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BIBLIOGRAPHIA HUNGARICA: A selection of new titles at the 1999 Frankfurt Book Fair

The Frankfurt Book Fair, the biggest showcase of the international publishing community, received Hungary as a Guest of Honor for its 51st annual event held October 13–17, 1999. To mark this grand occasion, Hungarian publishers—and some non-Hungarian ones—had released a veritable flood of translations: the following is a selection of those books rendered from Hungarian into English (with annotations), German, and French. In making this compilation, we used the publication *Neuerscheinungen übersetzt aus dem Ungarischen* (1999) published by Frankfurt'99 Kht Budapest. (See their homepage: www.frankfurt.matav.hu)

ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS

Anthologies

Thy Kingdom Come

Budapest: Palatinus Könyvek, 1999. 322 p.

A collection of short stories written by 11 renowned contemporary Hungarian authors, many of whom have already earned fame abroad through translation of their works.

The Science of In-Between An Anthology of Nineteen Contemporary Hungarian Poets. Edited by Nicholas Kolomban. New York–Budapest: Box Turtle Press–Széphalon Műhely, 1999. 160 p.

This anthology of contemporary Hungarian poets—from György Faludy through Sándor Csoóri, Sándor Kányádi, György Gömöri, Elemér Horváth, György Petri to Zsuzsa Takács, Zsuzsa Kapecz, Tibor Zalán—is a representative selection translated by Nicholas Kolomban. All the poems in this book were published in literary periodicals in the US. The introduction is written by a young expert from Princeton University, Anna Dropick.

The Lost Rider**A bilingual anthology.**

Edited by Péter Dávidházi, Győző Ferencz, László Kunos, Szabolcs Várady. Budapest: Corvina Kiadó, 1998. 432 p.

A selection of what the Hungarian editors consider to be the hundred or so loveliest poems in the language, rendered into English verse by a range of well-known British and American poets, including Ted Hughes, Edwin Morgan, Frederick Turner, Clive Wilmer, and George Szirtes. These translations neither aim at wholesale adaptation of the originals to the idiom of contemporary English-language free verse, nor are they slavish reproductions of original sound patterns for reproduction's sake (the business of the reproduction antique dealer). They seek to

create faithfully and formally matched poems with their own life in English, to produce poems that may be read convincingly across the languages and epochs with real pleasure.

Poetry

BENEY, Zsuzsa:**Between Words and Silence**

Translated by Mark Griffith.

London: Mare's Nest Publishing, 1999. 200 p.

Although Zsuzsa Beney (born 1930) is best known in Hungary as a poet, her 1993 book of seven essays *Between Words and Silence* is actually her first book to have been translated into English. Her elliptical style hovers between poetry and prose. The book is an extended meditation on borderlines and transitions, and the authors meticulous, teasing thread of thought slowly embroiders itself into an intricate texture of repeated yet subtly varying motifs. The book comes to resemble the mirrored labyrinths and the 'cobweb-like' pattern of streets in the 'unknown city' she returns to throughout the essays.

CSOÓRI, Sándor:**Waiting and Incurable Wounds**

Translated by Len Roberts.

Mid-American Review, Winter 1999.

Sándor Csoóri (1930) is a leading Hungarian poet of the post-World War II generation. His poems have shown the aspiration to be the conscience and mentor of his country, a chronicler of the vast tragedies and small triumphs of his people. Memories of war intrude at unexpected intervals throughout his work to punctuate his existential sense of moral responsibility, creating a strongly ambivalent note with regard to the society he surveys.

ILLYÉS, Gyula:**What You Have Almost Forgotten**

Edited and translated by William Jay Smith. Budapest: Kortárs Kiadó, 1999. 156 p.

Selected poems by Gyula Illyés (1903–1983) one of Hungary's greatest poets of the 20th century. Like Béla Bartók, throughout his life he drew inspiration from his Hungarian roots. Illyés came from the common people. He gave the land a voice both in his poetry and in his memoir of peasant life, *People of the Pusztá*, which was translated into many languages and brought him world renown.

JÓZSEF, Attila:**Perched on Nothing's Branch**

Translated by Peter Hargitai.

Buffalo: White Pine Press, 1999.

Attila József took his own life in 1937, at the age of 32. Up to this tragic end, it was poetry that kept József alive. It was poetry that gave him rich personal rewards, even when he had barely enough money to sustain himself from day to day. All his poems are cries from the heart, outlets for his stunning imagery. In a startlingly candid *curriculum vitae* he composed not long before he threw himself under the wheels of a train, Attila József recounts the bare facts of his life. The *Vitæ*, his own account of his life, is included here along with 40 poems built on a scaffolding of arresting images.

JÓZSEF, Attila:**The Iron-Blue Vault**

Translated by Zsuzsanna

Ozsváth and Frederic Turner.

London: Bloodaxe Books, 1999. 180 p.

Selected poems by Attila József (1905–1937). His extraordinary poetry is exhilarating in its power, transcending the scars of a difficult life. A deeply divided man, his poetry has a robust physicality as well as a jaunty, heroic intelligence. "Every part of his nature seems to cooperate in each poem. But the truly arresting thing is the last-ditch urgency under which it happens... Bleak options, eternal perspectives, clearly confronted... the insatiable, unconsolable howl of his exposure to what had happened and continued to happen, weirdly counterpointed by a strange elation, a savage sort of elation or even joy"—Ted Hughes

tion, a savage sort of elation or even joy"—Ted Hughes

JÓZSEF, Attila:**Poems and Fragments**

Edited by Tamás Kabdebo.

Budapest–London:

Argumentum Kiadó–

Cardinal Press,

1999. 160 p.

"...Attila József's daring and difficult metaphors in 'Ode', with their insistent physicality in relation to love, are immediately challenging. The challenge consists in setting up a productive negotiation between two sets of images. In the 'Ode', a whole tradition of romantic symbolism is progressively supplanted by images which foreground physicality"... (from the Foreword)

KÁNYÁDI, Sándor:**45 Poems**

Translated by István Tótfalusi.

Budapest: Maecenas Könyvek,

1999. 144 p.

Sándor Kányádi (b. 1929) is undeniably the most popular, most widely-read Hungarian contemporary poet. His new book in English contains forty-five poems. Each of them is almost childishly simple yet powerful. The voice is as original and clear as that of folk songs. The poems are printed in both Hungarian and English.

PETŐFI, Sándor:**John the Valiant.**

Translated by John Ridland.

Budapest: Corvina Kiadó,

1999. 152 p.

Sándor Petőfi's spirited folk epic *János Vitéz* has been virtually unknown to English readers since it first appeared in 1845. This is the first complete translation ever in rhyming English verse. The translator fell in love with the story in 1987 when he saw the János Cellar murals in the Erzsébet Hotel in Budapest. The poem has often been illustrated but never more stunningly than in the thirty remarkable drawings prepared specially for this edition by Peter Meller, who fled Hungary in 1956 for a career

as an art historian in Italy and later in Santa Barbara.

PETRI, György:**Eternal Monday**

Translated by György Gömöri

and Clive Wilmer. London:

Bloodaxe Books,

1999. 100 p.

György Petri made his name in the West as the most uncompromising and outrageous of his country's dissident authors. Since the fall of communism, Petri's wit and natural anarchism have been aimed at a wider range of public targets. His new poems are intellectual puzzles, sceptical about identity and emotional attachments. "It is a long time since a major verse satirist has emerged in any European language. That is what Petri is, and he combines an almost Juvenalian savagery with a striking range of techniques and genres. His bile is the product of injustice and moral outrage. He is funny, angry, sexy, morbid, disillusioned and wildly intelligent."—Clive Wilmer

Fiction

BÁNFFY, Miklós:**They Were Counted**

Translated by Patrick Thursfield

and Kathy Bánffy–Jelen.

London: Arcadia Books,

1999. 596 p.

This novel paints an enthralling portrait of the vanished world of pre-1914 Hungary, as seen through the eyes of two young Transylvanian cousins, Count Bálint Abády and Count László Gyerőffy, whose lives are drifting apart.

GÁLL, István:**The Sun Worshipper**

Translated by Thomas

DeKornfeld.

Budapest: Corvina Kiadó,

1999. 160 p.

The Sun Worshipper by István Gáll (1931–1982), published in 1970, is one of the important yet neglected works of the period. Inspired by the story of the author's

own life, it is about a young peasant boy turned writer and his relationship with a girl who comes from a Jewish-proletarian big city family.

**GÖNCZ, Árpád:
In Mid-Stream:
Talks and Speeches**

Budapest: Corvina Kiadó, 1999. 250 p.
Speeches by the President of the new, post-communist Hungary since 1990. A writer and literary translator who was sentenced to life imprisonment because of his participation in the Revolution of 1956, Árpád Göncz resurfaced after the dramatic political changes of 1989 to become, like Vaclav Havel, his country's highly respected political figure.

**GREDEL, Lajos:
Live Fire**

Bratislava: Kalligram Kiadó, 1999. 200 p.

The English translation of Grendel's first and most famous novel follows the book's French version published in 1986. An absurd historical vision in the postmodern manner, the novel is a trilogy on the Hungarians' 'private history' in Slovakia.

**HATÁR, Gyököz:
A Reader**

1999. 464 p.

The author, who lives in England, is considered as a Hungarian author who is, by now, a living legend. Though he has been living in London for the past forty years, he writes in Hungarian. The present volume, selected by the author, includes five stories, four novellas, seven philosophical essays, fifteen poems, one full-length play and a bibliography, and was translated into English partly by the author and partly by well-known translators of literature, e.g. George F. Cushing, George Szirtes, Eszter Molnár.

**KAFFKA, Margit:
Colours and Years**

Translated by George F. Cushing.
Budapest: Corvina Kiadó, 1999. 244 p.

This novel by Margit Kaffka (1880–1918) explored the complexities facing different generations of 'new women', and catapulted her to success. Based on the technique of the talking head, it reveals not only the character of the writer herself, her background and history, with special

emphasis on her relationship to her mother, but life as it was lived just before the First World War in the small Hungarian town of Nagykároly. The poet Endre Ady's words stand as a fitting tribute to her even today: "Let us rejoice in Margit Kaffka because she proves the triumph of Hungarian feminism... She is a strong person, an artist with an assured future: no criticism can hinder her true destiny, the path marked as her own".

**KOSZTOLÁNYI, Dezső:
April Fool**

Translated by Eszter Molnár
Budapest: noran, 1999. 160 p.

Poet, essayist, short story writer and novelist, Dezső Kosztolányi's (1885–1936) influence on Hungarian writing has remained strong up to the present, and his novels have been widely translated. His stories are admired for their insight into the Hungarian character and their structural qualities. The selection here is drawn from his work at different stages in his career in order to capture the character of his writing.

**KRASZNAHORKAI, László:
The Melancholy of Resistance**

Translated by George Szirtes.
London: Quartet Books, 1999. 304 p.

In this surreal, dark, humorous novel László Krasznahorkai describes the chaotic events surrounding the arrival of a circus in a little town in Hungary. The circus promises to display the stuffed body of the largest whale in the world and its arrival is greeted with frenzied speculation. Bizarre rumours begin to spread that the circus has some sinister hidden agenda and as the expectant crowds gather, the town finds itself in the grip of hysteria.

**KRÚDY, Gyula:
The Knight of Dreams**

Translated by Eszter Molnár.
Budapest: noran, 1999. 120 p.

As a novelist and short story writer, Gyula Krúdy (1885–1936) created a body of work in which memory drives narrative. The world that memory seeks to recapture is that golden twilight of the Dual Monarchy, unforgettably evoked in his Sindbad stories. Sindbad puzzles over the amorous adventures of his youth, in an endless pursuit of dreams and emotions that he can never attain. Krúdy's reputation and

popularity in Hungary have never declined and more of his work is now appearing in translation. This selection from the Sindbad stories admirably displays his qualities as a writer.

**MADÁCH, Imre:
The Tragedy of Man**

Translated by Thomas Mark.
Budapest: Fekete Sas Kiadó, 1999. 192 p.

The masterpiece by Imre Madách, the "Hungarian Faust" written in 1864, is considered one of the most precious texts of Hungarian literature. Following the versions of, inter alia, Ian McLeod and George Szirtes, the gigantic vision of the fate and future of humanity now appears in a translation by Thomas Mark, with the illustrations by György Buday.

**MADÁCH, Imre:
The Tragedy of Man**

Translated by Charles Henry Meltzer and Paul Vajda.
Budapest: Kossuth Kiadó, 1999. 160 p.

This bilingual (English-Hungarian) volume was published on the occasion of the 175th anniversary of the birthday of the great Hungarian poet and dramatist. The atmosphere of *The Tragedy of Man* is illustrated with colored abstract paintings. Antal Jozsefka eliminates the small details of the objects, thus giving them a symbolic function to express the essence and provide an impressive aesthetic experience. In this dramatic poem, Lucifer and Adam or God, the Bad and the Good, struggle against each other through the whole of world history, proving that history is also a sequence of failures of Man.

**MÁNDY, Iván:
What Was Left**

Translated by John Báltki.
Budapest: noran, 1999. 160 p.

Iván Mándy (1918–1995) created one of the most original oeuvres in 20th century Hungarian fiction. The stories written in the first half of his career have become classics of the genre, recalling Chekhov and Salinger. From the 1970s on Mándy's writing, borrowing techniques from the radio play and the cinema, have projected scenes from the narrator's mindscapes, catching memory and desire in the act, capturing states of mind in the process of becoming, strange and familiar voices arising from the near and distant past, erasing the tenuous

boundaries between dreaming and waking, past and present. The dozen stories and novellas in this volume have been selected from four collections of Iván Mándy's fiction published between 1972 and 1992.

**MÁNDY, Iván:
Fabulya's Wives and Other Stories**

Translated by John Báltki.
Budapest: Corvina Kiadó, 1999. 192 p.

Iván Mándy was the Hungarian Academy's nominee for the Nobel Prize for literature in 1993. His oeuvre of fiction and radio plays ranges from short stories focusing on the "little people" forced to the "sidelines" of existence to more disembodied texts where the objects of everyday urban life speak to us in human voices. *Fabulya's Wives*, originally published in 1959, is a picaresque tale about an unforgettable bohemian and the entanglements of his business and amorous affairs in the Budapest of the early Fifties. The accompanying stories offer glimpses of the same set of characters in their tragicomic struggles to survive with their dignity intact while living destitute and downtrodden existences in the totalitarian squalor of the early 1950s when Stalinism ruled Budapest.

**NEMES NAGY, Ágnes:
On Poetry:**

A Hungarian Perspective
Translated by Mónika Hámos.
Lewiston: Edwin Mellen Press, 1998. 196 p.

"It is wonderful to have these essays by a significant poet of our century gathered together and expertly translated into English. Ágnes Nemes Nagy is one of the most important figures in East European poetry, and her work is still in the process of being discovered by English-speaking readers. Her prose, meanwhile, reveals another side of her sensibility, and its range of subjects and insights is considerable. This collection will be of interest not only because it is the work of an important woman writer and a Hungarian survivor of Stalinism, but because it is the writing of a skilled and deeply thoughtful poet."—David Young

**ZILAHY, Lajos:
Two Prisoners**

London: Prion Books, 1999. 468 p.

Set in Budapest during the First World War, this is a deeply mov-

ing love story of two people whose lives are shattered by war. Miete and Peter's idyll is destroyed when Peter joins the army and is taken prisoner. Their struggle to remain true to each other during the years of separation and torment moves to a tragic and ironic finale in the depths of Siberia. *Two Prisoners* was a great success for the Transylvanian-born author Lajos Zilahy (1894–1974) extremely popular in interwar Hungary.

Art

**Jesuit Stage Designs.
The Sopron Collection
(1676–1710)**

Budapest: Enciklopédia Kiadó, 1999. 250 p.

This is a unique collection: throughout the rest of Europe, not more than 15–20 specimens of Jesuit stage design are known of, while the Hungarian Theater Museum's collection alone contains the incredible number of 115 items. From 1619 up to the dissolution of the order in 1773, the Jesuits regularly staged theatrical performances, initially in Latin and later in Hungarian, German, and Slovakian. These performances boasted spectacular scenography, as shown by the stage designs. This facsimile edition of the collection is accompanied by a study by Professor Marcello Fagiolo, and detailed captions in Hungarian and English present subtle impressions of Baroque fine art and bear powerful testimony to the role of the Jesuit colleges in the development of education and drama in Hungary and Europe.

**The History of Hungarian Art
in the Twentieth Century**

Budapest: Corvina Kiadó, 1999. 288 p.

This comprehensive history of 20th-century Hungarian art written by Gábor András, Gábor Pataky, György Szűcs, and András Zwickl provides a chronological survey of modern art in Hungary from the School of Nagybánya and the School of Rome through socialist realism and concept art, including the latest developments. The story of 20th-century Hungarian art begins in 1896, the year of the glorious Millennial festivities that saw the opposition between the academic and modernist viewpoints break out into the open. Alongside historicism, the art of the Secession flourished, and a handful of young artists set out for

Nagybánya, the first outpost of modern Hungarian painting. The story continues with the avant-garde movements, the Group of Eight and the Activists; the establishment modernism of the School of Rome; the post-impressionist Gresham Circle during the inter-war period; 1945 and its aftermath, the fifties and seventies; the political turnabout of 1989; and contemporary post-modern art.

AMOS, Imre:
Sketchbook from Szolnok
The Haggadah of the
Apocalypse
Budapest: Múlt és Jövő Kiadó, 1999. 101 p.

The modern Jewish painter Imre Ámos (1907–1944) could have been called the Hungarian Chagall (in 1937 he met Chagall, who set a high value on his art). Ámos was transported to a forced-labor camp during World War Two, where he continuously drew the people and the subjects surrounding him. These are sketches of paintings that were never realized—an invaluable original document in Hungarian art, and one of the most memorable depicting the horror of the Holocaust. The facsimile notebook is accompanied by a 60-page essay, "The Haggadah of the Apocalypse", written by János Kőbányai.

DOBÓ, Márton—
MOLNÁR, Csaba—
PERITY, Attila—
RÉPÁS, Ferenc:
Reality—Concept—
Drawing
Budapest: Műszaki Kiadó, 1999. 296 p.

Reality—Concept—Drawing is based on the approach to the teaching of graphics and design developed in the past few years in the Department of Drawing and Design of the Faculty of Architecture at the Technical University of Budapest. The authors of the book were involved in working out this approach, which is based on the teaching of drawing as an academic discipline over a five-year period. Over a thousand pieces of graphic art—most of them the work of students—illustrate the technique.

GERLE, János—
LÓRINCZI, Zsuzsa:
Budapest in Detail
Budapest: 6B Építész Bt. 1999. 256 p.

This volume gathers together Budapest's hidden and relatively

unknown architectural secrets. 560 crisp photo illustrations present dozens of fascinating details. The carefully chosen selection includes examples of both the most important and the most characteristic of these artistic gems. Contents (with authors): Chapter on wrought-iron (Károly Perekházy)—Chapter on cast-iron (Mrs Lengyel Katalin Kiss)—Chapter on wood (Orsolya Tölgyes and Zsigmond Hajda)—Chapter on ceramics (Tamás Mattyasovsky Zsolnay)—Chapter on window forms (János Gerle)—Chapter on stained glass (Eva Mester). Photographs by József Hajdú.

KESERÚ, Katalin:
Rippi-Rónai,
Csontváry, Gulácsy
Budapest: noran, 1999. 200 p.

Turn-of-the-century art was unique in bearing the marks of both centuries: traditional genres and motifs could still be discerned, whether in technical, thematic, or functional terms; yet the mixing or amalgamation of genres was evident as well. Meanwhile questions of genre emerged apart from representational art, questions that sought legitimacy for the visualization of new worlds. The work of the three painters under consideration is rightly approached in view of these changes, which in turn imply complexity and modernity.

KORNISS, Péter:
Hungary in the Heart
of Europe
Budapest: Magyar Könyvklub, 1999. 160 p.

Through his photographs, Korniss embraces Hungary with tenderness and without concealing his feelings. The beauty discovered and created brings the reader closer to the soul of a homeland.

KORNISS, Péter:
Inventory
Photos on Transylvania
Budapest: Magyar Könyvklub, 1999. 160 p.

"This is a series of pictures of Transylvania which hold special significance for me. I was lucky to see villages where I found traditional peasant culture almost untouched... The 31 years, these two dates (1966, 1997) mark the time of the 'birth' of the first and last pictures in this album. I went to those Hungarian and Romanian villages where much of the old peasant way of life, the cus-

oms, the peasant garbs, the music, the dance could be found till the late eighties, perhaps longer than anywhere else in Europe." —Péter Korniss

LENDVAI, Ernő:
Bartók's Style
Budapest: Akkord Kiadó, 1999. 106 p.

Today any approach to Bartók's music is significantly supported by Lendvai's theoretical analyses. His concept can be characterized by the liberation from one definite tonality, postulating in every moment the total presence and interdependence of the encompassing tonal system. He opened new doors to a multidimensional analysis in the field of music that makes possible an integrated interpretation of a wide spectrum of European music. This volume presents—for the first time in English—the very first discoveries of the author, which were finalized in 1947 yet were only published as late as 1955.

SÁRY, László:
Creative Music Activities
Pécs: Jelenkor Kiadó, 1999. 150 p.

László Sály is one of the most highly-appreciated composers of Hungarian contemporary music. His book introduces an entirely new method of music pedagogy as a result of a long practical and theoretical work both as a teacher and a musician of the New Music Studio. His method is mainly inspired by twentieth century music, and thus offers a set of open music activities for instrumentalists, vocalists and those having no background studies in music at all to improve improvisational skills, intensive listening and practising chamber music.

VIKÁR, László—
BERECZKI, Gábor:
Tatar Folksongs
Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 1999. 516 p.

Initiated and commissioned by Zoltán Kodály, the first Hungarian ethnomusicological research in the original habitat of the Hungarians, a territory bounded by the rivers Volga, Kama and Belaya, began in 1957 and ended in 1979. With respect to the Hungarians' origin and language, Turkic and Finno-Ugric respectively, the erstwhile neighboring Turkic and Finno-Ugric peoples provide important clues. The

concluding volume in the series, following the Chermis, Chuvash and Votyak volumes, *Tatar Folksongs* is a monograph on Volga-Kama music containing 460 Tatar folk songs, a short summary of Tatar history and language, the English and Hungarian translation of the song-texts, notes, various musical indexes, bibliography, map and 20 original photographs.

Jerusalem:
Old Jewish Postcards
Edited by Zsuzsanna Toronyi.
Budapest:
Magyar Könyvklub. 1999. 96 p.

Collecting postcards was a favored pastime as early as the turn of the century. The most significant Hungarian Jewish postcard collection is that of Vilmos Kohn, whose four albums have been preserved in the Hungarian Jewish Museum. The collection, which comprises postcards from all the prominent publishing houses in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, dates back to the turn of the century and continues up to the 1920s. With more than 1,500 items, it presents a fair range of cards used by Jewish people in the Monarchy. The cards fall into four categories according to their subject matter: Palestine at the turn of the century; cards in the style of Art Nouveau; cards depicting scenes from the Bible; a series of cards portraying the most honored rabbis.

Social Science

Business Law in Hungary
Edited by László Kecskés.
Budapest: Közgazdasági és Jogi Könyvkiadó, 1999. 500 p.

Comprehensive, in-depth coverage of the essentials of Hungarian business ventures. Commentaries on Hungary's civil law, labor law, social security law, commercial law, taxation law, banking law, customs services, the Stock Exchange, international civil law and foreign exchange.

BALASSA, Péter:
Transfiguration of the Novel
Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 1999. 176 p.

Flaubert emancipated the genre of the novel from "the shackles of convention," even while heeding—or appearing to heed—convention. Péter Balassa's study is a brilliant analysis of Flaubert's *L'Education sentimentale*. By assessing other achievements of

modern literary scholarship—for example, Russian formalism, East European schools of linguistics and French structuralism—Balassa proposes to adopt the new methods of German and Euro-American hermeneutics, which ultimately opens the door to the radical hermeneutics of the 'open work' (à la Umberto Eco) and of the deconstructionists.

BOJTÁR, Endre:
Foreword to the Past:
A Cultural History
of the Baltic People
Budapest: Central European University, 1999. 350 p.

Drawing on thirty years of extensive research, *Foreword to the Past* is the first modern introduction to the enigma of the Baltic origins and the self-identification of the Baltic people. The book recounts the history of the Baltic people relying on archaeological sources. It provides an objective linguistic history and a description of the Baltic languages as well as an original, fresh insight into mythology in the ancient history of the Baltic peoples. With its numerous maps and figures this book is a highly original cultural exploration of the past of the Baltic people.

BOLYAI, János:
Mathematical Gems from the
Bolyai Chest:
János Bolyai's Discoveries
in Number Theory and Algebra
as Recently Deciphered from
His Manuscript
by Elemér Kiss. Budapest:
Akadémiai Kiadó, 1999. 200 p.

Elemér Kiss has attempted to disclose the number theoretical and algebraic aspects of the interesting yet unpublished results that form the considerable manuscript heritage of János Bolyai. The first three chapters discuss the main stages of the life of János Bolyai, the fate and present state of *Appendix* and the manuscript heritage. From a historical point of view, documents of the heritage complete and rectify the literature on Bolyai, both domestic and foreign.

FLEISSNER, Péter—
NYÍRI, János Kristóf:
Philosophy of Culture and the
Politics of Electronic
Networking
Budapest—Wien: Áron Kiadó—
StudienVerlag, 1999. 350 p.

Electronic networking has by now greatly modified communications

and is rapidly becoming a phenomenon that is effecting some fundamental cultural changes: transformations in education, research, economic performance, social organization, even personality structures. Like every new technology, electronic networking adds new possibilities to traditional human behavior. And by doing so it provokes the production of human fantasies: Dealing with electronic technologies not only means that human beings are empowered to speed up their communication, or that they may meet and interact in a virtual space. All these developments are in no aspect neutral: they are heavily burdened with human interests, fantasies and desires.

FORRAI, Judit:
Memoirs of the Beginnings of Conductive Pedagogy and András Pető
Budapest—Birmingham: Új Aranyhíd Kft—National Institute of Conductive Education, 1999. 200 p.

At the close of the 20th century, Conductive Education (CE), emerged as a potent and dynamic new force for the benefit of children and adults with difficulties in controlling movement (motor disorders). Judit Forrai's book takes us straight to the heart of the matter, to the life and work of the physician András Pető himself and the creation of conductive pedagogy. This history suggests that András Pető used 'movement therapy' combined with pedagogy, a kind of healing that cut across hoary old dualisms of mind and body, emotion and intellect, teacher and learner, and health and education. At the core of investigation into András Pető's life lies the invaluable personal record of men and women who knew him. Judit Forrai, a medical historian, has woven extracts from these reminiscences into the historical narrative and analysis that comprises the first half of this book.

FRANK, Tibor:
Ethnicity, Propaganda, Myth-making: Studies on Hungarian Intellectual History
Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 1999. 300 p.

Based upon extensive archival research in both Europe and the United States, the volume consists of well-documented historical case studies in three major areas. The individual chapters reveal the overarching social

psychological and political structures of the society that produced them. These patterns of the East-Central European mind are historically and psychologically rooted in the political culture and should be viewed accordingly. The book is intended as a reminder that repressive efforts could easily continue under democratic and open political and social structures in a similar though different fashion than under previous, closed structures. The volume should help introduce the foreign reader to the historical creation of Hungarian identities and images.

GERŐ, András—PETŐ, Iván:
Unfinished Socialism: Pictures from the Kádár Era
Budapest: Central European University, 1999. 250 p.

This extraordinary book provides a snapshot of socialism throughout the Kádár regime in Hungary (1956–1989) and captures the reality of the world behind the 'iron curtain' in a stark collection of photographs. *Unfinished Socialism* is a visually stunning anthropological study containing 450 photographs, many previously unpublished, which portray life in Hungary from every angle: from the Mayday March to pop music and from the homeless to sport.

GÖMÖRI, György—WILMER, Clive:
The Life and Poetry of Miklós Radnóti
New York: Columbia University Press, 1999. 167 p. (East European Monographs.)

This publication includes most of the papers given at the conference held in Cambridge, England, on December 5–6, 1994 to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Miklós Radnóti, one of the great Hungarian poets of the 20th century.

LÁSZLÓ, János:
Cognition and Representation in Literature: The Psychology of Literary Narratives
Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 1999. 250 p.

Cognitive psychology is about the acquisition, organization and subsequent use of experience that living organisms, including human beings, engage in while coping with their environments. The approach here is in line with those ecological conceptions of cognitive psychology which make

the cognitive processes dependent on the contexts in which they take place, and place cognition in a social and cultural context. The complexity of literary phenomena itself necessitates the adoption of this broader view. The book also presents the social-cognitive approach to literary comprehension which is concerned with the knowledge that readers mobilize when reading literary narratives. Using a somewhat old-fashioned term, it is content-oriented in the sense that it aims at uncovering how readers interpret the content of the narrative. It can be conceived as a kind of empirical hermeneutics or empirical constructionism, where the construction of the meaning of a literary narrative is mapped in terms of social knowledge or social representations. In this way the social-cognitive approach attempts to integrate the universalistic concepts of human cognitive functioning characteristic to each human mind with phenomena that are socio-culturally constructed and particular to each social or cultural setting.

MISZLIVETZ, Ferenc:
Illusions and Realities: The Metamorphosis of Civil Society in a New European Space
Szombathely: Savaria University Press, 1999. 324 p.

Titles of chapters include: Wild East party—Civil society in Eastern Europe?—The injuries of East Central Europe—Redefining the boundaries of the possible—Towards reconciliation in East Central Europe—The unfinished revolutions of 1989—Central Europe—the road to Europe—Praise for the Nth Road—Participation and democracy—Redefining (European) security—Integration and disintegration in Europe—Traces of civil society in a new European space—The strange death of liberalism—A conversation with Immanuel Wallerstein—The new Central Europe and the European Union—An Interview with István Borsody—Identity and defense.

R. VÁRKONYI, Ágnes:
Europica Varietas—Hungarica Varietas
Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 1999. 250 p.

Europica Varietas—Hungarica Varietas contains essays written between 1980 and 1998 based on archival research done in Hungary and abroad. Varied as

their topics may be, there is a key question common to them all, discussed at length in the last essay of the volume, i.e. the question of an undivided Europe. Examining the changes in Hungary during the 16th to 18th centuries, the essays deal with the diplomatic efforts made in order to force back the Ottoman power, the problems of codifying the freedom of worship and conscience (1568, 1705) and the formation of public opinion in the context of the struggles waged to reform and stabilize Europe. Presenting a number of key figures in Hungarian history such as Governor György Martinuzzi, Péter Pázmány Archbishop of Esztergom, Miklós Zrínyi Ban of Croatia, Prince Ferenc II. Rákóczi, the polymath Mátyás Béi, and Queen Maria Theresa, these writings point out at the same time what relations Charles V, Erasmus, Comenius, the Holy See, the League of the Rhine, the Imperial Diets, the Duke of Marlborough, the English Ambassador George Stepney, Queen Anne and Van Swieten, among others, had with the Kingdom of Hungary and Transylvania, and what views they held concerning these countries.

SAJÓ, András:
Limiting Government: An Introduction to Constitutionalism
Budapest: Central European University, 1999. 288 p.

Until the present decade, constitutionalism in Eastern Europe was considered to be an outmoded concept of the 19th century. Changes in the region, however, have brought back the fundamental question of the need to restrict government power through creating ties within society itself. This book discusses the mechanisms of a restriction, including different forms of the separation of powers and constitutional review. It relates the theoretical and practical importance of the issue to the present world-wide discontent with majority democracy and the growing disrepute of parliaments. Increasing executive efficiency is, however, a threat to fundamental rights, and the battle cry of efficiency is often only a means to new despotism and inefficiency. A careful re-evaluation of the concept of constitutionalism assists in the search for a useful balance between majoritarianism and rights, and in the avoidance of all forms of public tyranny.

TÓTH, Endre—SZELENYI, Károly:
The Holy Crown of Hungary: Kings and Coronations
Budapest: Kossuth Kiadó, 1999. 80 p.

The history of the Hungarian Holy Crown is one of the most disputed issues among Hungarian art historians, archaeologists, historians and insigniologists. Due to the eventful history of the ensign of monarchial dignity and the major coronation insignia, historians and researchers have always paid special attention to it. This photo album presents different opinions concerning the origin of the Hungarian crown, explains the symbolic meaning of its images, and outlines its history. In connection with the coronation ceremony, the other coronation insignia are also presented.

VARGA, Csaba:
Lectures on the Paradigms of Legal Thinking
Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 1999. 250 p.

This series of lectures on the paradigms of legal thinking has been refined for over two decades by the author, who is known for his work in legal philosophy and methodology. In their present form, the lectures introduce the reader to reasoning in law by leading him through the possibilities, boundaries, and traps of assuming personal responsibility and impersonal following of patterns alike that have arisen in the history of human thought and in the various legal cultures. The author seeks to disclose the actual processes hidden by the veil of patterns followed in thinking, processes that we encounter both in our conceptual-logical quests for certainties and dealing with an ambiguity that has a fertilising effect. When trying to identify definitions lurking behind the human construct of facts, notions, logic and thinking, or behind the practice of giving meanings, he discovers tradition in our presuppositions, and the world-view and moral stance in our tacit agreements. Recognising the importance that role communication plays in shaping society, Varga describes our existence and institutionalizations as self-regulating processes.

VITÁNYI, Iván:
Social Democracy's Visions of Future
Budapest: Napvilág Kiadó, 1999. 150 p.

Social democracy nowadays faces the same dilemma as any other range of ideas or movements. One of these essential questions seems to be the settlement of the basic values considering the past on behalf of the future. The basic values accepted by social democrats, Christian democrats, people on the left wing, and people who have affinity to social thinking are the focus of Iván Vitányi's book. The author is very much concerned with the problems of the present, he discusses the most significant social processes taking place in our times, those which have an important effect on creating values: the changes in production and work, the new forms of capitalism, the paradigms of the new era. Vitányi's goal is to give a general approach to his theme, but at the same time the current problems of Eastern Europe and those of Hungary are present throughout his essay.

VOIGT, Vilmos:
Suggestions Towards a Theory of Folklore
Budapest: Mundus Kiadó, 1999. 380 p.

A collection of 25 papers by Professor Voigt, who holds the chair of the Institute of Folklore at Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest. Several studies are devoted to the history of research and to historical stratification of folklore itself. Rich comparative material deals with symbolism and ethnic characteristics of folklore items. The actuality of folklore (usually called "folklorism") is a key notion in the book. The volume contains an impressive bibliography with around one thousand entries.

A Society Transformed: Hungary in Time-Space Perspective
Edited by Rudolf Andorka, Tamás Kolosi, Richard Rose, György Vukovich.
Budapest: Central European University, 1999. 206 p.

In the past half century every Central and East European society has been twice subject to transformation. Initially, Hungary was transformed by communist-style modernization, increasing industry, expanding secondary education and improving health care. The second shock was the collapse of the communist regime and the introduction of democratic institutions and a market economy. The volume

examines how much or how little impact institutional change had on the lives of ordinary people.

Intellectuals and Politics in Central Europe
Edited by András Bozóki.
Budapest: Central European University, 1999. 292 p.

Focusing on the role of intellectuals in the political transition of the late 1980s and early 1990s and their participation in the political life of the new democracies of Central Europe, this book presents original essays by authors who discuss the eight countries in the region.

Social Report 1998
Edited by Tamás Kolosi, István György Tóth, and György Vukovich.
Budapest: Táarki, 1999. 560 p.

The series of Hungarian Social Reports started in 1990, a year of great importance for the countries in transition in Central and Eastern Europe. The aim was to review the essential social and economic changes in Hungary, with the chapters always being based on analyses of a system of social indicators, and on the most important and most reliable currents of empirical survey research. Hungarian economy and society had overcome the most difficult challenges of transformation by 1998. A steady growth of the GDP is also predictable in the years to come and, it is claimed, the social structure of the Hungarian economy now resembles that of the West-European economies. In this collection of studies the focal theme is the year 1998. Chapter titles: Social indicators—Social structure—Scholars, soldiers, priests and civil servants—Social networks—Welfare systems—Elections—Attitudes, expectations.

Jewish Budapest
Edited by Géza Komoróczy.
Budapest: Central European University, 1999. 598 p.

Neither a guidebook nor a history in the traditional sense, this book is about the Jewish face of Budapest from medieval times to the present. There was and is, as *Jewish Budapest* strikingly reveals, a Roman and a Greek Catholic Budapest, a Lutheran and a Calvinist Budapest, a German, a Serbian, and a Gypsy Budapest. All these are brought into play as a backdrop to the main narrative about the history of Jews in Buda, Óbuda, and Pest. Richly illustrated with wonderful

evocative line drawings and photos, the book includes a lavish, multicolored section of artwork that enhances the text.

GERMAN

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Plays

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Hiob proben - und andere Stücke
Frankfurt am Main: Verlag der Autoren, 1999. 200 p.

SÜTÖ, András:
Stern auf dem Scheiterhaufen
Budapest: Littera Nova, 1999. 118 p.

ANTHOLOGIES

Rausch der Schwachheit: Prosa und Gedichte
Edited and translated by Hans-Henning Paetzke.
Budapest: Palatinus Kiadó, 1999. 350 p.

Das Buch der Ränder: Roma-Lyrik aus Ungarn
Edited by Andrea Gyurkó and József Kovács Hontalan.
Klagenfurt: Wieser, 1999. 160 p.

Budapester Szenen: Poems
Edited and translated by Orsolya Kalász and Gerhard Falkner. Köln: Dumont Verlag, 1999. 240 p.

Das Buch der Ränder. Die unsichtbaren Ungarn: Ungarische Prosa – jenseits der Staatsgrenzen
Edited by Irene Rübberdt and Christine Schlosser.
Klagenfurt: Wieser, 1999. 250 p.

Moderne ungarische Erzählungen.
Edited by Christina Kunze.
München: dtv, 1999. 192 p.

Kettenbrücke: Ungarische Erzähler der Gegenwart
Edited by Julianna Wernitzer.
Munich: DTV, 1999. 240 p.

Königreich am Rande: Ein literarisches Lesebuch ungarischer Erzähler
Edited by György Dalos.
Munich: Heyne, 1999. 230 p.

Ungarn: Geschichten von Montag bis Freitag. /Hungary
Edited by György Dalos.

Frankfurt am Main: Suhrkamp, 1999. 280 p.

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ANDORKA, Rudolf:
Einführung in die Soziologie.
Leverkusen: Leske und Budrich, 1999. 200 p.

BERÉNYI, Gábor – NEMES, Livia:
Die Budapester Schule der Psychoanalyse
Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 1999. 408 p. Facsimile edition.

BITSKEY, István:
Konfessionen und literarische Gattungen der frühen Neuzeit in Ungarn
Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang, 1999. 209 p.

BORZSÁK, István:
Eine Handvoll.
Ausgewählte kleine Schriften.
Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 1999. 786 p.

Brennpunkte der Lehrerfort- und Weiterbildung
Edited by Anna Majorosi and István Perjés.
Budapest: Okker Kiadó, 1999. 300 p.

FÖLDÉNYI, F. László:
Heinrich von Kleist im Netz der Wörter
Frankfurt am Main: Matthes und Seitz, 1999. 450 p.

GOMBÁR, Csaba:
Ausflüge in die Staatspolitik
Budapest: Helikon Kiadó, 1999. 300 p.

HANKISS, Elemér:
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Budapest: Helikon Kiadó, 1999. 300 p.

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Dunkle Archive der Seele in hellen Gebäuden des Körpers: Die Anthropologie der neusachlichen Prosa
Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang, 1999. 276 p.

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Menschen, Werke, Verbindungen: Literatur- und kulturgeschichtliche Studien.
Pécs: Jelenkor Kiadó, 1999. 280 p.

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Budapest: Holnap Kiadó, 1999. 300 p.

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Nietzsche-Image von Ungarn
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Spielraum und Zwänge.
Budapest: Helikon Kiadó, 1999. 300 p.

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Berlin – Budapest: Kadmos – Osiris Kiadó, 1999. 250 p.

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Revolution der Qualität
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Budapest: Nap Kiadó, 1999. 352 p.

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Pécs: Jelenkor Kiadó, 1999. 296 p.

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Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 1999. 120 p.

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Der rote Löwe: Roman der Esoterik im Abendland
Münzingen: Fischer, 1999. 576 p.

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Star Boris und die Starewitschi.
Budapest: Helikon Kiadó, 1999. 300 p.

TÓTH, Endre - SZELENYI, Károly:
Die Heilige Krone von Ungarn
Budapest: Kossuth Kiadó, 1999. 80 p.

Ungarischer Liberalismus im 19. Jahrhundert
Budapest: Új Mandátum Kiadó, 1999. 250 p.

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Alte ungarische Bücher
Budapest: Borda Antikvárium, 1999. 200 p.

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Budapest – Wien:
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Andrássy und Bismarck
Budapest: Telex Alapítvány,
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Sabbatnachtsmitten
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Wien: Böhlau, 1999. 200 p.

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Diskurs der Moderne
in der ungarischen
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Edited by Ernő Kulcsár-Szabó
and Mihály Szegedy-Maszák.
Tübingen: Niemeyer
Verlag, 1999. 300 p.

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Eine kleine Geschichte
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Frankfurt am Main: Suhrkamp,
1999. 200 p.

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Bilder eines Deutschen über
eine verschwundene Welt
Budapest: Enciklopédia Kiadó,
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Ungarische Jahrhunderte:
Ein kulturhistorischer
Streifzug
Berlin—Budapest: Edition Q –
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1999. 380 p.

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1999. 280 p.

KAMARÁS, István:
Judas oder Petrus?
Religiographie von
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Luzern: Kirchenforum für
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1999. 250 p.

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Gezeichnet mit dem Kreuz
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Herne: Verlag Tibor Schäfer,
1999. 481 p.

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1999. 250 p.

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München: Bertelsmann,
1999. 320 p.

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1999. 200 p.

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Budapest: Útmutató Kiadó,
1999. 130 p.

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Geschichte Ungarns
Von den Anfängen bis zur
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Hamburg: Krämer Verlag,
1999. 540 p.

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Wir Ungarn:
Ein Essay über unsere
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Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó,
1999. 408 p.

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Zwischen Reform
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Der Eintritt des ungarischen
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Bodenheim: Philo Verlag,
1999. 180 p.

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Die Protokolle des
gemeinsamen Ministerrates
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ungarischen Monarchie
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Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó,
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Geschichte der deutsch–
ungarischen literarischen
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3 autels et autres récits
Translated by Lorand Gaspar et
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Billere: Vallongues, 1998. 90 p.

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Poèmes suivis de Le mois
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Translated by Jean-Luc Moreau.
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Etes-vous damné,
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Pécs: Jelenkor Kiadó, 1999. 180 p.

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L'oeillade de la comtesse
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Hongrois et Roumains aux XIX
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Pécs: Jelenkor, 1999. 292 p.

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