



Programme

3rd European Large Families Conference



Győr
19-23rd July 2006

Main patrons

José Manuel Durão Barroso, President of the European Commission

László Sólyom, President of the Republic of Hungary.

Patrons

Anna Záborská, Chair of the Commission for Women's Rights and Gender Equality, the European Parliament

Marie Panayotopoulos-Cassiotou, Chair of the Intergroup for the Family and the Protection of Childhood, the European Parliament

José Ribeiro e Castro, Vice-Chair of the Intergroup for the Family and the Protection of Childhood, the European Parliament

Imre Szakács, Chairman of the Győr-Moson-Sopron County Assembly

József Balogh, Mayor of Győr

*Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed
citizens can change the world. Indeed, it is the only thing
that ever has.*

Margaret Mead

WORDS OF WELCOME

Let us convey to all participants of the 3rd European Large Families Conference these words of greeting.

We have gathered here, about 1200 people altogether, to talk about the community that is essential for us, the family, and to have an unforgettable experience of families meeting, a memorable event to take home with us. The participants of this conference represent not only their own families, but also the numerous communities formed by large families in 15 European countries. They represent a minority in Europe. Not an ethnic minority, but one based on lifestyle and values. They represent also Europe's hope. This *group*, gradually becoming aware of its values, belongs to people whose lives have become complete through the acceptance and bringing up of children. People fight for social justice in every country, and their European solidarity will hopefully have a positive influence on European politics, too. Régine Pernoud's wish is worth bearing in mind: **"Families should receive all the help so that children – all of them – be loved, protected and respected. Only this will ensure the desired happiness of the next millennium. At the age of eighty-eight I have no other wish."** And as an Asian proverb says: **"In the broken nest there are no whole eggs"**.

Let the talks, meetings and exchanges of these three days give us all new strength, momentum and enthusiasm for the precious work for the benefit of families, either on our own or in a community.

László Márki
European Large Families Confederation

György Szabó
'Familia' Large Families

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

Thursday, 20th July, Main Lecture Hall (D1)

9.00 Opening

Welcome address:

Fernando Castro, President, the European Large Families Confederation

Anna Záborská, Chair of the Commission for Women's Rights and Gender Equality, the European Parliament

Marie Panayotopoulos-Cassiotou, Chair of the Intergroup for the Family and the Protection of Childhood, the European Parliament

Imre Szakács, Chairman of the Győr-Moson-Sopron County Assembly

József Balogh, Mayor of Győr

Endre Szabó, President of the National Association of Large Families, Hungary

Performing: the 15th Szekler border-guard infantry, commanded by Béla Boldizsár

'Tárogató' player: János Szabó (Tárogató is a Hungarian double-reed wind instrument)

9.40 – 10.20 Raúl Sánchez (Barcelona): Family policies in Europe

10.20 – 10.45 BREAK

”Home Economics”

10.45 – 11.15 María Teresa López López (Madrid):
Family, economy and society

11.15 – 11.45 Anne Marie Schmotzer (Vienna):
The management of the household determines our life

11.45 – 12.15 Judit Vásárhelyi (Budapest):
The ecological footprint of the family: Poverty, deliberate self-restraint or resource economy?

Friday, 21st July, Main Lecture Hall

”Brought up for what?”

- 9.30 – 10.00** **Mária Glasová** (Bratislava): What are we educating for? Contemporary challenges for the parents and the family
- 10.00 – 10.30** **Jaroslav Šturma** (Prague): The role of a prepared environment in the education and development of the child
- 10.30 – 10.45** BREAK
- 10.45 – 11.15** **Brigitte Haider** (Vienna): Participation in school – chance and challenge
- 11.15 – 11.45** **Tamás Roska** (Budapest):
The key role of the family in the formation of the child’s intellect – the moral and intellectual background of a future scientist or inventor
- 11.45 – 12.15** **Tibor Steszli** (Győr):
Questions on education; Education and music

Session rooms:

- 14.30 – 16.00** Session discussions (the allocation of groups by language and topic will be specified on the same day)

Saturday, 22nd July, Main Lecture Hall

”Church for the families”

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 9.30 – 10.00 | Andrzej Dzięga (Sandomierz): What does the Church do for families? |
| 10.00 – 10.30 | János Ittész (Győr): The image of God and religious education in the family |
| 10.30 – 10.45 | BREAK |
| 10.45 – 11.15 | Elke Beck-Flachsenberg (Nürnberg): Church congregations: places for families |
| 11.15 – 11.45 | Ferenc Pálhegyi (Budapest): Why is it worth marrying even now? |
| 11.45 – 12.15 | Csaba Bőjte (Deva): Caring for abandoned children |

Sunday, 23rd July, Main Lecture Hall

10.00 *Closing ceremony*

with music from the Rába Brass Band and the Rainbow Band
(the Kovács family from Budapest)

CHILDREN'S AND CULTURAL PROGRAMMES

Thursday, 20th July

- 9.00 – 12.00** handicraft programmes
(beneath the tents erected on the free beach, i.e. the river bank)
- in the morning** sand castle building contest on the beach,
announcement of results at noon
- 10.30 – 11.15** *The Musicians of Bremen* – a performance by the
Gabalyda Puppet Theatre on the beach
- from 13.00** a visit to Pannonhalma
(for details see the Useful Information section)

Friday, 21st July

- sand castle building contest,
announcement of results at 12 and 18 pm.
- sport programmes *handball, football
- 9.00 – 12.00** handicraft programmes
- 14.00 - 16.00** bicycle skill contest, model show
- 14.00 – 17.00** handicraft programmes
- 15.00 – 15.45** *The Miracle Well or the Spring of Life* –
performance by the Gabalyda Puppet Theatre

Saturday, 22nd July

- in the morning** sand castle building contest,
announcement of results at noon
- sport programmes *handball, football
- 9.00 – 12.00** handicraft programmes
- 15.00 – 18.00** performances by the participants
- 20.00 – 23.00** farewell night, campfire programmes, folk
dancing

**Subject to the number of children and youth interested, handball and football championships will be organised. Entry for the championship will be possible*

upon arrival at the registration desk. Information on the championship will be displayed on the central notice board.

A Short History of Győr

Győr has been inhabited from ancient times. The first sizable settlement developed around 500 BC with Celtic inhabitants who called the place *Arrabona*. The abbreviated form of this name – *Raab* or *Ráb* – has been used until now as the German and Slovak name of the city.

Roman merchants moved to Arrabona in the 1st century BC, and around 10 AD the Roman Legions occupied Transdanubia, thus establishing the province Pannonia. Although due to the attacks by Germanic and Hunnish tribes the Romans eventually gave up this area in the 4th century AD, the town remained inhabited. In the following centuries Slavs and Avars lived here.

After the settlement of the Hungarian tribes, the Hungarians reinforced the Roman fortress, and King Saint Stephen founded a bishopric here. The town was named Győr at this time. Like the other Hungarian towns, Győr was also affected by the vicissitudes of history: It was desolated by the Tartars in 1241, and destroyed by the Czech army in 1271. In 1529, facing the menace of the Turkish army, town commander Kristóf Lambert, thinking that any attempts at defence were in vain, decided to burn the town rather than defend it. Thus the Turks found only smoking ruins. This is where the Turkish name of the town comes from: *Yanik kala*, that is, 'burnt town'.

Győr, as it was rebuilt later, was surrounded by a wall designed by Italian architects. Many buildings were built in the Renaissance style. In 1594 the Turks occupied the town, but in 1598 the Austrian and Hungarian forces succeeded in regaining it. Except for this short period, Győr was always ruled by the Hapsburg Hungarian kings.

Thus the new artistic style of that age, the Baroque reached this town sooner than the settlements positioned more to the East, where Baroque arrived only at the end of the Turkish occupation. This is when the city centre received its Baroque look.

Following the wars with the Turks the town began to flourish, and in 1743 Győr received the title of Royal Borough from Maria Theresa. A number of religious orders settled, schools, churches were erected beside a hospital and a monastery.

Napoleon won a battle near Győr in 1809, defeating the army of the Hungarian nobility risen against him after rejecting the emperor's offer for independence if they sided with him. The French soldiers blew up some parts of the fortress. The town-leaders soon came to the conclusion that the fortifications no longer fulfilled their purpose, and so they decided to destroy the walls.

In the 1800s Győr's role in trading increased as steamboats started to appear on the River Danube, but when the railway line between Budapest and Kanizsa was completed (1861), the town again lost much of its significance. The city leaders managed to attract industry to the town in order to compensate for the loss. As a result, the town developed significantly; a boulevard was constructed together with the Town Hall and its neighbourhood. Many buildings were destroyed in World War II, and in the 1950s and 60s, i.e. the age of extensive housing estate construction, less attention was paid to preserving the old buildings and monuments. Nevertheless, the city centre's renovation began in 1979. As an indication of the successful achievements, the town of Győr was awarded the Europa Nostra Prize in 1989.

Walks in Downtown Győr

It is best to start our visit in Győr at the Chapter Hill (Káptalandomb). The present look of the city centre is the result of a development through two and a half thousand years: the lines of the houses in the streets and squares, the picturesque layout of the houses, the seeming irregularity of the complete picture could not develop haphazardly. The visitor is pleasantly surprised and wonders whenever he/she sees an irregular passage, stairs zigzagging up a hill, or fences and gates of interesting curvatures.

Every corner of the Chapter Hill evokes a peculiar history and has a particular reasons for being as it is, but puzzlingly enough, no clear explanation has been found for all of them today. For instance, the Roman city gate and wall are hidden behind the oblique row of houses on the north-eastern side of the dr. Kovács Pál Street; the other parts of the inner fortress wall were possibly built later and they were rebuilt several times. The inner castle was protected by a semicircular bastion-like row of walls; many of these bastions have been uncovered recently in the yards of the houses (5, 7 Király Street). The Cathedral stands on the top of the hill: one of the semicircular apses is from the 12th century, and was built in the Romanesque style. This impressive church was first rebuilt in the Gothic style: the Héderváry Chapel was built by elongation in the 14th and 15th centuries. The sanctuary of the chapel is the place where the gilded silver head relic (called the herma) of king Saint Ladislaus (Szent László) from the 14th century with cloisonné decoration is kept today. The nave of the church was rebuilt in Baroque style in the 17th century; the delicately shaped main facade dates back to the beginning of the 19th century.

The ruins of the one-time city parish church were discovered recently right next to the cathedral. This small building with a

single nave and a semicircular apse is dated most likely from the 12th century. The Bishop's castle is protected by an early Renaissance donjon covered by sgraffiti. The huge Late Gothic row of windows of the one-time bishop's dining room opens onto the backyard.

The large openings were bricked up after an earthquake several centuries ago. The dimensions and the carved stone profiles of the windows suggest that the Bishop's castle was at the time of its construction comparable with the most important ecclesiastical centres in Europe. The former chapter-house now functions as a museum exhibiting works of the Hungarian sculptor Miklós Borsos. Behind the classicist facade of the earlier seminary can be found the church art museum.

To the east (Dunakapu Square, Gutenberg Square) and south (Bécsi kapu tér) of the Chapter Hill the sloping streets widen into squares. Apart from these, the Chapter Hill can be reached only through steep, zigzagging stairs. The Castlefoot (Váralja) – the ancient medieval town – surrounds the inner castle in an L-shape. Only local historians with experienced eyes can recognise the line of the Renaissance bastions: Typically the smallest, densely built streets – to the north the Bástyá (Bastion) Street, to the south the Kaszárnya (Barracks) Street (now Schweidel Street) – indicate the borders of the castle walls.

The only large square in the city centre of a regular grid structure is the nearly square-shaped market, the Main Square, today called Széchenyi Square. Old depictions of the city testify that at the end of the Middle Ages the highest buildings of the inner city stood in this place: Most of them were oriented perpendicular to the street and had a gable. The old marketplace is now surrounded by houses of different ages and styles. Some parts of the Vastuskós ház (the House with the Iron Stock) are from the Late Renaissance. The two-storey convent of the Jesuits (today of the Benedictines) was built in the simple style of the Early

Baroque. Within this building the rich stucco decoration of the former Jesuit pharmacy comes from the Baroque times. Other eminent examples of Baroque architecture are the St Ignatius Church and the Abbot's House (today a museum).

The straight and regular Liszt Ferenc Street (once County Hall Street) starts from the south-eastern corner of the Széchenyi Square. This street is bordered by Baroque, Neo-classic and Art Nouveau buildings: these buildings of different styles form a harmonic, uniform 'space wall'. Liszt Ferenc Street continues west in what is then called Kazinczy Street, which runs into the curved side-wall of the Carmelite Church.

Not only the streets are worth walking here, but the block interiors and the passages are also beautiful and well-kept. The yard of the one-time Zichy Palace with its arcades is a particularly impressive sight. The northern counterpart of the Liszt Ferenc and Kazinczy Streets are Király (King) Street and Rákóczy Street. One of the most important buildings on the former is the Late Baroque 'Napoleon House' and the triangular block of the one-time Esterházy Palace, in which 20th century and contemporary art exhibitions can be seen today. A famous building in Rákóczi Street is the Magyar Ispita (Hungarian Hospital): this medieval building has two connected yards with loggias. Their internal architecture that plays with shadow and light effects, evokes the atmosphere of Italian palaces. Further to the north of Rákóczi Street is Apáczai (Nun) Street, with the House of the Chapter Musicians and with the Baroque church and monastery of the Ursulines. The Széchenyi Square is framed north to south by the old Lower Danube Street, today Czuczor Gergely Street, and the Middle (Közép) Street, today Teleki Street.

The blocks bordered by the perpendicular streets are crossed by narrow, irregular small streets and lanes. They include the Sarló (Sickle) Lane, the Szabadsajtó (Free Press) Street, the

Gyógy-szertár (Pharmacy) Street or the Nefelejcs (Forget-me-not) Street which actually widens into a square, and to the east runs into the County Hall that used to be a Franciscan church and cloister.

The regularity of the Győr street network is broken by the characteristic corner balconies: these have been in fashion since the Late Renaissance. They include one-storey high, small stocky ones with a cylindrical shape (20 Liszt Ferenc Street), or rectangular ones (12 Bécsi kapu Square, Altabak House). The curved iron corner balcony of the Iron Stock House (Vastuskós ház) is two-storey high and is crowned by a tile-covered tower.

The southern blocks of the inner town have been built in from the beginning of the 19th century. Indicative of the intensity of town development in this area, most houses were rebuilt many times in the past one and a half or two centuries. The simpler, two-storey, early houses of Baross Street originally built in the style of historicism were eventually substituted by higher town buildings in most cases (21 Baross Street). These buildings represent Late Historicism with strong vertical contours and a rich architecture. At the street corners towers and cupolas were built: the towers and cupolas continuing to reappear as you walk on emphasise the depth and unlimited richness of the city panorama. The New Town Hall and its vicinity (1890-1905) managed to conserve the most of this rich splendour. This complex sight with its uniform buildings and the cupolas of the roofs carries the impression of a single piece of giant architectural and landscape forming work. In parallel with Late Historicism, Art Nouveau architecture is also represented in Győr: unfortunately only traces of this style can be detected in downtown Győr. The staircase of the house at 19 Aradi vértanúk (The Arad Martyrs') Street is worth visiting, as the foliated garlands and the beast figures of the banisters, as well as the curved-straight openings convey a special atmosphere. From among the famous Art Nouveau palaces of the Szent István

Street only the well-know Hilbert House remained (39 Szent István Street), and the Hungarian 'Tulip school' greets the visitor at the entrance to Révfalu (4 Rónay Jácint Street).

Author: Dr. Gábor Winkler

MUSEUMS

City Art Museums:

1. City Art Gallery – Esterházy Palace

17 Király Street

Opening hours: Tuesday – Sunday: 10.00 - 18.00

A monumental building from the 18th Century, it was originally the palace of Count Gábor Esterházy. It houses the City Art Museum and periodic exhibitions today.

2. The Péter Váczy Collection – Magyar ispita (Hungarian Hospital)

3 Nefelejcs köz

Opening hours: Tuesday – Sunday: 10.00 - 18.00

A historical building from the 17th Century, it was originally used as a hospital. A permanent exhibition of furniture, applied and fine art works from the 15th to 18th centuries can be seen here.

3. The Miklós Borsos Permanent Exhibition and Archives

2 Apor Vilmos püspök tere

Opening hours: Tuesday – Sunday: 10.00 - 18.00

The building is a late gothic heritage, rebuilt at the beginning of the 19th century. Originally it served as the courthouse of the bishop. Now a permanent exhibition of the oeuvre of sculptor Miklós Borsos can be visited here.

4. Kreszta House – The Margit Kovács Permanent Exhibition

1 Apáca Street

Opening hours: Tuesday – Sunday: 10.00 - 18.00

An exhibition of the work of ceramic artist Margit Kovács born in Győr (1902-1977). Terracotta, chamotte engobe glazed ceramic sculptures, reliefs, articles for personal use and decoration, interior details from the artist's workshop and study are exhibited. The historical building from the 17th century was once the home of a grocer called János Kreszta.

County Museums:

1. The János Xantus Museum

5 Széchenyi Square

Opening hours: Tuesday – Sunday: 10.00 - 18.00

Permanent exhibitions:

The history of Győr and the surrounding area from ancient to modern times.

The private collection of the Petz family (medical history, exhibition of works of fine and applied arts); Hungarian postal stamps, from the first issues up to the 1980s; a collection of the Abád-Hauser family from works of fine arts and applied arts are on display.

2. The Imre Patkó Collection – Vastukós ház (Iron Stock House)

4 Széchenyi Square

Opening hours: Tuesday – Sunday: 10.00 - 18.00

Permanent exhibitions: Hungarian and West European fine art works from the 20th century. A collection from the folk and applied art works of Africa and the Pacific from the 16th Century.

Visits must be booked in advance at the János Xantus Museum.

3. Castle casemate – Stonework Museum

5 Széchenyi Square

Opening hours: Tuesday – Sunday: 10.00 - 18.00

Permanent exhibitions: Stonework remains from the Roman age and modern times. The brick collection of József Horváth.

Other exhibition places:

Permanent Doll Exhibition – Zichy Palace

20 Liszt F. u. *Opening hours: Monday to Thursday: 8.00 - 15.30, on Friday: 8.00 - 13.00*

A permanent exhibition of the collection of dolls donated by Mónika Wiedra Berzsenyi to the town of Győr. This fascinating exhibition is composed of 72 dolls, requisites, accessories and furniture. It displays the fashions of various eras and recalls the bourgeois atmosphere of the past century by its conversation pieces.

The Széchenyi Pharmacy Museum

9 Széchenyi Square *Opening hours: Monday to Friday: 7.30 - 16.00*

The vault decorated with stucco and paintings is the ornament of the pharmacy founded by the Jesuits in 1654. Old pharmacy containers and other curiosities of medical history can be seen in the show-cases.

Diocesan Treasury, Library and Stonework Museum

26 Chapter Hill *Opening hours: Tuesday – Sunday: 10.00 - 16.00*

The Treasury houses masterpieces of gold and silversmithery, liturgical gems, and textiles, showing the religious art of western Hungary from the Gothic period until the 19th century. Codices, very early prints and a collection of old Hungarian books are on display in the Library. Stones and stone remains from the Bishop's Castle and the Cathedral in Győr, originating from medieval and modern times are on display in the 'Lapidarium'. Special works of art: the Anjou arms (14th century), fragments of a baptistery (13th century), a Gothic tracery window (15th century), and episcopal arms (16th-18th centuries).

The Apor Exhibition – The Place of Martyrdom

1 Chapter Hill *Opening hours: Tuesday – Sunday: 10.00 - 16.00*

Guided tours for groups start every hour.

The exhibition commemorates the martyrdom of Catholic bishop Vilmos Apor: his life and activities are presented and his life sacrifice in protection of women against the brutality of Red Army soldiers in World War II is commemorated. The bishop's devoted life and martyrdom are evoked not only by excerpts from his diary but also with the aid of different relics, documents, music, light effects and various other audio-visual means.

The Ányos Jedlik Memorial Exhibition

The Czuczor Gergely Benedictine Grammar School at 8 Széchenyi Square, *Advance booking: 96/315-988*

The permanent exhibition takes the visitor through the heritage of the scientific and technical history. It displays the most important works of the inventor of the dynamo.

USEFUL INFORMATION

Interpretation

Before the lecture please obtain a headphone from the hostesses when entering the Main Lecture Hall. Do not forget to return your set when you leave the hall.

An excursion to Pannonhalma

Three buses will depart every half hour from 13 pm after lunch on Thursday, to Pannonhalma. Your participation in the excursion is subject to prior registration upon your arrival. The visit to the Abbey will take approximately 1.5 hours. You are kindly requested to return with the same group. The buses will return every half hour from 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Please try to be punctual and follow the scheduled order, as this is essential for meeting the dinner schedule.

Visits to Museums

Admission to the *Margit Kovács Permanent Exhibition – Kreszta House*, the *Miklós Borsos Permanent Exhibition and Archives*, the *Péter Váczi Collection – Hungarian Ispita* and the *Radnay Collection* is free for visitors wearing the conference participant's armband.

(opening hours: Tuesday – Sunday: 10.00 18.00)

The János Xantus Museum, the Imre Patkó Collection and the Castle Casemate and Stonework Museum can be visited free with a family ticket. The tickets can be collected from our hostesses at the museum

entrances, and you are kindly requested to return your tickets as you leave.

Rába Quelle Health Spa, Thermal Bath and Aquapark (1 Fürdő Square)

Conference participants wearing the conference participant's armband may visit the spa for a discounted price of HUF 500 per head from 9 to 20.30 from Sunday to Thursday and from 9 to 12 on Friday and Saturday.

Kindergarten

Infants are welcome from 9 to 13 hours on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, while the parents attend the lectures. The rooms are equipped not only with toys, but also cots for laying down the sleepy ones.

The nearest grocery store

Reál Manna (Real Manna): Food Discount Store, at 21 Hédervári Road
open: 07-21, and on Saturday: 7-18.

The nearest post office

3/a Hédervári Rd.
open: 08-18 on weekdays, closed on Saturday.

Food

Dining hall: The first building on the left next to the main University building, with a canteen in front and a dining hall on the left, downstairs.

Dining schedule:	breakfast	7.30 – 9.00
	lunch:	12.00 – 14.30
	dinner:	18.00 – 20.00

Please follow the time schedule shown on your tickets in order to avoid long queues.

Another Canteen can be found behind the dormitory building. In the thatch-roofed kiosk next to the tent used for children's activities the

children wearing the conference armband will be allowed to buy ice-cream at half price and soda water at reduced price.

Accommodation

Any problems or repair requests in the K4 Dormitory building should be addressed to the reception service.

On each floor of the dormitory building a tea-kitchen can be found furnished with microwave oven, sink, electric hot plates which should be used only for warming up food (they are unfit for cooking).

Laundry machines can be used for washing your clothes (HUF300).

Smoking is prohibited inside the dormitory building, it is only permitted on the balcony.

WARNING!

The free beach on the river bank may be used at your own risk.

Because the river has a strong current in this area, swimming is recommended only for good swimmers.

ATM's

An Automatic Teller Machine (Erste Bank) can be found right next to the entrance to the K4 Dormitory building and another one on Hédervári Road (OTP Bank).

Religious services

A Catholic mass will be celebrated at 8 am on Sunday, 23rd July for conference participants in the Cathedral on Chapter Hill.

A protestant (Lutheran) service will be held in the Old Church (Öregtemplom) at 1-3 Petőfi Square.

THE NEAREST PHARMACY

Révfü Pharmacy

Tel.: 96/518-976; Fax.: 96/518-975

5-7 Rónay J. u.

Monday to Friday: 8.00-17.30

GENERAL PRACTITIONER FOR ADULTS

1 Egyetem Square

Dr. Magdolna Papp Tel.: 96/503-434

Monday to Friday: 07.00-10.00 | 12.00-14.00

MEDICAL DUTY SERVICE

Central duty service

Night duty

57 Liezen-Mayer u.

Tel.: 96/412-221

Monday, Tuesday, Thursday: from 17.00 to 07.00 the next morning

Wednesday: from 13.00 to 07.00 the next morning

Friday: from 14.00 to 07.00 the next morning

Saturday, Sunday, public holidays: round the clock

Dental duty service

Monday to Friday: from 20.00 to 24.00 hours

Saturday and Sunday: from 08.00 to 11.00 hours
and from 20.00 to 23.00 hours

Emergency service

Petz Aladár County Hospital

Emergency Ward, 2 Vasvári Pál u.

Tel.: 96/418-244, extension no.: 1280

The organising committee says special thanks to the parties listed below for their support

National Civil Fund
Ministry of Social Welfare and Labour
Government Office for Hungarian Minorities Abroad
National Development Agency
The Prime Minister's Office
The Local Government of Győr, a County Town
The Government of Győr-Moson-Sopron County
The Győr Tourism Board
Cultural Bureau of Győr, a County Town
Procter & Gamble (main sponsor)
VARTA Hungária Kft.
Tedeco-Gizeh Kft.
Szabó Fólia Kft.
Ornamentika Kft.
Police Headquarters, Győr
The Abbey of Pannonhalma
City Art Museum
The János Xantus County Museum
RÁBA QUELLE Health Spa, Thermal Bath and Aquapark
Kommunális Szolgáltató Kft.
LHB Inter- Security
MÁV RT
The House of Children
The Disaster Relief Directorate of Győr-Moson-Sopron County
White Arrow Bicycle Lovers' Society
Bahnhof University Entertainment Centre, Győr
H-Conference BT
Mega Modell
Reál Pont Food Discount Store
Unilever Magyarország Kft Algida
The Kovács Margit General Cultural Centre and Vocational School
The Győr-Moson-Sopron County Society of the Disabled

We thank the participants for their sacrifices, fatigue and financial burdens which have enabled them to participate. May you have a good time and may you return later to see again the local sights and strengthen your friendships!

Messages:

Friendship, love and every good act are like a foot-track: it will be grown over by weeds when it is out of use. May you be able to use regularly and show to others many of your favourite tracks.

-

The most important 'part' in the living mechanism of any society is the child brought up and educated through 18 to 24 years. Society must be convinced that investing in the reproduction of human resources is a matter of public concern.

-

Man's primary goal is to bring up children and support parents who grow old and are in need, and in the meantime to love one's husband or wife with a powerful love.

-

Love is patient, love is kind. It is not jealous, (love) is not pompous, it is not inflated. It is not rude, it does not seek its own interests, it is not quick-tempered, it does not brood over injury. It does not rejoice over wrongdoing but rejoices with the truth. It bears all things, believes all things, hopes all things, endures all things.

Love never fails.

FAMILY – FUTURE OF A GLOBAL EUROPE

Széchenyi István University
Main building, Main Lecture Hall D1
1 Egyetem Square, Győr

Tavaszi szél

Moderato
Alkalmazkodó ritmusban

Moldvai csingó
népdal

* a 3., 4. versszak Nádor Katalin szövegese

The organisers express their gratitude for the selfless work
and support of all sponsors and volunteers.