

into German or English in these studies, for this prudent "universalism" has effectively erased all traces of original bibliographic sources for interested Hungarian readers. But at least they are made available in international languages, which is surely more helpful than the short résumés that shadow the works of the Finnish and Estonian authors.

**Munkácsi's Present, Edited by A. Uvarov**

Izhevsk, "Udmurtya" 1983. 187 pp. 75 коп.

**Мункачилэн кузьымеэ**

**Munkácsi ajándéka**

**Подарок Мункачи**

Ижевск, «Удмуртия» 1983. Составитель А. Уваров

A surprisingly useful and charming little publication. Written in three languages (Udmurt, Hungarian and Russian) the book praises Munkácsi's work, then offers the reader a sample of three of his best essays (*"With the Votyaks"*, *"In the Prisoners' of War Camp of Esztergom"*, *"Modern Votyak Literature"*). This is followed by nearly fifty Votyak [= Udmurt] songs collected by Munkácsi, and by a lengthier epic song, translated into Hungarian by Géza Képes and István Kótyuk and into Russian by G. Ivanov. The contents as well as the captions under the dozen or so pictures are also trilingual. The literature and bibliography is concise but sufficient.

Actually, the little volume is a symbol of the high regard the Udmurts have for Munkácsi's work. The surprisingly flawless Hungarian text was edited by András Kerekes.

As Munkácsi's interests and studies also ranged over to other groups, such as Ob-Ugric and as other Hungarian Finno-Ugrists (Ódön Beke, Dávid Fokos, etc.) have been just as prolific, among Perm and Volga Finno-Ugric peoples, it is easy to imagine similar publications in the not too distant future.

**Leslie Könyü—50th Literary Anniversary,  
1934–1984 Album**

St. Louis, American Hungarian Review, 1984. 160 pp.

Leslie Könyü was born in Tamási on 28th February 1914 and attended teachers' training college in Baja, in Jászberény, and in Szeged. First, from 1945 to 1949 he taught at the Austrian Hungarian refugee school, and since 1950 he has lived in the United States where, together with his civic occupation, he has continued his activities in literary-organization, literary history and art promotion. In several studies he has dealt with American Hungarians and their culture. For the 50th anniversary of his literary work he has issued this special publication through the American Hungarian Review edited by him for the circle of his admirers and friends. The English and Hungarian selections show his life-work and biography and contain congratulations. A publication like this, also rare in Hungary, is in itself an important art historical document, in which Ronald Reagan and Éva Szörényi appear alongside Mihály Ilia and László Mécs. A

special merit of the volume is its use of several collections or documents about Hungarian provincial literary circles in the 30s and 40s and the literary work of the school-masters. Once again it turns out that in the Hungarica and manuscript collection presented by Könnnyü to the Tamási District Library (county Somogy) there is material which would be well worth processing separately.

(Already ten years earlier, on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary he had a similar publication issued, *The American Hungarian Review* Vol. XI, Nos 3-4, 1973, giving his biography and bibliography up to then in a double issue.)

### **Československo-maďarské vzťahy v hudbe**

**Sborník materiálů z muzikologické konference — Ostrava 1981 (Janáčkiana V)**

Ostrava, Krajské kulturní středisko, 1982. 167 pp.

On 2-3 June 1981 Czech and Slovak experts held a conference in the museum of Ostrava in Czechoslovakia on Czech-Hungarian musical relations. The 14 reports published here represent nearly all the material. The volume starts with an introduction by the editor, Vladimír Hudec, then Richard Pražák reviews the connections between Hungarian, Czech and Slovak culture. The works directly on the subject of music deal principally with Bartók and Liszt but also refer to the life-work of Kodály and draw attention to Czechoslovakian promoters of Hungarian music, or to the sources of these connections. As there is already a similar review of Slovak-Hungarian relations (from the pen of a conference participant Alexander Móži who, unfortunately did not offer his own lecture for publication in the volume) it would be worthwhile to summarize the results of the research of the musical connections so far. For this, the volume is a very good preliminary study which, however, was published in only 500 copies and not by a professional publisher, and so is hardly available.

### **Slovensko Porabje—Szlovénvidék**

**Etnološka topografija slovenskega etničnega ozemlja — 20. stoletje**

**(A szlovén etnikai terület néprajzi topográfiája — 20. század)**

Ljubljana—Szombathely, 1983, (1984). 225 (+ 25) pp.

Marija Kozar-Mukič (Mrs. Mukics Kozár Mária) collected data between 1979 and 1983 for a regional ethnographic review of the Slovenian people. The book was published in Ljubljana as part of the scientific program of the Faculty of Arts of the university there, in cooperation with the Savaria Museum in Szombathely. It shows the people of the Slovenian territory in Hungary and their history in the form of a bilingual publication. In the first 77 pages we can read the main text in Slovenian and then in Hungarian; the 143 notes and the bibliography belonging to them is common, or bilingual. It also lists about 25 sources. An English abstract a few pages long can also be read in the book, which closes with 44 illustrations. The two maps contain documentary and dialectal data on "Porabje" Slovenes in west Hungary.

This is the first modern review of the Slovenian territory in Hungary, and naturally it gives much material that can be used for further research, both in Yugoslavia (Slovenia) and in Hungary. Further detailed studies will surely add to this historical, linguistic, ethnographical, cultural and art-historical picture, the knowledge of which from the Hungarological point of view is of great importance.