own countries. By obtaining a competitive degree in Hungary, they had an advantage in the employment market, which also have brought on connections and relationships that are still active. It is an advantage for us as well when an international student studies in Hungary: it can bring commercial agreements and investments later. An alumni network has serious potentials as well.

The main concern around Stipendium is what will happen if the resources are cut back.

We can certainly see that the government has doubled the national budget of the Stipendium Hungaricum programme! We are also familiar with the development plans, which have been outlined to receiving institutions by Tempus Foundation, the organization co-ordinating the programme at a national level. On the basis of all these, we can say that the programme is stably functioning and offers an opportunity to improve our international portfolio in a way that attracts and/or keeps foreign students in our fee-paying trainings.

Parallel to this direction, we have reinforced our efforts aimed at international enrolment, since we are present at several education fairs worldwide, and we are building up networks with the help of secondary school advisors. We also need to invite the representatives of headhunting and recruiting com-

panies so that they can see where the students recruited by them will study. We also have launched our Student Ambassador Programme, based on our international students already studying here. They represent UP in their respective countries during their studies and after completing them: they are the ones who can convey their experience in their own cultures and in their own languages in the best way, and convince their peers that it is worth to come to study at UP.

The development of new devices is important, too. That is why we have introduced the use of DreamApply, which is used by each faculty of the UP, moreover, Tempus Public Foundation channels the applications of every Stipendium student in this system. It is a user-friendly, transparent system dynamizing not only application but everyday contact and communication with students, making the work of the colleagues handling their administration much easier. I think it has been a big step forward.

We also need to improve our international prestige; the best way of which is to move up in rankings. The regional director of Times Higher Education visited

Pécs in December, engaging in serious negotiations with the heads of the faculties and management concerning ranking. We also can see the areas where we need to improve, launch campaigns, promotions and do research. Our student population represents well over 110 countries, and we find that the over 60 Stipendium counties that have entered in a bilateral agreement with the Hungarian government and for which the government provides quotas, can constitute target markets for recruiting fee-paying students as well.

The rectoral programme includes the objective of obtaining 5,000 more Hungarian students as well. How do you think this target can be met, what innovations could be applied to reach this target? Increasing the number of Hungarian students seems to be an even bigger challenge than that of foreign ones.

Yes, especially with demographic tendencies, a decreasing number of births and an aging population in view. The University of Pécs will be able to recruit significantly more Hungarian students – mainly from its primary enrolment area, the Transdanubian region – if the town of Pécs and the region can offer good opportunities for employment after the completion of their studies here. As long as the industrial-commercial presence is not more prevalent and a determining factor in the town and in the region, we cannot really depend on their force to keep students here. Youth pondering on higher education consider several factors from living costs to the competitiveness of actual degrees, but they take job-market opportunities into account for sure. It is not easy for us. I think the university makes a huge effort to improve on this situation; it is enough to mention the dual training in the field of engineering. What is up to UP is to offer specific and quality study programmes that cannot be found anywhere. I think the management of the uni-

versity represents this demand quite definitely. On this basis, we also have started to co-operate with secondary schools; not only in Hungary, but in the international scene as well.

What new services can foreign students expect? We already have the Stipendium Gala and the International Spring which are unique in the country. What would the next step be?

International Spring had a number of antecedents which I think we have managed to bring together and strengthen. This program allows us to introduce the town to the cultures of our students, but it is also about facilitating integration of Hungarian and international students and making them more open to mobility. There is an increasing demand for gaining experience in foreign countries, and it is an important factor in the enrolment process as well. By the way, student teams have already started working on preparing the three-month series of programmes taking place between March and May.

Concerning the Stipendium Programme, certain services already have been launched which even go beyond expectations of the Tempus Public Foundation: legal aid, mental hygiene and intercultural training. When we see some examples of best practice at a certain faculty, we apply it elsewhere, even at university level. This was how we elevated the mentoring network of the Stipendium programme on an institutional level, involving all our international students. It also serves the aim of integration.

To what degree do the citizens of UP utilize their opportunities for mobility?

It is a nationwide problem, affecting Pécs as well, that the number of students travelling abroad within the framework of the Erasmus programme stagnates or even decreases. One of the reasons is that a lot of students do some work besides their studies and they want to complete their studies and find a job as soon as possible, obviously. But the experience that can be



obtained during a semester of Erasmus studies or internship is priceless, and we should make them understand this. The mobility of administrative employees has also increased, and we have a stable mobile circle of lecturers which we wish to expand. Now that the focus of the Erasmus programme is not limited to Europe, virtually any country in the world has become available.

We also have a new programme developed by our own, which is unique in the whole country: the Travelling Ambassadors Programme. We partially subsidize participation in professional conferences, while the travelling persons commit themselves to engage in or deepen a relationship with the actual institutions, or even organizes guest lectures for UP. Of course, these are agreed upon in advance. There is a huge interest; a hundred of our lecturers from all the faculties have utilized this opportunity during the last one and a half years; thus this programme have opened up a number of new opportunities for UP as an institution as well. I think my colleagues have done a great job!

Éva HARKA

photo: Szabolcs CSORTOS and József HUBAY





International Student Ambassadors at the University of Pécs

Every year, more and more students are coming to study at the University of Pécs from more than a hundred countries. I interviewed Kata Sümegi, the Head of the International Recruitment Office about the ambassador project aimed at promoting internationalization.

What is the purpose of this programme?

This programme was created first of all to support the international student recruitment, to offer an extra service for the those future students, who are interested or are thinking about studying at the University of Pécs. We would like to connect our current international students with future students, who need more and reliable information, to be able to make the right decision.

What are the duties of student ambassadors?

Their duties include communication with possible future students and help with our work at events organized for international partners of the university. They are going to share their experiences, their impressions about Pécs and the taste of life as a student of the University of Pécs on our online social media platforms, which also serve the purpose of international recruitment, in English and their own mother tongue. The latter is especially important, because parents all over the world care deeply about their children's education. Some of them might not speak English, but would like to gather information, and this way we are making that possible as well.

Who can become an ambassador?

Our current international students have been invited: we received more than seventy applications. We chose 22 students, at least one from each faculty, where an English language study programme is available. We also took into consideration which country they are coming from, and at which study programme they are studying, to cover the widest range possible. Their personality, enthusiasm and creativity also played an important role in the selection process. For us, it is a very positive feedback, that so many students wanted to participate in spreading the good reputation of the University of Pécs.

Do they receive any kind of training for their new role?

Yes, during the application process, we had a team building training, which served the purpose of selecting the most suitable candidates. Later on, we also organized a so called "product information" training, where they received further information about the university, the process of student recruitment, and they could get a glimpse of our websites and social media platforms, that we use. My colleague, Anna Sándor is the coordinator of this project, she organizes regular meeting with them, where we discuss their tasks, new ideas as well as their experiences.

Is this a job or a voluntary role for the elected ambassadors?

Most of their duties are voluntary. This is important, because if we pay someone to promote the university, that does not necessarily sound honest and authentic. Therefore, everything in connection with expressing their opinion is voluntary. However, when they help us at events, or translate documents for us, they receive payment for their services.

Do they only focus on recruitment or represent current students' interests as well?

Their most important duty is to support the recruitment process. Nonetheless, more student ambassadors have reported, that a group has started to form around them, in which the future and current students help each other. In case we deem it relevant, and the opportunity presents itself, this programme might lead to a similar outcome indeed.

Mariann TÓTH
photo: Szabolcs CSORTOS

https://international.pte.hu/student_ambassadors



Your New President!

Arnold Koltai became the new president of EHÖK (Student Union of the University) of the University of Pécs in November 2018.

Why did you decide to apply for the position?

I was working as vice president general for president Gyula Takács, so I felt I had gained relevant experience as a leader about the operation and management of EHÖK during those two years: I had an insight into what it needs, how much time and effort it demands and what kind of responsibility it entails. Besides, I will spend my next 2 or 3 years at the university, since I will continue my studies at the Doctoral School of earth Sciences and also at the faculty of Business and economics, majoring in Finance and Accounting. I think heading EHÖK will be an excellent way to spend my time besides my studies. I decided to apply when I saw that the activities of the EHÖK actually created values, and I could be a part of it. This was what motivated me to take part in organizing the students' life at Upand represent Students' interests at the highest level.

You have already declared that you wish to introduce measures to improve students' satisfaction. What kind of measures do you mean by those?

On the one hand, cutting back on bureaucracy in representation. A salient point of my programme is to establish a personal customer centre where we can be available for the students. It is

more and more prevalent for students to turn directly to EHÖK for help in matters regarding their studies, grants, hostels, or even students' jobs. But there is no personal space for this kind of relationship to be established. Customer service in person, the improving quality of information exchange and dissemination are all linked here.

I am glad to report that we applied for support within the framework of the Modern Cities Programme, and have received nearly 80 million Forints that can be spent on improving student spaces (including furnishing community spaces in hostels), our online media and developing a mobile application. All these areas have been developed on the basis of years of students' feedback. We are also thinking creating a service browser which would make a wide range of services more easily available, from restaurants to plumbing.

What are your plans concerning international students?

First and foremost, to make foreign students aware of the fact that their opinions do matter and we are interested in their feedback. Regarding representation and protection of their interests, they are just as important as Hungarian students. It is

also important to provide sufficient information for them as well. I think this issue has been quite a shaky aspect of the students' union as well as of the entire university communication. The university regulations necessary for completing studies, accommodation and other aspects have been only limitedly accessible in foreign languages, or they have not been updated regularly. I think the current versions should be available at least in English, besides Hungarian. So the first stage is to make the information and regulations relevant for studies and other aspects of university life be available in foreign languages in the same



quality as in Hungarian. We found a powerful partner for this in the institution of the Educational Directorate; it is very positive that we entirely share in this purpose. I think our aims can be met as early as this year.

Cultural integration of foreign students means another challenge. Most bigger events organised by the faculty unions or the university students' union mainly and primarily attract Hungarian students. This is partly due to the fact that foreign students' communities are much more closed and it is more difficult to gain their trust. Therefore we find it important to involve international students in the community in order to create a really diverse international university culture. I would like to mention as an aside, that this year we are preparing for each of the three days of the PEN festival with well-known foreign performers. Maybe this will be the first step to draw the attention of the international community.

By the way, PEN – what can we expect this year from the events of the University Days?

I cannot reveal too many secrets! *[laughing]* The Pécs University Days traditionally taking place at the end of April have become the opening event of the festival season. In my experience, both performers and its audience love it. It does not belong to the crowded summer “festival factory” kind of events, but serves as a preparation for the season; and it has managed to remain a really familial, community type event even when it has grown to be a town festival. The next step for it may be to go regional. So I will share another secret with you now: this year would like to organise a “free university” program involving the whole area of the Carpathian Basin parallel with PEN. This is really important for me! Last summer I was fortunate enough to attend the summer university course of Sapientia in Tirgu Mures (Marosvásárhely). It was such an amazing experience,

the programmes were so great that it inevitably occurred to me that it would be great to organise a similar event in Pécs as well.

What about university hostels? Many students are forced to live in rented homes, which, I think, can incur irrationally high costs. How can you address this problem?

With János Balassa Hostel being closed in the last year, applications over quota were 25 or 30 fold in Pécs. Of course, renovated hostel spots are the most popular ones. Occupancy rates are between 96 and 105%; since many times we allow students occupy rooms that served as guest rooms in the past. The rental market is hectic indeed, there is a huge property bubble at the moment. In spite of the fact that according to statistics the population of the town has decreased by 12 thousand since 2011, rental rates have doubled. Obviously, you must pay more for flats for rent near the popular campuses have. In the Kertváros area you can find one for as low as 40,000 thousand, while in Szigeti road and its surroundings even 6-figure sums are not rare. I think the increasing of these prices will slow down sooner or later, and maybe even reverse. However, it is not something EHÖK can control, obviously; what the students' union can directly address are hostels. As soon as the Balassa Hostel can re-open – and we plan to move in students as early as this September – there will be 380 more students to accommodate. I have focussed on Pécs because circumstances are quite different in other centres of the university. And then we will be able to receive 85 to 90 % of the applicants again. I think that we still need to improve on this situation, but it is only fair to mention that nationally the students' hostel situation is relatively good in Pécs.

Éva HARKA

photo: Szabolcs CSORTOS



Lindsey Dopson



Katharina Wagershauser

TEAM WORK

Makes the Dream Work

Interview with Lindsey Dopson (EGSC president, English Programme) and
Katharina Wagershauser (EGSC president, German Programme)

Where are you from? In which programme are you studying? What kind of doctor are you training to become?

Lindsey: I am from Aiken, South Carolina U.S.A. and studying in the English General Medicine Program. I am in the final year of my studies. I plan to combine Preventive medicine and Family medicine into one practice. I believe a doctor's understanding of the body and its functions can be translated to the patients so they have a better understanding and awareness of their body. I would also like to construct programs for children where they learn the basic fundamental tools for good health, so they, too, can be aware and potentiate detrimental choices in their health. Everyone can use this type of knowledge and awareness to better themselves, especially concerning their health.

Kate: I was born in Munich (Germany) and grew up in the French Alps. I am not quite sure if I feel more French or German. I am in fourth year, German program. I have not made up my mind yet, about what I would like to specialize in, but public health is definitely an interesting field I wish to look further into.

How are the international students represented by the EGSC? How well are they represented?

Lindsey: EGSC is the English-German Student Council which represents international program students in all matters within the university. The EGSC board is composed of 9 elected board members and Anikó Berta is our office manager. There is one President, vice-president and communications contact for each of the programs. Students from either the English or German program can be elected as Treasurer, Secretary and or Public Relations manager. Those elected are based on the choices of the student representatives during our yearly election. We work jointly to communicate the university issues to students and the student issues to the university. We are an eclectic group of students from all years and programs that work to improve the overall environment in which we study. We are very lucky to have an invaluable staff member, Anikó Berta, who guides us. She is an integral part of the student council that could not work efficiently without her input. We are all extremely grateful for her support and care. I believe all the board members work diligently to help the students feel represented and understood. We are not perfect, but we do our best!

What is your role as president of EGSC for the German programme? What kind of service do the students need?

Kate: In my opinion "Team work makes the dream work" describes best what we do as EGSC board members. As president, I do my best to guide our board and represent us and the students ideas. For most students the environment here is new and challenging. We provide that link to understanding the student needs as well as the understanding the university expectations.

What kind of problems can you solve?

Kate: Our main goal is to represent the student's interests, it's the original foundation which we were formed on. Students often seek our help regarding educational matters, it is one of our main goals and focus to increase and create a productive communication between students, departments and university leadership. Students approach us with various concerns, we always try to understand where students are coming from and help them navigate effectively through their "studentship". With events like mental health day or Bike security events we try to target every-day life issues students may encounter. Often students tell us what they need since we, board members, are all students too. We can easily pick up on the needs and requests of the students.

What is your role as president of EGSC for the English programme?

Lindsey: As Kate and I both believe "Team Work makes the Dream Work", and we operate in this mindset. We have our individual roles as members, however, we work cohesively as a group to represent the student's affairs. As my experience is the key, I hope to effectively guide our board to believe in their skills as members working toward the common goal. We are a diverse community that needs wise, empathetic and hard-working students to make sure all are represented equally.

Do you plan to organize the traditionally popular events, such as the International Evening (IE), the motivational speech, etc?

Lindsey: As with the past years, we are always happy to organize the International Evening. It is one of the events students look forward to the most. It allows students to share their culture with the city as well as learn about many other cultures at the same time. Anyone whom has had the chance to participate in this event can feel the positive impact that it makes. Most importantly this is a charity event that gives students the opportunity to give back to the community. All the proceeds from IE are donated to various hospital departments, charities and for various educational and non-educational essentials around the university that benefit students. Every event we organize has a clear message and the motivation for students to benefit from the wonderful opportunity of studying in Pécs.

Are you planning to organize any new events?

Kate: We are doing our best to target the current needs for special events, of course some emblematic events should be continued over the years but it is always a good idea to think about something new. This March we will continue our efforts to repeat a previous event called Prevention day. This event will provide students information first hand on public safety issues, drug prevention and the free legal counselling offered to students.

<http://egsc.aok.pte.hu/team>

Find balance!
Organize yourself!
Participate interactively!
Enjoy Pécs!
And don't forget to go to all parties!

WORK PLAY HARD

Lukas Gernhold has some advice to offer on studying in Pécs.



Which programme did you study at?

I was part of the German program (2012–2018). I graduated in June 2018.

How did you like studying in Pécs?

It was a great experience! I found friends for life and had the opportunity getting to know a new country with its culture. Apart from that I liked the international atmosphere.

Could you give us a short overview of your career since your graduation?

After my graduation in summer 2018 I started working as a scientist at the University of Hamburg (UKE) for my MD thesis.

Where do you work? What do you do there? What are some of your aspirations for the future?

I am working at the Universitätsklinikum Hamburg Eppendorf – III. Medizinische Klinik – in the field of Nephrology. As a scientist, I am investigating renal inflammatory diseases, working with immunofluorescence microscopy and new techniques of computational analyses.

My career aspirations are to become a good and successful MD and an expert in my field to be able to help my patients.

Would you recommend the University of Pécs to others?

Of course. Pécs is a city where people from all over the world come together and become part of a community.

The medical education is characterized by high quality.

What tips could you give for students starting their semester – what should they do, what should they avoid?

The students should find the balance. They should focus on the university and organize themselves but don't forget to enjoy the City, make friends and go to all Semester opening Parties.

Besides it's always helpful to learn the Hungarian language quickly. It helps to assimilate in this wonderful City. From my point of view this is a key point to study successfully.

What advice could you give to current students – how can they build their career at the University?

If you participate interactively in the different clinical seminars and lectures, it gives you the opportunity to learn more about your strengths and weaknesses. You can also get to know which fields you are interested in. By this you can plan your future and build your career.

What could you suggest students do with their summer in case they stay in Pécs? Any tips?

Sure! There are lots of activities that are worth to do: You can spend lots of hours at the wakeboarding lake and the outdoor-gym nearby. You can make hiking tours in the Mecsek or go relaxing at Pollack pool. The go-cart race track is fun, too.

In the evening lots of bars in the city centre are waiting for your visit.

If you don't want to stay in Pécs the Balaton lake is always a good choice for a weekend trip as well.



Act with Caution and Care

**but if troubles still arise, the
Legal Aid Clinic awaits you!**

The Legal Aid Clinic of the Faculty of Law is both a special way of education and a legal counselling service. While it brings innovation into education, it extends beyond the faculty framework; under the supervision of their mentors, law students provide actual legal aid for other students of the university. The service, Campus Legal Aid is primarily aimed at international students. Faculty dean Dr. Adrián Fábíán has summarized what they have experienced since the fall of 2017.

How have foreign students responded to the services of the Legal Aid Clinic; have they expressed their interest?

Students from over 40 countries have contacted the Legal Aid Clinic with various cases – which covers the whole range of the international students of the institution. We have dealt with 70 cases since the establishment of the Clinic. Despite the huge numbers of foreign students, fortunately we do not have a multitude of cases.

The actual task of the Legal Aid Clinic is to formulate accurate and proper legal positions and advice. That is, we do not represent students before courts or any other authorities. However, we can provide them with guidance concerning the probable outcome of their cases and we can advise them about where or who they can turn to, or even refer them to someone who would be able to represent them. There is only one exclusion: the Legal Aid Clinic cannot help in cases involving the University – since it is a part of the University, we may not be able to provide unbiased advice. So if students have some objections concerning their own legal status or they are involved in disciplinary proceedings they need to utilize other resources. The service has a good reputation and is easily accessible, and we do our best to provide the most complete advice within the shortest possible period of time with the help of our legal students and their mentors.

What kinds of cases are dominant?

Most of the cases are about renting accommodation. The most typical ones concern rental contracts: on the one hand, entering into the contract, and on the other hand, rights and obligations. This area clearly shows that international students have a wide variety of social, legal and cultural backgrounds, and this is the point where they first have to face the fact that in Hungary some things are different than in their home countries.

There exists a stereotype about the landlords in Pécs, according to which they pull up prices expecting foreign renters who pay well, but then they can do whatever they want. How accurate is this concept?

We mostly encounter sample contracts, templates – which is not a problem in itself. Clashes and disputes evolve into legal problems when the parties are not able to negotiate debatable issues any more. The most problematic issue in my opinion is

that foreign students can easily find themselves in a situation in which they feel they have been consciously deceived. That is why it is important to clarify every possible question before signing the contract. The fact that landlords set higher prices for foreign students, thus distorting and exploiting the market,

is not a legal issue. Once the contract is signed, the price cannot be altered or objected by legal means, even if the renter finds out that it is considered irrationally high in the market.

What factors should international students be extremely aware of?

First of all, they should sign a contract by any means, but beforehand they should read and interpret it carefully. They only should sign it if they are entirely aware of the contents. If the language is problematic or they do not understand something, they need to ask for a little time and it is better to show it to someone who can comprehend legalese. They can receive help at the Legal Aid Clinic as well. It is important to comprehend each and every term, since legal English is complicated and misunderstandings may occur even when a student masters the language. It is important not to rush, but educate themselves. The most important clauses may be the ones regulating the termination of the contract, the deposit and the period of notice. These must be paid extra attention to.

What other problems can be regarded as typical besides accommodation?

There have been some customer rights issues and minor offenses, but fortunately only a few of them.

There also was a more extreme case concerning renting: it was even published in the media when the apartment rented by a student caught fire – the Legal Aid Clinic provided help with the insurance in this case.

There also was a seemingly trivial case concerning local public transportation. The students involved have just arrived in Pécs and were heading to the orientation programs. Since there were a lot of them, the bus driver allegedly told them that they would be able to buy their tickets on their way there, so that the bus would not be delayed. However, conductors got on the bus at the next stop, and each student was quite heavily fined. The Legal Aid Clinic was able to deal with the case suf-

1. It must be realized and acknowledged that the legal framework here is different from, even when a student is European or from a neighbouring country. And when someone is from further away, it is even more true! There are some things which are allowed at home but not in Hungary – and vice versa.

2. You must be cautious concerning rentals. If you sign something you wouldn't really like, it is really hard to amend it. Many students only read the contract when they already have encountered some problems. Every important question should be clarified beforehand; slowly and attentively.

3. Never give money to anybody without having written receipts!

ficiently; as far as I know, everyone involved was able to reach a mutually favourable compromise with the bus company. Now that 4,500 foreign students are living in Pécs, you might think that the major local companies pay attention to them. However, unfortunately this is not the case; it seems the university is

What about the future of the Legal Aid Clinic?

Fortunately our professional head, Dr. Tibor Füzy always aims higher and toward improvement. As for myself, I am glad that our legal aid program has been broadened and I also find the Campus Legal Aid program very important. Fortunately we have been able to arrange for the administrative and financial aspects sufficiently, since we provide this service pro bono.

As for the educational aspect, we are planning to apply the methodology of the legal Aid Clinic for a special course during the spring semester of 2019; it will be applied for an elective course linked to a specific project involving students of law, economics and engineering working together on actual practical problems. I can reveal that they will produce chairs and they will need to solve arising engineering, legal and financial issues, as a team. We would like to prepare them for their lives after graduating in order to realize that in real working life every problem is complex and not limited to a specific field.

The Legal Aid Clinic itself has an international aspect as well: we have consulted colleagues from Osijek and Freiburg who operate

legal aid clinics at their respective institutions. In Germany, their main profile is aid for asylum seekers, while in Croatia they primarily attempt to help with solving problems of residents of small and secluded communities; and our main profile is the Legal Aid Clinic education and the provision of Campus Legal Aid. At the same time, we all share some experience and issues which would be worth to work on together, therefore we have agreed to co-operate and exchange our expertise.

Éva HARKA

photo: Szabolcs CSORTOS

the one that should take upon the responsibility of informing them. The aforementioned case involved 8 or 10 students, thus it cannot be deemed as marginal. Moreover, first impressions are extremely important for international students, and this one was their first impression of the town. I don't think that's a proper way of getting to know Pécs.

And is the Legal Aid Clinic popular among Hungarian law students as well?

It is popular indeed, since they can improve their legal skills being engaged in actual cases, with the help of professional mentors and practicing foreign languages. It is a fundamental condition to speak English or German; and all our students have a high level of proficiency. I can add that it is not always this way in case of foreign students; the spectrum is quite broad. By the way, we also have cases involving Hungarian students, but scarcely. Apparently they know the place well; this is not a foreign country for them, can obtain much more information and obviously are able to obtain legal aid more easily. It is understandable that foreign students may be a bit more lost in this respect; that is why our service is in high demand.

Contacts:

<https://www.facebook.com/PTECLAC/>
<https://ajk.pte.hu/hallgatoknak/jogklinika>
<http://legalclinic.hu>
jogklinika@ajk.pte.hu



Exam preparation, collection of literature?

I Will Do It Differently This Year!

So did you promise that you will do it differently this year? Do you want to say goodbye to nervousness and stomach cramps? Don't you start collecting literature for your essay or your thesis in the last or after the last minute?

Here are eight questions and answers for the first steps!

1. What's behind (the) rabbit-Google?

Google is good when you need information quickly. However, if you need to find credible and reliable sources, you are better off searching for databases.

2. Database...is it something connected to IT?

No, not at all. In library databases, we usually refer to webpages with full-text search, providing full-text journals and e-books. Legally, of course. These are usually maintained by international publishing companies and often contain hundreds or thousands of journals or books.

3. Good, but where do I get them?

There are many databases on the library page. However, if you don't want to search for them one by one, use the search engine with the "EBSCO Discovery Service" logo at the top of the page! This tool (EDS in short) searches simultaneously in the subscribed databases in the list and in the catalog of the library. Therefore, as a first step, it is a good choice to search for the relevant literature of a scientific field.

4. Okay, and what does it know?

There are two tabs at the top of the search box: one called "EDS" and the other called "E-documents". Use the first one if you are looking for an online article (or a printed library book) on a particular topic, while the second one is when you are interested in a particular e-book or e-journal.

5. What are the squares below the search box?

By checking these, you can immediately specify what you are curious about.

- Full-Text: only those texts are displayed that are available in full text, so you can read them right away.
- Scholarly (Peer Reviewed): Shows only professionally controlled articles.
- Catalog Only: results in the library catalog only. (Be aware that EDS is updated periodically with the items included in the catalog, so that the most recently purchased books may not appear. If you want to be sure, use the catalog directly!)

6. How can I read it...?

If you see the „PDF Full Text”, „HTML Full Text”, „Find this article in full text from Springer Verlag”, „Full text from ScienceDirect”, „Full Text Finder” signs under an article, you can click on them to reach full-text.

7. Doesn't need any login, secret passwords or something like these to use?

If you are at the area of the University of Pécs (in a faculty, library, or college) connecting to the university network (e.g. eduroam, wired internet), you can use them without any pre-registration. If you want to reach from a different location, you need to make a setting in your browser for which instructions can be found at <https://lib.pte.hu/en/en-adatbasisok-otthonrol>. For this remote access, you will need your valid library card to log in.

8. Where are the databases from?

The databases are paid by the university every year through the library. If you think about the cost of one your books and the fact that the databases contain hundreds of books or magazines, then it is logical that these are not "just" on the Internet. So be sure to use them whenever you need them.

Márta BEDŐ

“Being Open but Having My Limits at The Same Time”



What happens when Africa meets Europe?

Ahmed Hussien studies within the framework of the Stipendium Hungaricum Scholarship Programme at the University of Pécs. After studying in Cairo he is spending his first year at the Faculty of Natural Sciences specializing in earth sciences. Coming from Egypt Ahmed is highly enthusiastic and open for all the adventures brought by living in a foreign culture.

Is there anything you really miss from your culture which doesn't exist here?

Of course, Egyptian bread, desserts and main courses. However, falafel is really popular in Hungary and Bulgaria. I was shocked when I found so many restaurants which sell falafel sandwiches and gyros as well. Other traditional meals such as molokhia, which is a green soup we eat with rice and chicken, I can't really find here.

This is your second year here. What are your impressions about Hungary?

Hungary is a beautiful country. People here are very nice but the main point is that most of them don't speak English and I have a feeling that they're quite conservative. They aren't used to foreigners that much, so when you get on a bus people stare at you as if they were a curious: „Who is that guy? Where does he come from?”

Besides, to me Hungary literally means Budapest. What we are used to in Egypt that shops and restaurants are open till two in the morning, so if you are hungry you won't die. Whereas here in Pécs if you forget to buy bread or juice before eight o'clock you die. Once it happened that I fell asleep without any food around me. Compared to Cairo or Giza Pécs is a dead town. Here, people are already in bed at 6 or 8 pm... (laughs) but Budapest is vital, you can find people everywhere, all the time.

What do you think about the Hungarian food?

It's completely different from the Egyptian cuisine. I tried lángos, and it was tasty, I loved it. I haven't tried Goulash yet but I really want to try it soon.

How difficult is it to adapt to our life and follow your own culture determined by Muslim religion?

Muslim people are completely confused here and its main reason is the different cultural environment. I had many conversations with most of my friends from different countries including Lebanon, Tunisia and Jordan and neither of us can really decide who we are or what we should do. It's hard to keep your real identity in Europe.

What is your personal opinion: should you follow your culture in Hungary?

I follow it as much as I can. It's a great challenge for all of us, foreigners but we try to adapt. Some people can, some people cannot. I have already adapted to a lot of habits, I now greet even my female friends with a hug, but the point is that I still have my red lines like I haven't drunk alcohol so far, though most of my friends have tried it. A lot of people have come here to use the benefits of a European country thinking that they can do whatever they want. For me it's not a good attitude. I don't drink, I don't eat pork but I try to do my best not to be too conservative and closed. Being open but having my own limits at the same time – this is my philosophy.

There are people saying that the East and West are fascinating places indeed and they can complete each other if they remain where they are. According to this philosophy it's not really good to take a person from an Eastern culture and throw her/him into a Western country and vice versa. It may be a good experience for a short time but not for a longer period. What do you think about this?

I completely agree. For me my previous exchange programme in Bulgaria or this present one in Hungary means a really fascinating experience, but living in a European country more than three years is too much... it changes you. The most obvious example for this is my uncle. He has been living in Germany for fourteen years and by now he has actually become German. He is completely influenced by their attitudes and lifestyle. We, Egyptians are really sociable, we like interacting and talking. My uncle has become less talkative, he only talks if it's necessary and he's more serious. People who came here change totally and it's also true vice versa. Don't try to convince me that my friends from Tunisia, Lebanon or Jordan have remained the same and preserved their identity and the way they were brought up.

Is there anything here in Hungary that you think is better than in Egypt?

Education in Egypt is really useless because your grade depends on the quantity and not the quality of your knowledge. Once a professor told us: "Students, please write as much as you can because I will make you lose grades for each blank page I will find." My friends wrote about tsunamis that were not even talked about during the course just to fill the papers and I wrote only six pages. I failed the course but they all passed. I realized it's useless to keep learning in such a hopeless and corrupt system. That's why I came here.

Why did you choose Hungary?

That's a funny story as I was also accepted by a Russian scholarship programme in Saint Petersburg. My friends' reaction was like this: "Are you crazy? Why did you choose Hungary instead of Russia?" But I had many good reasons, for example University of Pécs offers my specific major in English. Besides, Russia and the Russian people are totally separated from the whole world. Moreover, if you can't speak Russian you can't survive at all. Furthermore, Hungary is an EU country so I can easily travel around from here. Additionally, after graduation my degree will be certified in the EU which will enable me to work anywhere either in the EU or in my home country.

What do you think about the Hungarian language?

No comment (laughs). I know some expressions but it's very hard. I'm surprised how easily you Hungarians can speak this language.

I think Arabic is difficult, as well.

Yes, it's hard because the letters in our alphabet are completely different from English or Hungarian. But the point is that whereas Dutch is similar to English and Portuguese seems to be like Spanish, the Hungarian language is totally unique. I tried so hard to find any similar language to Hungarian but I couldn't. Of course I have acquired some phrases like: „Hogy vagy?“, „Egy, kettő, három“, „Szia!“, „Jó estét!“, „Mennyibe kerül?“, „Köszönöm szépen“. And wait, something like...vlátszi, or...

Viszlát?

Yes, viszlát. That's all I know.

Do you attend a Hungarian language course?

No, my friends taught me these as I was keen on learning some phrases to interact at least on a basic level, to know the names of vegetables, like gomba, csirke. My friends always motivate me to learn more Hungarian despite my constant complaints that it's so hard. This has been the greatest challenge for me so far.

By the way I don't really have time for a Hungarian course. In Egypt we used to take only six courses in one semester. Here I take twelve so in only one semester I take the same number of courses I took in Egypt during a whole year.

This is quite normal here...

Yes, it's. This is the difference between Egypt and Hungary. In Egypt people who retake an exam are those who are losers and don't study at all. Here, I realized, retaking an exam is quite normal because of the great stress students experience during the whole semester. But this way you have the opportunity to improve your grade. In Egypt we don't have a chance like this.

You mean there is no opportunity to retake an exam or a course?

It's the same as in Mario... Do you know the game, Super Mario? If you lose, it's game over. In Egypt if you fail a course you can repeat it next year or you have to go to a summer course where you have to pay for education. Each course costs 400 Egyptian pounds that is 20 Euros. I had some friends who had to take three or four summer courses which meant 60-70 Euros. It was too much for them. For me to have a chance to improve my grade even if I fail is fantastic. Otherwise, the professors and the system give you a lot of stress, which is bad. There was just one question in my mind in the beginning: "What's going on?" During the autumn semester I had nine exams within eleven days. I had just one wish: "Would someone please, take me back to Egypt" (laughs). After that it became better and I accepted the challenge.

Bianka SZABÓ

photo: Szabolcs CSORTOS

DANCING UNIVERSITY

TIMETABLE

MONDAY

16:00-17:00 PARTY ROCK AND ROLL / ZOLTÁN SZAUER

17:00-18:30 ZUMBA / ADRIENN SZABÓ

18:30-20:00 HIP HOP / TAMÁS HORVÁTH

TUESDAY

16:00-17:30 BREAKNESS / ZOLTÁN FILKÓHÁZI

17:30-19:00 CROATIAN, SERBIAN, MACEDONIAN DANCES / VESZNA VÉLIN

19:00-20:30 BALLROOM DANCES / DR. JUDIT PAPP

20:30-22:00 LATIN DANCES / JÁNOS JÓZSA

WEDNESDAY

17:30-19:00 SHAPING DANCE AEROBIC / KATA SZALAI

THURSDAY

18:00-19:30 BELLY DANCE / DENIZ INDZSI

19:30-21:00 CUBAN SALSA / MÓNKA KOVÁCS

21:00-22:00 KIZOMBA / MÓNKA KOVÁCS

**THE COURSES ARE GOING TO START
ON FEBRUARY 11TH,
YOU CAN REGISTER FROM
FEBRUARY 4TH AT
[HTTP://TANCOLO.PTE.HU](http://tancolo.pte.hu).**



Love first

The first thing I am interested in – if we can say such generalities at all – what do women look at first when they see a man, and vice versa?

This is a popular question, however, it involves several problems from a scientific aspect. *On the one hand*, it is methodologically questionable, since the first studies on the subject were conducted simply by the researchers asking women and men what they look at first in case of the opposite sex. Therefore the answers did not reflect their actual behaviour, but what they thought about their behaviour in such situations. And several other factors interfere with our perception, such as expectations and our internal images of accepted behaviour. Thus observing the actual behaviour is more important. *On the other hand*, observing and analysing behaviour may be problematic, too, *without context*, that is, when we pick it out and separate it from the entire repertoire of an individual's behaviour. Among relevant factors, we can think about the current mental state of the individual (attention, arousal, openness to any potential partners), or the context of their relationship (whether they

are looking for a long-term or a short-term relationship even if they are seeking a partner). *Thirdly*, it is also worth to ponder on the fact whether it is a scientifically relevant question at all. Actually, my answer is that both women and men assess potential partners' signals reflecting on their relationship status. These can refer to sexual openness, societal status, reliability, risk-taking, intelligence, sense of humour and a series of other traits.

Can the emergence of attraction or chemistry be linked to evolutionary factors? Can we decide at first sight whether we are thinking in the long or in the short term? Or does it depend on age? Do young people tend to plan for the short term?

These are separate questions, but let's take them one by one. According to the classic evolutionary theory beauty (or physical attractiveness) reveals genetic qualities, health and fertility reliably. That is, it signals biological ableness. Researchers did find that there are some physical features we tend to find



sight?

We asked evolutionary psychologist Norbert Meskó (Faculty of Humanities, UP) who also have given a lecture about love within the framework of Psyesta Light programmes.

attractive, regardless of our cultural background. These could help our ancestors to find partners they can produce healthy and fit offspring, so these preferences – if beauty and healthy really correlate – prevail in our modern world as well. Of course, in the Western world where beauty is boosted with make-up, plastic surgery and fashion, sometimes it is not so easy to identify our features originally corresponding with beauty, since culture affects our looks as well. A cosmetically enhanced female face seems more attractive to men because it emphasizes the biological signals of youth and fertility. And the dilemma of short-term vs. long-term relationships gets embedded in the individual's life-time strategy, so it is not necessarily based on conscious decisions every time. Certain environmental conditions (such as inexpectability, deprivation and uncertainty) make individuals tend to organize their lives along short-term decisions, since according to their early experiences you cannot afford to invest any efforts and energy on the long run; there is no time

for returnability. This is also true for our ways of living (education, work) and for human relationships (friendships, family) in general. For example, researchers have found that girls raised in families without a father figure start their sexual lives earlier, and they engage in more one-night stands or sexual relationships without being actually emotionally committed. According to our own studies, it is not youngsters who are more open to occasional relationships but middle-aged people. Of course, it is due to the coincidence of several factors; owing to developmental psychological and geocultural factors as well. The liberal and often promiscuous sexuality of teenagers sometimes is no more than a developmental stage and a part of a kind of moratorium, which is then replaced by finding the one desirable partner in young adulthood. At this age, committed relationships are more typical. At the same time, couples raising teenage children often maintain external sexual relationships, or at least fantasize about them. Another factor is the geographical/cultural

background, which shows that youngsters in urban and rural environments deal with their relationships differently. In rural areas young people still marry and procreate at a younger age; it seems the stage of trial and error and looking for a partner is completed faster than in urban areas. Urban lifestyle seems to really mean a bigger supply in the market of relationships!

Are there any gestures, tricks or practicalities to make us more attractive for the opposite sex? Of course, there certainly are a lot of voluntary and involuntary non-verbal signals, such as touching our hair or adjusting our clothes, eye contact, licking our lips, touching the other person... But can we utilize these consciously, or do they really work when we deploy them unconsciously?

There is a whole plethora of these relationship signals, indeed. And we can use them consciously; a lot of people do this. Some of these are flirting techniques, which make up the communication of interest and openness in a more or less direct way. In contrast, some others are for communicating sexual restraint and limited access. Whether the intention is a conscious effort; that is, if the communicator is aware what kind of signals he or she transmits via their behaviour, could be important because it is advisable to avoid self-contradictions. In real life, we can encounter a number of situations where it is more fortunate to prepare for possible outcomes, and one of these areas is the one of decisions on relationship choices.

What is necessary for chemistry to work between two people? Where do chemistry and love have a meeting pint? Can chemistry, attraction or love fade away?

This is actually a good question; we can read a lot about this thing called 'chemistry', but really what it is? Actually it is a mutual (primarily sexual) attraction that works as a catalyser in a relationship. According to research, it is also supported by a hormonal background, of course. The thing we experience as 'love' psychologically involves the functions of various hormones physiologically. The 'love hormone' (phenylethylamine) produced by the brain in the early period of relationships is responsible for the euphoric experience enhancing sexual activity, reducing the need for sleep and increasing the energy supply of our systems. This condition fades away relatively fast (in about 2 or 3 years), so logically speaking, further chemical compounds must play a role in enabling longer relationships. Researchers have found an evidence for the latter: in case of permanent relationships a high level of oxytocin can be measured, which causes the body to relax, reduce stress, moreover, enhances trust felt towards the other person. A high amount of oxytocin is released in the bodies of women giving birth, and it is also important in creating a bond between babies and their mothers – but it also plays a role in developing love relationships, since the relaxed state experienced after an orgasm can be experienced due to this hormone as well. So love as such can entail quite different



experiences in the various stages of a relationship, which all have a fixed space and time regarding the actual relationship.

I am often asked what 'my type' is. When we create a certain image of the type we like, such as tall, brown-haired, blue-eyed men with a beard; is it helpful in choosing a mate, or is it actually restrictive?

Well. The real question is how much this self-conceived measure or image is flexible. If my standards regarding the partner to be chosen is utterly rigid, and my environment happens to include mostly short, shaven, blond-haired brown-eyed men, as many as three conclusions can be drawn. The *first one*: huge competition will emerge around the men approaching my ideal image among women. *Two*: suddenly my potential values as a partner have a significant weight (i.e. how attractive I am) in order to draw and keep attention to myself and to be able to keep the otherwise popular man as my partner. *Three*: I may be left without a partner if I do not lower my standards.

I also have thought about a situation where I don't really like someone's looks but their personality really catches me. This is a good point to involve the topic of dating apps, where we need to decide and choose on the basis of appearances solely. Obviously, this is quite superficial decision. So can we clearly claim that these apps primarily assist short-term relationships?

There are some surveys focusing on how over-emphasizing physical appearance can change the way we think about finding partners; and instead of familiarizing ourselves meaningfully, instead of the exciting challenge of getting to know the person in question inside and out, the relationship will merely be an entry to be posted (on Instagram or Facebook). In short, it does not really contribute to short-term relationships in general, but it helps with convincing youngsters that what happens on Tinder is creating relationships indeed; though it is a tiny part of the whole picture.

Júlia HETESI

photo: Szabolcs CSORTOS



How to Feel More Like Home

Being an exchange student involves unforgettable experiences, vivid emotions, friends from all around the world... and being homesick. Which gets you, inevitably. It is quite natural that students feel extremely homesick at the end of their first semester: it is an exam period, they celebrate Christmas far away from their loved ones and the weather is usually cold and depressive. The main question is how to cope with such a situation or, in other words, what can students usually do to feel more like home in Hungary.

- 1.** When students start missing their home, they try to find those Hungarian dishes that are close to their own traditional food. One Moroccan student told me that töltött káposzta (stuffed cabbage) reminds him of Moroccan food and that's why he eats it sometimes. Some people from Mexico say that the hot sauce 'Erős Pista' makes them feel like home. Russians like to eat Hungarian goulash to be warmed up physically and mentally. Some people from Kazakhstan became lángos fans as it reminds them of the Kazakh dish called Shelpek.
- 2.** Another way to forget about being homesick is to keep our old forms of entertainment in the new, foreign environment. Nowadays the ways of entertainment are quite similar all over the world which makes implementation easier. Despite the popularity of such forms of entertainment like going to the cinema, spending time in a cafe, shopping or just partying, outdoor entertainment is more useful when fighting against homesickness. During autumn or spring, students can go hiking in the woods or visit a lake. Making a bonfire, collecting acorns and the various other things that mother-nature may offer to us can make students feel more comfortable and more like home. During the winter, with the arrival of the first snow, some students built a snowman
- 3.** near the dormitory where I live, others played snowballs. For some students it was the thing they used to do back home, for others it was their first experience with snow in their life. Such happy moments bring together and prevent people from becoming homesick.
- 3.** Spending time with friends keeps is the best way to avoid being lonely or homesick. Some students spend so much time with their new friends that they become like a family for them. Some of them even call them "my foreign family". Communicating with people who share the same ideas, cooking or spending cosy evenings together by watching films or playing board games can be the best medicine against homesickness.

Homesickness appears in everybody's life inescapably, and if there is no chance to visit family or go home, we should remember that we can always make our new place a home by eating food similar to our home cuisine, by keeping our traditional forms of entertainment and by spending time with our close friends.

Ekaterina MOROZOVA

**GRADUALLY MAKE
BETTER TEA**



I am talking with Mao Hong, the Chinese director of the Confucius Institute of Traditional Chinese Medicine(TCM) at the University of Pécs. Is this the correct order of your name?

Yes, like in Hungarian, we put our family names first and given name second. You may also call me by my English name, Lily.

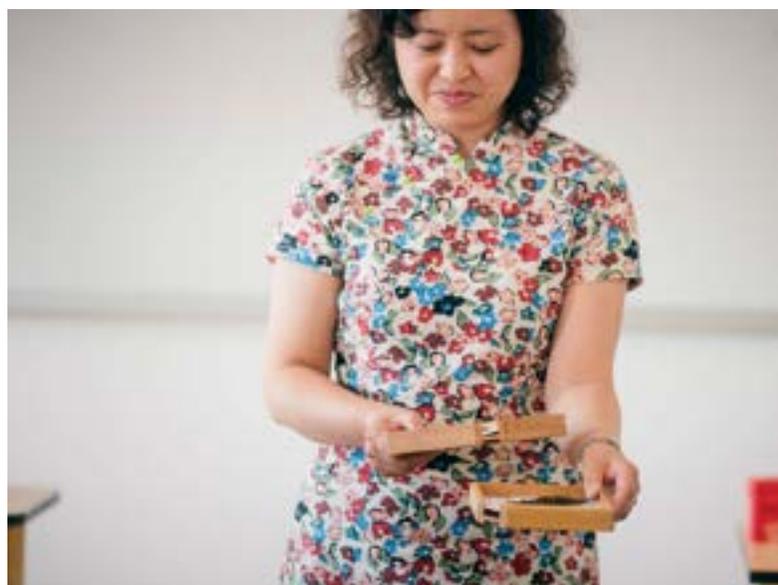
What is the aim of the Confucius Institute of TCM in Pécs? What would you like to accomplish?

In the Confucius Institute in Pécs, we have both Hungarian colleagues and Chinese colleagues at the University of Pécs and the North China University of Science and Technology, it is the result of joint efforts. There has been academic cooperation for more than ten years especially in TCM fields, we organize the Sino-Hungarian Medical Conference every year, and the Faculty of Health Sciences invited TCM specialists for short term academic visits. Both universities applied to establish the Confucius Institute, so further cooperation could be completed at the platform. The institute is not only about TCM, it provides Chinese language and culture courses and also resources for more people to have a better understanding of China. We also have delegations from China to give performances, cultural lectures, we organize a summer camp to China, we organize an educators' trip to China, to promote Sino-Hungarian exchanges in different aspects, mainly in culture and academics. The Confucius Headquarter, Hanban approved the application from both universities to establish such an institute in 2014, and the opening ceremony was held on 27 March 2015, so it almost has been four years.

When have you come to Pécs?

I visited Pécs in 2010, when the two universities signed an agreement to establish a Confucius Institute here. I was a member of the delegation. This was my first trip outside China. József Bódis was the rector at that time, and he signed the agreement with the leader of my university. Professor József Betlehem was also present.

In 2011, I had the chance to go to Cambridge, England for an academic visit for one year. When I got an opportunity to visit England, I was very interested. It was a very impressive experience. In Cambridge, I met other academic visitors from different countries, we met once a week with this group. I was surprised to see, that not a lot of people knew a lot about China, but it seemed that there was an increasing interest to know more. However, there was no institute, like the British Council or Alliance Française to provide such kind of resources, and knowledge about Chinese culture. Actually, one of the academicians, a Swedish mathematician, was very curious about Chinese culture, he suggested that we should offer some courses for a better understanding of Chinese culture. It was in this moment, that I became aware, that people were interested in Chinese culture, but they had no chance outside China to learn more about it. Because not everyone would be able to visit China. So, when I came back to my university, the process of establishing Confucius Institute has already been in progress. I



was chosen finally as a candidate for Chinese director because of my experience in languages, communication, teaching and my visit to England, thanks to which I have cross-cultural background. I was happy that I was chosen to be the one to come to Pécs, and stay here for a longer period of time, because I had a very pleasant memory of the place. The first time, when I was here, I thought it was an ideal city for studies, because it is very quiet, peaceful and with cultural atmosphere. That is a good place to learn culture and to study. I already knew some of the people, who I would work with, so I was looking forward to working on something that both of us would be interested in.

Did you know how long you would stay in Pécs?

Yes, the appointment was for 2-4 years, but I did not know that I would stay for four years.

Do you have the chance to stay longer?

I am thinking that I should return to China. However, it is not easy to leave. When you live in a country, in a city for four years, it become part of your life. It is not easy to get away from it.

This is already the second time that the Chinese Tea Culture course is offered. Has it been popular?

The establishment of this institute is meant to offer some lesson first of all for the university, because this is a university institute. Secondly, we also offer Chinese language to the local area, to benefit the students at different levels as well. In the beginning, we only offered Chinese language course. But later on, we found that there were students, who were interested in Chinese culture, but may not choose to study the language. We looked into what students were interested in, and found the following: tea culture, calligraphy, tourism in China as well, that is why we started to offer these courses. These courses would be on an introductory level, related to culture, and not for industry professionals.

Do you think that traditional Chinese medicine is an important element of Chinese culture?

Yes, TCM is also part of Chinese culture. We are not giving TCM lessons to those students, who are majoring in TCM, or Western medicine. We offer Campus credit courses for students from different faculties. Anyone who would like to know something about TCM, Chinese herbal medicine, massage or even acupuncture, they will be offered introductory courses, since it is not easy to give them very academic training, because they need background knowledge.

How many students have applied for the tea course last semester?

We had about 19 students, but since we also offer tea tasting in class, there is limit for the number of participants. The maximum would be twenty students. I was somewhat surprised to have more than 10 students at the first tea course. This year, we offered the course again, this time it was registered with about 20 participants. I introduced the Chinese tea history, the tea making process, healthy effect of different types of tea and students also have the chance to make tea in class and to taste different types of tea.

How popular is tea in China? Can you tell me more about that?

I think almost everyone drinks tea in China, maybe at different levels, but everybody has some knowledge about tea. It used to be more popular than it is nowadays, now we have coffeehouses as well, and in my opinion people are interested in Western culture as well as traditional Chinese culture. I think, a lot of people have the habit of drinking tea. Recently, there has been a growing interest about Chinese tea,

I think almost everyone drinks tea in China, maybe at different levels, but everybody has some knowledge about tea.

even children want to learn more about it. You can see more training courses on how to drink tea, or how to make tea ceremony. We can see the revival of the value of Chinese tea culture especially in younger generations. I think that is a good trend, because we need to keep our own culture as well, while we learn about other cultures. You cannot just give up your own culture, just to learn about another culture.

Similarly to the tea culture in China, there is a wine culture in Hungary, especially characteristic for this region; it is part of the identity here. I think it is a valuable local experience. I also asked

my students to write an essay comparing the tea culture and wine culture, their contributions were very interesting. In their essays, they compared the history of tea culture and wine culture, as well as the tasting standards, and the process of making tea and wine. I gave them several topics, including a teahouse project in Pécs. I asked them to research, how many teahouses there are in Pécs, whether they think there is a possibility to set up a new one, how many people would have the interest to drink tea. My Hungarian teacher gave the initial idea for this project, who is great tea enthusiast.

You are learning Hungarian?

Not good enough, but I am trying. I really value my experience here, in Hungary. My teacher is Ildikó Bulyáki, she teaches Hungarian as a foreign language in the International Studies Center, she is a very good teacher, very kind and also a real tea lover, she is very eager to know more about tea and she says it is difficult to find a place in Pécs where you can drink good Chinese tea. I wonder if there are more people interested in tea. If there would be many students really interested in further knowledge about tea, such as the production process as well as tea tasting. Maybe it would be possible to organize a special summer camp in China with a focus on tea, and then maybe even an exchange programme offering the Hungarian students an experience of Chinese tea culture, as well as tea research projects. The University of Pécs has a cooperation agreement with Hangzhou University, which is located in one of the main tea growing areas of China. However, this is just an idea at the moment.

Do you have any tips for those students, who did not attend your class yet, how to make good tea?

I think if you are a real tea enthusiast, you may wish to find the place where you can drink tea, and form your own habit of drinking tea, and then later on you will find the tea that suits your taste. Gradually, if you have accumulated enough knowledge about it, then you will really enjoy the pleasure that the habit of drinking tea will give to you. Similarly, I really appreciate my chance to getting know the wine culture here, in Hungary. After several years of drinking tea, you will



pay attention to many things contributing to the best experience that tea can give you. You will know the different characteristics of tea, the degrees of water temperature most suitable for each type of tea, the quality of water, a set of knowledge about tea. When you have tasted many different teas, you will gradually make better tea. It does not happen in one day.

You explained in class about the Gong-Fu tea ceremony, how well-known is this in China?

Chinese people drink tea at various levels. Sometimes people just make tea at home as a beverage. There would be people who would drink tea with their friends, especially educated people, who have a lot of knowledge about tea, they treat their friends at home using the kinds of tea utensils that I have shown in class. Gong Fu tea ceremony (a series of short infusions of tea, delivered with artistic skill) will be shown at some occasions as a performance sometimes on a stage, and in some tea houses in China. However, everyday people do not have such a high requirement of tea, they just like it as a beverage, and drink it every day, like coffee. You do not have to make tea as a ceremony.

About the health aspect of tea – do you have any advice for the students, what they should drink to relieve stress, or to help them focus and prepare for the exams?

This is very important. The calming effect of tea is a benefit of the habit of drinking tea, both the chemical effect as well as the spiritual effect. You need to know which type of tea suits you most. In class we learn about at what time of the day it is the most suitable to drink what type of tea, which tea is the best to drink in what season. Students will also learn about for what effect which kind of tea they should drink. Then you will not only choose your tea according to the taste profile, but also based on what effect of the tea you are looking for. This is also different from person to person. If you love a certain kind of tea, it will please you, and make you happy.

Were there international students in your class last semester?

There were not too many international students, most of them were Hungarian students. This semester there were Chinese students applying for the course, but we decided to let the places to be taken by Hungarian or other international students, because of the limitation of student number. Because the Chinese students still have a chance to learn about tea culture in China. It is interesting though that this semester we have more international students, than Hungarian students. This way, we can get a glimpse of the tea culture and tea drinking habits of other countries, like Kazakhstan, Turkey, Germany and Russia. There can be also a discussion about different tea cultures and I give an introduction into the vast tea knowledge. Besides, I think that meanwhile you also should have fun in class, sharing your opinion and learning from others as well. The students also give me some information about their own tea cultures, so I can learn about other tea cultures as well.

Where did you learn about tea?

My husband is a real tea enthusiast. I learnt a lot from him. Before I came to work in the Confucius Institute in Hungary, we had to choose what subjects we would like get more training in, some chose tai-chi, Chinese painting, calligraphy and I chose tea. We were offered various chances in different aspects of Chinese culture. My husband also drinks tea every day. He read many books about tea. I do not have as much knowledge as he does, but I am in the right atmosphere for learning about it. I found that when we offered tea on some occasions, many people were interested, that is why I wanted to give this opportunity to students, to learn more about this great topic. I am also enjoying the benefits of providing such a tea lesson, it promotes me to learn more about my own culture and from other countries as well, I would like to study further in this direction.

Mariann TÓTH

photo: Mariann TÓTH and Szabolcs CSORTOS





The College Experience: Finals, Parties, Lectures... Groping?

by Rachel Wheeler

Night clubs, bars, and parties are as much a part of the college experience as excess coffee, finals, and morning lectures. However, lurking in the shadows of what many students regularly experience, is another aspect of university life that is rarely discussed. GROPING, defined as fondling or touching someone for sexual pleasure without the person's consent, has become a normal occurrence when going-out on the weekends. Personally, in this last year of 2018 alone, I have been noticeably 'groped' a total of four times, and statistics show that I am not alone.

A YouGov Poll found that out of 2,013 adults, ages 18 to 24, 63% of females and 26% of men had been fondled at a bar or club. Upon interviewing ten female students currently enrolled in Pécs, eight out of ten girls admitted to having been groped at least once while being here. One girl shared with me, "I think I've become desensitized to it, but I hear a lot of girls complain about being groped in clubs." Another says, "It happens constantly at a downtown pub, which is a local weekend hotspot for students." Another student details her account to me from a popular club in town. "I was attending a university flag party, not even dancing but just standing and talking with friends. Within that one conversation I felt my behind grabbed multiple times." She continues, "I felt violated, unsafe, I wasn't even sure if there was anyone I could even report the incident to or if it would be taken seriously."

Many students dismiss the idea of 'groping' as the word itself downplays the severity of the offense. What many students fail to realize is that groping is a form of sexual assault, which is defined as ANY type of sexual activity or contact that is not consented to. The majority of females who unwantingly get their behinds, inner thighs, or chests squeezed, are experiencing sexual assault. As society views these terms such as 'fondling' or 'groping' to be more socially acceptable than sexual assault, victims are much less likely to report the incident, and perpetrators are more likely to continue this behavior.

My first encounter being groped in public, I confronted the male who had inappropriately grabbed my chest, only to be

met with his group of friends laughing in my face. In my fit of disbelief, I was left with an empty plastic cup, and my perpetrator drenched head-to-toe in rum and lime juice. But other than dumping my drink on his head I didn't know what else I could do. After all, it was just harmless fun... right?

My second encounter left me more baffled than the first. I was dancing with a group of close friends at a club when a guy walked directly up to me, looked me straight in the eye, and grabbed my chest with both hands. He then proceeded to walk away as though nothing had even happened. My group of friends and I just stood there, jaws dropped to the floor, completely dumbfounded. However, before any of us were able to shape a reaction, he was gone. The perpetrator felt no need to even be secretive about the assault, which leads one to conclude that this wasn't his first time, and it certainly won't be his last. "Our findings suggest it is very likely that a sexual offender has either previously sexually assaulted or will offend again in the future," said Rachel Lovell, PhD, a senior research associate at the Begun Center.

The biggest presenting issue is that many perpetrators upon confrontation pretend it was a simple misunderstanding, which is understandable in a club packed to the brim with drinking partygoers. However, there is a noticeable difference between someone accidentally bumping into you while pushing through the crowd vs. feeling a firm squeeze in an intimate area. It is evident that both males and females are becoming desensitized to what behavior is acceptable and what is unac-

ceptable within club atmospheres. The responsibility is in the hands of both the victims, and the perpetrators. Each incident that goes unchallenged reinforces the message that this kind of behavior is somehow 'ok' and should be ignored.

Many regular sex offenders start out with groping and fondling of people without their consent. According to a study case at Western Reserve University, "*Rapists have long criminal histories that often began before their first documented sexual assault and continued after it.*" Not speaking up is allowing this behavior to persist, which is a dangerous gamble in a country where the Global Slavery Index documents 36,000 people currently involved in human trafficking in Hungary alone. Putting an end to sexual assault, harassment, and trafficking starts with standing up to that inappropriate pinch you feel at the club, or that explicit comment that leaves you feeling uncomfortable or

distressed. Living in an era of sexual rights and liberation for both males and females, it is time for groping to be viewed as an offense and taken seriously.

Nightclubs and bars should have clear-cut policies and consequences to deter non-consensual groping, in an effort to provide a safe and secure experience for their customers. A trusted official should be on-duty at these settings to allow for incidents to be reported and filed, resulting in the warning or banning of offenders. The repercussions of being caught will not only make perpetrators less likely to repeat the offense, but will also serve as a warning to others, and will also empower victims to speak-up. If it makes you feel uncomfortable, if you know you wouldn't want it to happen to someone else, it is valid. Speak up, be rude, make reports and don't let this conduct continue at your University or anywhere else.

On Groping

Interview with Dr. Adrian Fabian
(dean, Faculty of Law, University of Pécs)

Interview by Rachel Wheeler

What is the legal term for 'groping,' and is it considered to be sexual assault in Hungary?

Here in Hungary the term is considered to be a form of badgering or bothering someone with unwarranted attention. In Hungary it is not considered sexual in nature, but an invasion of privacy. What a lot of Western culture has that Central Europe is lacking is the education surrounding this issue, there is not a negative stigma here in Hungary like there is in Western culture.

If a person is groped at a club, bar, or in town, what should the first step of action be?

Unfortunately, there isn't a very effective system yet here because if the perpetrator leaves off premises there is nothing that can be done about it. You can call the police, however, they will need extensive evidence for any legal procedure to be taken.

Are groping assaults generally considered to be serious offenses?

In Hungary it isn't considered to be such a big deal because of the social attitude towards the issue. Other offenses such as rape of pedophilia for example tend to be considered the most serious in nature.

What are the laws surrounding groping in Hungary and in the European Union?

There is nothing yet surrounding groping, it is different to laws on things like robbery or rape. The legal side is not so highlighted because it is difficult to develop evidence for the court.

It is going against the victim's word vs. the perpetrator's, camera recordings, and of course you'd need witnesses. Plus like you mentioned a lot of the time victims are not entirely sure who grabbed them.

What can the Legal Aid Clinic do in regards to this issue?

No one has yet brought this issue to the Legal Aid Clinic, but if a student had a bad situation involving groping, he or she can absolutely address the clinic for help.

If this happens in a club or bar, is it considered a personal issue or should this be brought to the institutions attention?

Definitely bring it up to the institutions attention! Bring this immediately to the security guards because this is what they should be there for.

From a legal perspective, is it worth it to come forward/speak up when this occurs?

Absolutely, groping needs to develop the education and social stigma that is labeled as bad. Students and people especially in Central Europe need to be educated that this is not socially acceptable behavior. It is not a fun or playful joke. Confronting this issue head on starts with people speaking up when it happens.

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"I can honestly say that the best part is/was the Erasmus family that I made during this journey, I met people from more than 20 countries, with different experiences and perspectives on life that made my world bigger and opened my eyes to different possibilities. It will be an unforgettable experience that you will cherish for the rest of your life."

Rebeka Vörös, Faculty of Humanities, English and American Studies, Traineeship, Ljubljana, Slovenia

"When you spend a longer amount of time alone, you can learn several things about yourself, maybe this is the reason why these two months meant so much for me. I became more self-confident, more resourceful and more self-reliable. This was an experience, I would not trade for anything. I met kind people, made friends. Slovenia is very close, so you can come back to Hungary in no time, and the two months were over, before I blinked. This is an opportunity, which you must take, because you can only win!"

Nóra Sipos, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Education and Regional Development, HR Counsellor, Erasmus+ Studies, Porto, Portugal

"My conclusion after Erasmus: I think no student should leave the walls of the university, without taking this wonderful chance."

Dániel Filotás, Faculty of Sciences, Chemistry, Traineeship, Tenerife, Spain

"You can learn many new skills; I developed a lot in several areas, such as problem solving, language learning and teamwork. A journey like this is great for improving your social skills as well. I think it is important to meet people from other countries, who are thinking differently, so that you can broaden your maybe narrowed worldview and learn to cooperate with others."

Any questions?

Our colleagues are glad to help, if you have any question, you can find their contact info on our website. Follow us and your fellow-students, who are already enjoying the Erasmus+ experience! Be a part of it!

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Program fee: 1650 USD

Earned credits: 7 ECTS credits

Organizing unit: Simonyi Business and Economic Development Center

Website: <http://simonyisummer.ktk.pte.hu/>

LANGUAGE LEARNING

XX. Hungarian Language and Culture Summer University

Date: July 21 - August 18

Short description:

Would you like to learn Hungarian in an effective, interesting and interactive way? Register for our Hungarian Language and Culture Summer University to learn not only the language but also Hungarian culture, cuisine, traditions and much more! Groups are small and multicultural, so students receive personalized feedback. Learn our unique and interesting language in its natural language environment and learn more than just a language!



Language of instruction: Hungarian, English

Who should apply: Undergraduate, graduate, and PhD students

Program fee: 2 weeks: 450 EUR; 4 weeks 720 EUR (registration 80 EUR)

Earned credits: 9 ECTS / 13.5 ECTS credits

Organizing unit: International Studies Center, Medical School

Website: http://isc.pte.hu/hu/summer_university

SOCIAL SCIENCES

European Challenges in the 21st Century - How to Move Forward?

Date: June 27- July 6

Short description:

This course examines the changing intercultural climate within the European Union in light of global challenges and pressures such as the ongoing refugee crisis, transnational terrorism and regional cooperation across Central and Eastern Europe, especially within the Visegrad Four. Globalization, or more precisely, "Glocalization," will be discussed from various identity-related angles, including the perspectives of university cities bearing the title "European Capital of Culture."

Who should apply: Undergraduate, graduate and PhD students

Program fee: 450 EUR

Earned credits: 4 ECTS credits

Organizing unit: Centre for Internationalization and Connections

Website: summerschool.pte.hu

The Cultural Heritage of Hungary

Date: June 30 - July 14

Short description:

The objective of this summer program is to introduce the Hungarian cultural heritage from many different perspectives. Students will learn about the history of Hungary, as well as the current political, economic and societal challenges of the country. They will also gain insight into the Hungarian folk traditions, classical and folk music and the famous Hungarian gastronomy.

Who should apply: Undergraduate, graduate and PhD students

Program fee: 1050 EUR

Earned credits: 5 ECTS credits

Organizing unit: Centre for Internationalization and Connections

Website: summerschool.pte.hu

In addition to these programs the Centre for Internationalization and Connections, in cooperation with the different Faculties, is organizing the following summer courses for its partner institutions in 2019:

Central and Eastern European Politics

This course is delivered for students of an American partner university and aims at introducing students to Central Eastern European politics and the overall political environment. It examines several compelling and unique topics including: political and economic transitions within Central Eastern Europe, the current role of the EU, and the role of migration and security in the region.

Diversity, Creativity

During this 4-week-long course Mexican students will learn about the socio-cultural context of the European Union and about the role of creativity and communication in the 21st Century.

Hungary, a Special Context for Social Work

The course introduces American students the development of social work as a profession in Hungary and will give an overview on the major social problems and the system of social services in Hungary.

Summer Program in European Culture and Education

This is the third time we will hold the 4-week-long summer course for the 35 students of our Chinese partner university. The program will introduce the European and Hungarian culture and will give insight into the theory and practice of education.

The Cultural Heritage of Hungary and Europe

This summer course will delve into our unique cultural heritage for students of our Chinese partner universities. The academic program focuses on cultural studies and includes dynamic field trips and excursions to cultural sites of Pécs, Baranya and Budapest.

Hungarian Folk Music and Folk Dance

This is the third time we are offering the 10-day-long summer program to the students of a Japanese partner university. This academic and entertaining summer course provides students with insight into Hungarian folk tradition and includes a special Hungarian dance program with traditional live music.

More information:

<http://summerschool.pte.hu/>

You can also follow us on Facebook and on Twitter at 'Pécs Summer School' and on Instagram at [pecssummerschool](https://www.instagram.com/pecssummerschool).

Centre for Internationalization and Connections
summerschoolpecs@pte.hu





Hitchhiking from Pécs

When I ask people about hitchhiking, they are usually on two opposite opinions. One is reckless “Well, why not? It’s fun” while the other is cautious “I’d never do such a dangerous thing!” Until recently I would opt for the latter.

By coincidence, my friend from salsa lesson told me about a hitchhiking Facebook community established by exchange students in Pécs. He offered me to go with them to Graz, a city in Austria, for the weekend; my answer came immediately, and it was a clear ‘no way’. After that, thinking about the opportunity of hitchhiking I asked myself whether I was brave enough to do it. And if not now, then when? Suddenly, out of a momentary lapse of courage, I texted my friend that I had changed my mind.

There were four of us going to the trip and we were split into two groups of two people each. I was in the second group with my friend, Omar. The first group started at 10 in the morning, while mar and I left at half past two because I didn’t want to skip classes. This was a decision I would greatly regret afterwards. We walked to the outskirts of Pecs, wrote “Szigetvár” on a small piece of cardboard and held it up. To tell the truth, I never smiled that much as I did during the hitchhiking. We had to wait 3 minutes only and the first car in our first hitchhiking experience stopped! The driver was a Hungarian man in his forties. Without further ado, he opened the doors and

answered to our crazy smiles with a nod. We got into his car, and there came silence and salsa music. We were just sitting and kept smiling. Omar wanted to start a conversation with the driver and asked if the music was Latin. The answer was “yes”. For the rest of the journey there was nothing but Latin music. I couldn’t stop smiling; I was overwhelmed by the people’s kindness and openness to the world.

We got to Szigetvár and repeated the procedure with the piece of cardboard. This time we wrote “Kaposvár”. After a minute a small coloured car stopped. A very kind Hungarian man wanted to help us, but could only take us to the nearest village on his way.

It was not the first time I regretted that I didn’t know Hungarian. The man was about 50 years old driving home after his working day. The car was full of paint cans and the man wore a cap covered with colourful smudges. It seemed that he wanted to speak with us and with the magical power of smiles we could do that without any words. After 15 minutes of driving we had to get out of his car, and the bright feelings stayed with us.

We were somewhere at the end of a village still holding our “Kaposvár” sign, but during the next ten minutes only two cars passed us. The second one stopped. They were a couple speaking a little English. They were also smiling and seemed to be very kind and warm. We spoke a little, but I got so exhausted

that I fell asleep. I woke up because Omar was still speaking with the couple. It turned out that their final destination was “Zalaegerszeg” which was closer to the Austrian border than Kaposvár, and they offered to take us there. We were happy with the news and accepted it thankfully. Later we found out that they were good friends and they both lived in “Zalaegerszeg”, though the girl studied medicine in Pécs. The guy helped her come back home for the weekend. This long drive showed me again how kind people can be, and my fear of hitchhiking disappeared completely.

When we came to Zalaegerszeg the sun went down and we started to worry. The first group was already in Austria, somewhere near Graz, and we were still in Hungary. We hurried as fast as we could to the outskirts of the city, and started to hitchhike with “Rátót” written on our piece of cardboard. We were waiting for about 30 minutes... a lot of cars passed us. I started to worry and being disappointed I told Omar that rich cars never stopped to help hitchhikers. My friend started to protect the offended rich cars, and after a minute a fancy Mercedes with an extremely happy driver stopped. We got in and the first thing we heard was an exclamation “Nobody goes to Rátót! Why did you write that?” The man was smiling and told us that he could take us just a little bit further from Zalaegerszeg, and we accepted his offer. He was the first really talkative person. We found out that he worked in Switzerland, but lived in Hungary, that he had a date at 9 in the evening and that he had seen two beautiful girls that day somewhere in the city. We even sang a song with him, which he started very unexpectedly with a loud “CAROLINA, CAAAROLINA, please don’t leave me, CAAAAROOOLINA”. It turned out that he drove us to another town called Körmend and told us to forget about Rátót. Smiling and feeling positive we said good-bye to one another: we were off to find a new car and he was off not to be late for his date.

It was 8:30 in the evening and it was getting cold. We wrote the long-awaited “Austria” on our piece of cardboard. We were quite enough with our next car. They were two men, very quiet, speaking only Hungarian and wearing a uniform we couldn’t recognize. They seemed to be kind family people who were on their way back home. Ironically, they dropped us at Rátót, wished us good luck, and to our greatest surprise, turned their car and drove off to the opposite direction.

Rátót became a special place for us. We were somewhere on the road, it was

dark, there was an old railway station and a suspicious bar. I was freezing and hated myself for not having skipped the lesson to leave earlier. The first group was already in Graz taking a hot shower. Some cars passed, but not many. We had been waiting there for about an hour and I began to feel desperate. The perspective of spending a night in Rátót, somewhere in the forest near the road, was quite frightening and my attitude towards hitchhiking changed immediately.

My friend felt better and tried to cheer me up when suddenly a car stopped. I was so thankful to the world and to the driver to be in a warm car and on the road again. He also didn’t speak much. The only thing he said was that he would drop us at the petrol station near the Austrian border. We thanked him a lot, got out of the car, bought some chocolates, and were so happy to be near civilization and electric lights.

We decided to cross the border on foot. The customs officers checked our documents, told me some funny phrases in Russian to show their skills, then laughed at us that suggesting that we get stuck and spend the night at the border. After a while they became serious and advised us to go to the nearest hotel and take care of ourselves. But we didn’t want to give it up.

Having written “Graz” on our piece of cardboard, we hoped for a car to come. But there were no cars crossing the border from Hungary to Austria. However, we got lucky, again. There was a bar near the border, and a man about 60 was just leaving. He saw us and with compassion offered his help. He was on his way home to Fürstenfeld, and he dropped us off there. During the way we were talking in a mixture of English, German, French and Russian. He was from Romania, but spent the majority of

his life in Austria, and he knew how to say the word “train” in Russian. We got out of his car in a new city, thanked him a lot and off he went.

Again, we were on the road, with no hope for a car to come, but we were laughing remembering the great moments of the day; the shops, the McDonalds and the people going to parties made us feel the surrounding civilization. Eventually, one guy stopped near us. We didn’t even believe in it at first. We were so lucky that exactly this day this person was going to the birthday of his friend to Graz, and exactly this day he finished his work later and that’s why he was going during the night. He was about 25 years old and knew English. He was half Romanian, but has lived all his life in Austria. He asked us about hitchhiking, and we told him the stories and sang “CAAROLINA”. Through the talk time had flown very fast, and it was a moment to say goodbye to him in the centre of Graz. We were exhausted but very excited and happy to be finally in the city we wanted. It was midnight when we came to our couch surfer. His name was Máté, he was from Hungary, studied music in Graz and lived with his two friends. That’s how we understood that even if we had left Hungary, Hungary would never leave us. We spent great weekends and had a hard and funny way back, but it is another story. The thing which should be said is not to be afraid of difficulties, at least such one as hitchhiking in Hungary. There are a lot of kind people in the world and Hungary is not an exception. However, if you ask me if I’d do it again? I will answer: Can’t say for sure; ...but if not now then when?

However, if you ask me if I’d do it again? I will answer: Can’t say for sure; ...but if not now then when?

Ekaterina Morozova

50

Delicacies

on Earth



A Multicultural Recipe Book of the University of Pécs

A unique book is going to be published in the spring semester, for which the students of the University of Pécs sent the recipes introducing delicious dishes from 50 nationalities, from Algeria to Vietnam. I asked Anikó Berta, the manager of the English German Student Council Office about this topic, who is the source of this great idea.

Since when have you been in contact with international students?

I have been working at the Medical School since 2002; first, I have been teaching English for Medical Purposes to Hungarian students, later I have started to teach Hungarian for Medical Purposes at the English programme. Everything started in my Hungarian classes, because I did not only want to teach them the language, but also introduce

Hungarian culture and cuisine. I loved the most, when I had the opportunity to teach them for 4 semesters, preparing them for the Hungarian exam, which is a prerequisite of studying further in the third year. Then in 2014, I took over the management of the EGSC office, and since then I have been in contact with international students on an everyday basis, because the main duty of my office is to represent the students' interests.

Have you always known that you are going to work in a multicultural environment?

I studied English and German at the Faculty of Humanities, I learned about these cultures in different lectures and seminars, I travelled a lot and I was open to other cultures as well. I am very glad that the Medical School is paying special attention to observing these differences and informing the professors about

them, because the knowledge and acceptance of cultural diversity are prerequisites of effective communication with the students and of their teaching.

Do you think the students cook often?

I know that many of them cook regularly, because I worked in an office for two years, which was very near to the microwave ovens installed for students, and I have first-hand experience of the wonderful fragrances wafting from their meals. Many students bring their lunch, which they prepare in advance, usually the night before. Last year, we had a student from Nigeria, who once told me, what a normal weekend looks like for them. She cooks from Saturday morning until Sunday evening, preparing meals for the whole coming week, freezing them in smaller portions. There are other students, however, who are recognized by their voices by food delivery companies, because they order quite often.

Where does the idea for this international cookbook come from?

The idea and the initiative comes from me, however, the source of inspiration was provided by a British student, Rebecca Connearn, who came into my office one day before her graduation in July 2018 with the sweetest present. During her years in Pécs, she prepared the dishes served at the British table at the International Evening. Unfortunately, I never had the chance to taste them, because I was busy with organizational tasks all the time. Therefore, she made a collection of recipes for me, which I cherish and keep together with the recipes I received from other students.

I brought this idea to the attention of the rector and the dean; both of them welcomed the initiative and decided to send the call for application to every international student of the university, this way involving the whole international community. With the colleagues of the Centre for Internationalization and Connections, we form a good team and work together for the success of this project titled A Multicultural Recipe Book. The title of the book will be “50 Delicacies on Earth” based on a Chinese recipe

“Three Delicacies on Earth”, and it includes 50 recipes, from 50 nationalities, one of them being Hungarian. We plan to publish it in March, in English and in Hungarian, distributed countrywide. We are going to announce it at the opening event of the International Spring, the International Evening.

Do all recipes in the book come from students?

Yes, students sent all the recipes, ranging from Algeria to Vietnam. We paid special attention to the new student ambassador programme of the University: recipes from four student ambassadors are included in the book: from the Cayman Islands, Cameroon, Jordan and Nigeria.

What is this collection going to look like? Do you prepare every dish?

The chef of the project, Ákos Lokodi is going to cook every recipe with the student who sent it. The book is going to be an exclusive, large format edition, which we hope it will have a touch of uniqueness. We allotted four pages for each recipe, illustrated with the beautiful photos of Lajos Kalmár. For those dishes that go well with wine, we prepare a wine suggestion: the Research Institute Viticulture and Enology of the university together with the Pécsi Borozó recommend a suitable wine produced in the Pannon region for each dish. It is a very exciting task to pair international cuisine with the high-quality local wine culture. Another partner in this project is the Zsolnay Porcelain Manufacture, we will serve some of the dishes on Zsolnay plates.

Do you need special, exotic ingredients? Are they available in Hungary?

We asked the students to preferably send recipes, for which you can purchase the ingredients in Pécs as well. Many of the students come from the shore of the ocean, seas and from islands, and they usually miss the access to those ingredients that are easily available there. We received many fish recipes, and fortunately, we have access to many kinds of fish and shrimp, as well as typical ingredients and

spices of African and Asian cuisine. We acquire the ingredients for the dishes introduced in the book from our sponsors: the Choy shop in Nagy Jenő Street and Ízes Magyar Csemege.

What is the aim of this recipe collection?

Our aim is to introduce the diversity of our students, of the many countries they are coming from (only 50 fit in this edition) and give a glimpse of what their cuisine is like. We all like to eat and to try new flavours and the dishes connect us. Eating is much more than taking in calories, it is a social experience. Among others, this is also a reason for us to be looking forward to the completion of the new building of the Medical School, which will also have a cafeteria.

What does it feel like to be involved in the realization process?

Exciting! Very exciting! I hope everything goes well and the project will be successful.

The calendar introducing the folk wear of international students has also been a very interesting idea! Are you planning to publish it this year as well?

In the past couple of years I got to know the work of several civil organizations, this is how I got in contact with the Pécs Normandia Lions Club. In cooperation with Edina Münster, we created a multicultural calendar with the help of 12 students, the proceeds of which we offered to the Club in order to help to cover the expenses of the parent accommodation, which they provide for parents, whose child is in hospital with a chronic illness. Although our aim was noble, we arrived at the conclusion not to continue with the calendar, however, there is another idea that we plan to continue from 2018: we will host a show at the International Evening introducing the traditional national costumes of participants.

Mariann TÓTH
photo: Szabolcs CSORTOS



Weird or Tasty?

The food I miss the most is crab salad, which is made from surimi, rice, eggs, a cucumber, canned corn, onion, dill, sour cream or mayonnaise. I also miss salad Olivie, which is made from potatoes, carrot, eggs and some other vegetables.

The dish that can be seen as weird from the Hungarian perspective is crab salad, because there is no crab in it but surimi instead of it. Also there is rice in this salad, which is also weird.

I did not taste any weird food in Hungary, but Lángos can be mentioned as an unexpected one!

I have heard that in Hungary there is a tradition of soups. In Russia, we also have a tradition of soups and I really like the similarities. Also our cultures share some similar dishes including for example: gulyás (goulash) and töltött káposzta (stuffed cabbage).

Ekaterina Morozova, Russia

Talking about the main course, I really miss the traditional Indian "business lunch" - thali. Thali is served on a large tray and it has a plate or banana leaf in the centre with a spoon of rice and a pair of wheat tortillas surrounded by 5-7 bowls of different dishes: dahl, steamed vegetables, spiced potatoes, curd, paneer (cheese) etc.

I assume Hungarians would find every dish quite puzzling. Due to its diversity, Indian cuisine attracts people's attention. Indian cuisine has a distinct philosophy and it is an important part of the cultural heritage of Indian people. It is impossible to describe, in words, the flavours and the colours of our various and exquisite dishes.

India is the birthplace of vegetarianism, which is partly due to our climatic conditions, and largely to religious regulations. In most parts of India the climate is so hot that meat gets spoiled rapidly, whereas in some other parts of the country three or four crops are harvested a year. Most Indians do not eat meat, except for Muslims. The most common drink in India is nimbu paani, made from lemon juice and water. Beer, wine and other alcoholic drinks usually cannot be served during the meal.

Kassiyet Adilkhankyzy, India

The food, or foods, I miss most from back home is the Tex-Mex southwest cuisine that is so popular in Colorado. The recipes are influenced by a mixture of cowboy, Indian and Mexican culture. Such foods include fajitas, chili, tacos and enchiladas... I love Mexican food. A major restaurant chain that started in Colorado called Chipolte is one of my favourite places to eat. You go in and can create your own burrito or bowl with beans, rice, sour cream, guacamole and cilantro. It is really delicious. I miss spicy foods – bring on the salsa!

A lot of foreigners, even some Americans from different states, are shocked by a dish that is traditional to Colorado. The so called "Rocky Mountain Oysters" are actually cattle testicles that are often deep fried and seasoned, and they are surprisingly popular. A lot of people also love buffalo meat which is considered a delicacy. What is more, even rattlesnake is eaten a lot. If you ever find yourself in Colorado try a buffalo burger! They are delicious!

One thing I have noticed is that in Hungary a lot of people eat cold soups, which are usually cherry flavoured. I find it rather odd because in my experience a soup is supposed to be warm, but I figured I would give it a try. It is different, I don't particularly dislike or like it, but I'd much prefer a giant bowl of traditional goulash.

Food is an art form in Hungary, especially compared with American culture. I find that Hungarians savour meal time, they actually sit down and enjoy the food. In the USA food is usually on the go, it is not uncommon to walk to school or work and eat breakfast at the same time. A lot of families even watch television during dinner time, after all, what is more American then a microwave TV dinner?

Rachel Wheeler, USA





MORE FROM OUR WEBSITE

www.pte.hu/english

A bill on Lung Cancer Prevention

A group of students formed a team called “This is Politics” and created a bill on lung cancer prevention for a competition organized by the Hungarian Parliament. The Student Parliament accepted this bill meaning that the team of the University of Pécs won the competition. If this proposal were serious and accepted by the real Parliament, it would save the lives up to 25,000 Hungarian people every year. Interview with medical student Roland Hetényi.



Why is it worth being green?

It would be a pity to deny the phenomenon of climate change, because every one of us has some personal experiences about it. But how does economics relate to this? We asked Tibor Kiss (UP Faculty of Business and Economics).

Drukker: 21st century print media on a century and a half old machines

Wooden letters appeared in the storefront at Király Street 48, then came an exhibition: The Order! It was organized amongst old printing machines. The place is called DRUKKER, where a community of students from the University of Pécs' Faculty of Music and Visual Arts experiments. Today's technology meets with ancient printing machines used in Pécs during the 1860s. Interview with Gergely Böhm.



I M P R I N T

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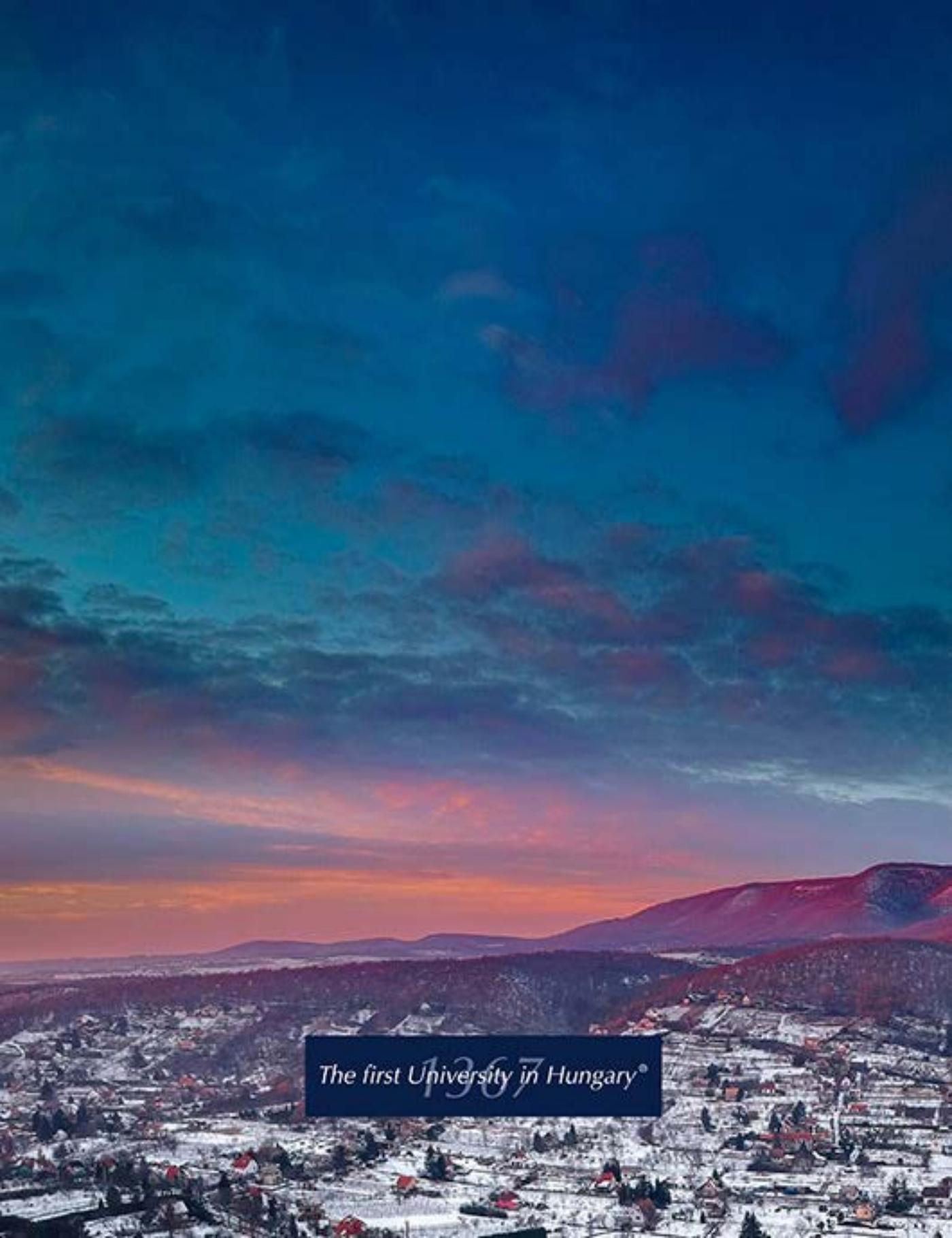
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