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**Jacobites in Hungary** – Members of a republican organization formed in 1794, under the influence of the French Revolution (1789-1794), with the purpose of bringing about national independence and democratic civil development through revolutionary action. The members were mostly of the intelligentsia: civil servants, priests, teachers and writers originating from the lesser nobility and the emerging entrepreneurial class. Some came from the Resistance Front of the nobility, such as János (John) Laczkovics, opposing the oppressive policies of the Habsburgs, others from the group urging social reforms. Among the latter were János (John) Batsányi, Ferenc (Francis) Kazinczy, László (Ladislás) Szentjóni Szabó, and Ferenc (Francis) Verseggy. The movement was organized by József Ignác (Joseph Ignatius) Martinovics who, in the spring of 1794, founded two secret societies: The Society of Reformers, composed mostly of the reformers originating from the higher and lesser nobility; and the Society of Freedom and Equality that brought together the radical elements of the movement. Selected by Ignác Martinovics, the leader of the first group was Count Jacob Sigray, and the leaders of the second group were József (Joseph) Hajnóczy, János Laczkovics and Ferenc (Francis) Szentmarjay. The aims of these societies were set out in secret codes. Ferenc Verseggy translated the Marseillaise into Hungarian. The organization had about 200-300 members when, on 23 and 24 July 1794, the Austrian police arrested all the members of the Jacobite Societies, including Martinovics, living in Vienna at the time. During his interrogation, Martinovics, in his confession, described the details of the Hungarian Jacobite Organization. Subsequently, the Austrian police arrested the leaders of the movement: Sigray, Laczkovics, Hajnóczy and Szentmarjay in Hungary, and took them to Vienna. However, at the protest of the Hungarian Estates, who insisted on the right of the Hungarian Supreme Court (the Curia) to pass judgment, the accused were taken back to Hungary. Then, between December 10 and 15, they arrested 42 other participants and placed them in the Franciscan Cloister in Buda, serving as a temporary, makeshift prison. On 20 May 1795, on the large meadow below the Royal Castle of Buda (since then called *Vérmező*, Meadow of Blood), the five leaders of the movement: József Hajnóczy, János Laczkovics, Ignác Martinovics, Ferenc Szentmarjay and Count Jacob Sigray were executed. On 23 May 1795, the Seven Member Court, largely due to the extreme loyalty of János (John) Németh, the Chief Court Official, passed down harsh sentences in the trial of the Hungarian Jacobites. He sentenced 18 of the accused to execution, and 18 to various prison terms; 9 received sentences equal to the length of time they had spent in custody, and 4 were acquitted. Of the 18 death sentences, the King approved 7, and he commuted the death sentences of the remaining eleven to prison terms of uncertain length. Most of those convicted were members of the lesser nobility. Among the convicted were also 4 Roman Catholic priests or monks, one Reformed minister, and two city dwellers. Among them were the best Hungarian writers of the age: János Batsányi, Ferenc Kazinczy, László Szentjóni Szabó and Ferenc Verseggy. On 3 June 1795, Pál (Paul) Oz, a lawyer by profession, and Sándor (Alexander) Szolártsik, an articling lawyer were also executed. On 24 September, the transportation of the convicted began from Buda to the prison of Kufstein Castle in Tyrol, Austria, and to the Castle of Spielberg in Moravia. The corpses of those executed were found only in 1914 in an outside ditch of the old military cemetery in Buda. They were put to rest in a place of honor in the

Kerepes Cemetery, in Budapest, in 1960. After the harsh punishment of the Hungarian Jacobites, censorship was further strengthened and it became impossible to publicize the progressive ideas of Hungarian writers. – B: 1230, 0883, 1031, 1122, T: 7665.→**Martinovics, Ignác; Szentmarjay, Ferenc; Batsányi, János; Óz, Pál; Kazinczy, Ferenc; Szentjóni Szabó, László; Versegly, Ferenc; Sigray, Jakab; Laczkovics, János; Hajnóczy, József.**

**Jacobi, Victor** (Jakabfi, Viktor) (Budapest, 22 October 1883 - New York, USA, 10 December 1921) – Composer. He studied at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music of Budapest under János (John) Koessler. He wrote his first operetta *The Haughty Princess* (*Rátartós Királykisasszony*), as a student under the name of Victor Jakabfi. It premiered in 1904. After that, he composed a new operetta almost yearly. The zenith of his successes was *The Marriage Market* (*Leányvásár*) (1911), and *Sybill* (*Szibill*) (1914), earning him an international reputation. He left just before World War I, in 1914 for London, and later moved to the United States. His first Broadway show was *The Marriage Market*. It was a success and helped to establish his American reputation. In 1916, *Sybill* was also a big Broadway hit. In 1917 he scored the Broadway show, *Rambler Rose* (*Tüskerózsa*). Two years later, he wrote *Apple Blossoms* (*Almavirág*) with Fritz Kreisler, based on Dumas' novel, *A Marriage of Convenience*. In 1920 Jacobi scored the Broadway operetta, *The Crescent Moon* (*Félhold*). 1920 saw him in London, England again; he was helping with the opening of *Sybill*. While there, he scored a new show, *The Love Letter*, adapted by William Le Baron from Ferenc (Francis) Molnár's *The Phantom Rival*. The show opened in 1921. This was his last. Later in the year he suffered a heart attack and died in New York at age 38. His other operettas are *The Bravest Hussar* (*Legvitézebb Huszár*); *The Nautical Fairy* (*A tengerszem tündére*); *There is, but, there isn't* (*Van, de nincs*), and *Jánoska*. In spite of a short life, his exquisite stage presence and the richness of his melodies elevated him among the best Hungarian operetta composers. His most famous works still enjoy great popularity. – B: 1031, 1153, T: 7684.→**Koessler, János; Molnár, Ferenc.**

**Jacsó, Istvánné, Mrs.** (Borbála Gáspár) (Mezőkövesd, southeast of Eger, 14 August 1902 - Mezőkövesd, 18 September 1979) – Embroidery artist. She learned the art of the so-called 'matyó' embroidery and drawing of the Mezőkövesd area from her furrier father, Mihály Gáspár. As a schoolgirl, she drew her first patterns with a sharpened goose-quill dipped into ink. In her wealth of motifs, all the characteristics of the "Matyó" furriery may be recognized, which she further developed with her individual approach: she completely filled the empty areas with her flowers. She belonged to the founding members of the Matyó Folkcraft Cooperative. In 1963, she became an industrial folkcraft artist; in 1964 she received the honor of the title of Master of Folk Art. – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7456.→**Matyós.**

**Jadviga→Hedvig, Saint.**

**Jagamas, János** (John) (Dés, now Dej, Romania, 8 June 1913 - Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 5 September 1997) – Transylvanian Hungarian music historian, folk music researcher. He grew up in a family of music lovers, was originally planning to be a musician; but a childhood illness prevented him from doing so. After finishing his studies at the Roman Catholic High School in Kolozsvár, he studied at the local Music Conservatory, then at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music in Budapest, where he

was a student of Zoltán Kodály, Jenő (Eugene) Ádám, Albert Siklós and János (John) Viski. Because of the war, he had to interrupt his studies and obtained his qualification only in 1958. First, he taught in the country; then, on Zoltán Kodály's intervention, he received a position in Kolozsvár. He played an important role in Transylvanian Hungarian musical training; some of his students were Zoltán Kallós and István (Stephen) Almási. The Institute holds most of the 6,000-piece folk music collection. He retired in 1976. Among his works are: *Csángó Folk Songs and Ballads of Moldova (Moldvai csángó népdalok és népballadák)*, with József (Joseph) Faragó (1954); *Five Children's Choruses, Choir Works (Öt gyermekkar, kórusművek)* (1955); *Romanian Hungarian Folk Songs (Romániai Magyar népdalok)* with József Faragó (1974); *In the Microcosm of Folk Music (A népzene mikrokozmoszában)* (1984); and *Vocal Folk Music of Magyaró (Magyaró énekes népzeneje)* (1984). He was elected an honorary member of the Hungarian Ethnographic Society (*Magyar Néprajzi Társaság*). János Jagamas is considered to be one of the outstanding representatives of Eastern European folk music research. In 1993 he was awarded the Széchenyi Prize. – B: 1031, 1036, T: 7684.→**Kodály, Zoltán; Ádám, Jenő; Siklós, Albert; Viski, János; Kallós, Zoltán; Almási, István.**

**Jagello, Age of the House of** (1490-1526) – A tragic period in Hungarian history, from shortly after the brilliant victories over the Turks by the great King Mátyás I (Matthias Corvinus, 1458-1490), extending to the defeat in the Battle of Mohács against the Turks (1526), resulting in the virtual loss of national sovereignty for 150 years. This period was characterized by a radical decline of royal authority and the disappearance of public order and security. The financial conditions of the country deteriorated, due to mismanagement and wastage of corrupt treasury officials. The drastic drop in the value of gold in Europe, caused by the influx of Inca treasures, made the situation even worse. Instead of developing governmental institutions, passing laws and dealing with the country's major problems, the various political factions were preoccupied with a power struggle aimed at securing personal gains. – B: 1160, 1031, T: 7665.→ **Ulászló II, King; Lajos II, King.**

**Jagello, House of** – A royal family of Lithuanian and Polish origin from the 14th to the 16th century. The dynasty ruled Poland and Lithuania from 1386 to 1572, Hungary from 1440 to 1444, and again from 1490 to 1526, as well as Bohemia from 1471 to 1526. It took its name from Ladislaus Jagello (1348-1434), Grand Duke of Lithuania, as Gedimin, the founder of the dynasty. He gave up his pagan religion, was baptized together with his subjects and, after marrying Hedvig (Jadwiga), the younger daughter of Hungarian King Louis the Great, became King of Poland as Uladislaus II (Wladislaw) in 1386, thereby establishing the Jagello Dynasty, and ruled until 1434. He defeated the Order of the Teutonic Knights in the great Battle of Tannenberg in 1410. His successor was Ladislaus III (1434-1444), also King of Hungary as Wladislaus I, who fell in the Battle of Varna in 1444; his successor on the Polish throne was Casimir IV (1447-1492), followed by John I (1492-1501), Alexander I (1501-1505), Sigismund I (1506-1548), and Sigismund II (1548-1572), the last ruler in the male line. A son of Casimir IV became King of Bohemia (1471) as Ladislaus I, and King of Hungary (1490), as Uladislaus II; his son was Louis II (Lajos) of Bohemia and Hungary (1516-1526), who fell in the Battle of Mohács in 1526. Wladislaus II's daughter, Anna, married Habsburg Ferdinand I in 1521. Under Jagello rule, Poland reached its Golden Age, extending its territory by taking Lithuania, Livonia, and Mazuria, a portion of western Prussia. The last offspring of the

Jagellos was Sigismund's sister Anna, who later married István Báthori, but died childless in 1596. A female line of the Jagellos continued until 1668. – B: 0942, 1153, T: 3240. → **Hedvig, Saint; Ulászló II, King; Lajos II, King.**

**Jajca, Song Fragment of** – A 16th century historical song, possibly a fragment of a longer one, that survived in Miklós (Nicholas) Zrinyi's work: *Reflections on the Life of King Mátyás (Mátyás király életéről való elmélkedések)*. Zrinyi mentions a legend that, by only hearing the name of King Mátyás I (Mathias Corvinus) at Jajca in 1463, the Turkish Sultan fled "... so much so, that even small girls were singing about Emperor Mahomet (Mohamed), who, upon seeing the Hungarian flag, turned his horse's head and let him run... ". – B: 1150, T: 3240. → **Mátyás I, King; Zrinyi, Miklós.**

**Ják, Abbey of** – One of the most famous historical monuments of architecture in



Hungary, and one of the finest examples of the late Romanesque style. About 1214, the village was named after Márton (Martin) Ják, builder of the Abbey. The Monastery adjoining the church was destroyed. On 2 May 1256, Bishop Amade of Győr; consecrated the church built in the center of the Ják's estate. Three building periods can be distinguished. The basic form is in a typical Hungarian style: two aisles and the nave without a cross aisle form the church. The

original design was changed many times and the Basilica structure was decorated with frescoes from the 13th century. The statue of the Madonna, a woodcarving from the 15th century, stands on a crescent moon, a symbol of virginity. The main gate of the twin-towered Basilica is richly decorated with carved ornaments. It served as an example for many architects in subsequent designs. The churches of Csempeškovács, Óriszentpéter and Sopronhorpács, dating from the 13-14th centuries, all have similar main entrances but are less decorative. Opposite the church stands the medieval St. Jacob Chapel. – B: 0942, 1230, 1144, 1153, T: 7663.

**Jakabos, Ödön** (Edmund) (Nyújtód, now Lunga, Romania, 25 January 1941 – Brassó, now Braşov, Romania, 22 October 1979) – Transylvanian Hungarian writer, traveler. He obtained high school matriculation in 1958 in Kézdivásárhely (now Targu Secuiesc, Romania). After finishing his studies at the Railway College in Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania), he was a traffic manager's assistant in several different places for eight years; following that he was an employee of the Wood Working Company at Kovászna (now Covasna, Romania). Meanwhile, he was preparing to travel; on a borrowed motorbike, he traveled several times through Romania, from the Danube Delta to Máramaros (now Maramures, Romania); then, in 1968, he traveled all over Hungary and Czechoslovakia on a bicycle. Thereafter, he prepared a Western European bicycle tour. However, during preparations he overexerted himself, and was prohibited from cycling. He left the hospital with chronic asthma. Jacobos decided that, following in the steps of Sándor (Alexander) Kőrösi Csoma, he would start off for India to look for Kőrösi Csoma's grave. He started taking English, German and Esperanto language courses and ended up having more than 300 pen pals. In 1970 he traveled through Western Europe, mainly by hitchhiking. He started off for India, through numerous countries, on 15

October 1972. He traveled by train, on packed buses and hitchhiking; on the way, he managed to visit his pen pals; and for the journey that took nine months, his equipment was merely one backpack and five dollars that he even brought back. He returned on 26 June 1973. He made presentations in numerous cities, at home and abroad, about his travel experiences and about the work of Kőrösi Csoma. He was forced to retire in 1976. In 1979 he started off on another European tour, but his body couldn't take it anymore and he returned. He died in Brassó, of a lengthy illness. Sections of his travel diary appeared in different periodicals; the diary also appeared in book form with the title: *In the Footsteps of Sándor Kőrösi Csoma, Indian Travel Diary (Kőrösi Csoma Sándor nyomában, Indiai útinapló)* (1983). After his death, the school in Nyújtód was named after him. – B: 1031, T: 7684.→**Kőrösi Csoma, Sándor.**

**Jáki, Szaniszló, László O.S.B.** (Stanley L. Jáki) (Győr, 17 August 1924 - Madrid 7 April 2009) – Roman Catholic priest, theologian, physicist, writer. He graduated from the Benedictine High School in Győr, and entered the Benedictine Order in 1942. He was ordained priest at Pannonhalma in 1948. He set out to the West and continued his theological studies at St. Anselm University, Rome and became a professor at the St Vincent Seminary and College, Latrobe, PA, USA (1951). He studied Physics and earned a PhD in Physics at Fordham University, New York (1954-1957). He was bookkeeper at the Woodside Provostship (1957), then a researcher at Princeton University (1961-1965), and a professor at Seton Hall University, Orange, NJ (1963). He lectured at other universities in the USA, and authored a good number of articles and essays, and some 70 books on issues related to Theology and Physics. A selection of his books: *The Road of Science and the Ways to God* (1978); *Cosmos and Creator* (1980); *Miracles and Physics*, (1989); *God and the Cosmologists* (1989); *The Virgin Birth and the Birth of Science* (1994); *Genesis I through the Ages* (1992, 1998), and *Universe and Creed* (1992). Twenty-five of his works were translated into Hungarian, such as: *Cosmos and Creator (Kozmosz és Teremtő)* (1991); *Miracles and Physics (Csodák és fizika)* (1992); *Christ, Church, Science (Krisztus, Egyház, Tudomány)* (1992); *Advent and Science (Advent és tudomány)* (1999), and *Evolution for Believers (Evolúció hívőknek)* (2007). He received the Széchenyi Prize (1997). – B: 0945, T: 7103.

**Jakó, J. Géza** (Budapest, 1930 - ) – Physician. He studied Medicine at the Semmelweis Medical University, Budapest and received his M.D. in 1954. After the crushed Revolution and Freedom Fight of 1956, he had to leave Hungary and settled in the USA. He continued his studies at Harvard University, and worked there until 1973. From then on, he has been a professor at the University of Boston. He played a crucial role in the development of the CO<sup>2</sup> laser for laryngeal surgery. He used laser surgery for the first time in the world. Since the 1970s, he has been a presidential advisor on medical matters. He is a former President of the Hungarian Medical Association of America (CMAA) (*Amerikai Magyar Orvosok Társasága*). He is an external member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, with an Honorary Doctorate. He received the Semmelweis Bronze and Silver Awards from the Semmelweis University, the Golden Prize of the Society of American Physicians in 1972, and the Special Commendation Award for Advancing Medicine by the Harvard University Senate in 1995. He is an honorary member of the Hungarian Ear Nose and Throat and Surgical Societies. – B: 1037, 1602, T: 7103.

**Jákó, Vera** (Veronica) (Budapest, 2 August 1934 - Budapest, 18 November 1987) – Folk

singer, performing artist. She completed her training at the Music School of the National Musical Entertainment Center, and perfected her skills through private lessons. She had her debut in 1964 at the Hungarian Radio's public concert. From 1974 she performed practically all over Europe, as well as in Brazil, Canada and Australia. Her outstanding performances of Hungarian folk songs met with unparalleled success. Her distinguished presence enhanced and underlined her singing talent. She collaborated in 18 major joint LP recordings, and has one independent recording, *The Sound of Song (Csendül a nóta)*, featuring one of her own compositions. Other independent recordings have also been released on 12 audio and 5 video cassetts. A Prize and a Foundation bear her name. She received the Prize of SZOT (National Council of Trade Unions – *Szakszervezetek Országos Tanácsa*), 1985. – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7667.

**Jákó, Zsigmond Pál** (Sigismund Paul) (Biharfélegyháza, now Rosiori, Romania, 2 September 1916 - Budapest, 28 October 2008) – Historian, archivist in Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). Upon completing his High School studies, he earned his Doctorate in History in 1940 at the University of Budapest, and embarked on a study trip to Vienna, Innsbruck and Salzburg, Austria. He later worked at the University and at the National Archives in Budapest; then moved to Kolozsvár in 1941 (then in Hungary, now Cluj-Napoca, Transylvania in Romania). He became the guardian and Director of the Hungarian Transylvanian Archives, and a professor at the University of Kolozsvár between 1942 and 1981. From 1949 he worked at the Institute of History of the Romanian Academy; he was an honorary member of both the Romanian and Hungarian Academy of Sciences and Co-President of the World Federation of Hungarian Historians from 1990. Between 1990 and 1994 he was President of the Museum Society of Erdély (*Erdélyi Múzeum Egyesület*). His field of research included the cultural, economic and settlement history of Transylvania's Medieval and early New Age period, and paleography, classical philology, diplomacy and related subjects. He belonged to the Historian Circle of Elemér Mályusz. His works have been published in *Centuries (Századok)*; *Hungarian Book Review (Magyar Könyvszemle)*; *Revue Romaine d'Histoire*, and other journals. His major works include *Bihar County Prior to the Turkish Devastation (Bihar megye a török pusztítás előtt)* (1941); *Transylvania and its Peoples (Erdély és népei)* (1941); *Transylvanian Phoenix, Inheritance of Miklós (Nicholas) Misztótfalusi-Kis (Erdélyi Féniks, Misztótfalusi Kis Miklós öröksége)* (1974); *Society, Church, Culture (Társadalom, egyház, művelődés)* (1997), and *About the Archives of the Transylvanian Princes (Az erdélyi fejedelmek levéltáráról)* (1998). He received an Honorary Doctorate from the University of Budapest in 1990. He received a number of awards including the Pro Cultura Hungariae, Széchenyi Prize, Zsigmond Kemény Prize, Pro Scientia Hungarica, and the Kriterion Wreath. – B: 1036, 1440, T: 7103.→**Misztótfalusi-Kiss, Miklós; Mályusz, Elemér.**

**Jakobovits, Márta** (née Sárközy) (Tasnádszántó, now Sanmu, Romania, 22 September 1944 - ) – Ceramist. She completed the Andreescu School of Fine Arts in Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) in 1971, and worked at the Museum of the Körös Region, later becoming self-employed. She had individual exhibitions in Nagyszalonta (now Salonta, Romania) (1969), Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania) (1971, 1979), Sepsiszentgyörgy (now Sfântu Gheorghe, Romania) (1973), Kolozsvár (1979), The Netherlands (1980), Germany (1985, 1986, 1988), and Finland (1991); group exhibitions in France, (1976, 1978), Poland (1976, 1979, 1989), in the international ceramics festival



at Mino, Japan (1989), Zagreb, Croatia (1990, 1993), Kaposvár (1996), and in Bucharest (1998). She published articles in different periodicals. Several films have featured her art, e.g. the one by Gábor (Gabriel) Xantus (1997). She was awarded an Honorable Mention in Japan (1989), and presented with the Sándor (Alexander) Szolnay Prize, Kolozsvár (1994). – B: 1036, T: 7456. → **Xantus, Gábor.**

**Jakobovits, Miklós** (Nicholas) (Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 9 August 1936 - ) – Artist. He did his higher studies at the Andreescu School of Fine Arts in Kolozsvár in 1959. He worked as a stage-designer for the State Theater of Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania), was a high school teacher, museologist and teacher at the Endre Ady Press College, and a foundation member of the Ady Society of Nagyvárad. His works include *Thoughts about Fine Art in Transylvania (Gondolatok az erdélyi képzőművészetről)* (1994). His individual exhibitions were in Nagyvárad (1965, 1967, 1970, 1979), Nagyszalonta (now Salonta, Romania) (1969), Bucharest (1973), Sepsiszentgyörgy (now Sfântu Gheorghe, Romania) (1973), Kolozsvár (1977, 1979), *Neude Galeria*, Holland (1981), Hamburg (1984), Wendel, Germany (1986), *Maison de Culture*, Paris (1986), *Korunk Gallery*, Kolozsvár (1997), and the *Erlin Gallery*, Budapest (1999). Combined presentations include those in Italy (1969, 1990), Poland (1969), Hungary (1972), Holland (1985, 1990) and Germany (1990). He is President of the M. Barabás Guild, Kolozsvár. A number of documentary films featured him and his art, e.g. the ones produced by Emil Lungu, Stefan Fischer, Gábor (Gabriel) Xantus, as well as the portrait film by Duna TV (1998). He was awarded, among others, the Szolnay Prize (1994), the Ernő Kiss Prize (1997) and the Armenian Society of Romania Prize (1998). – B: 1036, T: 7456. → **Xantus, Gábor.**

**Jakos, Lajos** (Louis) (Szalkszentmáron, 22 April 1894 - Arnheim, Holland, 2 July 1989) – Minister of the Reformed Church. His higher studies were at the Reformed Theological Academy, Budapest (1914-1918), and in Amsterdam, Holland (1924-1925). He earned a Doctorate in Theology at the University of Debrecen (1942). After serving as Assistant Minister, he was Parish Minister in Apostag (1922-1925), and in Alsónémeti (1925-1957). He moved to Holland in 1957, and did pastoral work among Hungarians in the eastern part of the country. Many of his articles appeared in periodicals at home and abroad. The title of his book is *The Congregational Life and Mission Work of the Holland Hervormde Kerk (A holland szigorú református egyház gyülekezeti élete és missziói munkája)* (1942). – B: 1333, 0883, T: 7103.

**Jakubinyi, György Miklós** (George Nicholas) (Máramarossziget, now Sighet, Romania, 13 February 1946 - ) – Archbishop, church historian, theologian. After graduating from the Roman Catholic Theological College at Gyulafehérvár (now Alba Iulia, Romania) in 1969, he furthered his studies at the Gregorian University of Rome (1972), at the Papal Bible Institute in Rome (1974), and at the Theological Academy of Budapest (1978), where he received his Doctorate in Theology in 1978. During 1969 and 1970 he was Secretary of the Bishopric of Szatmár Diocese; and from 1974 to 1992 he was Professor of Holy Scripture Studies at the Theological College of Gyulafehérvár. From 1990 to 1994 he was Auxiliary Bishop, then Bishop of Gyulafehérvár and was appointed Archbishop in 1994. His main works include *Last Discourses of St Theresa (Szent Teréz utolsó beszélgetései)*, (Rome, 1974); *Is Everything Futility? Book of Ecclesiastes' Interpretation (Minden hiába valóság? A Prédikátor könyvének magyarázata)* (1988);

*The Gospel According to St. Matthew (Máté evangéliuma)* (1992), and *The Road of Trust and Love (A bizalom és szeretet útja)*, 1997. – B: 1036, T: 7456.

**Jakubovich, Emil** (Győrasszonyfa, 8 January 1883 - Budapest, 27 December 1935) – Palaeographer, linguistics historian. As early as 1904 he joined the staff of the Hungarian National Museum; from 1923 he was in charge of the manuscript archive; from 1927 was Director of the whole Archive Collection; and from 1931, Director of the National Széchényi Library, Budapest. He discovered and published several early linguistic relics. He investigated the most likely author of the Viennese *Illuminated Chronicle (Képes Krónika)*; according to him, it was Márk (Marc) Kálti. Regarding Anonymus and his era, placed into a 12th century background, he put forth a new theory. He found the oldest 15th century alphabet of the Szekler (*Székely*) runic script. He took part in the return to Hungary of a part of the Hungarian material, including the Anonymus *Gesta Hungarorum*, kept at the Vienna Court Library. His works include *On the Source of the Glossaries of Gyulafehérvár (A Gyulafehérvári Glosszák forrásához)* (1913) and *Early Hungarian Reader (Ómagyar Olvasókönyv)*, edited with Dezső (Desider) Pais (1929). He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1924). – B: 0883, 1257, 1068, T: 7456.→**Illuminated Chronicle; Kálti, Márk; Anonymus; Pais, Dezső; Hungarian Runic Script.**

**Jakus, Kálmán** (Coloman) (Endrőd, 24 March 1890 - Budapest, 21 August 1959) – One of the pioneers of archery in Hungary, teacher of physical education. In 1933-1934 he was winner of 3 individual Hungarian championships, and at the same time sharer of 3 team championship victories. In practice as well as in writing, he was an enthusiastic popularizer of this branch of sport. His works include *Manual of Swedish Gymnastics (A svéd torna kézikönyve)*, co-authored with Dezső (Desider) Király (1926); and *Devote 15 Minutes Every Day to Your Health (Áldozz naponta 15 percet az egészségednek)* (1930). – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7456.→**Király, Dezső.**

**Jaloviczky, Géza** (Jalsovai) (Nagykőrös, 22 May 1852 - Budapest, 26 February 1938) – Mechanical Engineer. He obtained his Degree from the Zürich Polytechnic. After some engineering practice in Switzerland and Hungary, he became a teacher at a state industrial school in Budapest in 1880. He was also occupied with the question of paper manufacturing; he published the first book in Hungarian on this subject. In 1911 he retired as the headmaster of the school. Thereafter, he worked as the founder and technical leader of the Hungarian General Engineering Works Ltd (*Magyar Általános Gépgyár Rt – MÁG*), engaged in manufacturing mill-machinery and motors, as well as automobiles; and in World War I, even airplanes. He was a prolific writer of technical books. His works include *Structure and Handling of Steam Engines (A gőzgépek szerkezete és kezelése)* (1896), and *Paper Manufacturing (Papirosgyártás)* (1909). – B: 0883, 0907, T: 7456.

**Jámbor, Pál** (Paul) (pen name Hiador) (Paks, 16 January 1821 - Szabadka, now Subotica, Serbia, 14 April 1897) – Poet, writer. In 1840 he was a seminarist at Kalocsa, in 1844 Chaplain in Óbecse, and in 1848 Parson at Jankovác. His affected and often sentimental poems began to appear from the 1840s, mainly in the journal *Cheerfulness of the Homeland (Honderű)*. The poetry of Sándor (Alexander) Petőfi, leading lyric poet of Hungary, the opponents of the popular trend, and Lázár (Lazarus) Petrichevich Horváth, contrasted his poems. During the 1848-1849 War of Independence, he was working in the



Ministry of Education. After the surrender at Világos, he emigrated to Paris, where he made a living from his writings under the pen name *Paul Durivage*. He translated Hungarian works into French, and wrote poems and a novel in French (*Les artistes*) (Paris, 1856), (*A művészek*) (Kolozsvár, 1869). In 1859 he returned to Hungary and became an assistant parson at Hegyes. In 1861 he was a Member of Parliament as a representative of the Resolutionist Party (*Határozati Párt*), and in the same year, he became Principal of the Szabadka High School. He left the Church in 1871, and retired in 1882. His works include *Swansongs* (*Hattyudalok*) (1843); *Kossuth* (1849); and *History of Hungarian Literature* (*A magyar irodalom története*) (1863). – B: 0883, 1257, 1068, T: 7456.→**Petőfi, Sándor**.

**Janáky, István** (Hódmezővásárhely, 28 December 1901 - Budapest, 13 January 1966) – Architect. He obtained his Degree in Architecture from the Budapest Polytechnic in 1929. At first, he worked in an architect's office. In 1937 he opened his independent designing office. Among his works in the interwar years, the best known are the Palatinus Baths on Margaret Island in Budapest, in 1937, with a co-designer; and the monumental building of the Ministry of Light Industry (1914). He built the Cultural Palace of Hódmezővásárhely in 1948. From 1950 until his death, he worked in the Public Building Planning Company (*KÖZTI*). He planned the Polytechnic building in Stoczek St., Budapest with a colleague, while with the aforementioned Company, as well as his life's main work: the layout plans and the buildings of the Heavy Industrial Polytechnic of Miskolc were carried out between 1952 and 1965. The plan for the indoor swimming pool in Kecskemét (1966) is also linked to his name. He prepared plans for a number of hotel buildings, e.g. in Istanbul and Ankara, as well as the thermal baths and hotel in the now demolished Tabán District (south of Buda Castle); his plan for the Golden Sand (*Aranyhomok*) Hotel of Kecskemét became a reality in his lifetime. Between 1953 and 1956 he considered the rebuilding project of the Royal Palace of Buda Castle (damaged during World War II), but resigned from heading the group of architects working on the project. He was a teacher, and in charge of the extension school for master-builders while it was in operation. He was one of the Hungarian representatives of modern architectural aspirations. He was awarded the Ybl Prize in 1953. – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7456.

**Jancsi, István** (Stephen) (Štefan Janči) (Nyitraegerszeg, now Jelšovce, Slovakia, 19 November 1930) - Pozsony, now Bratislava, 1999) – Opera singer (baritone). He completed the Commercial High School in Nyitra (now Nitra, Slovakia) in 1948. In 1948-1949 he worked as a clerk, and was also employed as soloist by the Slovakian Folk Art Association between 1949 and 1959. From 1959 he was a soloist at the New Stage Operetta Co. Between 1964 and 1968 he studied at the Faculty of Vocal Music of the College of Music and Drama, Pozsony, under Janko (John) Blaho and, in 1969, continued his studies at the Vienna Academy of Music under Piroska Liontasz. From 1968 until his retirement in 1986, he was a soloist at the Opera Company of the Slovakian National Theater. He performed 70 roles, including Bartolo in Mozart's *Marriage of Figaro* (*Figaró házassága*); Leporello in Mozart's *Don Giovanni*; Bartolo in Rossini's *Barber of Seville* (*A sevillai borbély*); title role in Donizetti's *Don Pasquale*; Monterone in Verdi's *Rigoletto*; title role in Verdi's *Falstaff*; Bonzo in Puccini's *Madama Butterfly* (*Pillangókisasszony*), and also sang a role in Smetana's *Bartered Bride* (*Eladott menyasszony*). He often appeared as a concert soloist in Slovakia and other Central European countries. His recordings include Puccini's *La Bohème* on the Alcindor label. –

B: 1083, 1890, T: 7456.

**Jancsó, Adrienne** (Marosújvár, now Ocna Mures, Romania, 25 March 1921 - Budapest, 23 January 2006) – Actress. From 1941 she was an elocutionist. From 1944 to 1947 she worked with the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*), later called Hungarian Theater, in Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). In 1947 she moved to Hungary, became a member of country theaters, the Hungarian People's Army Theater (*Néphadsereg Színháza*), and the Madách Theater (*Madách Színház*), Budapest. From 1955 she was an elocutionist again and a ballad singer. Between 1963 and 1978 she was a member of the Literary Stage (*Irodalmi Színpad*), and then that of the Miklós Radnóti Stage (*Radnóti Miklós Színpad*). From 1985 to 1990 she was the organizer of the program called *Poetry and Song in the Castle* (*Vers és dal a várban*). She authored *Again and Again. My Career* (*Újra és újra. Az életpályám*). She received, among others, the Mari Jászai Prize (1965), the Merited Artist title (1971), the Kazinczy Prize (1977), the Tibor Déry Prize (1988), the Hungarian Art Foundation Prize (1991), the Kossuth Prize (1995), the Hungarian Heritage Prize (1996), and My Country Prize (2004). – B: 0874, 1031, T: 7684. → **Jékely, Zoltán**.

**Jancsó, Benedek** (Benedict) (*nagynyújtódi*) (Gelence, now Ghelintă, Romania, 19 November 1854 - Budapest, 27 June 1930) – Pedagogue, journalist, minority expert and national historian. His secondary education was at Csíksomolyó (now Șumule-Ciuc, Romania) and Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). His higher studies were at the University of Kolozsvár and the University of Vienna. He obtained his Ph.D. from the University of Kolozsvár. He was teacher of Hungarian Literature at Pancsova (now Pančevo, Serbia) (1878-1880) and at Arad (now in Romania) (1880-1887). He moved to Budapest and taught at various high schools. In the meantime he was on a study trip in Romania for six months. In 1885 he worked at the Nationality Department (*Nemzetiségi Ügyosztály*) of the Bánffy cabinet. He taught again from 1897 at Budapest. In 1907 he gave up teaching and dedicated himself for developing education at the –Ministry of Culture. He –became the acting Vice-President –of the National Free-Education Council (*Országos Szabadoktatási Tanács*) (1911-1919). In 1922, he was appointed titular full professor at the University of Szeged. His field of research include the minority politics of Hungary; the history of Roman population in Transylvania; the Daco-Roman theory; the Romanian –irredentism and the idea of Great Romania. He warned the consequences of the growing population of nationalities for historic Hungary. He was a Corresponding Member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1909); President of the Szekler National Council (*Székely Nemzeti Tanács*); Director of the Hungarian Sociological Society (*Magyar Társadalomtudományi Egyesület*); Honorary Member of the Hungarian Pedagogical Society (*Magyar Pedagógiai Társaság*), and Vice-President of the National Secondary School Teachers Association (*Országos Középiskolai Tanáregyesület*). At the early period of his – career he dealt with question of Hungarian language and literature, his works on Albert, Szenczi Molnár, Ferenc (Francis) Kölcsey and Sándor (Alexander) Petőfi became popular. He was founding editor of the *Middle School Review* (*Középiskolai Szemle*) (1882-1887), the *Public Education Review* (*Közoktatásügyi Szemle*) (1889-1893). His works include *The Nationality Policy of Dezső Bánffy* (*Bánffy Dezső nemzetiségi politikája*) (1895); *Defensio nationis Hungariae* (1920); *The Szeklers* (*A Székelyek*) (1921), *The Transylvanian question*, with J. Ajtay and A. Kovács (1921); *The History of the Roman Irredentist Movements* (*A román irredentista mozgalmak*

*története*) (1922), and *The Remembrance of Benedek Jancsó* (*Jancsó Benedek emlékezete*) (2012). He was a paramount expert of the Roman irredentist movement. There is a Jancsó Foundation at Tahitótfalu, and a Prize named after him. – B: 1031, 0907, T: 1031.→**Bánffy, Baron Dezső; Szenczi Molnár, Albert; Kölcsey, Ferenc; Petőfi, Sándor; Daco-Roman Continuity, Theory of; Szeklers.ÚJ**

**Jancsó, Elemér** (Elmer) (Marosújvár, now Ocna Mureș, Romania, 10 April 1905 - Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 12 November 1971) – Literary historian, critic. He studied at the Universities of Budapest and Paris. On his return, he became a teacher at the Reformed College of Kolozsvár. His works were published in the *Transylvanian Literary Review* (*Erdélyi Irodalmi Szemle*), *Transylvanian Helikon* (*Erdélyi Helikon*), and *West* (*Nyugat*). Under the pseudonym, László (Ladislav) Dezséri, some of his essays appeared in the journal *Our Age* (*Korunk*). He was Editor for the Book Series *Transylvanian Rarities* (*Erdélyi Ritkaságok*). He published the works of the eminent and enlightened writer and traveler, Sándor (Alexander) Farkas Bölöni, and the literary and church historian, Péter Bod, both from Transylvania. From 1942 to 1945 he was a lecturer at the Transylvanian Scientific Institute, then Professor of Hungarian Literature at the University of Kolozsvár. In addition to his remarkable educational work, his literary and cultural activities are outstanding. He edited for publication the works of Kazinczy, Csokonai, Berzsenyi, Vörösmarty and the eminent, more recent Transylvanian writer, Aladár Kuncz. His works include *Hungarian Literary Life in Transylvania from 1918 until the present* (*Erdélyi irodalmi élete 1918-tól napjainkig*) (1935); *Life and Works of S. Bölöni Farkas, 1795-1842* (*Bölöni Farkas Sándor élete és munkássága*) (1942), and *Literary History and Timeliness. Literary Historical Studies 1929-1970* (*Irodalomtörténet és időszzerűség. Irodalomtörténeti tanulmányok 1929-1970*) (1972). – B: 0883, 1257, 1068, T: 7456.→**Bod, Péter; Kazinczy, Ferenc; Csokonai Vitéz, Mihály; Berzsenyi, Dániel; Vörösmarty, Mihály; Bölöni Farkas, Sándor; Kuncz, Aladár.**

**Jancsó, Miklós (1)** (Nicholas) (Kolozsvár, 27 April 1903 - Szeged, 16 April 1966) – Pharmacologist. Upon completing his medical studies in Szeged, he began his chemotherapy research work at the Koch Institute in Berlin, Germany. He discovered the therapeutic effect of decamethylene diguamidin, which resulted in the production of effective medicines against sleeping sickness. His last area of research was the pathology of inflammation. – B: 0883, T: 7665.

**Jancsó, Miklós (2)** (Nicholas) (Vác, 27 September 1921 - ) – Motion-picture actor, film director, writer. He studied Law, Folklore and Art History at the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania), and at the Academy of Performing Arts, Budapest. Between 1946 and 1950 he was an assistant professor at the Academy. From 1950 to 1958 he was a director of short films, a contributor to the *Hungarian News*; and from 1958 a feature film director. In the early 1970s he lived in Italy; between 1975 and 1979 he was Director of the 25th Theater, and between 1979 and 1983 he was Director of the Folk Theater (*Népszínház*). Between 1983 and 1984 he was Chief Manager of the József Katona Theater, Budapest. Since 1986 he has been the President of the Association of the Hungarian Film and TV Artists. Since 1993 he has been a representative of the League of Conscientious Objectors, an organization protesting against conscription. In 1994 and in 1998 he ran for election as a representative for the Alliance of Free Democrats (*Szabad*

*Demokraták Szövetsége – SZDSZ*). Until 1996 he was Vice President of the Happiness Party (*Boldogság Párt*). In 1990 he taught international communications at Harvard University, USA, and since 1994, he has been a professor there. He is President of the European Film Academy. He created some 25 feature films, among them: *The Bells Went to Rome* (*A harangok Rómába mentek*) (1958); *Shining Winds* (*Fényes szelek*) (1958); *Dissolution and Binding* (*Oldás és kötés*) (1963); *That is How I Came* (*Igy jöttem*) (1964); *Outlaws* (*Szegénylegények*) (1968), and *Silent Cry* (*Csendes kiáltás*) (1968). In Italy, he also made movies, such as *Private Sins and Public Morals* (*Magán bűnök, közerkölcsök*) (1976). In his movies, created in the 1980s and 1990s, he used a new language, as in *The Horoscope of Jesus Christ* (*Jézus Krisztus horoszkópja*); *Blue Danube Waltz* (*Kék Duna keringő*); *The Mosquitoes* (*A szúnyogok*), and *The Last Supper at the Arabian Grey* (*Utolsó vacsora az Arab Szürkénél*). He dealt with such themes in his films as the relationships between the individual, power and community. He created a unique language of cinematography and developed a personal style of historical analysis, complex camera movements, dance, and popular songs that became his own style, called political musical that gave him acceptance abroad. Among others, there are some 22 documentary films and a number of stage management projects to his credit. He received many prizes and awards including the Cannes Film Festival's Director's Prize (1972), the Golden Globe Prize of the Milano Festival (1972), the Life Time Prize (1994), the title of Outstanding Artist, and the Kossuth Prize (1973, 2006), the Life Achievement Prize, Cannes Film Festival (1979), the Life Achievement Prize, Venice Film Festival (1990), the Life Achievement Prize, Hungarian Film Surevy (1994), the Pro Cultura Urbis Award (2000), the Honorary Citizen of Budapest Award (2001), the Middle Cross of Order of the Merit of the Republic of Hungary (2002), the Life Achievement Prize, Viareggio Festival (2010), and the Prima Prize (2010). – B: 0874, 1031, 1105, T: 7684.→**Hernádi, Gyula.**

**Jancsovcics, Antal** (Anthony) (Orosháza, 21 September 1937 - ) – Conductor. He was a student of János (John) Viski in the composition section; and of András (Andrew) Kórodi in the conductor training section at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music of Budapest. He did postgraduate studies in Weimar and Leningrad. From 1963 to 1964, and again from 1988 to 1991, he was Conductor at the Opera House in Budapest. From 1965 to 1987 he was the conductor of a number of symphony orchestras, director of music schools, and also Editor of the Music Publishing House (*Zeneműkiadó Vállalat*), Budapest. From 1991 he taught at the Conservatory of Music in Szeged, and was the conductor of the orchestras of the Music Conservatories of Győr and Pécs; the leader of the conductor training School at the Institute of Popular Culture; Conductor of the Ferenc Liszt Symphonic Orchestra of Sopron, and Director of the Symphony Orchestra of Szombathely. He appeared as a guest conductor in a number of towns in Hungary (Győr, Gyula, Szeged, Fertőd), and also in Germany, Austria and the USA. He investigated the music of old Hungarian towns and published the works of Andreas Rauch. He was awarded the Mertio Artistico Prize in Rome (1968) and the Ferenc Liszt Prize (1987). – B: 1445, 1811, T: 7456.→**Kórodi, András; Viski, János.**

**Jandó, Jenő** (Eugene) (Pécs, 1 February 1951 - ) – Piano virtuoso. His mother, an excellent pianist in her own right, gave him his first piano lessons. At the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest, he studied with Pál (Paul) Kadosa (1968-1974). He became a soloist of the Philharmonic Society, Budapest in 1974. Since 1975, he has been

a professor at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Music Academy, Budapest. He made a large number of excellent recordings. He recorded all of Mozart's *Piano Sonatas* and *Piano Concertos*, every Beethoven and Haydn *Sonata*, both volumes of J. S. Bach's *Well Tempered Clavier*, Schubert's *Sonatas*, and Béla Bartók's *Complete Piano Music*. He has also given brilliant performances of Rachmaninov's *Second Piano Concerto* and the *Rhapsody on a Theme of Paganini*, as well as of the *Piano Concertos* of Grieg, Schumann and Brahms. He is an outstanding accompanist and a brilliant player of chamber music, as in Schubert's *Trout Quintet* and the *Piano Quintets* of Brahms and Schumann. He is one of the most prolific artists in the history of classical music recording in Hungary. He had successes in major international competitions, including the *Cziffra Competition* (Second Prize, 1972), and the *Ciani Piano Competitions* (Second Prize, 1975). He won Third Prize in the *Beethoven Piano Competition* at the age of 18. He also won the *1973 Hungarian Piano Concours*, and took First Prize in the chamber music category at the *Sydney International Piano Competition* in 1977, and the separate prize of the *Piano Competition of Sydney*, also in 1977; he also won First Prize in the *Hungarian Radio Piano Competition* in 1973. He toured Canada on several occasions and his recordings are all-time favorites with Canadian classical radio stations. His name is especially well known in the province of Quebec, Canada. He has received a number of prizes, including the Ferenc Liszt Prize (1980), the title of Merited Artist (1987), and the Kossuth Prize (1997). – B: 0874, 1468, T: 7103.→**Kadosa, Pál.**

**Janics, Kálmán** (Coloman) (Vágkirályfa now Kralova nad Vahom, Slovakia, 29 December 1912 - Vágkirályfa, 20 August 2003) – Writer, physician. He was eight years old when the Versailles-Trianon Peace Dictate ceded Upper Hungary (*Felvidék*) to the newly created Czechoslovakia in 1920, and with it, 1.4 million ethnic Hungarians fell under the rule of a hostile nation. This dramatic event determined his whole life and made him a staunch defender of Hungarian rights. His guiding principle was: “*Force must be applied against force*”. In his major work, *The Years of Homelessness 1945-1948 (A hontalanság évei 1945-1948)* (1979/1989, in English: 1982, in Slovak: 1994). In it he gave a true account about the lawlessness, deportations and oppression of Hungarians in Eduard Beneš' Czechoslovakia; the renowned Hungarian poet and writer Gyula (Julius) Illyés wrote its foreword. The work appeared at a time when these tragic events were wrapped in silence on both sides of the newly created border. His other important books are: *The Košice Government Program and the 'Collective Guilt' of Hungarians (A kassai kormányprogram és a magyarság 'kollektív bűnössége')* (1993), and *We Are Lost in Europe (Eltévedtiink Európában)* (1994). He was a recipient of the Bethlen Foundation's Prize (1989). The Pro Probate Prize (1998), and the Middle Cross of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (1998). – B: 1071, T: 7103.→**Atrocities against Hungarians; Beneš, Eduard; Beneš Decrees; Illyés, Gyula.**

**Janiga, József** (Joseph) (Párkány, now Sturovo, Slovakia, 21 March 1946 - Nagymegyer, now Veľký Meder, Slovakia 5 May 2004) – Painter, book illustrator, teacher. His higher studies were done at the Teachers' College of Nyitra (now Nitra, Slovakia), where he studied Applied Arts and Russian Literature (1964-1968). Then he taught until 1982 in Nemesócsa (now Zemianska Olča, Slovakia), then in Nagymegyer. Due to his illness, he was sent to retirement. When his right hand became paralyzed, he learned to paint with his left hand. His genre of watercolor painting included landscapes around Párkány (now Sturovo, Slovakia), and Csallóköz (now Žitný ostrov, Slovakia). He was also

commissioned to make illustrations for books. From 1968, he participated regularly in group exhibitions, mainly with his landscapes: Nyitra (1968), Budapest (1975, 1976), Komárom (1984), Vienna (1990), etc. His solo exhibitions were in Komárom (1974, 1986), Dunaszerdahely (now Dunajská Streda, Slovakia) (1977), Losonc (1992), Budapest (1993), Aschbach 1994), etc. He was a recipient of the Open Europe Prize (1997), and the Madách-Posonium Life Achievement Prize (Posthumus, 2004). The Art Center of Nagymegyer bears his name, and his bust was erected in its courtyard. – B:1038, 1890, T: 7103.

**Janitsáry, Miklós** (Nicholas) (Budapest, 11 December 1934 - ) – Producer. From an early age he wanted to become an actor but was not admitted to the Academy of Dramatic Art, Budapest, due to his family's political background. Hence, he worked as a laborer at the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*), Budapest. Finally, he was admitted to the Academy but, in 1954, he was dismissed because he did not belong to the working class. The Village Theater (*Faluszínház*) employed him as an actor, where he also completed his studies. He received a contract from the Theater of Békéscsaba (*Békéscsabai Színház*), but he became involved in the Revolution and Freedom Fight of 1956 and, when the Soviet forces crushed it, he had to escape from Hungary. He settled in Canada in 1957, and lived in Montreal, Quebec. He started working at a hospital morgue; later he had a chance to study at the University. From 1960 he worked for one of the Canadian TV stations and soon began to produce TV films. He also worked successfully in the fur trade. In 1964 he returned to Hungary and produced three documentary films. He returned to Canada briefly, but decided to settle down in Hungary, where he became Professor of Communication at the Economic University, Budapest. The Hír TV commissioned him to launch the series *Globetrotter Hungarians* (*Világjáró magyarok*), featuring filmstar Tony Curtis, and opera singer Éva Marton. He was the recipient of a number of prizes and awards, among them the Golden Lion Prize, Cannes, France. – B: 1329, T: 7103.→**Curtis, Tony; Marton, Éva.**

**Jankó, János Sr.** (John) (Tótkomlós, 3 November 1833 - Budapest, 29 March 1896) – Painter, drawer, caricaturist. Father of János (John) Jankó Jr. While attending high school at Szarvas, he already taught drawing. His first exhibition was at Pest with genre pictures, including the *Sorrowful Outlaw* (*Búsuló betyár*) (1854); *Toast to a Pub-Owner* (*Felköszöntő a kocsmárosra*) (1855), and *Hungarian Peasant Party* (*Magyar parasztmulatság*) (1860). From 1864 he studied at the Academy of Art in Vienna, where he was recognized for his caricatures. He returned to Pest in 1866, on the invitation of the satirical papers. From then on, his drawings were published both in Vienna and Pest. His works appeared in Pest in such papers as: *Silly Istok* (*Bolond Istók*), *Tom Thumb* (*Borsszem Jankó*) and *Comet* (*Üstökös*). His popular caricature figures were: *Vendel Sanyó*, *Dániel Tojáss* and *Salamon Seiffensteiner*. They appeared mainly in the satirical weekly, *Jankó Pepper* (*Borsszem Jankó*). Some 70,000 drawings made up his lifetime achievement. – B: 0883, 1122, T: 7103.→**Jankó, János Jr.**

**Jankó, János Jr.** (Pest, 13 March 1868 - Borszék, now Borsec, Transylvania *Erdély*, now in Romania, 28 July 1902) – Ethnographer, son of painter János (John) Jankó. He completed his higher studies, majoring in Geography, at the University of Budapest. After his study trips to Italy and North Africa, he went for further studies to the Geographic and Ethnographic Institutes of England and France in 1890. From 1892 to



1893 he was a demonstrator at the Geographic Institute of the University of Budapest. From 1894 he worked in the Ethnographic Section of the National Museum, Budapest, and later, he was its Director. After making a study of the *Museum für Völkerkunde* of Berlin, he repeatedly traveled through areas of Hungary in the Carpathian Basin and erected the Ethnographic Village at the Millennial Exhibition. In the summer of 1896 he was commissioned by Count Jenő (Eugene) Zichy to study the Russian Ethnographic Collections in St. Petersburg, Moscow and Nizhny Novgorod. As a member of the third Zichy-expedition in 1898, he started from the Caucasus then, after some investigation around the Black Sea and the Volga River area, at Tobolsk, he separated from Zichy's group and, for three months, he carried out ethnographic and anthropological collection in the region of the Ob and Irtis Rivers, among the Ostyaks (Hantis). On his return to Hungary, he completed his important work on fishing, and he again took up research in the Carpathian Basin, where he was killed on one of his collecting trips in Transylvania, aged 34, as his other son Elemér (1872-1892) who died only 20. His works include *Biography of Count Móric Benyovszky* (*Gróf Benyovszky Móric életrajza*) (1889); *The Hungarian People of Kalotaszeg* (*Kalotaszeg magyar népe*) (1892); *The Hungarian (Szekler) Population of Torda, Aranyosszék, Torockó* (*Torda, Aranyosszék, Torockó magyar [székely] népe*) (1893); *The Ethnographic Village of the National Millennial Exhibition* (*Az ezredéves országos kiállítás néprajzi faluja*) (1897); *Herkunft der magyarischen Fischerei* (1900), and *The Ethnography of the Population of the Lake Balaton Environs* (*A balatonmelléki lakosság néprajza*) (1902). – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7456.→**Jankó, János Sr.; Count Zichy, Jenő; Count Benyovszky, Móric.**

**Jankó Keyboard** – In 1882, Pál (Paul) Jankó designed the first tiered piano keyboard, similar to the current construction, consisting of six rows of keys built above each other. All the keys together produced a chromatic scale. The role of the four top rows is to ensure that the one and the same key can be reached at different points. It narrows the reach of the octave by a fifth and creates unique effects unimaginable on the old keyboards. – B: 1078, T: 7684.→**Jankó, Pál.**

**Jankó, Pál** (Paul) (Tata, 2 June 1856 - Istanbul, 17 March 1919) – Piano virtuoso, acoustician and inventor. He studied in Vienna, and at the University of Berlin he studied with Anton Bruckner. In 1882 he built a keyboard named after him. He went on a concert tour with his piano, while several other pianists were composing music on the new instrument. In 1905 a Keyboard Society was established in Vienna and, in 1906, the Music Conservatory of Berlin included the method of playing the Jankó keyboard in its curriculum. In spite of the initial interest, his invention did not gain wider popularity. In 1892 Jankó moved to Istanbul and worked as a bank clerk. – B: 1133, 1226, T: 7684.→**Jankó Keyboard.**

**Jankovich Family** – Old noble family. Its best-known members are: (1) Antal (*Daruvári*), Count (since 1772). (1728-1787). He was a judge of the Croatian Governorship, and Commissioner in the Bánát and Temes, and of the appeasement of the Hóra-Kloska uprising. (2) László (*Pribér & Vuchini*) Count (1816 - after 1896). He filled high positions in Counties Verőce and Somogy. He was actually Privy Councilor. (3) Miklós (*Vadasi & Jeszenicei*) (1773-1846), antiquarian. After serving at the Royal Court, he retired from public life and lived exclusively for scientific pursuits, mainly collecting antique articles, literary relics, documents, pictures and jewelry. His collections were

recorded in the journal *Scientific Collection (Tudományos Gyűjtemény)* (vol. 1817), and are now held in the Hungarian National Museum. He was also a noted writer on natural science. His published works include *Introduction to the Classical Writers (Bevezetés a klasszikus szerzők ismeretébe)* (1811) and *Collection of Hungarian Memorabilia of Old Times (A m. hajdankor emlékeinek gyűjteménye)* (1830). His greatest work, *The Hungarian Library – Bibliography of the Hungarian Literature of Three Centuries, 1533-1833 (A magyar könyvtár...1533-1833)* remained in manuscript form, unpublished. – B: 0942, T: 7456.

**Jankovich, Ferenc** (Francis) (Székesfehérvár, 29 November 1907 - Budapest, 9 March 1971) – Writer, poet, translator of literary works. He was son of a plasterer and village bricklayer. From 1918 he lived on the *Pusztá* near Sárpentele, 5 km west of his native town, where he completed his high school studies and, during summer vacations, used to work with his father as a bricklayer's apprentice. He acquired a Degree in Education, majoring in Hungarian and French at the Eötvös College of the University of Budapest. With a French scholarship, he studied at the *École Normale Supérieure*, Paris, where he was demonstrator for Professor Aurélien Sauvageot in the School of Eastern Languages; he taught Hungarian Language and Literature in French. It was in Paris that his first poems, entitled *Cutting of the Bread (Kenyérsezés)* appeared. On returning to Hungary, he studied singing (had a good bass voice) for two years at the Academy of Music, Budapest, and edited the journal *Hungarian Song (Magyar Dal)* (1936-1942). However, he left the world of music and worked as a teacher, paid by the hour, in various high schools. In the college at Érd he gave lectures on Literature, History and Music. His literary historical work, entitled *Compass in Hungarian Literature (Iránytű a magyar irodalomban)* (1942), was born from these lecture hours. He was Correspondent for the journals, *West (Nyugat)*, *People of the East (Kelet Népe)*, *Hungarian Star (Magyar Csillag)*, and *Bridge (Híd)*. In his early years, he wrote poems. His second volume of poems, the *Roamer (Barangoló)*, appeared in 1937. Later in his life he mainly wrote prose. His first novel *Winter Rainbow (Téli szivárvány)* was published in 1943. Another book of poems, *Pigeon in Flight (Galamb röptében)*, came out in 1948. During World War II, he envisioned a national death for Hungary and, after the War, during the Communist regime of the 1950s, though he did write, he was banned from publishing. He wrote a diary of the Second World War entitled *The Drop in the Ocean (A Csepp a tengerben)* (1956, 1970). His novel, *Sin and Forgiveness (Bűn és bocsánat)* appeared in 1957. He wrote his novel-trilogy during the 1950s, *Shooting Stars (Hulló csillagok)* (1952), *The Winter (A tél)* (1953), *Bridge Burning (Hidégetés)* (1960), as well as *The World-beater King Matthias Corvinus (A világverő Mátyás király)*, novel-trilogy (1969). Notable are his small drama-plays in the volume, *Magic Mountain (Bűvös hegy)* (1957). He translated the works of Dumas, Molière, and Romain Rolland. His *Tartuffe* (of Molière) in Hungarian was especially successful in the National Theater. His poetry is characterized by human directness, rich imagination and individual versification based on folk-speech. The first part of his autobiography was completed: *By My Own Efforts (A magam emberségéből)* (1967). A late book of his collected poems, *Sun-chaser (Napkergető)*, appeared in 1971. He received the Baumgarten Prize (1939, 1942), the Attila József Prize (1955), and the Kossuth Prize (1956). – B: 0883, 0932, 1257, T: 7103, 7456.

**Jankovich, Imre** (Emeric) (Ipolytő, now Šahy, Slovakia, 9 September 1928 - ) –

Architect, writer. He studied at the High School of Ipolyság (1938-1946), then at the Faculty of Architecture of the Prague Polytechnic (1946-1952). In 1974 he earned an M.Ph. in City Architecture and in 1986 a Ph.D. in Engineering. He settled in Prague and worked as an architectural planner for the State Planning Institute (1952-1967). In 1964 he worked as a designer in Egypt, in 1965 in India. Between 1969 and 1979 he was Associate of the Slovakian Town-Planning and Architectural Center (VUVA), and from 1979 to 1990 was Scientific Associate at the State Research, Planning and Type-Planning Institute. From 1990 he was an independent designer. His architectural works include Trencsén (now Trenčín, Slovakia), the Dlhé Hony housing estate (1953-1954), Bratislava, Košice Street Builders House, Dubnica, Office building (*Pozsony: Kassai utca, Építőkháza, Dubnica, Irodaház*) (1969). His works outside Slovakia include Kabul, Afghanistan; Technical College, students' residential college, housing estate (1964) and a Mosque (1965); Cairo, Egypt: factory building, (1983); Zirc, Hungary: family home (1983). He participated in numerous architectural and town-planning competitions: in Brno, Czech Republic (1962); in Komárno/Komárom: buildings on the left bank of the River Váh/Vág, co-author, 3rd prize (1987). He is a member of related societies, including L'Union Internationale des Architectes, the Slovakian and Hungarian Architectural Societies. His published works include more than 200 articles published at home and abroad, including *Housing and the Human Establishment* (Washington, 1988), and *Modeling of the Housing Process in Dynamic Allocation of Urban Space*, Westhead (1975). He received the annual grand prize of the Slovakian Architectural Association (1975, 1983). – B: 1083, 1890, T: 7456.

**Jankovics József** (Joseph) (Seregélyes, 10 March 1949 - ) – Literary historian, critic. Between 1967 and 1972 he studied Hungarian and English at the University of Szeged. From 1972 to 1976 he was a contributor for the periodical, *Contemporary* (*Kortárs*), and was its Editor for a year (1976-1977). He was a text-editor for *The Great World* (*Nagyvilág*), and in 1977-1978 for the magazine, *Moving World* (*Mozgó Világ*). Between 1978 and 1989 he worked as a scientific contributor for the Institute of Literary Sciences of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. After 1992 he was Head of its Renaissance Department, and from 1997, its Assistant Director. In 1979 he was Editor for the *Hungarology Gazette* (*Hungarológiai Értesítő*); after 1984, its Editor-in-Chief, and since 1991 he has been Editor for the *Hungarian Studies*. Between 1984 and 1991 he was Secretary of the International Hungarian Philologists' Association (*Nemzetközi Magyar Filológiai Társaság*); since 1991 he has been its Secretary General. His area of research is 17th century and contemporary Hungarian Literature. Some of his major works include *Travel Diaries of Mihály (Michael) Bethlen, 1691-1695* (*Bethlen Mihály útinaplója, 1691-1695*) (1981); *Album of Samuel Teleki* (*Teleki Sámuel albuma*) (1991); *History of the Conversion of the Calvinist Preacher Mihály Vörösmarti* (*Vörösmarti Mihály kalvinista prédikátor megtérése története*), co-authored with Judit (Judith) Nyerges and György (George) Geréby (1992); *Collection of Old Hungarian Texts, vol. i, Humanism* (*Régi magyar irodalmi szöveggyűjtemény I: Humanizmus*), co-authored with Pál (Paul) Ács, Péter (Peter) Kőszeghy (1998), and *Farkas (Wolf) Bethlen: History of Transylvania, vol. i* (*Bethlen Farkas: Erdély története I*), ed. (2000). – B: 0874, 1257, T: 7684.

**Jankovics, Marcell (1)** (Marcellus) (*Csalmái*) (Gárdospuszta, 3 November 1874 - Budapest, 12 November 1949) – Writer. He spent the summers of 1892-1893 in Turin, Italy, in the entourage of Lajos (Louis) Kossuth, who was one of his relatives. In 1897,

he obtained a Ph.D.; and in 1900, he worked as a solicitor in Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia), where he settled and was also a Member of Parliament. After World War I, he became one of the spiritual leaders of the Hungarian minority of Northern Hungary (Upland, *Felvidék*), ceded to the newly created Czechoslovakia by the 1920 Dictated Trianon Peace Treaty. He was President of the Toldy Circle in Pozsony, and President of the Hungarian Cultural Association of Slovensko. He was well known as a popular orator, and was Editor for the yearly literary almanac, *New Aurora* (*Új Auróra*). His literary works include *Cornflowers* (*Búzavirágok*), and *Poems* (*Versek*); his travelogues include *On Unchartered Roads* (*Úttalan utakon*) and *Alps* (*Alpesek*). His narrative works include *Sleepless Nights* (*Álmatlan éjszakák*); *The Court Jester* (*Az udvari bolond*), and *Sounds from the Distance* (*Hangok távolból*). – B: 1068, 1257, T: 7456.→**Kossuth, Lajos; Trianon Peace Treaty.**

**Jankovics, Marcell (2)** (Marcellus) (Budapest, 21 October 1941 - ) – Film director, cultural historian, book illustrator. In 1959-1960 he was a laborer; from 1960 he worked as a contributor for the *Pannonia Cartoon Studio* (*Pannónia Rajzfilmstudio*). Since 1997 he has been its studio manager. In 1971-1972 he taught animation at the Academy of Fine Arts; and in 1981, at the Academy of Applied Art. Since 1965 he has been an independent filmmaker. In the 1990s, he produced an informational and art history TV series. He has been President of the National Cultural Foundation from 1998, re-appointed in 2010. Between 1996 and 2000 he was a member of the Editorial Committee of the daily, *Hungarian Nation* (*Magyar Nemzet*). From 1998 to 2011 he was President of the Hungarian Cultural Association. Some of his works are: *John the Brave* (*János Vitéz*) (1973) and *Song about the Miraculous Stag* (*Ének a csodaszarvasról*) (2000); his series: *Gusztav*; *Hungarian Folk Tales* (*Magyar népmesék*), and *Legends from Hungarian History* (*Mondák a magyar történelemből*). His animation film in preparation is: *The Tragedy of Man* (*Az ember tragédiája*). His main publications include *Shining Star Among the Stars* (*Csillagok között fényességes csillag*) (1987); *Symbol Calendar* (*Jelkép kalendárium*) (1988); *Symbol Collection* (*Jelképtár*) co-editor (1990); *The Mythology of the Tree* (*A fa mitológiája*) (1991), and *Where Even the Birds Don't Fly* (*Ahol a madársem jár*) (1996). He has received numerous awards and prizes, among them the Béla Balázs Prize (1974), and was nominated for an Oscar for his film, *Sisyphus* (1975). He received the Golden Palm at Cannes for his film, *The Contenders* (*A küzdők*) (1977), the Kossuth Prize (1978), and the Merited Artist title (1984) in Los Angeles for the best cartoon of all times, *The Son of the White Stallion* (*Fehérlófia*). 1981. – B: 0874, 1257, T: 7684.→**Rofusz, Ferenc.**

**János I, King** (John) (János Szapolyai or Zápolya) (Szepesvár, now Spišský Hrad, Slovakia, 1487 - Szászsebes, now Sebes, Romania, 22 July 1540) – King of Hungary, also known as János Szapolyai (Zápolya), son of Palatine István (Stephen) and Princess Hedwig of Teschen. From 1505 he was elected King-Designate for the National Party; from 1511 was Prince of Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). In 1514 he defeated the rebellious peasant army of György (George) Dózsa near Temesvár. In 1526 he proceeded from Torda to the battlefield of Mohács to fight the invading Turks; but only advanced as far as the River Tisza. The National Assembly elected him King in 1526, at Székesfehérvár. He fled to Poland, ahead of the army of Habsburg Emperor Ferdinand I of Austria, the pretender to the Hungarian throne. János I sought the aid of the Turkish Sultan, Suleiman, to regain his kingdom and was reinstalled in Buda as King over the

major portion of Hungary. In 1528 he established peace with Ferdinand I under the *status quo*, and ceded the whole country to the Habsburgs upon his death. The following year he reneged on the Treaty and left his entire kingdom to his wife and infant son János Zsigmond (John Sigismund), who was under the guardianship of the Turks. He was an indecisive ruler, whose fateful agreement with Sultan Suleiman opened the door for Turkish expansion in Hungary. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7658.→**Isabella, Queen; János II, King; Dózsa, György.**

**János II, King** (John Sigismund) (János, Zsigmond) (Buda, 7 July 1540 - Gyulafehérvár, now Alba Iulia, Romania, 14 March 1571) – Elected King of Hungary (1540-1570). He was also known as Prince János Zsigmond, the Reigning Prince of Transylvania (1556-1571). He was son of King János I and Isabella Jagello. He was a highly educated man, who read and spoke eight languages. The National Assembly of Rákos crowned him King in the year of his birth. Frater György (George) Martinuzzi governed for him until 1551; thereafter his mother, Queen Isabella ruled for him until 1559. Since the Turkish Sultan, Suleiman, occupied Buda in 1541, János II was King only over the eastern half of Hungary, while the Turks maintained supervisory control over the territory. In 1551 Frater György Martinuzzi brokered a peace with Ferdinand I. In a plan to unite the country, János II renounced the throne and departed with his mother to Poland. When Ferdinand I was unable to defend the country, the Estates of Transylvanian (*Erdély*, now in Romania) recalled János II and his mother; but he assumed control only upon the death of his mother in 1559. During his reign, the secession of Transylvania from royalist Hungary was solidified and its dependence on the Turks as a State deepened. In 1562 he fought against the Szeklers, who had rebelled against the loss of their constitutional rights. Under his reign, the Diet of Torda 1568 legislated religious freedom, for the first time in the world. In 1570, as a condition in the Agreement of Speyer, Germany, he renounced his royal title. During his reign, he embraced the Lutheran faith, later the Calvinist and the Unitarian faiths as well, and declared official status for all four faiths including Roman Catholics. Finally, he made Hungarian the official language of the legislation. The Szápolya family name ceased with his death. – B: 0883, 1153, T: 7658.→**Isabella, Queen; János I, King; Martinuzzi, György; Torda, Diet of.**

**János, Brother** (Frater Joannes) (15th - 16th centuries) – Architect. He was probably a member of the Franciscan Order. He was sent by King Mátyás I (Matthias Corvinus, 1458-1490) from Visegrád to Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania), to supervise the building of the Franciscan church, founded by the King. The interpolating pillars of the nave, the octagonal braces of the sanctuary and the dissections of the western main door bespeak of his art. The Báthory church at Nyírbátor, today a Calvinist church, is probably also one of his creations. The nave of the Dominican, later Franciscan church of Kolozsvár, as well as that of the Reformed church at Dés (now Dej, Romania), also from the 16th century, are considered as his works. He was one of the outstanding masters of the late Gothic style. – B: 0945, T: 7103.

**Jánosa, Lajos** (Louis) (Kőszeg, 1902 - Valparaiso, Chile - ?) – Painter. He finished his studies in Budapest at the Academy of Fine Arts, and emigrated to Chile in 1948. Following his arrival, he presented his first exhibition in the southern part of the country, in Osorno. After a lengthy tour in Europe, he settled in Chile permanently in 1954. He became Professor of Fine Art at the Catholic University of Valparaiso. In 1960 he

established the Art Academy of Valparaíso and was its Director for eleven years. He also established numerous fine arts institutions both locally and nationally. His works include the *Black Hatted Lady with Ermine in front of Red Background* (*Fekete kalapos hölgy hermelinnel, vörös háttér előtt*). His works are held in the museums of Augsburg, Germany, Budapest and Chile. – B: 1020, T: 7653.

**Jánoshida, Bone Needle Case of** – A needle case made of bone, found in an Avar woman's grave in Jánoshida in Eastern Hungary (24 km northwest of Szolnok); on one side of the case is a recumbent human figure, next to it four runic characters described, among others, by Anna Fehér in her book: *From Cuneiform Writing to Runic Writing* (*Az ékirástól a rovás írásig*). According to the deciphering attempt by Dezső (Desider) Csallány, proceeding from left to right, it gives the following solution: 'Zatanas', i.e. 'It belongs to Satan'. – B: 1174, 1251, T: 7456. → **Hungarian Runic Script**.

**Jánoshida Find** – A pair double pipes of Avar age, unearthed during archeological excavations at Jánoshida (24 km northwest of Szolnok) in 1933 in grave no. 49. Based on the bonding methods of the time, popular in the East, it was bonded in tightly parallel fashion. Its otherwise plain, undecorated appearance suggests that it must have been a popular folk instrument, probably originating between 600 and 750 AD. Related types may be found in Hungarian folk practice to this day. – B: 1197, T: 7456.

**Jánosrét, the Master of** (now Lúcky pri Kremnici, Slovakia) (15th century) – Painter, whose most active years as an artist are noted to have been between 1470 and 1490. His real name is unknown; but he was a leading personality in the local educational system and was a master of an elaborate art studio at the time. His name, "Master of Jánosrét" comes from his famous triptych in the village church. He also painted the Calvary Altar of Garamszentbenedek (now Hronský Svätý Benadik, Slovakia), and the St. Martin altar of Cserény (now Cerin, Slovakia). The artist shows a great deal of conservatism in his works, but also has a fabulous narrative way of presenting his themes. He had a particular style in showing details and beautiful backgrounds, illustrating the medieval town and its lifestyle. The Triptych of Jánosrét is kept in the National Gallery of Budapest. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456.

**Jánossy, Lajos** (Louis) (Budapest, 2 March 1912 - Budapest, 2 March 1978) – Physicist. He completed his higher studies at the Universities of Vienna and Berlin. From 1934 to 1936 he worked in Berlin and in London (1936-1939). Afterwards he was appointed Associate of the University of Manchester until the Institute for Advanced Studies in Dublin invited him, where he was a professor from 1947, leading a team studying cosmic radiation. He returned to Hungary upon invitation of the Hungarian Government in 1950, and was appointed Head of the Physics Department at the University of Budapest. Simultaneously he became Section-Head of the Central Physics Institute, and later its Director. Jánossy regularly published his papers and was Editor-in-Chief for the *Hungarian Journal of Physics* (*Magyar Fizikai Folyóirat*). A number of scientific societies invited him to become a member. His main sphere of specialization was the study of cosmic radiation, probability theory, quantum theory, and the theory of relativity. In his studies of the fundamental aspects of quantum mechanics, particularly the basis of theoretical experiments, he focused his attention primarily on the nature of light. The so-called "Jánossy experiments" for the clarification of the dual nature of light are considered today among the most significant in scientific literature. He first



summarized the problem of cosmic radiation in a monograph translated into five languages. The development and application of the coincidence-measuring instrument, with the Geiger-Muller tube for measuring the secondary cosmic radiation, are also associated with his name. He is considered to be one of the most versatile and most prolific scholars of Hungarian physics. A Prize bears his name. – B: 0883, 1469, T: 7456.

**Janota, Gábor** (Gabriel) (Torda, now Turda, Romania, 27 January 1936 - ) – Bassoonist. He obtained a teacher's Honors Degree from the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest. Between 1961 and 1970 he was first bassoonist of the Hungarian Radio and TV's Symphony Orchestra. After 1970 he divided his activities between Hungary and Canada. He was an instructor at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest. He has appeared as a guest professor, and has held Master Classes in several European countries and in North America. Between 1977 and 1983, he was a member of the Hungarian State Concert Orchestra and also appeared as a soloist in several European countries and North American countries. He is a recording artist. He is a member of international juries. Several Hungarian and Canadian composers wrote musical pieces for him. He received the Liszt Prize in 2001. – B: 1470, T: 7684.

**Janovics, Jenő** (Eugene) (Ungvár, now Uzhhorod, Carpatho-Ukraine, 8 December 1872 - Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Transylvania, in Romania, 16 November 1945) – Actor, stage manager, theater director, writer on theater history. In his early undergraduate years he studied simultaneously at the Budapest Polytechnic and at the College of Dramatic Art. He played on the stage of a number of theaters of Hungary and Transylvania. In 1896 he was engaged by the National Theater of Kolozsvár, and obtained his Ph.D. from the University there with his study entitled *The Realism of Gergely Csiky* (*Csiky Gergely realizmusa*). For three years (1902-1905) he was a member of the Theater at Szeged; from 1905 to 1930 he directed the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*) in Kolozsvár, later was its Head Manager (1930-1932). After the Peace Dictate of Trianon (1920), following the annexation of Transylvania (*Erdély*) to Romania, he rendered inestimable services in the continuation of Hungarian acting and its development within the new institutional framework in Transylvania. However, he also had to operate across the border of truncated Hungary by organizing the Open-air Performances of Szeged. From the early 1940s (while northern Transylvania was returned to Hungary), he had to survive the unjust exclusion from theatrical life by turning to literary work. But in June 1945, he again took over the direction of the theater at Kolozsvár; it was during the preparations for the première of Katona's *Bánk bán* that he passed away. He was Director in that theater for more than 25 years. As an actor he showed strong character-molding ability. Both as a Manager and as a Director he endeavored to combine traditions with innovations, at the same time remaining faithful to humane ideals. The drama-historical cycles, as well as youth and worker matinees he organized in the 1910s -1920s (e.g. the Transylvanian Hungarian drama cycles) are regarded of theater-historical significance. He was a pioneer of Hungarian movie making. The PROJA (Projectograph Janovics), founded in 1914, later renamed as *Corvin*, and still later as *Transylvania Film Studio*, shot 48 films up to 1920. He directed the shooting of the first Hungarian film *Yellow Colt* (*Sárga Csikó*). His directing works include J. Katona's *Bánk bán*, Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, and I. Madách's *The Tragedy of Man* (*Az ember tragédiája*). His books include *The Growth of Hungarian Drama* (*A magyar dráma fejlődése*) (1913), and *In the Footsteps of the Bánk bán* (*A Bánk bán nyomában*) (1942). – B: 1068, 1445, T: 7456.

**János** (? -1061) – Son of Vatha, who led the revolt against the newly founded Christian religion in Hungary. In the name of the people, he demanded from King Béla I (1060-1063) that the ancestral pagan religion should be restored; that the western priests should be expelled along with the tithe gatherers, and that the churches and crosses be destroyed. King Béla asked for three days to consider the demand, while his army prepared to defeat the mutiny. While János was not harmed, his chief shaman, Rasdi, was imprisoned. This was the last shaman revolt in Hungary. Gergely (Gregory) Csiky wrote a play entitled *János* and won the Teleki prize for it in 1877 – B: 1133, T: 7682.→**Béla I, King; Csiky, Gergely.**

**Janus Pannonius** (János Csezmicei, Ivan Cesmicki) (Csezmice, in the Eszék area, Croatia, 29 August 1434 - Medvevára, Castle Medve, Bärenburg, Croatia, 27 March 1472) – Humanist poet, Bishop. Following the early death of his father, it was his uncle, János (John) Vitéz, Bishop of Várad (now Oradea, Romania), who took care of his education. In 1447, his uncle sent him to Italy, where he spent 11 years intermittently. He studied in Ferrara, in the school of Guarino da Verona, and continued his studies in Padua. In 1458 he received his Doctorate. He had full command of Greek and Latin. On his return to Hungary, he became a



member of the Humanist Court of King Mátyás I (Matthias Corvinus, 1458-1490). Later (in 1458), he was made Canon of Várad (later Nagyvárad, or Oradea in Romania), and Co-adjutor to the Bishop of Várad and, in 1459, he became Bishop of Pécs. In 1465, on behalf of King Mátyás I, he was one of the foremost members of the mission to Pope Paul II, to request aid for the fight against the Ottoman Turkish expansion into the heart of Europe. In 1468 he accompanied King Mátyás I on his campaign to Bohemia and participated in the defense of the southern region of the Hungarian realm against the Turks. However, in the western military campaigns, he turned against the policy of King Mátyás. In 1471 he took part in the plot against the King, organized by János Vitéz. After the arrest of János Vitéz, by then Archbishop of Esztergom, he fled to Medvevára (Castle of Medve) in Croatia, where he had to survive in hiding, under adverse conditions, which led to his illness. He died there at a young age of 38 of tuberculosis, and was buried in Pécs, his bishopric. He was known throughout Europe. During his years in Italy, he wrote epigrams and panegyrics. Many of his writings are translations from Greek works. His poems were written in Latin, following the contemporary humanist custom, but, even so, he exercised a strong influence on the subsequent development of Hungarian literature. In his elegies, composed later in life, he sang the praises of the Hungarian countryside, the love of one's country, as well as human emotions, all expressed in classical forms. Janus Pannonius is regarded as a literary landmark: the first significant representative of Hungarian secular lyric poetry. His largest scale poetic work was the one written in hexameters, in which he wrote about the military commander Jacob Marcello, the heroic figure of Venice. A major part of one of his panegyrics, believed lost, was found in 2009, and with its 1043 lines, his lifework became complete. The University of Pécs, where a High School and a Museum bear his name; his statue stands in Pécs.– B: 0883, 1068,

1257, 1816, T: 7456.→**Mátyás I, King; Vitéz, János; Pécs.**

**Jány, Vitéz Gusztáv** (Hautzinger) (Gustavus) (*Vitéz*, i.e. received the Order of *Vitéz*, or Brave) (Rajka, 21 October 1883 - Budapest, 26 November 1947) – Professional army officer. After completing the Military Academy of Budapest, he became an infantry second lieutenant in 1905, and started his military service with the 8th Royal Hungarian Infantry Regiment. Between 1909 and 1912 he completed the General Staff College of Vienna, and then was assigned to various general staff tasks. In the First World War he was on a number of fronts; then, in 1918, he received a position in the Ministry of Defense. He was Chief of the General Staff of the First Brigade of the Szekler (Transylvanian) Division, from 26 April 1919 until 1 November 1920. Then he was imprisoned by the Romanians and kept in the prison of Szamosújvár (now Gherla, Romania), and later in Brassó (now Braşov, Romania). On his return to Hungary, he became Chief of Staff of the 6th Brigade of all army units, and a lecturer at the Ludovika Military Academy from 1923 to 1928, where he also headed one of the main divisions from 1931 to 1936. For a brief period he headed the Military Office of the Regent, Admiral Miklós (Nicholas) Horthy; later on he became Commander of an army corps. From 1 March 1940, he was Commander, and from August 1941, General of the 2nd Hungarian Army on the eastern (Russian) front. When the Soviet tank offensive began on 13 January 1943, the 2nd Hungarian Army, under his command, suffered serious defeat, due to the lack of heavy weaponry. The various Divisions were cut off from each other and, without adequate reinforcements, tried to put up a desperate fight against the overwhelming superiority of the Soviet forces in numbers and equipment - and all this in the Russian mid-winter. On 24 January 1943, the troops of the III Hungarian Army Corps were still standing on the southern bank of the River Don. In Jány's No. 30 army command, he admitted that: *"...in the great struggle against the overwhelming odds of the January Soviet offensive, the Hungarian fighting men stood their ground honorably; and the best of them perished but, at the same time, they succeeded in seriously weakening the enemy forces, which is best shown by the fact that its large infantry and tank forces did not possess sufficient strength to pursue the withdrawing Hungarian units... We could state with pride that the Hungarian army units were the last to leave the banks of the Don River [i.e. not the German or the Romanian units nearby], the units of the 9<sup>th</sup> corps only left their positions on 26 January..."* Jány was wounded at the front and, after returning to Hungary on 1 November 1943, he went into retirement. In 1944 he left for the West, but returned to Hungary voluntarily in 1946. He was arrested, and the Communist Peoples' Tribunal sentenced him to death as a war criminal. However, the Tribunal recommended him for clemency to the State-President Zoltán Tildy, but he declined it and Jány was executed. His memorial tablet was unveiled in Budapest in 1993 in the former Ludovika Military Academy's Heroes' corridor, in front of the Ludovika Chapel. In the same year, a retrial was ordered in his case and the death sentence of 1947 was deemed illegal and the Supreme Court declared it null and void. – **Don Bend, Hungarian tragedy of; War criminals; Tildy, Zoltán; World War II; Ludovika Royal Hungarian Military Academy.** – F: 1031, 1105, 7110, T: 7456.

**Járay, József** (Joseph) (Jambrits) (Nagyencs, 7 September 1910 - Budapest, 1 October 1970) – Opera singer (tenor). First he pursued a military career, but soon became a student of the famed tenor, Ferenc (Francis) Székelyhidy. It was as a student on a scholarship that he first appeared in the Opera House of Budapest, singing Heinrich in

Wagner's *Tannhäuser*. From 1942 to 1949 he was one of the leading Puccini and Verdi singers of the Opera House. In 1948 he left Hungary for Switzerland. He frequently sang in South America. In the mid 1950s he returned to Hungary and, from January 1956 until 1964 was once again a soloist of the Opera House. He ended his career as a member of the Csokonai Theater of Debrecen. In 1964, a court case broke his career. He had his greatest successes in the leading lyric tenor roles of the Italian repertoire. His roles include Kalaf in Puccini's *Turandot*; Rodolfo in Puccini's *La Bohème*; Duke of Mantua in Verdi's *Rigoletto*, and Don José in Bizet's *Carmen*. – B: 1445, 1160, T: 7456.→**Székelyhidy, Ferenc.**

**Járay, Pál** (Paul) (Vienna, Austria, 10 March 1889 - St. Gallen, Switzerland, 22 September 1974) – Mechanical engineer and inventor. His career started at Fischamend, near Vienna, where he designed airplanes. In 1913 he was posted to Friedrichshafen, Germany, and worked at the *Luftschiffbau Zeppelin*, where he researched airflow, characteristics of airships. As a result, Zeppelin's business was doubled. After World War I, he constructed the world's largest wind tunnel and continued his research on reducing air resistance to airships and automobiles. A number of automobiles were designed according to his streamline principles, including Audi, Bugatti, Mercedes and the Volkswagen Beetle. His streamlined auto-body designs achieved 25% decrease in air resistance and 30% less fuel consumption. His aerodynamic principles are still valid today. He moved to Switzerland in 1923. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7103.

**Járdányi, Pál** (Paul) (Budapest, 30 January 1920 - Budapest, 29 July 1966) – Composer, folk music researcher. He completed his music studies at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest (1936-1942). He studied under Zoltán Kodály and Ede (Ed) Zathureczky. At the same time he studied Ethnography at the Academy of Arts, and at the University of Budapest, where he obtained a Doctorate in 1943. For a short time, he worked as a music critic, then as a professor at the Academy of Music, where he taught folk music until 1959. Subsequently, he occupied his time with music research and composed several works, including the *Vörösmarty Symphony* (1952), *Rhapsody of Borsod* (1953), *Two String Quartets* (1947-1948), *Harp Concerto* (1948); the *Symphony: Vivente e moriente* (1963), as well as piano and choral pieces. Among his educational publications are *The Determining of Scales and Solmizations in Hungarian Music Folklore* (1956); *Bartók und die Melodieordnung* (1963), and *Hungarian Folksong Types vols. i,ii (Magyar népdaltípusok, I, II)* (1961). Many of his articles appeared in professional periodicals, both in Hungary and abroad. He received the Erkel Prize (1952, 1953) and the Kossuth Prize (1954). – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7682, 7103.→**Kodály, Zoltán; Zathureczky, Ede; Bartók, Béla; Sándor, Frigyes.**

**Jármai, Ervin** (Erwin) (Mátranovák, 16 March 1920 - Veszprém, 9 August 1999) – Mining engineer. He attended high school at Eger, studied Mining Engineering at the University of Sopron, and worked at different levels in his profession from 1944 on. He became Chief Engineer at Dudar, where he organized and developed coal mining from 1957 until his retirement in 1983. Some of his 50 studies and books include *Mining in the Porcelain Art of Herend (Bányászat a herendi porcelán művészetben)* (1985); *Bibliography of Mining and Geology of County Veszprém, vols. i-ii (Veszprém megye bányászatának és földtanának bibliográfiája, I-II)* (1986-1988), and *History of Coal Mining in Central Transdanubia, 1945-1990 (Közép-Dunántúl szénbányászatának*

*története, 1945-1990*) (1991). – B: 0932, T: 7103.

**Járóka, Sándor Sr.** (Alexander) (Kisvárdá, 16 February 1922 - Budapest, 11 April 1984) – Violinist, leader of Gypsy Orchestra. From 1932 he was one of the leading fiddlers of the Rajkó Orchestra of Aranyos. He established his own band in 1947. From 1952 on, he led the Folk Orchestra of Artists of the Ministry of Home Affairs (*Belügyminisztérium Művészegyének Népi Zenekara*). In 1958 he founded a new orchestra that played at the inauguration of the newly renovated Fortuna Restaurant. In 1971 he toured North America for six weeks with his seven-member orchestra and appeared with singers Katalin (Catherine) Karádi and Sándor (Alexander) Svéd. He spent six months in Detroit, Michigan, USA during 1976, and played at the newly opened Budapest Restaurant. He returned with the orchestra in 1978 to play at the opening of the *Magyar Falu* (*Hungarian Village*) Restaurant. He was honored with the title of Master of Folk Arts (1955). – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7667.→**Karádi, Katalin; Svéd, Sándor.**

**Járossi, Andor** (Andrew) (Sándorfalva, 5 December 1897 - Magnitogorsk, Ural Mountains, Russia, 26 December 1944) – Lutheran Pastor and theologian. He studied at the College of Nagyenyed (now Aiud, Romania), Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania), and Eperjes (now Prešov, Slovakia). In Kolozsvár he was Assistant Pastor among the Hungarian-speaking Lutherans; two years later he was on a scholarship attending the lectures of Friedrich Niebergall and Rudolf Otto at the University of Marburg, Germany. In 1931 he was a lecturer in Theology at the University of Kolozsvár specializing in Practical Theology. Following the Second Vienna Award in 1940, he became Dean of the Transylvanian Lutheran Church District; during the War he was hiding Jewish children. On 13 October 1944 he was taken prisoner by the Russian forces of the Soviet Union and was transported in the Ural Mountains, where he became ill and died and, buried there in a mass grave. – B: 1050, T: 7456.→**Vienna Awards; Atrocities Against Hungarians.**

**Jaross, Andor** (Andrew) (Komáromcsehi, now Čechy, Slovakia, 23 May 1896 - Budapest, 11 April 1946) – Politician, a prominent representative of the Hungarians in what was then Czechoslovakia. From 1935 he was a member of the Czechoslovak Parliament. After the First Vienna Award (1938), he was Minister without Portfolio for issues of Northern Hungary (Upland, *Felvidék*, now Slovakia). As a politician he followed Béla Imrédy's policy, and he was a founding member of the Hungarian Revival Party (*Magyar Megújulás Pártja*). After the German occupation of Hungary in 1944, from March to August, he was Minister of the Interior in Döme Sztójay's Government, and author of a number of "Orders on Jews". He organized the moving of Jews into ghettos and their deportation from the countryside. At the end of World War II, he fled to the West, but the American forces extradited him to the Hungarian authorities when Hungary was under Soviet military occupation. The People's Tribunal sentenced him to death for his wartime crimes together with his two under-secretaries. They were executed in April 1946. His works include *The Rights of Large Nations and Obligations of Small Nations* (*A nagy nemzetek jogai és a kis nemzetek kötelelességei*) (1933), and *The League of Nations and We, Minority Hungarians* (*A Nemzetek Szövetsége és mi kisebbségi magyarok*), public lecture (1933). – B: 1471, T: 7456.→**Vienna Award I.; Imrédy, Béla; Sztójay, Döme.**

**Jászai Mari** (Mary) (Ászár, 24 February 1850 - Budapest, 5 October 1926) – Actress.





oldest Hungarian calendar and the four Gospels. This Hungarian calendar, the so-called Calendar Wheel, covers the period between 1416 and 1435, and indicates its origin. The four Gospels of the Codex are early and partial Hungarian Bible translations; the Apocryphal Codex and the Viennese Codex contain other parts. The calendar – besides the celebration days of Mary (Maria) and the popes (later, the Hussites annulled them) – prominently marked all the Benedictine observances; hence the indication that it was possibly intended for the Benedictines. Its language and grammar is similar to the Viennese Codex. In the middle of the 16th century, a German scientist got hold of the Jászay Codex. Later, it showed up in the Court Library of Munich, where Miklós (Nicholas) Fejérváry discovered it in 1934. – B: 1150, 0942, T: 3240.→**Codex Literature.**

**Jászay, Pál** (Paul) (Abaújszántó, 9 February 1809 - Abaújszántó, 29 December 1852) – Historian. After his legal studies at the University of Pest, he became a law student of Count József (Joseph) Teleki, with whom he went to Vienna, where he spent 16 years as Assistant Clerk at the Chancellery, and later as Secretary. During these years he was already collecting historical sources, studying texts and writing essays. He translated Wildner's Commentaries on Credit Laws passed in the 1840 Diet, and prepared a motion for the 1843-1844 Diet on the right of towns to vote. In 1848 he was Secretary to the Prime Minister, Lajos Batthyány. In 1849 he retired to his native town and lived only for his historical studies. He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (corresponding 1836, ordinary 1841). His works include *Voting Right of the Royal Free Boroughs at the Diets* (*A sz. kir. városok szavazatjoga országgyűléseken*) (1843); *Everyday Times of the Hungarian Nation after the Mohács Disaster* (*A magyar nemzet napjai a mohácsi vész után*) (1846-1848); *Everyday Times of the Hungarian Nation from Ancient Times until the Golden Bull* (*A magyar nemzet napjai a legrégibb időtől az Arany Bulláig*) (published by Ferenc Toldy, 1855), and *Jászay's Diary* (*Jászay naplója*) (published by László Czékus, 1894-1896). He was awarded the Grand Prix of the Academy in 1849. – B: 1160, 1257, T: 7456.→**Teleki, Count József (2).**

**Jászberény** – Town of county rank in County Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok, seat of the Felsőjárás district, on the banks of the River Zagyva. It has a District Court, tax-office, High School, Girls College, Teachers College, Agricultural School, the Jász-Museum (opened in 1874; with 'Lehel's horn', etc.), a General Hospital, National Health Insurance, a stud farm, and artesian baths. Its population: 29,791 (1901); 30,101 (1930); 31,000 (1983). It is an agricultural center with a lively commerce. Its industry consists of brickworks, an electricity power plant, and a flour mill. The town has a winery, as well as a tannery. Its main Catholic church was originally built in the Gothic style, and was rebuilt in the Baroque style in 1782; its main altar was planned by Mihály (Michael) Pollack. The town's war (*Honvéd*) memorial is the work of Ede (Edward) Telcs. There is a statue of the Palatine, Archduke Joseph in the town. In the environs, there are archeological sites, which date as far back as the Old Paleolithic Age. – B: 1068, 1816, 7456, T: 7456.→**Lehel, Horn of; Jazigs. Pollack, Mihály; Telcs, Ede.**

**Jászberényi, Pál** (Paul) (Fogaras, now Fagaras, Romania, first half of the 1630s - London, England, ca 1678) – Author of theological and grammatical works. He studied at the Reformed College of Gyulafehérvár (now Alba Iulia, Romania). Between 1653 and 1656 he was the tutor of the young Prince Ferenc (Francis) Rákóczi I. In 1656 he studied

at the Dutch universities of Franeker and Groningen; then moved to Oxford, England. In 1659 he settled in London and opened his soon to be famous public school. He visited Hungary around 1665; was invited around 1678 to teach at the College of Nagyenyed (now Aiud, Romania), but died before his departure from England. He wrote two Latin Grammars (one in Latin and one in English), which were published several times; he also produced two theological works. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 3240.→**Rákóczi I, Prince Ferenc.**

**Jászi, Oszkár** (Oscar) (Nagykároly, now Carei, Romania, 2 March 1875 - Oberlin, USA, 13 February 1957) – Politician, sociologist. He studied Law and obtained his diploma from the University of Budapest; he continued his studies in France and England. He worked in the Ministry of Agriculture, Budapest. In 1911 he became involved with journalism and published articles against the large estates, clericalism and oppression of nationalities. He was a member of the National Council (*Nemzeti Tanács*) during the “Aster Revolution” in October 1918, served as Minister of Nationalities and President of the Foreign Council (*Külgügyi Tanács*). He participated in the armistice negotiations among the *Entente* representatives in Belgrade, and negotiated with the Romanians in Arad. After the formation of the Council (Soviet) Republic in Hungary in 1919, he moved to Austria. He was Editor for the *Viennese Hungarian Newspaper* (*Bécsi Magyar Újság*). In it he criticized the White Terror as well as the Communist rule. Finally he emigrated to the US and settled in Oberlin, Ohio, where he became a professor at a local college. He dreamed about a peaceful community of peoples in East-Central Europe, a “United States” along the Danube, a “Switzerland” in the East; but the sobering reality was the Versailles-Trianon Peace Dictate of 1920. Some of his major works are: *Toward a New Hungary* (*Új Magyarország felé*) (1907); *The Question of Nationalities and the Future of Hungary* (*A nemzetiségi kérdés és Magyarország jövője*) (1911); *The Future of Hungary and the Danubian United States* (*Magyarország jövője és a Dunai Egyesült Államok*) (1918); *Hungarian Calvary – Hungarian Resurrection* (*Magyar kálvária – magyar feltámadás*); and also in German and English: *Dissolution of the Habsburg Monarchy* (1929, 1961). – B: 0883, 1257, 1672, T: 7103.→**Borsody, István; Lesznai, Anna; Kolnai, Aurél.**

**Jászó Abbey** – The famous Premonstran Abbey of Jászó (now Jasov, Slovakia) lies about 20 km west of Kassa (now Košice, Slovakia), in the northern part of Historic Hungary. The Abbey was founded by King Kálmán (Coloman, 1068-1116), but it was completed in the middle of 13th century. It was dedicated to John the Baptist. The Abbey later became a “place of registry” (*loca credibilia* – *hiteles hely* in the Medieval). The Abbey was destroyed four times during its more than 800 years of history. Franz Anton Pilgram, the Austrian architect constructed the present buildings in 1740. The Baroque-style complexes include a cathedral with twin towers joined on both sides by the Monastery and its courtyards. The Abbey burned down in 1970, and the frescos were damaged, but restored since. The Abbey houses a rich library from 1802, and it has valuable archives. – B: 0945, 1603, T: 7103.

**Jász people** →**Jazigs.**

**Jászság** (Jazig Land) – Area between the Rivers Zagyva and Tarna that enjoyed autonomy both administrative and jurisdictional until 1876. This historic and geographic concept originated in the early part of the 18th century. Jászberény is the center of the area. Since 1876 its autonomy has ceased to exist, together with the language and ethnic

distinction. The administration of the Jazig Land became part of the County Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok (Jász-Kun District). – B: 1134, 1153, T: 7456.→**Jazigs.**

**Jászvásár** (in Romanian: Iași, in German: Jassy) – Town in the Moldavian part of Romania, the administrative and financial center of Moldavia and the seat of the district of Iași. In the 11th century, Jász people (Jazigs) lived in the territory of Moldavia, hence its name. Later the Jász people moved into the Kingdom of Hungary in the Carpathian Basin, and Moldavia was taken over by the newly arriving Vlachs (since the middle of the 19th century called Romanians). The first documentary mention of the town dates from 1408, when Moldavian Prince Alexander mentions the town; though there are some older buildings there, e.g. the Armenian Church, dated 1385. The Moldavian Prince, A. Lapușceanu, made the town the capital of Moldavia in 1564, and the first Walachian school and printery was established in the same year. The first printed book in Moldavia appeared in this town in 1643. The town was ravaged by the Tatars in 1513, by the Turks in 1538, and by the Russians in 1686. An epidemic decimated the population in 1734. From 1860 the town became modernized; the Cultural Palace, the National Theater and the Cuza University belong to this era (prior to World War I). The town acted as the Romanian capital during a part of World War I. There was protracted fighting between the German-Romanian and the Soviet Army toward the end of World War II. In the Communist Era, there was considerable industrialization, and an extensive new residential district was built. Even after the collapse of Communism in 1990, the town remained one of the economic and cultural centers of Outer-Romania (“Regat”). – B: 1031, T: 7456.→**Jazigs; Mongol-Tartar Invasion.**

**Javasasszony**→**Medicine woman.**

**Jávör, Pál** (Paul) (Jermann) (Arad, now Romania, 31 January 1902 - Budapest, 14 August 1959) – Actor. He studied at the Academy of Performing Arts, Budapest, and thereafter completed the school of the State Actors’ Society. In 1922, the Renaissance Theater gave him a contract. While he played romantic leading roles at several theaters in Hungary, he could portray equally well true Hungarian folk figures. In 1928 he received a contract from the Hungarian Theater (*Magyar Színház*) in Budapest. He was a member of the City Operetta Theater (*Operett Színház*) for a short while; then, from 1930 to 1935 he acted at the Comedy Theater (*Vígszínház*). Following his contract with the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*), Budapest, where his attractive and elegant appearance and his outstanding dramatic ability were recognized, he received increasingly significant roles. It became obvious that he was able to give a genuine interpretation of the deepest layers of a character and also use superficial character-depictions, either on film, or in the theater, in second-rate productions. In 1944 the Arrow Cross Party, a national extreme right wing political party, enticed him to Sopronkőhida to lend public support. After World War II, he played the role of Petruchio in Shakespeare’s *Taming of the Shrew* (*Makrancos hölgy*), with great success. He left Hungary in 1946 for the United States, where he received only two minor film roles; otherwise, he appeared mainly with traveling theater groups, performing for Hungarians in the US. He returned to Hungary in 1957, and acted in the *Kamara Variety Theater* (*Kamara Varieté Színház*) and the Jókai Theater in Budapest. In 1959 the National Theater of Budapest gave him a contract. His illness, however, prevented him from performing. He became popular for his film roles. There are 47 feature films to his credit, including *Hyppolit the Butler* (*Hyppolit a lakáj*)

(1931); *The New Landlord* (*Az új földesúr*) (1935); *Black Diamonds* (*Fekete gyémántok*) (1938); *Gül baba* (1940), and the *Schoolmistress* (*Tanítónő*) (1945). His most notable stage roles include *John the Brave* (*János Vitéz*); Horatio in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, and Mercutio in *Romeo and Juliet*; Valer in Molière's *The Miser* (*Fősvény*); Peer in Ibsen's *Peer Gynt*, and Doctor Rank in Ibsen's *Nora*. His memoirs, *An Actor Speaks* (*Egy Színész elmondja*) were published in 1946. He was one of the most popular actors of his time. – B: 1427, 1445, 1031, T: 7684.

**Jávorka, Ádám** (Nagykosztolány now Velke Kosztolany, Slovakia, 1683 or 1684 - Jaroslo, Galicia, then Poland, 19 August 1747) – Officer in the Kuruc Army and later in the French Army. He studied at the Nagyszombat (now Trnava, Slovakia) University. In 1704, he joined the Freedom Fight of Prince Ferenc (Francis) Rákóczi II. He was promoted to Lieutenant in 1708. In 1710 he, with four of his soldiers, captured the traitor, Ocskay. After the Peace Treaty of Szatmár (1711), he moved to Poland, but soon returned in disguise to organize a new uprising. He was captured, but escaped from the jail of Buda and returned to Poland. In 1713, together with some of his friends, he enlisted in the Russian army. After having spent some time in Rodosto (now Tekirdağ) Turkey, he entered the French military service: the Hussar Contingent of Count László (Ladislav) Bercsényi, where he was soon promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel. He was in Rodosto again in 1724, where he was the chief stableman of the exiled Prince Rákóczi II. He also served as Emissary of the Prince to Poland and Russia. In his final years he lived in Poland, and successfully rescued the Prince's archives. A Street in Budapest bears his name. – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7103.→**Kuruc; Freedom Fight of Rákóczi II, Prince Ferenc; Bercsényi, Count László.**

**Jávorka, Sándor** (Alexander) (Hegybánya, part of Selmecebánya, now Banská Stiavnica, Slovakia, 12 March 1883 - Budapest, 28 September 1961) – Botanist. He completed his university studies and earned his doctorate in 1906. In 1905 he was hired by the Hungarian National Museum (later renamed the Natural Science Museum) for its plant depository. This was his sole workplace. He was one of the founders of the journal *Acta Botanica Hungarica*. As a researcher, he was well known Europe-wide as an expert of the flora of the Carpathian Basin and that of the Balkans. His collection for the 22,000-page *Herbarium* was an unparalleled undertaking, including the discovery and description of 120 new plant species. His name has been taxonomically preserved in the classification of 40 flowering and nonflowering entries. Through his efforts, an extensive Hungarian Geographical Collection was accomplished, a project that had been in the plans since the times of Pál (Paul) Kitaibel, an eminent botanist, around 1800. Educational programs were also close to Jávorka's heart. His works include *Hungarian Flora*, vols. i,ii (*Magyar flóra, I,II*) (1924-1925); *Iconographia Florae Hungaricae* (*A magyar flóra képekben*), illustrations by Vera Csapody (1931-1934); *Pál Kitaibel* (1957), and *Our Garden Flowers...* (*Kerti virágaink...*), illustrations by Vera Csapody (1962). His professional literary activities are also considered to be of great value. He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1936, 1943). He was awarded the Kossuth Prize (1952). An Agricultural School in Tata, Hungary, bears his name. – B: 0883, 1604, T: 7675.→**Kitaibel, Pál.**

**Jazig (Jazyg) Attire** (*Jász viselet*) – Loose-fitting Eastern style garments, similar to those of the Parthians. It is distinguishable by the different clothing shown on the Trajan

columns immortalizing the Dacian military expeditions. Its basic characteristics are very similar to Hungarian folk and military wear. The high headwear was shaped like the rounded end of an egg, the back of which curves downward to the shoulders or to the nape of the neck. The outerwear was a fitted, thigh-length leather waistcoat with very short sleeves. To provide more protection, the Jazygs fastened wide leather strips to the garment. Under the waistcoat they wore a shirt-like linen gown, secured at the waist by a wide belt, fastened by a buckle in the middle. This was characteristic of the Jazygs at the time when other nations were still using the brooch-bone. For underwear, they wore wide-flaring drawers; for footwear, they had short-legged lightweight boots. As for their jewelry, pieces of chalcedony of various sizes were especially popular. Their main weapon was the crossbow, similar to that of the Scythians. The three-edged, small, bronze arrowheads, discovered in several places on Hungarian territory, are attributed to them. The arrow-holding quiver was secured on their back, instead of hanging off their belt, again similar in style to the Scythians. Their other weapon was the short, straight dagger, carried on a strap thrown around their neck. According to Tacitus, they also used a long two-edged sword and a lance. They carried no protective shield but armor, made of chain-links, found in the excavation sites. – B: 0418, T: 7684.→**Parthians; Scythians.**

**Jazigs (Jazygs)** (*Jász* people, Hungarian: *Jászok*.) – Equestrian people of possibly Sarmatian, Alan, or even Ossetian origin. A relationship with the Chinese Yue-chi people has also been supposed, although erroneously. Originally, their name may have been 'As', from which the 'Azi' and *Yazig* forms could have originated. According to Slavic linguist, János Melich, in the course of the 13th century, their name was derived from the Slavic *jasi*. Following their arrival in Europe, their settlements stretched from the River Don to the River Danube, north of the Black Sea, mainly in today's Moldavia. Their capital was Jászvásár (now Iași in Romania). During the first century B.C., the so-called *Yazygs* settled between the Danube and Tisza Rivers in present-day Hungary, and in Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). Before the appearance of the Huns, they lived in the area east of the River Tisza and in the northern part of Transylvania in the area called Szilágyság. They were known for their formidable knowledge of archery. Under the name *Metanastae Yazygs* (dispersed Yazygs, resettled Yazygs), a branch of them repeatedly broke into the Roman province of Pannonia (present-day Transdanubia in Hungary); in Trajan's time they fought as allies of the Romans against the Dacians; during the rule of Marcus Aurelius, together with the Quads and Marcomans, they undertook raids against the Romans. Two centuries later they were subjugated by the Goths and, after Attila's death, the Goths apparently destroyed them. However, in the Middle Ages, they emerged again, but their ancestry remained uncertain and they may even be related to the Cumanians (*Kunok*) and the Petchenegs (*Besenyők*). During the early Árpád-Dynasty, the Jazigs (Yazygs) repeatedly broke into Hungary. King László I (St. Ladislav, 1077-1095) defeated them, settled them in the central part of the Carpathian Basin, in the Zagyva River Valley, and converted them to Christianity. Finally, from 1239, they settled in Hungary, together with the Cumanians, and established the County of Jász-Kun (Jazig-Cumanian); this later became the County Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok. Their ethnic name appeared first on an official document in 1323, during the reign of king Károly (Charles) Robert, in which the name had the form *Jasso*. In 1422, Palatine Miklós (Nicholas) Garay brought judgment in a property-related case in County Fejér (Southwest of Budapest). On the reverse side of the document there were lists of Jazig

words, probably written concurrently. These words are the earliest records of the Jazigs, who settled in the Carpathian Basin, in the kingdom of Hungary, after the Mongol-Tartar invasion in 1241-1242. The language of present-time Jazigs, as it is based on medieval records, shows close similarity to the Alans of the Caucasus Mountain region. The name “Jazig” (Yazyg) identified the inhabitants of the Jászság area of Hungary, even in more recent times, after they lost their original linguistic and ethnic identity and merged with the surrounding Hungarian population. Their settlement area came under Ottoman Turkish occupation between 1594 and 1686. Their towns are Jászberény (the seat of the whole district), Jászárokszállás, Jászapáti, Jászkisér, Jászfényszaru, Jászsószyentgyörgy and Jászládány. Their memory is preserved in place-names and in the name Jászság, the area they inhabit. – B: 0942, 1068, 1134, 1230, 1816; T: 7684, 7456.→**Mongol-Tartar Invasion; Jászberény; Jászvásár.**

**Jedlik, Ányos István** (Stephen) (Szimő, now Zemné, Slovakia, 11 January 1800 - Győr,



13 December 1895) – Benedictine monk, physicist and inventor. He was educated in the High Schools of Nagyszombat and Pozsony (now Trnava and Bratislava, Slovakia). In 1817, he joined the Benedictine Order, continued his studies in the Order's school in Győr, and obtained his Ph.D. from the University of Pest. After lecturing in Benedictine schools, he became a professor in the Department of Physics and Mechanics at the University of Pest. Between 1831 and 1839, and 1840 and 1878, he was simultaneously Professor at the Royal Academy in Pozsony. In 1845 he began teaching in Hungarian instead of Latin. His textbook established the basic Hungarian vocabulary of physics. In 1848 he became Dean; and by 1863 he was Rector of the University of Pest. In 1858, he was a corresponding

member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and an honorary member from 1873 on. As to his inventions: in 1827 he invented a soda-water maker. In 1827 he started experimenting with an electromagnetic rotating device, called “lightning-magnetic self-rotor”. It was not until 1861 that he mentioned it in writing and this proves his originator status. However, the invention of the dynamo is linked to Siemens' name, for Jedlik's invention was not known at that time. In 1873, at the World's Fair in Vienna, he demonstrated his lighting conductor. In 1855 he built a model of the electric streetcar. In the 1850s he constructed unique precision equipment for optical use. After his retirement, he continued working and spent his last years in complete seclusion at the Priory in Győr. Jedlik's best-known invention is the principle of “self-excitement”. With the single-pole electric starter, he formulated the concept of the dynamo at least 6 years prior to Siemens and Wheatstone. His concept is that, instead of permanent magnets, two electromagnets opposite each other induce the magnetic field around the rotor. He wrote 40 papers. His original dynamo, still in working condition, is on display in the Museum for Industrial Arts in Budapest. A High School in Budapest and a Technical School in Győr bear his name, and there is an Ányos Jedlik Society. – B: 1122, 1031, 0883, T: 7103.→**Tubular electrical condenser.**

**Jeges, Károly** (Charles) (Bácsfeketehegy now Feketic, Vojvodina, Serbia, 1908 - Pécs, 7



October 1988) – Physicist, educator, inventor. In his university studies, he concentrated on Mathematics and Physics, and obtained a Degree in these subjects. From 1932 he worked at the Zoltán Bay Research Institute. He taught in Szombathely, in Kőszeg, and finally became Head of the Physics Department at the Teacher Training College of Pécs (1948-1973). He trained generations of teachers. He constructed many instruments for laboratory experiments. His main field of research was electro-luminescence. He had eleven patented inventions and some 65 non-patented ones. He contributed to the popularization of physics, to the improvement of physics instruction, and was involved in research on transistors and electro-luminescence. His main contribution is the discovery of tin electro-luminescence. He wrote a number of technical books and many publications. There is a plaque on the wall of the College in his memory and a lecture room bears his name. – B: 1606, T: 7103.

**Jehovah's Witnesses** – A religious movement founded by Charles Taze Russel, an Adventist. He called it the Bible Researchers' Society. They regard themselves as serious Bible researchers, because their main activity is the study of the Bible. They adopted the name "Jehovah's Witnesses" in 1931. They are also called Millenists, because they believe that, in the Battle of Armageddon, they will be victorious over the enemies of Jehovah, and that will be the beginning of the thousand-year reign of the country of peace. Salvation is granted only to the members of the Jehovah's Witnesses. According to them, they have nothing to do with those outside their sect because they would be wasting aimless life-creative power on a world doomed to destruction. They appeared in Hungary in the first decade of the 20th century. Like the Nazarenes, they do not carry arms, make oaths, recognize any secular authority, or vote in political elections. They recognize a marriage only if it is concluded between their members. They stress mission work and it is regarded as their way of worshiping God. They visit homes in pairs and recruit new members by means of Biblical quotations. Their publication is the *Watchtower (Őrtony)*. Their members number about 5-6 thousand in Hungary. – B: 1042, T: 7103.

**Jekelfalussy, József** (Rimaszombat, now Rimavská Sobotá, Slovakia, 9 October 1849 - Budapest, 12 February 1901) – Statistician. From 1869 till 1873 he read Law and concurrently studied a course in Statistics at the University of Budapest. In 1874 he obtained a Ph.D. in Law, and a certificate for practicing as a solicitor. He started his career at the National Statistical Bureau established in 1871. He was Ministerial Secretary in 1881, and as a Departmental Counselor he became Deputy Director of the Bureau in 1886, while being a colleague and friend of Károly (Charles) Keleti, director of the Bureau, upon whose death in 1892 he became Director. He was also editor of the periodical *Economic Review (Közgazdasági Szemle)*. His published works appeared in the *National Economic Review (Nemzetgazdasági Szemle)*; *Budapest Szemle (Budapest Review)*, and *Economic Review (Közgazdasági Szemle)*. He was Member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (correspondent 1888, ordinary 1893). His works include *Vocation and Employment of our Nation according to the Census of 1880 (Népünk hivatása és foglalkozása az 1880-ban végrehajtott számlálás szerint)* (1882); *Criminal Statistics of our Nation (Hazánk bűnügyi statisztikája, 1873-80)* (1883); *Flour-milling Industry of Hungary (Magyarország malomipara)* (1885); *Industrial Statistics of Hungary (Magyarország iparstatisztikája)* (1886), and *Condition of our Gaols (Fogházaink állapota)* (1887). – B: 0883, T: 7456. → **Keleti, Károly; Vargha, Gyula.**

**Jékely, Lajos→Áprily, Lajos.**

**Jékely Zoltán** (Nagyenyed, now Aiud, Romania, 24 April 1913 - Budapest, 19 March 1981) – Poet, writer, translator of literary works, son of Lajos (Louis) Áprily (Jékely), a renowned poet. He studied at Nagyenyed, Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) and at the Reformed High School of Budapest. In 1937 he completed his studies of Hungarian and French Literature and History of Art at the University of Budapest. These studies ultimately influenced both his expression of thought and writing style. He moved to Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) in 1941, worked at the University Library, and between 1944 and 1946, contributed to the journal, *Light (Világosság)*. He moved back to Budapest in 1946 and worked in the National Archives. In 1948, his controversial book the *Dream (Álom)* was denied publication. To make a living, he translated works of Dante, Racine, Shakespeare and Goethe. He was allowed to return to literary life only after 1956. His works include his first book of poems, *Nights (Éjszakák)*, published in 1936; novels: the *Treasure Hunters (Kincskeresők)* (1937); *Medárdus* (1938), and *Zugliget* (1940), as well as a collection of short stories, *Blood of the Lamb (A bárány vére)* (1968). His studies, articles and notes are collected in *Taking On Destiny (Sorsvállalás)* (1968). His dramas include *The Princely Guest (A fejedelmi vendég)* (1968), and *The Cardinal (A bíboros)*. Both of these plays are based on Transylvanian historical facts. He also wrote *In the Star Tower (Csillagtoronyban)*, collected poems (1969), and *Bird of God (Isten madara)* short stories (1973). His concern for the welfare of the Transylvanian Hungarians preoccupied his thoughts in his later years. – B: 0881, 0878, 0883, 0879, 0877, 1257, T: 7103.→**Jancsó, Adrienne; Áprily, Lajos.**

**Jelenik, Elek** (Alec) (Csetneki) (Karád, 2 June 1856 - Budapest, 27 January 1889) – Archeologist, ethnologist. His secondary schooling was in Veszprém and Székesfehérvár. First he enrolled at the Faculty of Medicine, University of Budapest and, in addition, attended the lectures of Flóris Rómer on Archeology. Soon he left Medicine and changed his field of study to Archeology and History. In 1875 he worked in the Archeology Section of the National Museum, first as a daily-paid clerk, then as an assistant guard (1879). From 1880 he worked for the State Railways, where he was an officer in the Tariff Section and was also a Geography teacher at the Officers' Training School. His studies, e.g. in the *Archeological Bulletin (Archeológiai Értesítő)* soon became known. These include *Excavations at Tószeg (Tószegi ásatások)* (1876), and *About the Ancient Sites of Hungary (A magyarhoni őstelepekről)* (1877). His larger treatise on the *Bronze Age* (1877) won him a prize at the University. Later in his career he turned to ethnological problems, including studies, such as *The Izmaelites* (1881); *Anonymus on the Vlachs of Transylvania (Anonymus az erdélyi oláhokról)* (1881), and *Huns, Avars and Cumanians (Hunok, avarok és kunok)* (1881). – B: 0942, 0907, T: 7456.→**Rómer, Flóris.**

**Jelenits, István S.P.** (Stephen) (His pseudonym: István Tótfalusy or Tótfalusi) (Berettyóúfalu, 16 December 1932 - ) – Piarist friar, teacher and Provincial. He studied Hungarian Literature at the University of Budapest (1951-1955). In 1955 he entered the Piarist Order. He completed his theological studies in 1959, and in the same year he was ordained. Between 1959 and 1964 he taught Hungarian Language and Literature at the Piarist High School of Kecskemét. He was Principal of the School, and in 1963 became its Director. In 1965 he was a high school teacher and a theological professor in

Budapest. In 1981 he was the Provincial's Assistant. In 1982 he was a spiritual counselor for the students of the Order, as well as Professor of Biblical Subjects at the Order's Theological College. From 1991 he taught at the University of Szeged. Between 1985 and 1995 he was Provincial of the Hungarian Piarists. In 1986 he taught in a high school, and concurrently was a professor at the Theological College. In 1993 he was an instructor at the Labor Training College of Göd. In 1995 he was again Provincial's Assistant, taught in schools, and became Professor at the Faculty of Esthetics at the Péter Pázmány Catholic University. Since 1998 he has been President of the János (John) Pilinszky Society. His articles appear in the journal *Vigilia*. Among his works are *Collected poems of Sándor Sík* (*Sík Sándor összegyűjtött versei*) editor (1976); *Imitation of Christ* (*Krisztus követése*) translation (1978, 6th edition 1996); *Word and Spirit* (*Betű és Lélek*) (1978); *Studies on the Frontiers of Religion and Psychology* (*Tanulmányok a vallás és lélektan határterületeiről*), edited with Dóra Tomcsányi (1988); *Life and Gospel* (*Élet és Evangelium*) (1994), and *Revelation and the Word of Man* (*Kinyilatkoztatás és emberi szó*), collected works vol. i., edited by Tamás Mohay (1999). Among his awards: Toldy Prize (1990); was a recipient of the János Apáczai Csere Prize (1992), the Áron Márton Commemorative Medal (1994), József Eötvös Prize (1999), and the Széchenyi Prize (2001). – B: 0874, 0945, T: 7684. → **Pilinszky, János; Sík, Sándor.**

**Jelenzki, István** (Stephen) (Jelenczky) (Budapest, 19 January 1956 - ) – Film director, photographer, artist. His secondary studies were completed at the Special Engineering High School in Budapest in 1974. Since 1975 he has taken part in exhibitions in Hungary and abroad with his art works. In the Cultural Anthropology Department of the University of Budapest, he lectured and acted as a coordinator (1992). He is a member of the Young Artists' Studio Society. The sole subject of his works in photography and film is death and the problem of the transitoriness of life. He is one of the editors of the volume entitled: *Mauzoleum. Treating of Death* (*Mauzóleum. A halállal való foglalkozás*) (1989). He had a number of one-man shows from 1976 in Budapest, e.g. in the Hall of the Budapest Polytechnic, in the Circular Subway Area of the Eastern Railway Station of Budapest, the Studio Gallery, and the Budapest Gallery. From 1981 he participated in selected collective exhibitions as well, e.g. *Fact picture. The History of Hungarian Photography 1840-1981* (*Tény-kép. A magyar fotográfia története 1840-1981*) at the Art Gallery (*Műcsarnok*), Budapest (1981), and *Studio '88*, at the Ernst Museum, Budapest (1988). He prepared numerous TV and documentary films, among them: *We Lost Something* (*Valamit elvesztettünk*) (1976); *Remembering the Man* (*Emlékezés az emberre*) (1990); *On the Way with Death* (*Úton a halállal*) (1996); *We Stood on Top of Purgatory* (*Tisztító tűz tetején álltunk*) (2008); *Nations' Christ, Hungary* (*Népek Krisztusa, Magyarország*) (2008), and *Heavenly Living Truth, the Mystery and Doctrine of the Holy Crown* (*Égi, élő igazság, a Szent Korona misztériuma és tana*) (2008). His awarded prizes are: Special Prize of Filmszemle (1994), and the Gundel Arts Prize (2006). – B: 0874, 1742, 1900, T: 7456.

**Jelky, András** (Andrew) (Baja, 30 July 1730 - Buda, 6 December 1783) – Globetrotter, writer of memoirs. In 1754, as a tailor's apprentice, he was on his way to Hanau, Germany, when soldiers apprehended him, but he escaped. The same thing happened to him in the Netherlands, where he was condemned to deportation and sent to a ship headed to the East Indies. During the voyage, he was shipwrecked; he fell into the captivity of pirates, and was sold as a slave. He settled in Batavia (now Jakarta,

Indonesia). He was in Ceylon (now Sri-Lanka) in 1760, where he lived in the wilderness for a year. After returning to Batavia, he became rich, and was appointed Privy Counselor to the Dutch Governorship. He went on an official mission to Japan; and in 1771, became Dutch Ambassador to Japan. Soon after the death of his wife, he returned to Europe in 1771, and the following year resettled in Hungary. His main work is *Geschichte des Herrn A. Jelky, eines gebornen Ungarn...* (*Jelky Andrásnak, egy született magyarnak története...* *Stories of Hungarian-born András Jelky*) (Wien, 1779, Buda and Pest, 1784; in Hungarian 1791). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7103.

**Jemnitz, Sándor** (Alexander) (Budapest, 9 August 1890 - Balatonföldvár, 8 August 1963) – Composer, esthete, music critic. While still a high school student, he studied composition under the direction of János (John) Koessler at the Academy of Music in Budapest (1906 - 1908). Between 1908 and 1911 he furthered his studies at the Leipzig Conservatory of Music, in composition, organ, violin and conducting, under the direction of Max Reger, Arthur Nikisch, and H. Sitt. From 1911 to 1913 he worked as a coach at German Opera Companies, and later, in Berlin, he was a correspondent for the periodical, *Die Musik*. From 1911 to 1915 he attended the master class of Arnold Schönberg in Berlin. In 1916 he returned to Hungary. From 1924 to 1950 he was Music Critic for a number of papers abroad and in Hungary, e.g. for the *People's Word* (*Népszava*), *Pest Diary* (*Pesti Napló*), *Pester Lloyd*, etc. From 1923 he resumed his publishing in the Berlin paper, *Die Musik*. From 1924 to 1950 he was music critic for the *People's Word*. He also lectured on music to workers' circles, and supported the workers' song movement. From 1951 he was an hourly-paid teacher at State Conservatories of Music and Music High Schools. In his work as a music critic, he demonstrated a deep understanding of the art of the Hungarian and Western European theater. His works included *Concerto for Chamber Orchestra* (*Versenymű kamarazenekarra*) (1913) and *Concerto for String Orchestra* (*Concerto vonós zenekarra*) (1954). He composed songs, choral pieces and sonatas. He left behind some eighty unpublished music works. In 1974, the Opera House of Budapest played his *Divertimento* (ballet). Max Reger and Arnold Schönberg, then Béla Bartók put their stamp on his musical style. As music critic and esthete he was the most notable, beside Aladár Tóth, during the interwar years. His correspondence with A. Schönberg, Alban Berg and Theodor W. Adorno appeared in 1974. He wrote biographical novels about a number of musicians. He translated Edwin Fisher's work: *Ludwig van Beethoven's Klaviersonaten* (1961). His other works include *From Bach to Bartók. Biographies-profiles* (*Bachtól Bartókig. Életrajzok-jellemrajzok*) (1937), *On the Stage of Passions. Giuseppe Verdi* (*Szenvedélyek Színpadán. Verdi Giuseppe*) (1943); *Felix Mendelssohn Bertholdy* (1958); *Schumann. The Composer's Life in his Letters* (*Schumann. A zeneszerző élete leveleiben*) (1958); *Frideryk Chopin* (1960); *Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart* (1961); *Beethoven's Life in his Letters* (*Beethoven élete leveleiben*), with György Radó (1960), and *Selected Music Critiques* (*Válogatott zenekritikák*) (1973). – B: 1445, 1812, T: 7456, 7103.→**Koessler, János, Nikisch, Arthur; Bartók, Béla; Tóth, Aladár.**

**Jendrassik, Ernő** (Earnest) (Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 7 June 1858 - Budapest, 21 December 1921) – Physician. He obtained his Medical Degree at the University of Budapest in 1880, after which he went on a study trip abroad from 1880 to 1885. In 1885 he worked under the famous French neurologist, J-M. Charcot in Paris. In 1887 he became an honorary lecturer in Neurology. In 1893 he became Professor of

Neuropathology, while from 1908 to 1921, Professor of Internal Medicine and Director of Internal Medicine in Clinic No. 4 within the University of Budapest. He traced back the inheritable diseases of the nervous system to their degenerated condition. He regarded thinking as a physical mechanism and he introduced the concept of “heredodegeneration”. He carried out important research into hypnosis, hysteria and neurasthenia, and he further developed medical terminology. He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (corresponding 1898; ordinary 1918). His works include *Pathology and Curing of Cardiac Diseases of Organic Origin (A szervi szívbajok kórtana és orvoslása)* (1891), and *Internal Medical Diagnostics (Belorvosi diagnosztika)* (1921). The Medical University of Budapest established a Memorial Medal in his name in 1960. – B: 1730, 0883, T: 7456.

**Jendrassik, György** (George) (Budapest, 13 May 1898 - London, 8 February 1954) – Mechanical engineer, inventor. His higher education was at the Polytechnic of Budapest. At the University of Berlin, he attended the lectures of Albert Einstein and **Max** Planck. He obtained his Degree in Mechanical Engineering from the University of Budapest (1922). From 1927 he worked at the Ganz Motor Works, where he designed the famous Jendrassik Diesel engine; the first few pieces were made with single and double cylinders; later 4- and 6-cylinder four-stroke versions were developed without compression and with a mixing chamber. The engine was named the Ganz-Jendrassik Motor; it was patented and manufactured in a number of countries. Later on, he was involved in improving gas turbines. In 1936 he established the Invention Development and Marketing Co. Ltd. In 1937 he developed the world’s first 100 HP Small Gas Turbine, which was followed by three more gas turbine inventions. After the War he was unable to continue developing gas turbines. Distrust surrounded him and therefore he did not return from one of his travels abroad. He lived in Argentina for a while, then settled in London, where he first worked at Metropolitan Vickers, and then at Power Jets. Finally, he established his own workshop, where he made his last invention: the pressure changer. In 1943 he became a corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The number of his patents is 77. He was an outstanding developer of the Hungarian motor and gas turbine industries. – B: 0883, 1031, 1153, 1408, T: 7103.→**Diesel Engine Railway Traction.**

**Jenei, Imre** (Emeric) (Nagyernye, now Ernei, Romania, 12 July 1908 - Budapest, 1996) – Film director and script-writer. He was born into the family of a minister of the Reformed Church. He finished his high school studies at the Reformed College of Marosvásárhely (now Targu-Mures, Romania). After matriculation he obtained a diploma from the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Budapest. He settled down in Hungary. As he was attracted by the world of film, he did not work as an architect, but wrote film scripts instead, worked as an assistant producer, and later as a producer. He wrote the film scripts for the following films: *I’m looking for a Husband (Férjet keresek)* (1940) *Left-handed Angel (Balkezes Angyal)* (1941), and *A Woman Sets Off (Egy asszony elindul)* (1956). As an assistant producer he assisted in the preparation of ten films, among them: *Semmelweis* (1940); *Love is not Shameful (A szerelem nem szégyen)* (with Róbert Rátonyi) (1940); *Fráter Loránt* (1942); *Male Fidelity (Férfihűség)* (with Antal (Antony) Páger and Elma Bulla) (1942), and *Boy or Girl (Fiú vagy lány)* (1944). As an assistant director, he directed the *Gyurkovics Sons (Gyurkovics fiúk)* (1941). As a director, he prepared the film, *The Four-horse Barouche (Négylóvas hintó)* (1942); then,

in 1948, *A Woman Sets off* (*Egy asszony elindul*) (with Klári Tolnay). Between the preparation of the above two films, various things happened. One was that in 1944 he produced – as chief producer – the film called *And the Blind See* (*És a vakok látnak*), which described the tragedy of a plumber. This film can be compared to *Men on the Snow-capped Mountain* (*Emberek a Havason*), an outstanding film in the history of the cinema, produced by István (Stephen) Szóts. Both of them preceded their times, they were both forerunners of Neorealism. Unfortunately, both men's career was interrupted by the changed political situation during that time; and, as neither of them was at the service of the political powers, they were prohibited from producing films. In 1957 they went to the West, together with István Békeffy and Ida Turay, where they worked in Austria, Germany, Switzerland and Spain in the film profession. – B: 1031, 1719, T: 7684.→**Rátonyi, Róbert; Páger, Antal; Bulla, Elma; Tolnay, Klári; Szóts, István; Békeffy, István; Turay, Ida.**

**Jeney, A. Zoltán** (Szabadka, now Subotica, Serbia, 24 October 1915 - Budapest, 21 October 1981) – Flautist, chamber musician, educator. He studied flute under Lajos Dömötör, and composition under Zoltán Kodály at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest (1933-1940). Between 1937 and 1939 he played in the Concert Orchestra; from 1939 to 1942 in the orchestra of the Royal Hungarian Opera House. From 1942 to 1944 he was solo flautist of the Munich Philharmonic. In the Communist regime, from 1946 to 1957, he was solo flautist of the Hungarian State Concert Orchestra; then, until 1971, soloist of the Orchestra of the Hungarian State Opera House. In 1947 he established the Budapest Wind Quintet; as leader of this group he gave many concerts. From 1950 until his death, he taught in the specialized school of the Béla Bartók Academy of Music. He also gave public lectures on youth and people's education and introduced at concerts the flute concertos of Endre Szervánszky and Emil Petrovics, and works by, Pál Kadosa, Pál Járdányi, and others. He prepared adaptations and arrangements from the works of Beethoven, Béla Bartók and Zoltán Kodály. He received the Liszt Prize (shared 1954, 1955) and was named Artist of Merit (1966). – B: 0883, 1426, T: 7456.→**Szervánszky, Endre; Petrovics, Emil; Kadosa, Pál; Járdányi, Pál; Bartók, Béla; Kodály, Zoltán.**

**Jeney, Zoltán** (Szolnok, 4 March 1943 - ) – Composer. He began studying the piano at the age of nine. He studied composition at the School of Music in Debrecen. Between 1961 and 1966, he was a student of Ferenc (Francis) Farkas at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest. In the following years, he studied in the master course of Geoffredo Petrassi at the Santa Cecilia Academy of Rome, completing his studies in 1969. In 1985 he was a guest student at Columbia University, New York. In 1970 he established the New Music Studio with Péter Eötvös, Zoltán Kocsis, László (Ladislav) Sály, Albert Simon and László (Ladislav) Vidovszky. Later, Gyula (Julius) Csapó, Barnabás (Barnaby) Dukay, György (George) Kurtág Jr, Zsolt Serei and András (Andrew) Wilhelm joined them. In 1974 his three concerts in Paris generated a debate in Hungarian musical life. In 1973 he was engaged in transposing extra-musical materials into music, such as texts, chess plays, meteorological data, and telexes. In 1976, as a member of the Schola Hungaria, he traveled in France. He was influenced by Gregorian music, and discovered a pseudo-modal system. At the invitation of Italian composer Luigi Nono, he organized a Hungarian concert at the 100th anniversary of the birth of Béla Bartók in 1981. During his tour in Sweden, he organized nine concerts, including

thirty of his works; among them, five were world premières. A number of American Universities invited him as lecturer. He was a guest professor in Poland in 1981. He taught at the Ferenc Liszt Academy of Music in Budapest as well. In 1988, he was on scholarship in West Berlin. In 1955 he was appointed Head of the Composition Department at the Ferenc Liszt Academy of Music. Since 1993, he has been a member of the Széchenyi Academy of Art and Literature, and was elected President of the Hungarian Association of Composers. His major works include *Soliloquium* No.1 for Flute (1968); *Alef – Hommage à Schönberg* (1972), *Soliloquium* No 4 for organ, and *Funeral Ceremony (Halotti szertartás)* for solo voices, choir and orchestra (1994, 2005). He has received a number of awards, including the Erkel Prize (1982), Béla Bartók - Ditta Pásztory Prize (1988), the title of Merited Artist (1990), and the Kossuth Prize (2001). – B: 1426, 1031, T: 7103.→**Farkas, Ferenc; Eötvös Péter; Kocsis, Zoltán; Kurtág, György; Bartók, Béla.**

**Jeremiad** – A typical literary genre of 16th-17th century Hungarian Protestant poetry. The preachers, also authors, employing the style of the Lamentations of the prophet Jeremiah, complained bitterly about the misery of the Hungarian people under the rule of the Turks and Germans. The topics of the 17th century Jeremiads became more political and nationalistic against Habsburg absolutism and its relentless Protestant persecution. – B: 1150, T: 3240.

**Jeretan** (14th century) – Head of the clan of the Hungarian rulers of the Turd group, who lived with his Christian clan by the River Kuma. He asked Rome to send a bishop and some missionaries. The efforts of Bishop Thomas (Tamás) of Samarkand, sent by Pope John XXII, were so successful that Hungarian-speaking missionaries also converted the neighboring peoples. In 1396, the army of Tamerlane destroyed the Principality, when the city of the Magyars was ravaged. Jeretan died *en route* to Carpathian Hungary and was buried in the Crimean Peninsula. – B: 0942, 1821, T: 7658.

**Jeritzá, Mária** (Marie Jedlitzka) (Brünn, now Brno, Czech Republic, 6 October 1887 - Orange, New Jersey, 10 July 1982) – Opera singer (soprano). After her studies, she was contracted to the Theater in Brünn, later in Olmütz and Munich, mainly in operetta roles. From 1912 to 1935 she was a singer at the Hofoper in Vienna; in 1921-1932 a member of the Metropolitan Opera House of New York. Between 1921 and 1930 she appeared in Budapest as a guest artist a number of times annually, with huge success: she was the celebrated *prima donna* of the Opera House. She lived in the USA from 1940 on. A number of world premiers are linked to her name; in 1912 she played the title role of Richard Strauss' opera: *Ariadne auf Naxos*. The enormous range of her voice (incorporating mezzosoprano as well), extraordinary acting ability and convincing performance all lifted her to the level of the world famous sopranos of the 1920s and 1930s. Her greatest successes were in the role of Senta in Wagner's *The Flying Dutchman (A bolygó hollandi)*, and in the title role of Puccini's *Turandot*. Her other roles included the title role in Bizet's *Carmen*; Elsa in Wagner's *Lohengrin*; the title role in Puccini's *Tosca*, and Santuzza in Mascagni's *Cavalleria Rusticana (Parasztecsület)*. Her autobiography, *Sunlight and Song*, was published in 1924. – B: 1445, 1031, T: 7456.

**Jerney, János** (John) (Dorozsma, near Szeged, 12 May 1800 - Pest, 24 December 1855) – Traveler, historian of ancient history, linguist. He studied Law at the Universities of Pest and Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia), but his interest had already turned toward



history and literature. In 1822 he studied the old Eastern literatures and languages at the University of Vienna. He concentrated particularly on the original home of the Hungarians and the history of related peoples. In April 1844, he departed to search for their ancestral home, and studied the Bessarabian area, the Crimean Peninsula, the Sea of Azov, and the Don River area, while in 1845 he searched the territory of the *Csángó* people (Hungarians in Moldavia). After his return to Hungary, he lived on his property in Kiskundorozsma, until he moved to Pest. During the 1848-1849 War of Independence against Habsburg oppression, he accepted a position in the Statistical Bureau, and later, he was engaged in collecting old documents. He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (corresponding 1837, ordinary 1838). His works include *The Petchenegs of Hungary (A magyarhoni besenyőkről)* (1839); *János Jerney's Travel to Trace the Ancient Settlement Areas of the Magyars (1844-1845) (J. J. keleti utazása a magyarok őshelyeinek kinyomozása végett, 1844-45)* (1851), and *Hungarian Language-treasures from the Age of the Árpáds (Magyar nyelv-kincsek Árpádék korszakából)* (1854); – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456. → **Julianus, Friar.**

**Jesse** – The name used in western chronicles in reference to Géza-István, father of King István I (St Stephen), the first King of Hungary (997-1038). – B: 1078, T: 7675.

**Jesuit Order in Hungary** (Hungarian: *Jézus társaság* or *Jezsuita szerzetesrend*, Latin: *Ordo Societas Jesu – S.J.*) – Religious order founded by the Basque Ignatius Loyola, in 16th century Spain. The new order was sanctioned by Pope Paul III in 1540. In Hungary, it was established by Miklós(Nicholas) Oláh, Archbishop of Esztergom, in 1561, and it spread quickly, playing an important part in the Counter-Reformation Movement. The Archbishop was also entrusted with the administration of the Nagyszombat (now Trnava, Slovakia) College of the Jesuits. In the same year, the *Collegium Hungaricum* was founded by Pope Gregory XIII (1572-1585), on the recommendation of István (Stephen) Szántó. In Transylvania, it was István (Stephen) Báthory, Prince of Transylvania, who commissioned the Jesuits to be in charge of the Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) College. The Nagyszombat College was developed into a University by Péter Pázmány, Archbishop of Esztergom, in 1635. Later, in the 18th century, the Jesuits managed 42 high schools and 7 tertiary colleges, and their members exceeded one thousand. After the restoration of the Order, the Jesuits settled in Hungary in 1853, first again at Nagyszombat. In 1909, an independent Hungarian Province was formed for the Order. The first Hungarian provincial was Jakab Bús (1861-1935), who revived the Maria-Congregations. The Pius High School at Pécs started in 1912 under the management of the Jesuits; while the famous St Stephen High School of Kalocsa was already functioning in 1909. Prominent figures of the inter-war years were Ferenc (Francis) Biró, Editor of the paper, *The Heart (A Szív)*, and the famous orator, Béla Bangha (1880-1940), noted for his apologetic writings, and the leading organizer of the 1938 Eucharistic Congress in Budapest. In 1938, the Jesuit Province had 4 Colleges under Jesuit management: Budapest, Kalocsa, Pécs and Szeged; 3 residences: Hódmezővásárhely, Kapornak, Mezőkövesd, and one probationary house at Manréza; Order membership was 350, among them 133 ordained priests. Jenő (Eugene) Somogyi (twice Provincial) launched the Jesuit Parish of Mezőkövesd, the Novitiate of Érd, and established the Philosophical and Theological Jesuit College of Szeged, as well as the Chinese Mission in Taming in 1936, where the Apostolic Administrator was Miklós (Nicholas) Szarvas, another Jesuit. In 1950, the Communist Government of Hungary, under Soviet military occupation,

revoked the Jesuits' permit for their activities, took away their houses and seized their property. Their members had to seek secular jobs; 64 were imprisoned on false accusations. Many of their members went abroad in all directions, becoming professors at universities. Famous Jesuits in Hungarian history include Cardinal Péter Pázmány, Archbishop of Esztergom, leader of the Counter-Reformation movement in the 16th century; György (George) Káldi, Ferenc (Francis) Faludi, József (Joseph) Rajnis, Dávid Baróti Szabó, György (George) Pray, István (Stephen) Katona, Miksa (Max) Hell, Károly (Charles) Péterffy, Gyula (Julius) Fényi, János (John) Sajnovics, Gábor (Gabriel) Jablonkay, Béla Bangha and Andor (Andrew) Varga. After the collapse of the Communist Government, the Jesuit Order became registered again legally in December of 1989. Ervin Nemesszeghy became the Provincial, who called back 25 Hungarian Jesuits from overseas, founded several monasteries, and undertook to run a High School in Miskolc. On 1 January 2003, the Jesuit Order had 129 members in the Hungarian Province. Among them there were 40 "young" Jesuits, who had not yet completed their studies, but soon took part in the various Jesuit activities, such as teaching and training on the secondary and tertiary levels, editing their journal, *Prospects (Távlatok)*, and their devotional weekly paper, *The Heart (A Szív)*; taking pastoral care of several parishes and church communities, organizing spiritual retreats, as well as partaking in social and scientific work. Their motto is: *Omnia ad maiorem Dei Gloriam* (Everything to the greater glory of God) and their badge is: I.H.S. – B: 1068, 7643, T: 7456.→**Oláh, Miklós; Pázmány, Péter; Báthory Prince István; Káldi, György; Faludi, Ferenc; Bróti Szabó, Dávid; Rajnis, József; Pray, György; Hell, Miksa; Sajnovics, János; Bangha, Béla; Fényi, Gyula; Nemesszeghy, Ervin; Religious Orders in Hungary; Roman Catholic; Catholic Church in Hungary; Jesuits, Hungarian, in Latin America.**

**Jesuits, Hungarian, in Latin America** – The long history of Hungarian Jesuits in Latin America (apart from some early ones, whose identity and missionary work cannot be ascertained) goes back to 10 October 1680, when the first historically documented Hungarian Jesuit, János (John) Rátkay (1647-1684) landed in Mexico. Besides the missionary work, he found time to grow various cereal crops, mainly wheat and oats, and European types of fruit trees and vegetables. He successfully taught the local Indians to cultivate all these plants. He also founded a missionary settlement, the so-called "reduction" at Carichi. His health deteriorated due to overwork (some thought that he was poisoned by the Indians), and he died at age 38 on 9 November 1684. Other Hungarian missionaries: János (John) Kelp, Gyula (Julius) Neumayer and Nándor (Ferdinand) Sárosi, followed him to North- and Central America. Nándor (Ferdinand) Koncság (1703-1759) founded two missions in Mexico. However, much larger numbers (more than 20) of Hungarian Jesuits went to South America to do zealous missionary work. János (John) Rér (1691-1756) headed a mission in Peru, where he worked for 16 years, followed by another 15 years as Professor of Mathematics at the San Martin College of Lima. He introduced the use of hedge for buildings (well-known to him from Hungarian rural building construction), ideally suited for earthquake-prone Lima; the cathedral was rebuilt on his plans, using hedge in the construction. Károly (Charles) Brentán (1694 - 1752) arrived in Quito in 1724, and worked for 14 years along the Marañon, a large tributary of the Amazon, and taught the native Indians agriculture. In 1732 he became Head of the mission San Regis de Yameos, and in 1742 became Jesuit provincial for 4

years. Thereafter he sailed down the full length of the Amazon (more than 6000 km) to Belém at the estuary. He arrived in Rome only in 1751. He was in the middle of arranging for his valuable manuscript to be printed in Geneva, when he suddenly died and his manuscript disappeared.

A Jesuit-run state was established in what is now Paraguay in 1612, when the Jesuits obtained a lease right “for all times” from the King of Spain, Philip III. This Jesuit State became a flourishing community by adopting an efficient economic and work-force policy, almost on military lines. In the Jesuit mission system, the division of labor reached a high level of efficiency: every person worked in his own specialized trade; among the natives, there were bricklayers, carpenters, blacksmiths and shoemakers (altogether 33 reductions in Paraguay). There was large-scale export trade with the Jesuit state. These economic successes aroused envy and were coupled with the general antipathy in Europe against the activities of the Jesuits in Europe. Complaints and reports emerged against them. The territorial whereabouts of the Jesuit state has been a matter of controversy for some time. More and more European states abolished the Society of Jesus and confiscated their goods. The Paraguay missions were occupied by Spanish cavalry and, while searching for gold, they destroyed and burned down everything. The Indians were scattered in the surrounding jungle. The Spaniards took all the cattle, horses (ca. 1.5 million) together with the poultry and pigs. The Jesuit state in Paraguay disappeared forever.

László (Ladislás) Orosz joined the Society of Jesus on 22 February 1716, and was ordained in Seville, Spain. After preparing himself for missionary work for two years, he left for the New World on 24 December 1728, and arrived in the harbor of Montevideo on 27 March 1729. From there, he traveled 750 km northwest to Cordoba, with the intention of doing missionary conversion work among the Indians in the surrounding jungle. His Jesuit superiors thought otherwise: he was to give lectures in philosophy and theology at the University of Cordoba; in fact, in 1734, he was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University. In addition, he was allowed to visit a few Jesuit missions, 30 of them in Paraguay. This was a valuable experience, learning about the local customs and materials (such as the use of the very durable and very hard urunday wood in building construction); he also informed his superiors about what he had learned. He was entrusted with the running of the San Ignacio College in Buenos Aires in 1742. A year later he was appointed *chargé d'affaires* to the court in Madrid and the Holy See in Rome, to inform them about the condition of the Jesuit province in Cordoba. Pater László Orosz with Pater Morales departed on this serious mission in September 1746. The mission proved successful. A new group of Jesuits was allowed to go to Argentina and a new Jesuit College was to be built there. Orosz returned from Europe on 15 January 1749, accompanied by nearly 60 Jesuit missionaries, as well as many books and school equipment. This spectacular progress in the province led local people to refer to Pater László Orosz as the second founder of the Paraguay Jesuit Province. Soon after his return, he was put in charge of the Jesuit College in Buenos Aires; but a year later he had to go to Cordoba to head the Colegio Real de Monserrat until 1767, the time of the forced departure of the Jesuits. During these final 15 years, in 1764 he also established the first printery of the country. The *Decades* (the history of the Jesuit province of Paraguay) of the late Belgian Jesuit missionary historian, Nicolás del Techo, supplemented and finished by Orosz, was printed [not in Cordoba, but in the new printing

office of the Jesuit College of Nagyszombat (now Trnava, Slovakia)] in 1759. The year 1767 was a sad year for the Jesuits, because it was then that the Spanish ruler dissolved the Society of Jesus and ordered its members to be driven away. The Jesuit members were arrested, sent to Cádiz, Spain, and imprisoned. Only the few free ones, who came from the Habsburg Empire, could still work freely as Jesuits. After an absence of forty years, László Orosz returned to his homeland, Hungary, where he died on 11 July 1773. – B: 1420, T: 7456.→**Jesuit Order in Hungary; Paulines in Uruguay; Brentán, Károly; Koncság, Károly; Orosz, László (1); Zakariás, János S.J.; Szluha, Nepumuk János S.J.**

**Jeszenák family** – Old noble family, whose ancestor was J. Balázs (Blaise) according to documentary evidence; he received letters patent of nobility with a coat of arms from the Transylvanian Prince István (Stephen) Báthory in the second half of the 16th century. He had two distinguished descendants in the late 18th century: Pál (Paul) and János (John). (1) Pál (Paul) died as Royal Counselor in 1762. He was active in public life, played an important role in the establishment of the *Pragmatica Sanctio* (*Pragmatic Sanction*), which extended the eligibility to the throne to the female branch of the Royal House, and participated in the Diets of 1715, 1723 and 1729. (2) János, Pál's brother, also died as a Royal Counselor in 1776, amassed a large fortune, from which he established foundations for schools and churches, and gave to the poor and left a large amount of gold to the rulers, Empress and Queen Mária Terézia and Emperor and King József II, (Joseph). (3) Pál's son, also called Pál, followed a military career, became a General, and received a baronial title. (4) János Jeszenák, (Pozsony, 22 January 1800 - Pest 20 October 1849), was one of the martyrs of the 1848-1849 War of Independence. He had a large landed property in Szenic in County Nyitra (now Nitra, Slovakia); was Superintendent of the Lutheran Church West of the Danube, and made sure that the Castle of Liptó remained in Hungarian hands. After his execution, his remains were taken to the family vault in Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia) in 1867. – B: 0942, T: 7456.→**Báthory, Prince István; Pragmatic Sanction; Mária Terézia; József II; Freedom Fight of 1848-1849.**

**Jeszenszky family** – Ancient noble family, appearing in documents since the 13th century, combining the two families: *kisjeszeni* Jeszenszky and *nagyjeszeni* Jeszenszky. The known ancestor of the Kisjeszen branch was András Temérdek, with landed property in Járdán in the Turóc Basin in the Northern part of Hungary (now in Slovakia), who received nobility from King Béla IV (1235-1270). The ancestor of the Nagyjeszeni branch was Mágya, living on the estate of Jeszen, bordering Járdán. He was ennobled for his heroism in the Battle of Morvamező in 1278. The two settlements, after centuries of intermarriages, were united to form the present Turócjeszen in 1971, its current Szlovakian name being Turčianske Jaseno. – B: 0942, 1031, T: 7456.→**Jeszenszky, Géza.**

**Jeszenszky, Géza** (*nagyjeszeni*) (Budapest, 10 November 1941 - ) – Historian, politician. He is a descendant of the noble Jeszenszky family of County Túróc of Historic Northern Hungary, (Upland, *Felvidék*, now Slovakia). He participated in the 1956 Hungarian Revolution. He earned a Master's Degree in History, English and Librarianship at the University of Budapest, where he also received his Ph.D. in 1970. He was a laborer (1959-1961); a teacher in Budapest, and then scientific contributor to the National Széchényi Library (1968-1973). He was a researcher at the Hungarian Academy of

Sciences (1973-1976); Adjunct Professor at the Department of Economics, at the University of Budapest (1976-1981); then Professor and Dean of the Department of Sociology at the same University (1989-1990). Between 1984 and 1986 he was a Fulbright Professor at the University of California, Santa Barbara, US, and lectured on 19th-20th century history of Eastern Europe. He was a founding member of the Hungarian Democratic Forum (*Magyar Demokrata Fórum – MDF*) in 1988, which won the first free elections in April 1990. He served as Minister of Foreign Affairs in Prime Minister Antall's Government from 1990 to 1994. As Foreign Minister, he contributed to the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact and to the reorientation of Hungary's foreign policy. Dedicated to the idea of regional cooperation, he helped to create the Visegrád Group and negotiated bilateral treaties with Hungary's three neighbors, Ukraine, Croatia and Slovenia, countries that were ready to provide guarantees for the rights of their sizeable Hungarian population. Following the elections of 1994, he became a member of the opposition in Parliament. From 1995 to 1998, he was President of the Hungarian Atlantic Council. In 1996, he was a visiting professor at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, US. Between 1998 and 2002 he was Ambassador to the United States. He was appointed Ambassador to Norway in 2011. His publications include *The Outlines of the History of International Relations* (1984); *The New (post-Communist) Europe and its Ethnic Problems* (*Az új [kommunizmus utáni] Európa és az etnik problémák*) (2000); *Trianon, the European Tragedy* (*Trianon, az európai tragédia*), in *Magyar Szemle* (2001), and *Restoration of Vojvodina's Autonomy, a Multi-Ethnic Stability* (*A Vajdaság autonómiájának helyreállítása, egy multi-etnikus stabilitás*) (2001). He received many awards, including the C.I.E.S. Fulbright Grant (1984-1986), and a Guest Scholar Grant from the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars (1985), and the Chainbridge (Lánchíd) Prize (2010). – B: 0874, 1605, T: 7103.→**Jeszzenszky family; Antall, József.**

**Jeszzenszky, János** (John) (*nagyjeszenszki*; Jessenius) (1566-1621) – Physician. He came from an ancient Hungarian noble family of Upper Hungary (*Felvidék*, now Slovakia). In the Age of Reformation, his father became Lutheran, left Hungary with his brothers in 1566, and settled in Breslau, Silesia, Germany (now Wrocław, Poland). In 1538 he studied Medicine at the University of Wittenberg, later in Leipzig, and finally in Padua, Italy. He was an excellent student but, since he was a Protestant, he did not receive an M.D. He became a court physician for the Reigning Prince of Dresden, Germany. In 1594 he was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Surgery at the Medical School of the University of Wittenberg. Being a follower of Andreas Vesalius, he introduced human dissection, which was not attempted there before that time. In 1594 he was Rector at the University of Prague. In 1612 he was Court physician of Emperor Matthias in Vienna; but soon moved back to Prague (1616) and became involved in the Czech independence movements. After the Czech Protestants lost at the Battle of the White Mountain in 1620, Jeszenszky was accused of high treason, was jailed, tortured and executed. His report, the *Anatomia Pragensis*, describing the first dissection in Prague, survived. A Street bears his name in Prague. – B: 1419, 1257, T: 7103.→**Brentán, Károly.**

**Jet Engine** – The driving mechanism of jet planes. The force of reaction of the high-powered reverse escape of gas (“ram”) from the engine produces the thrust. In jet engines, a compressor, run by a gas turbine, produces the compression of gas. In the case of ram jet engines, the swelling pressure assures air compression. With gas prop engines, the specific use of fuel is higher than those of piston engines, yet the cost of fuel is less

because it uses cheaper fuel. The gas prop jet engines make the flying speed three times greater than the speed of sound. Hungarian experts achieved outstanding results in the development of gas prop jet engines. In 1915 Albert Fonó invented an artillery projectile, essentially a torpedo. In 1928 he patented an airplane ram jet engine that functioned without moving constituent parts. Later it was proved that his solution could be operated with a higher efficiency in the realms above the speed of sound. Tódor (Theodore) Kármán elaborated the basic principles of flying, exceeding the speed of sound. He worked on the problems of the surface of flying bodies, their dimensioning and their stress analysis. In the 1940s, he was in charge of several types of rockets. Following his researches, improvement of gas prop jet engines was started. His scientific work and results were recognized and valued worldwide. In his memory, craters were named on the opposite side of the Moon and on the planet Mars. – B: 1138, 0883, T: 7390.→**Kármán, von Tódor; Fonó, Albert**

**Jetting, Károly** (Karl, Charles) (Pozsony, now Bratislava, Slovakia, 13 September, 1730 - Pozsony, after 1790) – World traveler, "the Hungarian Robinson". As a young man, Jetting ended up in Vienna, then in London, as a butler. In 1772 the English government sent him to Senegal; however, his ship suffered a shipwreck and he, together with his companions, ended up among the wild natives. By the end of the year, he got back to London, and was appointed Consul in Marseilles. On the way he was captured by Turks; when he was freed, he lived for nine months on an uninhabited island. Arriving in London, he came by an inheritance and he returned to Pozsony. His life story: *Der Ungarische Robinson, oder Schicksale und wunderbare Abentheuer Karl Jetting, eines geborenen Ungars. Ein Beitrag zur Lander und Menschenkenntniss.* (The Hungarian Robinson, or the Fate and Fantastic Adventures of Karl Jetting; a man of Hungarian origin. Contribution to the knowledge of lands and people) (Vienna, 1797), *József (Joseph) Hunyady: The Wanderer of Seven Seas: (The Adventures of Károly Jettings in of five continents)* (*Hunyady József: Hét tenger vándora (Jetting Károly kalandjai a hét tengeren)*) (1964). – B:1752, T: 7684.

**Jewish Community in Hungary** – About 80 thousand Jews live in Hungary at present. In Budapest, more than 20 synagogues offer services and, in every important town of the country, there is a synagogue. The Hungarian Jews achieved a formal unity in 1950 as an Israelite denomination of Hungary. Its governing organ is the Agency of Hungarian Israelites. On questions of religion, the decision belongs to the Council of Rabbis of Hungary. The association of Jewish congregations in Hungary is called the MAZSIHISZ, the "Alliance of Jewish Faith Communities of Hungary" (*Magyarországi Zsidó Hitközségek Szövetsége*). The Hungarian Jewish community is part of the World Jewish Congress. Rabbis are trained in Budapest, in the only rabbinical training institute of Central Europe. They have a high school and a Jewish university in Budapest, one hospital and 3 social homes. – B: 1042, T: 7390.→**Jews in Hungary; Jewish Laws.**

**Jewish Laws** – In Hungary, the first written records are from 1116, when King Kálmán II (Coloman), in his Code of Law, regulated the financial affairs of the Jews and prohibited them from owning Christian slaves. In his letter of 25 August 1225 to the Archbishop of Kalocsa, Pope Honorius III objected to the holding of office by pagans and Jews in Hungary. In his letter of 3 March 1233 to Robert, Archbishop of Esztergom, Pope Gregory IX again remonstrated that Muslims (Ismaelites) and Jews were not to be

allowed to hold office in Hungary. On 20 August 1223, King András II (Andrew), on his way to Halich, at the insistence of the Pope, in the forest of Bereg, concluded the Bereg Agreement with the Papal Legate, Jacob, which restricted the rights of the Jews in Hungary. By this time in Europe, the Jews were obliged by law to wear the discriminatory “Jewish patch”. In 1360, King Lajos I (Louis the Great) (1342-1382) expelled all the Jews from Hungary. The order of 13 May 1781 regulated the conditions of the approximately 83,000 Jews living in Hungary and obliged them to take on German family names. In the period of World War II, when Germany dominated Europe, new Jewish laws appeared in Hungary as well. The 1938, Bill XV (first Jewish law), promulgated on 29 May 1938, restricted the number of Jews to 20% in the news media, the legal profession, engineering and medicine and among employees of business and commerce. The 1939, Bill IV (second Jewish law), promulgated on 5 May 1939, stated that, from then on, Jews could not obtain citizenship or gain employment in state or public institutions. They were also prohibited from being newspaper editors and publishers. The No. 2870/1941 Order-in-Council dated 16 April 1941, exempted male Jewish adults from military conscription applicable to non-Jewish citizens, and replaced it with conscription into military labor battalions. The 1941, Bill XV (third Jewish law) of 8 August 1941 prohibited marriage between Jews and non-Jews. The Hungarian Parliament passed these Jewish laws under German pressure. Even the Chief Rabbi of Hungary, who by dint of his religious office was a member of the Upper House, voted their passage because he knew that these Jewish laws served to deceive Hitler’s Germany. More accurately, these laws secured for Hungarian Jews, compared to the conditions of Jews in the neighboring countries, those exceptionally favorable conditions to live in Hungary until 19 March 1944, the date of the country’s occupation by German forces. For example, the Slovak National Assembly had already voted on 18 December 1941 on the deportation of the Jews, and their persecution began about this time both in Romania and Croatia. With the German occupation on 19 March 1944, the situation of the Hungarian Jews changed drastically. The so-called “Jewish Order” of 29 March 1944, compelled the Jews to wear a yellow star and forced them to move into ghettos. On 7 April 1944, the No. 6163/1944 ordinance of the Interior Ministry authorized the transportation of Jews into collection camps. Obergruppenführer Adolf Eichman directed the solution of the so-called “Jewish question” in Hungary, overseen by Edmund Veesenmayer, Germany’s chief representative in Hungary and by the commander-in-chief of the German occupational force. – B: 1230, 1020, T: 7665.→**Jews in Hungary; Jewish Community in Hungary.**

**Jews in Hungary** (Hungarian Jews) – In the Roman province of Pannonia – now Transdanubia (*Dunántúl*) – already a few Jews could be found at the end of the Empire, mainly soldiers and tradesmen. Some five hundred years later, the Byzantine Emperor, Constantine, noticed that three tribes of the Khazars, called Kavars or Kabars, rebelled against their rulers, and some of them fled the country and joined the Magyar tribes, who lived at this time in the present day Ukraine. Amongst the dissident Kabar tribes were some Jews. By 896, Jews from Western Europe had settled in Hungary. John Cinnamus, the Byzantine chronicler, mentions troops observing the Jewish law, fighting with the Hungarian army in Dalmatia in 1154. By that time, there was a Jewish community in Esztergom with its own synagogue and legal court.

The Hungarian Kings were advised by the popes to introduce anti-Jewish laws – but



without result. King Kálmán (Coloman, 1095-1116) allowed the Jewish refugees from Austria, Bohemia and Moravia to move to Hungary. For the next two hundred years, while in the West Jews were locked into ghettos, branded, isolated and murdered, all was quiet in Hungary. In the early 13th century, Rome's pressure renewed but to no avail. Many Hungarian Jews were in the business of finance and in the management of the state. In 1251, they were declared servants of the Treasury. They participated in the founding of Buda and settled in all parts of the country unhampered. In the 14th century, religious intolerance, combined with commercial jealousy, led to over-taxation, persecution, blood libels and expulsions of the Jews. In 1421, the magistrate of Buda ordered the Jews to wear red caps, pointy hats and a yellow spot on their outfits.

The Turkish masters of Hungary (1526-1686) tolerated all religions; they taxed everybody heavily but evenly. So did the Protestant Hungarian Reigning Princes, who ruled Transylvania (now in Romania). Gábor (Gabriel) Bethlen invited Sephardim Jews to settle in his lands in 1623. Buda was flourishing until the Habsburgs liberated it in 1686, and butchered all the Jews. Once the Turks were expelled and the anti-Habsburg Hungarian rebels suppressed, Hungary was reduced to less than 2.6 million souls. By 1720, the country had become a semi-independent Habsburg province. In order to attract settlers, the Viennese Treasury gave special trading privileges to foreign merchants: Jews, Macedonians, Greeks, Armenians and Serbs.

Jewish immigration into Hungary started at the end of the 17th century, when refugees from Austria and Germany settled in Western Hungary. During the first decade of the 18th century, there were still only about 4,000 Jews in the country. When King Károly III (Charles, 1711-1740) forbade young Jews to marry in Moravia, a new wave of Jewish immigrants left for Hungary, where they were welcomed by the large landowners who needed merchants and tradesmen on their estates. By the end of the century, the Greek traders had lost their trade privileges and the Jewish traders were ready to take over their economic role in Hungary. More refugees arrived under Empress Maria Theresa (1740-1780) from the newly acquired Galicia, increasing the Jewish population to 100,000 by 1800.

In 1789, the enlightened monarch, József II, (Joseph) (1780-1790), partially emancipated the Jews. He allowed them to pursue all trades and commerce but asked them to acquire German names, speak German, and go to school. The Hungarian nobility had few objections. The Jews were modern businessmen, able to market Hungarian agricultural products at home and abroad, and were truly ready to become Hungarians. An unwritten contract between the Hungarian nobility and the Jewish elite was established during the first half of the 19th century. However, there was opposition to the process and a brake was put on the process of emancipation. The German merchants and craftsmen rioted and organized pogroms against Jewish competitors in the midst of the Hungarian War of Independence in 1848-1849. Most Hungarians opposed these disturbances. By that time, the Jews were intensively Magyarizing themselves. Over 10,000 young Jewish men fought in Louis Kossuth's army. The Revolution was crushed but the Jews remained loyal Hungarians and promoted the economic modernization of Hungary. Between 1830 and 1870, Jews participated in the urbanization of Hungary.

The period from 1867 to the outbreak of World War I in 1914 was the Golden Age of Hungarian Jewry. They were involved in the industrialization and modernization of Hungary. By the turn of the century, the Hungarian economy was one of the fastest

growing economies in Europe, and Budapest became a world city. By 1896, 38 out of the 95 Bank Directors were Jewish. At the Stock Exchange, 33 of the 39 members, and at the Association of Industrialists, 44 of the 49 members were of Jewish origin. By 1910 in Budapest, Jews constituted 53% of all persons engaged in industry, 65% of those in trade and finance, 59% of all medical personnel and 62% of all individuals practicing law. The Magyar nobility accepted Jewish individuals in terms of intermarriage. A significant number, 346 of the Jewish elite, was ennobled. Jews increasingly participated in cultural and social life. Not all benefited from the economic boom; some were left behind. The lower gentry and the rural intelligentsia resented capitalism, the loss of their privileges and the advancement of Jews. Many Catholic priests opposed the emancipation of the Jews, while some Slovak peasants blamed the Hungarian-speaking Jews in their midst for their miseries. Thousands of Jews were left behind, too. Many poor Hungarians in poverty began to look for scapegoats for their lack of success.

In 1875, political anti-Semitism unfolded its flag in the National Assembly. When sixteen candidates with an anti-Semitic program were sent to the National Assembly, the Bishop of Kalocsa and Louis Kossuth warned the nation against intolerance. Soon afterwards, all was well again - until the next crisis. Nevertheless, in the four decades following the Compromise (*Ausgleich*) of 1867, one hundred thousand Jews left Hungary. One million stayed. Magyarization and assimilation continued. Jews were now active in all walks of life; but even the over-representation of Jewish youth in the army and the appointment of a Jewish Minister of War during the First World War (1914-1918) could not moderate renewed anti-Semitism. Some Jewish intellectuals were also disappointed and they joined the Left and participated in the Revolutions of 1918 and 1919. Béla Kun, a Communist of Jewish origin, instigated terror with a number of his Jewish comrades, e.g. Tibor Szamuely and others; thus, the Jews were overrepresented in the government. This served as a good excuse for the persecution of hundreds of Jews in 1919 and 1920.

The defeat in the War led to the truncation of Historic Hungary in the Versailles-Trianon Peace Dictate in 1920.

The new, post-Communist administration in 1920 introduced the quota system at the universities, restricting Jewish presence to a maximum of 6% of all students enrolled to reflect proportionally the Jewish population, compared to 30% before the war. Limitations were relaxed however in 1928. But it would be an oversimplification to state that the *Numerus Clausus* was solely an anti-Semitic act. The underlying motives for the law, anti-Semitism certainly being one of them, can be found by surveying the effects of the Treaty of Trianon on the country,

However, Hungary wasn't the only country to introduce the *Numerus Clausus*. For instance, in Canada in the 1920-1940s, some universities, such as McGill University of Montreal, had Jewish quotas. In the United States, certain universities, most notably Harvard, introduced policies which effectively placed a quota on the number of Jews admitted to the University, which reached its height in the 1920s. The Hungarian economy was still dominated by Jewish and converted Jewish businessmen. But the refugee civil servants from the lost territories, along with the middle classes were determined to carry out a change of the guard in business, while the populist writers were resolute to do the same in the field of culture. An anti-Semitic feeling existed in the press for the next 25 years.

From 1933 on, Hitler demanded the subordination of the Hungarian economy to Germany's, the free operation of the extreme right in Hungary and the introduction of anti-Jewish measures. The first anti-Jewish law was introduced in 1938, and two harsher ones followed. By the middle of 1942, the fortunes of war did not favor the Axis powers. Regent Horthy's new Prime Minister, Miklós (Nicholas) Kállay, was determined to save Hungary from both the Germans and the Russians. Kállay and Horthy refused all demands of the Nazis for the branding, confinement and deportation of the Jews in Hungary. They promised to expel them from Hungary only after Hitler won the war. Hungarian Jews were protected abroad and negotiations started with the Allies. The officers in Újvidék (now Novi Sad in Serbia) were arrested who, in search of Yugoslav partisans, murdered 4,000 civilians, among them Jews. Foreign Jewish refugees were tolerated in Hungary. Soon the total number of foreign Jews in Hungary reached 50,000. According to the 1941 census, the population of Hungary numbered 9.3 million. There were 825,000 Jews in the country. Following the Nazi occupation of Poland, about 100,000 Poles sought and received refuge in Hungary. A significant number of them were Jewish. In 1941, the Government decided to re-evaluate its refugee policies. About 18,000 Jews, who could not prove their Hungarian citizenship, were deported to Galicia, where 16,000 of them were butchered by the *SS Einsatzgruppen* and their Ukrainian collaborators. Before the German occupation on 19 March 1944, 50 to 60 thousand Jewish men were enrolled in labor battalions. By this date, 15,000 of them were dead and another 10,000 died before the end of the War. Of the 25,000, who were captured by the Russians, hardly any survived the War. The road to Auschwitz was opened in March 1944, after the German Army occupied Hungary and Regent Horthy was forced to appoint a pro-German government. There was no resistance. Soon, Adolf Eichmann appeared with his small team to organize the deportation of all Hungarian Jews. The deportation began from German-occupied Hungary in the spring of 1944. Before that, there was no deportation at all from the country. This is why hundreds of thousands of Jews from neighboring countries sought asylum in Hungary. According to Veessenmayer, Hitler's plenipotentiary in Budapest, whose data is confirmed by other sources, 437,402 persons were deported. The Pope addressed a personal plea to Horthy on 25 June 1944, followed by the warning of President Roosevelt on 26 June, and that of King Gustav of Sweden on 30 June. Horthy prohibited further deportations and ordered the panzer unit of Colonel-General Ferenc (Francis) Koszorús from Esztergom to Budapest in defense of the Jews. With this military action he saved 250,000 Jews in Hungary from deportation, the most in war-torn Europe. In October 1944 the Arrow Cross Party seized power and, with their help, Eichmann continued his work and the deportations. However, due to the heroic activities of Raul Wallenberg, the Swiss Embassy, and many civilian and ecclesiastical organizations and individuals rescued numerous Jews. During the next six months, another 15,000 Jews died within Hungary, mainly as a result of Arrow Cross atrocities. However, most of the Jewry of Budapest survived, though somewhat decimated. Of the Hungarian deportees who survived the Holocaust in Germany, 50,000 decided never to return to Hungary. About 450,000 were murdered. In mid-1945, 141,480 Hungarian citizens declared themselves Jews by religion. Many left for the USA, Canada, Australia and France. Others joined the army, the police, the political police and the civil service. Quite a few politically active Jews joined the Communist Party or the Social Democrats. There they felt safe from nationalism.

In 1945, the Provisional Government of Hungary tried to make the country safe for Jews. War crime trials had begun; Certification Committees swung into action, probing into the past of civil servants. Too many people were compromised and they soon began, as in the past, to blame their problems on the Jews. As a result, in 1946, there were several pogroms. In the next two years at least 4,000 Jews fled to Palestine. As a result of the Communist takeover, Jewish businessmen lost their capital again through nationalization. In 1948 and 1949, 10,307 Jews left for the newly established Israeli state. For the next forty years during the Communist rule and Soviet occupation, the Jews were more or less safe. Popular anti-Semitism was no longer tolerated. Only the Bolshevik state was allowed to practice anti-Semitism. During the Rajk trial, three out of the eight accused were Jews. More Jews were scared away again. In 1950-1951, another 3,693 of them left for Israel. During Mátyás (Matthias) Rákosi's era (a Jew himself), Communist Jews were gradually removed from responsible positions, and the Jewish head of the secret police was imprisoned. During the 1956 Revolution, Jews fought on both sides of the barricades. Jewish intellectuals again dreamt that better days had arrived. A smattering of anti-Semitic incidents in northeastern Hungary gave the ultimate incentive for emigration. 5000 Jews left for Israel, over 20,000 for other countries, including about 8,000, who moved to Canada. Then relative peace prevailed in Hungary for about thirty years. The government only allowed them to concentrate in the cultural life in large numbers. However, in the mid-1970s, Jewish life began to experience a revival. The leaders of the Rabbinical Seminary challenged the traditional leadership of their community. Assimilated young Jews developed an interest in their past, in their ancestors, that is, in themselves. When the Communist state disintegrated in 1989-1990, at first the Jews felt truly liberated; but popular anti-Semitism appeared again at football matches, in the high schools, and in the Press. Forty years of Communist rule had some positive sides to it: basic education reached all classes and westernized them. Pope John XXIII changed the attitude of the Catholic Church toward the Jews, and this development had its impact on the Hungarian Church. Economic and religious anti-Semitism was considerably weakened. The Parliament apologized to the Jewish community in the name of the nation for the crimes of the past and offered some financial compensation to the survivors of the Holocaust. The surviving 80,000 Jews, who chose to stay in Hungary, live in peace at present. – B: 1127, 7103, T: 1127, 7103.→**Khazars; Kabars; Jewish Laws; Jewish Community in Hungary; Koszorús, Ferenc; Scheiber, Sándor; Goldzieher, Ignác; Council (Soviet) Republic in Hungary; Kun, Béla; Szamuely, Tibor; Lenin Boys of Hungary; Israel's Hungarian Speaking Population; Jewish Laws; Wallenberg, Raul Gustav; Horthy, Mikós.**

**Joachim, József** (Joseph) (Köpcsény, now Kittsee, Burgenland, Austria, 28 June 1831 - Berlin, 15 August 1907) – Violinist. Joachim moved with his family to Budapest, where his musical education began at the age of five. He gave his first concerts at the age of 7 and 9. He received his initial training from the concertmaster of the Royal Opera in Budapest, later from Joseph Böhm in Vienna, the founder of the Viennese Violin School, who taught him for three years. He first performed in Vienna in 1843, followed by successful performances in Leipzig and London. In 1849, Ferenc (Franz) Liszt invited him to Weimar, Germany, where he became the concertmaster for the next 13 years. In 1853, he joined the Hanover Royal Opera as Concertmaster, and also became the Director of the Academy of Music in 1859. From 1868 he was Director of the Music

Academy of Berlin. Shortly after, he founded the Joachim Quartet, whose every appearance was considered a great event during the concert seasons. Later, he served as the President of the Directorate of the Berlin Academy of Music. He was a member of the Senate of the Royal Arts Academy, and received an Honorary Doctorate from several foreign universities. From the artistic perspective, he proved to be an accomplished performer of Beethoven's violin concerto and was said to be the first to start playing Bach's "unplayable" violin solo sonatas. Brahms dedicated his only violin concerto to Joachim, which was first performed at the Gewandhaus in Leipzig, on 1 January 1879 with the composer conducting. Joachim was also outstanding as an educator. One of his students, Leopold Auer, became the founder of Russia's violin school. – B: 1031, 1427, T: 7684. → **Hubay, Jenő; Auer, Leopold; Liszt, Ferenc; d'Arányi, Jelly.**

**Jób, Dániel** (Arad, now in Romania, 22 December 1880 - Budapest, 20 November 1955). – Writer, stage director, theater manager. His wife, Böske (Lizzy) Simon, was a Hungarian beauty queen and Miss Europe (1929). Early in his life, Jób worked as a journalist for the *Hungarian News* (*Magyar Hírlap*). His short stories, *Young Years* (*Ifjúkor*), were published by the literary review *West* (*Nyugat*), in 1908. His stage work, *Organ* (*Orgona*) was produced in the Comedy Theater (*Vígszínház*), Budapest in 1913, and *Autumn Storm* (*Őszi vihar*) in 1918. From 1907, he was Stage Director at the Comedy Theater; from 1921 to 1939 he worked there as Chief Stage Director; and later, between 1945 and 1949, he was its Artistic Director. After 1949, he wrote his memoirs while working in the scientific section of the Federation of Dramatic Art (*Színházművészeti Szövetség*). In his productions he steered the style of the Comedy Theater productions from naturalism to realism. Into his active period falls the flowering of the so-called "second comedy theatrical style". He staged the plays of Sándor (Alexander) Bródy, Ferenc (Francis) Molnár, Dezső (Desider) Szomory, and Sándor Hunyady. Many valuable plays of world literature (Brecht, Čapek, Chekhov, Galsworthy, Hauptmann, Ibsen, Maugham, O'Neill, Pirandello, etc.) enriched the programs of French Boulevard pieces. Among his translations are Engel's *Over the Waters* (*A vizek fölött*) (1904) and Chekhov's *Uncle Vanya* (*Ványa bácsi*) (1920). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456. → **Bródy, Sándor; Molnár, Ferenc; Szomory, Dezső; Hunyadi, Sándor.**

**Jobba, Gabi** (Gabriella, Gaby) (Szeged, 27 March 1947 - Budapest, 29 August 1983) – Actress. She graduated from the Academy of Dramatic and Cinematic Art (*Színház és Filmművészeti Főiskola*), Budapest (1969). After her initial appearances in Kecskemét, she entered into a contract with the 25th Theater (*25. Színház*), Budapest. Despite its 1977 reorganization, she remained a member of the company, renamed Folk Theater (*Népszínház*). In the meantime, she also performed on the Microscope Stage (*Mikroszkóp Színpad*), Budapest, in Debrecen, Szeged, at the Summer Festival of Szentendre, in the Castle Theater (*Várszínház*), on the University Stage (*Egyetemi Színpad*), and at the Castle Festival of Gyula (*Gyulai Várjátékok*). Her somewhat wry demeanor found favorable expression primarily in tragic roles. She was well known for her poetry recitals. She held several successful solo performances: *Petőfi Centenary* (*Petőfi centenárium*) (1972), *Foolish August* (*Buta Auguszt*) (1978), *Nostalgia* (1979), *Karády Evening* (*Karády est*) (1981), and *An Evening at Lady L's*. (*Egy este Lady L.-nél*) (1981). She signed up with the National Theater (*Nemzeti Színház*), Budapest in 1982 and, the following year, she committed suicide. Her roles include Tou in Kuan Han-Cing's *Tou O's Unjust Death* (*Tou O igaztalan halála*); Krizothemisz in L. Gyurkó's *My Love*

*Electra* (*Szerelmem Electra*); Lutist in L. Gyurkó's *The Sad Faced Knight* (*A búsképű lovag*); Cordelia in Shakespeare's *King Lear*; Viktoria in Gy. Hemádi's *Jack the Knife*; Livia in Mortimer's *I, Claudius* (*Én, Claudius*), and Margit Cserepes in E. Fejes' *The Marriage of Margit Cserepes* (*Cserepes Margit házassága*). There are 9 feature and TV films to her credit, including *Bikers in Love* (*Szerelmes biciklisták*) (1965); *Krebs the God* (*Krebsz az isten*) (1969); *The Light is Ripening* (*Érik a fény*) (1970); *Rózsa, Sándor* (TV, 1971); *Electra, my Love* (*Szerelmem Elektra*) (1971), and *Amusements in Naples* (*Nápolyi mulatságok*) (1982). She received the Mari Jászai Prize, 1973. – B: 0883, 1445, 1031, T: 7667.

**Jócsik, Lajos** (Lewis) (Érsekújvár, now Nové Zámky, Slovakia, 4 May 1910 - Esztergom, 31 December 1980) – Writer, political economist. In his high school years he took part in the so-called “minstrel travels” (*regőssút*) of the first village studies. He studied at the Universities of Paris and Prague. He was one of the leaders of the *Sickle Movement* (*Sarló Mozgalom*) of the Hungarian intellectuals of Slovakia. He published studies in the journal, *Our Age* (*Korunk*). He became Editor for the Hungarian Radio of Prague, also edited the column, *In the Current of History* (*A történelem sodrában*) for the *Hungarian News* (*Magyar Újság*). After the First Vienna Award of 1938, he was arrested in Prague, and later placed under police surveillance. His work: *School for Hungarians. Life of One Generation in Twenty Years of Minority* (*Iskola a magyarságra. Egy nemzedék élete húsz éves kisebbségben*) (1939) was recommended for the Baumgarten Prize by the distinguished writer, Mihály Babits. During 1940 and 1942, he was Editor for the journal *People of the East* (*Kelet Népe*), and later that of the paper, *Little Newspaper* (*Kis Újság*). From 1945 to 1948 he was a Member of Parliament in Budapest, and Secretary of the National Peasant Party in Budapest. From 1945 to 1947 he served as Under-Secretary of State in Cooperative Matters; in 1947-1948 he was Commissioner of the resettlement of the Hungarians of Czechoslovakia. Following a dispute with the Premier and General Secretary of the Communist Party, Mátyás Rákosi, he resigned from all his political-public positions. He worked as Director of a Company between 1949 and 1971; from 1956 he was chief engineer at the Metropolitan Soil Conservation Company. Intermittently he wrote novels and scientific works. His works include *Anna and Maria*, novel (1943); *Hungarian Independence, World Independence* (*Magyar szabadság, világszabadság*) study (1945); *The Black Goat* (*A fekete kecske*), novel (1948), and *Suicidal Civilization* (*Öngyilkos civilizáció*), study (1971). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456.

**Joculators** – Collective name of minstrels, story tellers, musicians and entertainers. In Hungary, this name was used in the 12-13th centuries; it mainly referred to performers of epic songs. In the 15th century, the meaning of “joculator” changed to more light-hearted entertainment. By the 16th century, similarly to the minstrel styles, it lost its importance. – B: 0942, 0886, T: 7684.

**Johan, Béla** (Pécs, 6 September 1889 - Budapest, 11 April 1983) – Physician, pathologist microbiologist, and Under-Secretary of State. He obtained his Medical Degree in 1912 from the Medical School of the University of Budapest. From 1912 he was an intern at the Anatomical Institute; in 1914 he was a professor's teaching assistant; in 1919 he was an honorary lecturer; in 1924 he was an associate professor; and, in 1927 he became a full professor. During World War I, he organized the production of cholera and typhus vaccines for the army. In 1919, still maintaining his position at the University,

he was the Chief Pathologist of the St. Stephen Hospital (Szent István Kórház), Budapest. Between 1922 and 1925, Johan was on a Rockefeller Scholarship in the USA; following that, for almost two years, in several cities in Europe, he studied the production of vaccines, institutions of public health, and laboratory systems. In 1924 he organized the Section of human vaccine production at the Phylaxia Institute of Serum Production (Phylaxia Szérumtermelő Intézet) in Budapest. Between 1925 and 1935 he was the first Director of the State Institute of Public Health, which he established; then, until 1944, he was Under-Secretary responsible for the professional duties of the Ministry of the Interior. It was under his direction that the bases of the Hungarian Public Health System and the State Service of District Nurses and (municipal) Health Officers were established. With the help of an organized fight against the exanthematous typhus and malaria, making certain inoculations compulsory, and modernizing the supply of drinking water, he helped significantly in the epidemics situation in Hungary. Also the production of important serums and pharmacological base materials (for example, penicillin) were attached to his name as an immunologist. Among his works are *Pathological Techniques*, vols. i, ii (*Kórboncolási technikák, I,II*), with B Entz (1918, 2d ed. 1923); *Bacteriology and Serology* (*Bakterológia és serológia*) (1924); *The Hungarian Royal Institute of Public Health (A Magyar Királyi Országos Közegészségügyi Intézet)* (1927, also in German); and *Public Health and Epidemiology* (*Közegészségtan és járványtan*) (1942). Béla Johan is one of the 20th century's controversial personages; despite his very important medical work, he accepted unclarified political roles. Since 1966, the *National Total Public Health Program* (*Nemzeti Egész Népegeszségügyi Program*) cannot be identified with his name. On the other hand, the *State Epidemiological Center* (*Országos Epidemiológiai Központ*) continues to bear his name. He was a corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1942). Several of his works were granted a patent. He was a regular and honorary member of numerous national and foreign societies. In 1974 he received the Manninger, and in 1982 the Zoltán Baló Memorial Medal. He is one of the most important figures of preventive medical science in the 20th century. – B: 1031, 1730, T: 7684.

**John, the Strong** (*Erős János*) – An ancient totemistic figure, belonging to the “White Horse” group of legends. Under different names, he is the ancestral hero, who hails from a “red animal” that grew at a fast rate and possessed superhuman strength. Some Hungarian fables suggest he was the ninth born child, forged of iron. His characteristics were not unlike the heroes in the Toldi, Botond and Kinizsi legends. The story line includes: he is the only son of a poor woman who breast-fed him for seven years. He has a great appetite but lazy. When his mother finally sends him to work he becomes a laborer, who, in lieu of a salary, wishes the right to smack his master at the end of his term! He is sent to gather wood with eight partners. He leaves much later than the others, pulls out the trees by hand, and piles them sky high on the cart. While he is working, the wolves and the bears eat his oxen and the devil pulls the linchpin from the cart. He captures these animals and harnesses them to the cart and uses the devil's finger as a linchpin. His master wants to destroy him, therefore sends him back to the forest to gather his non-existent swineherd and to bring clean clothes to the herdsman. John returns with a herd of wild boars and has dressed the stalking bear in clean clothes. In the 25 known Hungarian variations, similarities are found only in the physical and spiritual character of the hero. The story is known from the Caucasian region to Portugal. – B:



1134, T: 3240.→**Botond; Kinizsi, Pál; Toldi, Miklós; Toldi Legend.**

**Jókai, Anna** (Budapest, 24 November 1932 - ) – Writer. Her higher studies were at the University of Budapest, where she read Hungarian Literature and History and obtained a Teacher's Degree (Dip.Ed) (1956-1961). She was a bookkeeper (1951-1953), and taught first at junior then senior high schools in Budapest (1961-1976). Her first book "4447", published in 1968, attracted attention, as well as her subsequent novels and short stories. In her books she presents the lives of humiliated, lonely and desperate female characters, badly in need of love, and analyzes the role of the intellectual, working woman. Her publications include *Debit and Credit (Tartozik és követel)* novel (1970); *Days (Napok)* novel (1972); *The Angel from Reims (A reimsi angyal)* short-stories (1975); *Jacob's Ladder (Jákob lajtorjája)* novel (1982); *The Task (A feladat)* novel (1985); *Being Together (Az együttlét)* novel (1987); *Poor Anna Sudár (Szegény Sudár Anna)* novel (1989); *The Young Fisherman and the Lake (Az ifjú halász és a tó)* novel (1992), and *Do Not Be Afraid! (Ne féljete!)*, novel (1996). This last book saw four reprints in one year. Some of her books were translated and published in German. Between 1990 and 1993, she was President of the Hungarian Writers' Union. She was awarded the Attila József Prize (1970), the Kossuth Prize (1994), the Book of the Year Prize (1998) and the CET Prize (1999). She also received the Middle Cross of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (1992). – B: 0874, 1257, T: 7103.

**Jókai Codex** – The oldest Hungarian manuscript, containing the translation of the legend and miracles of St Francis of Assisi. The translation was made after 1370; the Codex is a copy of this, made around 1440. Its sources are the Franciscan legends called *Actus beati Francisci et sociorum eius* (The deeds of St Francis and his friends) and *Speculum perfectionis* (The Mirror of Perfectness), and St Francis's biography from the Bonaventura. As the translation is full of Latinisms, it is difficult to understand. It had been poorly copied, but in spite of these, the Codex is one of the most valuable linguistic records of the Hungarians. It was found in the grammar school of Nyitra (now Nitra, Slovakia) in 1851, Adolf Ehrenfeld obtained it as a student. First it was named after him, but his descendants sold it at an auction in London, in 1925, where the Hungarian State bought it at a very high price. As it was the 100th anniversary of Mór (Maurice) Jókai's birthday, the Codex was named after the famous Hungarian writer. It is kept in the National Széchényi Library in Budapest. Its edition perfect to the letter is: "Jókai Codex. Codices Hungarici I". It was published by the Hungarian Department of the Royal Hungarian Péter Pázmány University and the Hungarian Institute of Stockholm. – B: 1230, 1257, 7617, T: 7617.→**Codex Literature; Jókai, Mór.**

**Jókai, Mór** (Maurice) (Komárom, 18 February 1825 - Budapest, 5 May 1904) – Novelist, the most prominent figure of Hungarian romantic prose; the most popular novelist of Hungary. He was the youngest son of József Ásvai Jókay and Mária Pulay. He went to school in Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia), Komárom, Kecskemét and at the Reformed College of Pápa, where his first novel was written, later published, and where he met the great lyric poet, Sándor (Alexander) Petőfi. At the Reformed College of Kecskemét, he was already writing poems and short stories. At first, he was interested in painting. Returning home from school, he worked as an assistant in a solicitor's office. Later, he read Law at the Reformed (Presbyterian) Law School of Kecskemét. Although by profession a lawyer, he set himself to become a full-time writer. His first novel,

*Everyday life (Hétköznepok)* (1846), reflects the influence of French Romanticism. He



developed a close friendship with Petőfi and, together, they did the editorial work on the journal *Life's Pictures (Életképek)*, in the middle of 1847, which soon developed into the radical literary periodical of the young generation. Until the beginning of 1849, he wholeheartedly served the Revolution against the Habsburg oppression and, witnessing the springtime military gains. He stood by Lajos (Louis) Kossuth; but, when the Revolutionary Government of Kossuth had to move to Debrecen, he swayed and openly supported the Peace Party. He edited the paper *Evening News (Esti Lapok)*, and still championed the struggle to the end. In the meantime, he married the famous actress of the National Theater, Róza Laborfalvi, on 29 August 1848; as a result, his friendship with Petőfi broke up.

After the collapse of the War of Independence, he had to go into hiding. From the early 1850s, he wrote his novels and smaller works with astonishing productiveness. His first historic novel, *The Golden Age of Transylvania (Erdély aranykora)*, appeared in 1852; *Hungary During Turkish Times (Törökvilág Magyarországon)* in 1843; and *A Hungarian Nabob (Egy magyar nábob)* (1854) paints the social picture of the early 19th century. *The Poor Rich (A szegény gazdagok)* appeared in 1860. In 1858 he founded the comic paper, *Comet (Üstökös)* and, in 1863, he established the political daily *Fatherland (Hon)*. He became a member of the Academy of Sciences and the Kisfaludy Society, also first President of the Petőfi Society, and wrote one of his greatest novels, *The New Landlord (Az új földesúr)* (1863). He took part enthusiastically in the political life of the nation; for decades he was a Member of Parliament, at first in the Opposition, later in the Liberal Party, supporting the program of the Government. In 1896 he joined the Upper House. In 1867 he became a member of the Compromise Party. His novel, *Sons of the Stone-Hearted Man (A kőszívű ember fiai)*, appeared in 1869; the *Black Diamonds (Fekete gyémántok)* in 1870. Later in his life (1893) he wrote a very popular historical novel: *Yellow Rose (Sárga rózsza)*, featuring the Hungarian *Pusztá* (Plain). Generally, in his novels, instead of reflecting reality, his idealism reflected what life might have been. During the years of Habsburg repression, he encouraged and motivated his nation with his beautiful style. His descriptions were expressive, with a rich language and typical Hungarian syntax. He had a wonderful story-telling ability, making his writings captivating. He wrote more than 100 novels (some were made into movies), many short stories, and more than 500 patriotic, political and humorous poems. He wrote numerous plays, e.g. *György Dózsa* and *Martyrs of Szigetvár*. His wife died in 1886; in 1899 he married the actress Bella Nagy. His statue (the work of Alajos Stróbl) was set up in Budapest in 1921. His statue is in the garden of his villa at Balatonfüred, at his birthplace, and other places as well. Many streets, schools and libraries bear his name all over Hungary. – B: 0883, 1068, 1150, 1257, T: 3240, 7456.→**Kakas, Márton, Album of; Petőfi, Sándor; Laborfalvi, Róza; Kossuth, Lajos; Stróbl, Alajos; Freedom Fight of 1848-1849.**

**Jolán, Saint** (Jolánta, Yolanda), (Hungary, 1239 - Gnieznó, Poland, June 11 1298) –

Saint of the House of Árpád. She was a royal princess, daughter of King Béla IV of Hungary (1235-1270), and his Queen, the Greek Princess Maria Laskaris. Her older sister was St. Kinga (Queen Kunigunda), and her younger sister was St. Margit (Margaret) of Hungary. At the advance of the Mongol-Tartars she was taken to Krakow, Poland to the care of her sister Kinga. In 1256 she married Polish prince Boleslav "The Devout", and became a widow with three daughters (Hedvid, Anna, Erzsébet) in 1279. She lived a Christian life: prayer, caring for the orphans and the sick, visiting hospitals, and helping the poor. The same year when also Kinga became a widow, Jolán divided her wealth among relatives and the church and, with her sister, joined the Clarissan Order of nuns. After her sister's death in 1292, she moved to the convent that her late husband had established at Gniezno, where she was elected Abbess. She lived as everyone's servant and foretold the date of her death. She was later canonized. – B: 0945, T: 7103.→**Béla IV, King; Margit, Saint; Kinga, Saint.**

**Jónás, Gabriella** (Budapest, 16 June 1952 - ) – Actress. After completing her training at the Academy of Dramatic Art, she was engaged by the People's Theater of Szabadka (now Subotica, Serbia), where she has been a member ever since. She was soon allotted leading roles and became a leading actress, she particularly stood out in molding dramatic heroines. At the meetings of the Voivodina Theaters, she won the prize allocated for the interpretation of female personalities, eight times. Since 1990 she has taught at the School of Art of Újvidék (now Novi Sad, Serbia). Her roles include title role in Sophocles' *Antigone*; Juliet in Shakspeare's *Romeo and Juliet*; title role in Ibsen's *Nora*; Gruse in Brecht's *The Caucasian Chalk Circle* (*A kaukázusi krétakör*), and Bethlen Kata in I. Kocsis' *Árva Bethlen Kata* (*Orphan Kata Bethlen*). Her feature film's title is: *If there would not be Love* (*Ha nem volna szerelem*). – B: 1445, 1433, T: 7456.

**Jónás, George** (Budapest, 15 June 1935 - ) – Poet, writer. He emigrated to Canada in 1956, and settled in Toronto. He has published books of poems: *The Absolute Smile* (1967), *The Happy Hungry Man* (1970), *Cities* (1973), and *East Wind Blows West* (1993). His essays and articles have appeared in periodicals, and his television and radio plays have been broadcast by CBC TV and Radio. He has also published and co-authored novels, biographies, legal books, librettos and other material. – B: 0892, T: 4342.

**Joó, Rudolf** (Miskolc, 28 November 1946 - Budapest, 2 February 2002) – Political writer, diplomat, author. He received his higher training at the Department of Economics, the University of Budapest, where he studied International Relations until 1969. Following this, he was on scholarship at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Governmental Systems (1968-1969). Back in Budapest, between 1969 and 1972, he worked at the Society of Hungarian Journalists. He was a scientific co-worker at the Institute of Foreign Affairs (1970-1977 and 1979-1981), at the same time working at the Institute of Cultural Relations from 1977 to 1979; later, he worked at the metropolitan Ervin Szabó Library. He participated in the Lakitelek consultation in 1987. From 1991 to 1993 he was Deputy Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of Defense. Between 1994 and 1998 he was a correspondent of the László Teleki Foundation, and in 1999-2000, Deputy Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 2000-2001 he was UN Ambassador in Geneva and, from 2001, Director of UNESCO in Paris. In the meantime, from 1984, he was a visiting professor at several universities, including the Law School of the University of Budapest, the University of Lyon, and the George

Marshall Center of Garmish-Partenkirchen Germany. Between 1985 and 1989 he was Deputy-President of the State National Council, and Member of the Presidium of the Hungarian Democratic Forum. From 2002 he was the First Deputy President of the Hungarian Atlantic Council; and from 1991, President of the Lajos Batthyány Foundation. His books include *National and Nationality Self-Determination, Autonomy, Equality of Rights* (*Nemzeti és nemzetiségi önrendelkezés, önkormányzat, egyenjogúság*) (in Hungarian, 1984); *The Hungarian University at Kolozsvár in 1945* (*A kolozsvári magyar egyetem 1945-ben*) (in Hungarian, 1989); *Nationalities' Autonomy and Democracy in the Transylvania of Tomorrow* (*Nemzetiségi önkormányzat és demokrácia a holnap Erdélyében*) (published in *Tiszatáj*, 10, 1989). – B: 0874, T: 7456.

**Joó, Sándor** (Alexander) (Kecskemét, 17 February 1910 - Veszprém, 3 July 1970) – Minister of the Reformed Church, theologian and writer. He completed his high-school studies in Kecskemét in 1928. He studied Theology at the Reformed Theological Academy, Budapest, (1928-1932), and later, at the Free University, Amsterdam (1932-1934). He was an honorary lecturer in Practical Theology at the Reformed Theological Academy in Budapest in 1939. He obtained his Ph.D. in Practical Theology from the University of Debrecen. He was Assistant Minister in various churches, including the Calvin Square Church in Budapest. He organized and established a Reformed congregation in Pasarét, Budapest, and served as its Parish Minister until the end of his life (1942-1970). He participated in the Renewal Movement of the Church in 1956; was arrested, then lived under police surveillance. He was a well-known preacher. His articles, translations and sermons were published in church papers. About one thousand of his sermons have survived. He was Editor for the congregational courier *Budapest-Pasarét*, and the series *Sermons of Pasarét* (*Pasaréti Prédikációk*). He edited the Budapest-Pasarét Congregational Gazette, the Sermons of Pasarét series, and translated T. Spoerri's book: *The Lord of Everyday* (*Der Herr des Alltags*) (1935). His articles and essays appeared in church newsletters and periodicals. A selection of his writings: *Pastoral Care of the Sufferers* (*A szenvedők lelki gondozása*) (1940); *Homiletics of Easter* (*A húsvét homiletikuma*) (1942), and *What is after Death?* (*Mi van a halál után?*) (1947). Posthumous publications: *Forgiven Debt* (*Elengedett adósság*) (1988); *Living Hope* (*Élő reménység*) (1994); *Walk in Faith* (*Hitben járni*) (1999), and *Rich Life* (*Gazdag élet*) (2000). Bishop László Ravasz considered him as his possible successor for the Bishopric of the Danube District of the Hungarian Reformed Church in the mid 20th century. – B: 0910, 0883, T: 7103, 7456. → **Ravasz, László**.

**Joó, Tibor** (Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 21 August 1901 - Budapest, 1 March 1945) – Writer, philosopher, librarian. His primary and secondary education was completed in his native town. From there, as a result of the loss of Transylvania (*Erdély*) for Hungary, caused by the dictated Peace Treaty of Trianon (1920), he had to move to Szeged, to where the University of Kolozsvár was transferred, and it was there that he obtained his Bachelor of Arts Degree. Later (1929) he also obtained his Ph.D. in Philosophy, and a position in the University Library. In 1933 he moved to Budapest and worked at the National Széchényi Library, at first as a special clerk, later on as assistant librarian. In 1939 he was an honorary lecturer (*privatdozent*) of the History of Philosophy at the University of Budapest. Soon he received, under the influence of the department, the professorship of comparative study of the history of ideas, represented by Antal (Anthony) Szerb, and with his writings he became one of the leading general everyday

thinkers. In 1935 he published his work entitled *Introduction to the History of Ideas* (*Bevezetés a szellemtörténetbe*). In 1939, his writing, the *Hungarian Concept of Nation* (*A magyar nemzeteszme*) appeared, which was not only a significant Hungarian philosophical historical treatise, but also an equally important work on the history of Hungarian politics. It points out the differences between the Hungarian and Western concepts of nationhood. In the other important work, *Hungarian Nationalism* (*A Magyar nacionalizmus*) (1941), he came to the conclusion in his analysis that there must exist a “clean” form of nationalism, which does not necessarily fall into the trap of National Socialism. In the same year his other work appeared, entitled, *King Matthias and His Realm* (*Mátyás és birodalma*) (1941). His publicistic work is also significant. His studies appeared mainly in the *Hungarian Review* (*Magyar Szemle*); *West* (*Nyugat*); *Protestant Review* (*Protestáns Szemle*), and *Answer* (*Válasz*). His work is indispensable for the interpretation of the true nature of the first half of the twentieth century. In February 1945, during the siege of Budapest, he was injured by a mine splinter, leading to his death on 1 March. He received the Baumgarten Prize twice (1934, 1939). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456.→**Mátyás I., King; Szerb, Antal.**

**Jordáky, Lajos** (Louis) (Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 6 September 1913 - Kolozsvár, 29 November 1974) – Journalist, historian, sociologist. He graduated from the Academy of Commerce, Kolozsvár (1932). From 1934 he participated in the leftist movements in Transylvanian (*Erdély*, now in Romania). In 1935 he was co-worker of the periodical *Our Age* (*Korunk*) in Kolozsvár. In 1938 he was one of the founders of the Worker Athenaeum (*Munkás Athenaeum*) and the Transylvanian Encyclopaedia (*Erdélyi Enciklopédia*). Between 1940 and 1944 he was frequently arrested and imprisoned. From 1945 to 1947 he was a professor at the University of Kolozsvár, and later an Academic Researcher. His works include *Spain* (*Spanyolország*) (1939); *The Youth of March* (*Márciusi ifjúság*) (1945), and *Literature and World View* (*Irodalom és világnézet*) (1973). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7103.

**Jordanes** (First half of the 6th century) – Bishop of Ravenna, Roman historian. For a short while he was the scribe of the Byzantine military commander of Alan origin, Baza Guthingis; he later converted to Christianity, and elected to join the priesthood, later he became Bishop in Ravenna. He also wrote a book on world history; but his most important work was the one he wrote on the Goths. He was interested in the Goths because of his Gothic origin. At the time, there was already a summary on the history of the Goths, written by the Roman Senator, Cassiodorus (485-580), entitled *Historia Gothorum*, a work of 13 volumes, featuring the history of the Goths until the year 533; unfortunately this work was lost. Jordanes continued this work up to the year 551. The title of his work was: *De origine actibusque Getarum*, known briefly as *Getica*. The title suggests that the Goths were the descendants of the Getae. The work by Jordanes was written in poor Latin and the author often mixed reality with fictitious stories. Apart from Cassiodorus, Jordanes used for his work numerous earlier authors as well. The medieval Hungarian chroniclers, later also the Italian Antonio Bonfini, borrowed from Jordanes some of the stories, such as the Hungarian legend of the mythical miraculous stag, and that Attila the Hun's body having been entombed in three caskets inside each other. In the 21st, 23rd, and 36th chapters of the work of Jordanes the ethnic names *screrefennus* and *fennus* seem to refer to the Finns and/or to the Lapps, but it is uncertain whether the ethnic name *aesthus* actually refers to the ancestors of the Estonians. – B: 1902, T:

7456.→**Bonfini, Antonio.**

**Jordán, Károly** (Charles) (Pest, 16 December 1871 - Budapest, 24 December 1959) – Mathematician, mountaineer, speleologist. His studies were completed in Paris, Zurich, Manchester and Geneva; he received a Degree in Chemistry. From 1895 he lectured at the University of Geneva while earning his Ph.D. in Chemical Sciences. During his years in Geneva, he developed a keen interest in mountaineering. He returned to Hungary in 1898, where he seriously studied seismology, astronomy and mathematics. As a mountaineer, he enjoyed successes by scaling the peaks of the High Tatra Mountains (now Tatry in Slovakia); one peak overlooking the so-called “Debris Vale” was named “Marta Peak” after his mountaineering wife (now: Mt. Zlobova, 2433 m). In 1900 he set out from the Five Lakes and succeeded in opening up a trail, subsequently named “Jordan Road”, leading to the Lomnitz Peak. The “Jordan Peak” (now Posladna Veza) and the pass next to it, called “Jordan Gap”, as well as a cliff-summit called the “Jordan Tower” were all named in his honor. In 1902, his initiative prompted the investigation of the three unknown caves in the quarry of Pál (Paul) Valley. Jordán conducted the exploration work in the said valley for years. A difficult section of the cave, the “Jordan Wall”, bears his name. In 1904, he traversed and mapped the lake-cave of Tapolca, opened barely two years earlier. In 1906 he became Director of the Earthquake Counting Institute (*Földrengés Számloló Intézet*) in Budapest. Jordán surveyed Lake Hévíz in 1907, and was the first to recognize that the spring crater might lead to a cave. In 1911 he organized an expedition to cross the deep karstic hollow of the Alsóhegy; consequently 12 vertical shafts were surveyed and described. From 1920 on, he lectured at the University of Economics, Budapest. He actively studied the calculus of probabilities and mathematical statistics, and published nearly 80 papers. He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1974), and was awarded the Gyula König Prize (1928), and the Kossuth Prize (1956). – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7456, 7675.

**Jordánszky Codex** – A fragmentary Bible translation, containing 194 pages, originating between 1516 and 1519. It was probably written for the Dominican nuns of Hares’ Island (*Nyulak Szigete*, now Margaret Island) in the River Danube at Budapest. It contains 196 letters and is one of the largest and most precious Hungarian language relics. It was discovered in three stages. Its main section fell into the hands of Mátyás (Matthias) Fábián, Secretary to the Archbishop Chapter of Esztergom, in 1782, following the closing of Nagyszombat’s convent (now Trnava, Slovakia). In 1820 he gifted it to Bishop Elek Jordánszky, hence the name of the Codex. Later, two of its letters came into Miklós (Nicholas) Jankovich’s possession; these became known as the “Jankovich Fragments”. The third part, owned by József (Joseph) Csemez, was discovered by Ignác (Ignatius) Szombathy; hence its name “Csemez Fragments”. In 1880 János (John) Simor, Archbishop of Esztergom, bought it and had it bound with the Jankovich Fragments. This volume is stored at the Archdiocese Library in Esztergom, while the Jankovich Fragments are at the National Museum in Budapest. The same hands wrote all three parts. For a long time it was thought that this was a copy of the Bible translation of László (Ladislav) Báthori, a Pauline friar; but there is insufficient evidence to support it. Its dialect is strikingly similar to the language of the Alsó-Dráva region in Western Hungary, and its orthography is among the most consistent, thus adding to its importance. – B: 1150, 0942, 1257, T: 3240.→**Jordánszky, Elek; Codex Literature.**

**Jordánszky, Elek** (Alec) (Kassa, now Košice, Slovakia, 15 September 1765 - Esztergom, 17 February 1840) – Priest, prelate, theologian. He studied in Kassa and Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia), and became a Roman Catholic novice in 1780, first in Pozsony, then in Nagyszombat (now Trnava, Slovakia). He was ordained in 1789. From 1807, he was a Canon in Pozsony and, from 1816 in Esztergom; then he became a Bishop in 1830. He wrote many Latin and Hungarian theological books. The Jordánszky Codex was in his possession and was named after him. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 3240.→**Jordánszky Codex; Bible in Hungarian.**

**Joseffy, Raphael** (Hunfalu, now Hincovce, Slovakia, 3 July 1853 - New York, NY, USA, 25 June 1915) – Piano virtuoso. He was a student of Moscheles, Reinecke, Tausig, as well as of Ferenc (Franz) Liszt for a year in 1870, and was one of Liszt's favorite students. He had his debut in Berlin in 1871. After years of touring, he finally emigrated to the US. His first concert in America was in 1879, under the baton of Leopold Damrosch. He lived in New York City, taught privately, as well as at the National Conservatory of Music from 1888. He was a virtuoso among the virtuosos. He only made one record. – B: 0903, T: 7103.→**Liszt, Ferenc.**

**Josephinism** – An aspect of enlightened state of absolutism involving a reform system in Church policy. It was named after its most prominent representative, the Habsburg Emperor József II (Joseph) (1780-1790). Its essence was that the lay government should render the Church independent of Rome, and render it completely dependent on the State Government. Joseph II's Decrees included the dissolution of the monastic orders (especially the expulsion of the Jesuits from France and Spain), with the exception of the Piarist Order and the English Ladies, seizure of their property, which was to be added to the church funds; also the seminaries were to be kept under state control; and there was to be state regulation of processions, funerals and other public activities with religious connections. Pope Pius VI personally went to Vienna in 1782 without achieving anything. Particularly strong was the opposition by the bishops of Passau, Salzburg and Bamberg. Joseph II strictly employed the right of royal approval (*placetum regium*). As an enlightened ruler, his 1781 Edict of Religious Tolerance (*Edictum Tolerantiae* – *Tűrelmi rendelet*) ensured complete civil rights and religious freedom for non-Catholics. All these were part of Joseph II's centralization policy in his Empire, and the work involved was to be carried out by state officials. Earlier in history, the predecessors of Josephinism were Byzantinism and Gallicanism and, in the Lutheran Church, the so-called Territorialism in Prussia. – B: 1068, 1582, 1816, 7456, T: 7456.→**József II, Emperor and King; Edict of Tolerance.**

**Jósika, Baron Miklós** (Nicholas) (Torda, now Turda, Romania, 28 April 1794 - Dresden, Germany, 27 February 1865) – Writer, the first important representative of Hungarian novel writing. He studied at the Piarist High School, Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) (1803-1810). Then he became a soldier and, during the military campaigns against Napoleon, he was in Austria, Italy and France. During the campaigns he became acquainted with European literature. His first poems were published in the periodical, *Minerva*, in Upper Hungary (Upland, *Felvidék*, now Slovakia) in 1836. His first novel was printed in Pest and was welcomed enthusiastically by the public and critics alike. Following this success he wrote profusely. He produced a number of historical novels, mainly about Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). The high artistic



level of his historical novels made his literary importance remarkable. He participated in the Diet of Transylvania. During the War of Independence of 1848-1849, he was member of the Defense Committee and a fervent supporter of Lajos (Louis) Kossuth. He became a member of the Preparatory Committee for the Re-union of Transylvania and Hungary. Following the Hungarian capitulation at Világos in 1849, he settled first in Brussels, Belgium, then in Dresden, Germany. Some of his works are: *Abafi* (1896); *The Czechs in Hungary (A csehek Magyarországon)* (1839); *Ferenc Rákóczi* (1960), (new edition), and *Will and Inclination (Akarat és hajlam)* (1846). His wife translated his the *Zur Geschichte des ungarischen Freiheitskampfes, vols. i-iv*, (On the History of the Hungarian Freedom War, I-IV), (1865, 1977). – B: 0883, 0877, 1257, T: 3240, 7103.→**Jósika family; Kossuth, Lajos.**

**Jósika family** (Branyiskai, Baron) – One of the most prominent Hungarian families of Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania). (1) *István* (Stephen), the first famous male member of the family, after whom a novel is named by one of the descendants, Miklós, the novelist. István received from the Prince of Transylvania, Zsigmond Báthory, the estate of Branyicska, which formed the fore-name of nobility ever since. He was made the chancellor of the Prince, acquired great power and amassed a large property and riches, which he lost, because he wanted to become the ruling prince of Transylvania himself. He was beheaded, his property confiscated, and only his son, Zsigmond (Sigismund), managed to recover it. (2) *Zsigmond*, who fought against Gábor (Gabriel) Bethlen, another Prince of Transylvania and, in the encounter at Des, he was defeated. His brother, (3) *Gábor* (1630-1688), also stayed with the opposition in Transylvania, went over to Hungary, and together with the Palatine, Miklós (Nicholas) Esterházy, took part in the campaigns against Gábor Bethlen and, after the Prince's death, returned to Transylvania and repossessed a part of the ancient family property.

Gábor had two sons: Gábor II and István II: they founded the two main, still extant branches of the family: the *Branyiskai* and *Szurdoki* branches. In the *Branyiskai* branch: (4) Gábor II, received the title of baron, and his descendants were men of high office and dignity; while István (Stephen) II (1648-1696) became Commander of Déva Castle, and his branch of the family produced (5) László (Ladislás), who became Lord Lieutenant of County Hunyad; and in the fourth generation: (6) János (John), who from 1809 filled a high position and received a distinction in 1834. He had three sons: (7) Sámuel and Lajos (Louis) became Lord Lieutenants of Counties Torda and Doboka respectively, while the third son János followed a military career, finally becoming a General.

The *Szurdoki* branch of the Jósika family began with István II, with his three sons, (2) Imre I (Emeric), Dániel and István III, receiving the baronial title. Imre I became Lord Lieutenant of County Torda, and his grandson (3) Imre II had two sons: (4) Miklós I (Nicholas), the famous novelist, and (5) baron Gábor, born in Kolozsvár in 1854, Member of Parliament (1892). (6) Baron Kálmán (Coloman), who was the famous novelist's brother's (Imre's) son, born in 1837. Kálmán mainly followed a literary career as journalist and playwright. (7) Baron Sámuel (1805-1860) was one of the most distinguished political figures and orators of Transylvania. (8) Baron, Sámuel Jr., born in Salzburg in 1848, took part in the political life of Transylvania as an Under-Secretary of State. – B: 0942, T: 7456.→**Jósika, Baron Miklós.**

**József Antal János, Archduke** (Joseph Anthony John) (Florence, 9 May 1776 - Buda,

13 January 1847) – Founder of the Hungarian branch of the House of Habsburg, as a high administrative official (Palatine), Holy Roman Imperial Duke, Austrian Archduke, Hungarian Royal Prince, Imperial-Royal Fieldmarshal, and the founder of the Hungarian branch of the House of Habsburg. His father was Leopold II (Lipót II), Holy Roman Emperor and King of Bohemia and Hungary; his mother was Maria Ludovika of the House of Bourbon, Spanish Infanta, later Holy Roman Empress. Archduke Joseph Anthony was 16 when he first visited Buda on the occasion of the coronation of his brother Francis as King of Hungary, on 6 June 1792. The King designated his 19-year old younger brother, Archduke Joseph Anthony, Imperial Regent of Hungary, who then moved to Buda. The young archduke learned the Hungarian language and, as a result, the Hungarian citizens soon came to like him. After his appointment as Regent at the 1796 Diet at Pozsony (now Bratislava), the Estates, by acclamation, elected him Palatine of the Hungarian Kingdom. Palatine Joseph actually lived during the era of the Hungarian Reform Period. He achieved a great deal in the economic and cultural rise of the country, the development of Pest-Buda, and initiated numerous developments in the Capital, e.g. the metropolitan sections of Újpest and Lipótváros; he also initiated the establishment of the Observatory on Gellért Mountain, constructed the *Ludovika Royal Hungarian Military Academy (Ludoviceum)*, named after Palatine Joseph's mother; and promoted the construction of the railway line between Pest and Vác (some 30 km long). He helped to improve the fate of Hungarian culture and, with his donations, enriched the collections of the National Museum, and developed the National Széchényi Library. With his 10,000 forint grant, Palatine Joseph substantially contributed to the establishment of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, which he regularly helped subsequently as well. He assisted in the establishment of other civic initiatives, e.g. the Hungarian Economic Association, the Natural Scientific Society, the Scholars' Society, the Kisfaludy Society, and the Institute for the Blind. He was first quoted in the Stock Exchange for the newly established Commercial Bank. He was a generous patron of the arts and public education. He urged the development of an Industrial School for technical education set up in 1782, which was given the name *Palatine Joseph (József Nádor)* from 1856, and in 1871 grew into the present-day Budapest Polytechnic (*Műegyetem*). – B: 1031, T: 7456.→**Lipót II (Leopold II), King and Emperor; Ludovika Royal Hungarian Military Academy; Hungarian Academy of Sciences; Academy of Sciences, Hungarian; National Széchényi Library.**

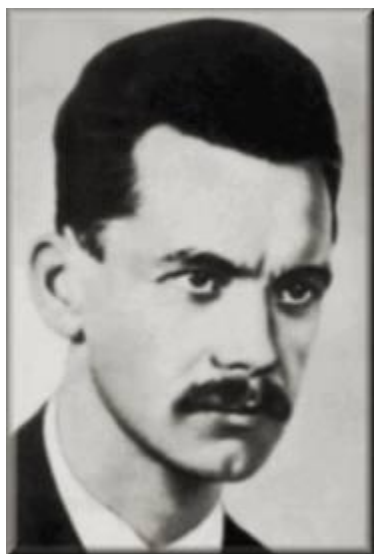
**József I, Emperor and King** (Joseph) (Vienna, 26 July 1678 - Vienna, 17 April 1711) – Holy Roman Emperor and King of Hungary (1705-1711). A talented man, educated, educated by lay priests. Still in his father's lifetime, the nine year old Joseph was crowned King of Hungary by the Archbishop of Esztergom, on 9 December 1687. He was made Holy Roman Emperor in 1690. He did not support Lipót's (Leopold's) policy, though he participated in the war of Spanish Succession, taking part in the siege of Landau as a military commander. He acceded to the throne as József I, after the death of Lipót I. The young ruler had many great plans in mind; he wanted to correct the mistakes of the civil administration, striving for a new, more viable system, but he did not succeed in everything. He genuinely desired peace with Prince Ferenc Rákóczi II and the *Kuruc* insurgent fighters, but it did not materialize. The fighting continued with changing fortunes. Urged by the French King, Louis XIV (the Sun King), on 17 June 1707 at the Diet of Ónod, the Estates declared the House of Habsburg dethroned and submitted that

they should elect a new king at the next Diet. At about the same time, the insurgents began to lose their battles against the Austrian forces. Count János Pálffy was put at the head of Joseph's Austrian Army, while Rákóczi's deputy, Sándor Károlyi, against the Prince's will, concluded the Peace of Szatmár with Count Pálffy, on 1 May 1711. But Joseph I did not live to see this; he died of smallpox (aged 33). He was a fairly enlightened and humane ruler, who endeavored to lighten the fate of the serfs and suppress the influence of the Jesuits. – B: 1031, T: 7456.→**Lipót I.; Rákóczi II, Prince Ferenc; Kuruc; Ónod Parliament; Károlyi, Count Sándor; Pálffy, Count János.**

**József II, Emperor and King** (Joseph) (Vienna, 13 March 1741 - Vienna 20 February 1790) – He was the eldest son of Empress Maria Theresa; succeeded his mother on the throne in 1780. As a young man he saw the subhuman conditions of the peasantry and was impatient with the slowness of Maria Theresa's reforms. As a ruler, he instituted far-reaching reforms that were the result of his personal philosophy and the principles of the Enlightenment. His major piece of legislation was the abolition (1781) of serfdom and feudal dues; he also enabled tenants to acquire their own land from the nobles for moderate fees, allowed peasants to marry whom they wished and to change their domicile. Joseph founded numerous hospitals, insane asylums, poorhouses and orphanages; he opened parks and gardens to the public and legislated to provide free food and medicine for the indigent. In judicial affairs, Joseph liberalized the civil and criminal law codes, abolished torture altogether and removed the death penalty. Although Joseph was a faithful Roman Catholic, he also instituted a series of religious reforms, aimed at making German Catholicism independent of Rome. He forbade religious orders to obey foreign superiors, suppressed all contemplative orders and even sought to interfere with the training of priests. A personal visit (1782) by Pope Pius VI to Vienna did not stop these measures. The Edict of Tolerance (*Edictum Tolerantiae – Türelmi rendelet*) (1781) provided an extensive freedom of worship to the Protestants. He also introduced fiscal reforms. However, he used despotic means to push through his reforms over all opposition, in order to consolidate them during his lifetime. At the same time, he relied on politics to enforce Germanization in his empire. His political view is known as *Josephinism*. Lipót II (Leopold), his brother and successor, rescinded Joseph's reforms. Joseph's nickname in Hungary was *The Hatted King* (*Kalapos király*), for he was the uncrowned king of Hungary. – B: 1393, T: 7103.→**Edict of Tolerance; Josephinism.**

**József, Attila** (Budapest, 11 November 1905 - Balatonszárszó, 3 December 1937) – Poet. He lived in Budapest's worker district, where his childhood was marked by poverty that greatly influenced his poetry. His first book was published in 1922, and several periodicals presented his writings. He intended to study at the University of Szeged in 1924; but his admittance was denied due to the controversial nature of his poetry. In 1925-1926 he continued his studies in Vienna, where he met the Hungarian emigrant writers who helped him enter Sorbonne University in Paris. He was already a well-known poet on his return; his poems were published in several periodicals, but he was still without steady employment. Following a nervous breakdown in 1928, his psychological problems were treated and he ended up in a Sanatorium several times. He committed suicide in 1937. During his short life, he wrote some 500 poems, translations and essays. He published eight books of poetry, among them: *The Beggar of Beauty* (*A szépség koldusa*) (1922); *I Don't Yell* (*Nem én kiáltok*), (1925); *I Have Neither Father nor Mother* (*Nincsen apám, se anyám*) (1929); *Bear Dance* (*Medvetánc*) (1934), and *It Is Very*

*Painful (Nagyon fáj)* (1936). Some of his popular poems are: *Lullaby (Altató)*; *Mom (Mama)*, and *Kings of Bethlehem (Betlehemi királyok)*. A good number of his books were translated into different languages; e.g. in German: *József, Attila, 1905-1937. Gedichte (Attila Jozsef, Poems)*, translated by Gunther Deicke (Berlin 1960) and in English: *The Iron-Blue Vault: Selected Poems*, translated by Zsuzsanna Ozsváth and Frederick Turner, (2000). His poetry is characterized by the relentless search for harmony between the personal, social and cosmic dimensions of life; the poetic formulation of the memory of a prematurely lost mother; the personal confrontation with suffering, and the solidarity with suffering humans. His poetry, especially in his later works, depicts hopelessness and despair, faith in the beauty and rationality of the world, and the struggle to uphold that faith. He wrote revolutionary poems as well.



Hence the claim of the Marxists that he was primarily a revolutionary poet. In his later poetry this feature declined and instead the influence of Freudism appeared, together with the philosophy of Heidegger. His poetry can be regarded as the lyric expression of the threat of “nihilism” and the Heideggerian anxiety. His poetic output was exceptional, even on a world scale, and he was one of the greatest poets of Hungary. A University, buildings, theaters, streets and schools bear his name, and several of his statues were erected nationwide. A minor planet, the *József* (1998 GN<sub>10</sub>), was named after him. – B: 0883, 1257, 1031, T: 3240.

**Jubál, Károly** (Charles) (Székesfehérvár, 5 August 1817 - Pest, 3 March 1853) – Teacher. He participated in the organization against royal despotism. Prior to 1847, he was first a teacher at the Vienna Polytechnic, then a teacher at the József Industrial Arts Institute at Pest. The independent Hungarian government invited him to teach at the Royal Ludovika Military Academy in Pest in 1848. When the Austrians occupied Pest, the Ludovika was closed, and he took up arms in the Revolution (1848-1849). Later, he became tutor to the children of the sister of Lajos (Louis) Kossuth. After the surrender at Világos in 1849, together with Kossuth’s mother, Kossuth’s three sisters and their children, he was captured by the conquering Russian army. After regaining his freedom, he stayed with the Kossuth family and supported them. Later he received permission to open a private school. On 1 December 1851 connections to Kossuth’s emigrant followers led to his arrest along with two of Kossuth’s sisters. The two sisters were exiled. Jubal, with three of his associates (Andrássy, Noszlopy and Sárközi) was sentenced to death by court martial in Vienna and was hanged in the *Újépület* (New Building) in Pest. – B: 0942, 0883. T: 7665.→**Kossuth, Lajos**.

**Judit** (957-1025) – Hungarian Princess from the House of Árpád. Judit was the first-born daughter of Khagan (Grand Duke) Géza and Sarolt. In 983, when she was 16, her parents gave her in marriage to the Polish Prince Boleslav I (The Bold, reigning prince from 992, King of Poland from 1025), after he drove away his first wife, daughter of the Margrave Reidag of Meissen. After four years of marriage in 987, Boleslav drove her away too, with her child Besprym (Veszprém). Judit returned to her parents in Hungary, and her son was brought up in the royal court. Some scholars contend that Khagan Géza founded the

Convent at Veszprém for Judit. – B: 0945, 1031, T: 7456.

**Judith Maria, Queen** (Gosslar, Niedersachsen Germany, ca. 9 April, 1047 - ? 14 March, 1092/1096 or 1105) – Hungarian Queen, daughter of Holy-Roman Emperor Henry III (1039-1056), and Agnes of Poitou. As a condition of the Hungarian-German Peace Treaty of 1053, the 4 ½ year old son of King Andrew I (1046-1060), Salamon, already crowned as king, was engaged in 1058 to the 10-11 year old Judit. Opposed by the sons of King Béla I, with German armed assistance, the crowned but minor Salamon ascended the throne of Hungary (1063-1074). After the wedding of the 10 year-old Salamon and the 15 year-old Judit, in 1063, Judit was crowned Hungarian queen. Following some internal dissension, Emperor Henry IV took her with him from Hungary. The sons of King Béla I, Géza I (1074-1077), and St. László I (1077-1095), kept Salamon in captivity in the castle of Visegrád (1074-1084), from where, when freed, he called on Judit at Regensburg, but she did not accept him as her husband and was not prepared to follow him into exile. After the death of Salamon (Pola, 1087) in 1088, Judit became the wife of the Polish king, Wladislas I (1079-1102), and she died childless. – B: 0945 and T: 7456. →**Béla I, King; Géza I, King; Salamon, King; László I (Ladislás); St. Kinga.**

**Jugars** →**Uygurs.**

**Jugpipe** – A large homemade clay or wooden jug used as a musical folk instrument in Hungary, known as *köcsögduda*. A tightly fastened thin leather membrane covered the mouth of the clay jug. Through a hole in its middle, 1 or 2 spans of long reeds are inserted and rubbed with resinous or moistened fingers resulting in a murmuring sound, resembling the mooing of a cow. Minstrels used it in recitals of ancient popular songs. – B: 1134, 1138, T: 7684. →**'Köcsögduda'.**

**Jugur** – Avar princely title of the ruler of the eastern part of the Avar Empire. – B: 0942, T: 3240.

**Juhász, Árpád** (Pécs, 1 June 1935 - ) – Geologist. He completed his university studies at the University of Budapest (1957). Between 1958 and 1962 he was an associate of the collection of minerals of the Hungarian Museum of Natural Sciences (*Magyar Természettudományi Múzeum*). Between 1963 and 1970 he worked at the State Petroleum and Gas Industry Trust (*Kőolaj- és Gázipari Tröszt*). At the same time, beginning in the 1960s, he was active in popularizing geological science through radio, television and in print. From 1971 to about 1986, he was Director of the Studio of Natural Sciences (*Természettudományi Studio*) of the Scientific Society for Educational Information (*Tudományos Ismeretterjesztő Társulat –TIT*). Following that, he was an associate of the Natural Sciences Editing Office of Hungarian Television (*Magyar Televízió Természettudományos Szerkesztősége*). In 1997 Juhász started work as Chief Editor of programs for children and youth of the newly established TV2. Since 1999 he has been a consultant for the Channel. In the course of his career, he produced several films on nature, and geographical films to propagate information. As an expert, he participated in the work of scientific magazines and television and game shows. He was an expert in the following publications illustrating Hungary: *A Million-and-a-Half Steps in Hungary (Másfélmillió lépés Magyarországon)* (1979)... and *One more Million Steps (és még egy millió lépés)* (1979); *Wheels and Steps (Kerekek és lépések)* (1990-1991). Among his works are *Souvenirs of One Million Years: Historical Geology and Mineral Wealth of Hungary (Évmilliók emlékei: Magyarország földtörténete és ásványi kincsei)* (1987); *On*

*the Land of the Incas; Escape from Huaraz (Az inkák földjén: Menekülés Huarazból)* (1990); *On the Peaks of the Mountains – in the Depth of the Seas (Hegyek ormán – tengerek mélyén)* (1993); *North America: From Alaska to the Yucatan Peninsula (Észak-Amerika: Alaszkától a Yucatan Fél-szigetig)* (Budapest, 2001), and *The Wanderer of the Blue Globe (A kék bolygó vándora)* (2009). His interests were directed mainly to the American continent; however, during his travels around the world; he also sent information back from the other continents. He is a member of the *Public Education Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences*. He is one of the most important members of the national educational information for natural sciences. Since 2000 he has been an honorary member of the Geological Society of the Hungarian Motherland (*Nagyarhoni Földtani Társulat*). – B: 1031, T: 7684.

**Juhász, Ferenc** (Francis) (Bia, 18 August 1928 - ) – Poet, writer. He attended junior high school in Bicske then, he registered at the School of Commerce, Budapest. In 1946, he read Literature and Philosophy at the University of Budapest; worked at a textile mill in Buda in 1947, and then acted as text-editor for the Association of Writers. He became Editor for the *Fine Literature Book Publishers (Szépirodalmi Könyvkiadó)* (1951-1974). From 1974 to 1991 he was a contributor and Editor-in-Chief for the *New Writings (Új Írás)*. He traveled abroad (Austria, France, USA, Cuba, England, Sweden, etc.), and befriended the poet László (Ladislav) Nagy. His ideals include poets Sándor (Alexander) Petőfi and Gyula (Julius) Illyés. He founded the Széchenyi Academy in 1992. In his poetry are elements of archaic folk poetry and surrealism. He believes that work is the greatest value of life. He is well aware of the troubles plaguing the country and reflects his concerns through his writings. His works include *Winged Colt (Szárnyas Csikó)* (1949); *Rooster of the Frost Flower (A jégvirág kakasa)* (1951); *The Prodigal Country (A tékozló ország)* (1954); *Underground Lily (A földalatti liliom)* (1991); *Christ's Removal from the Cross (Krisztus levétele a keresztről)* (1993); *Paradise of Suffering (A szenvedés Édene)* (1998); *God's Burned Mirror (Isten elégetett tükre)* (1999), and *The Crashed Griffin (A lezuhant griffmadár)* (2000). He has received many prizes and awards, including the Baumgarten Prize (1949), the Attila József Prize (1951), the Kossuth Prize (1951, 1973), the Radnóti Prize (1971), the Grand Prix of Art Foundation (1991), the Middle Cross of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (1994), and the Prima Primissima Prize (2007). – B: 0874, 0878, 0879, 0877, 1257, T: 7103.→**Petőfi, Sándor; Illyés, Gyula; Nagy, László.**

**Juhász, Géza** (Debrecen, 20 December 1894 - Debrecen, 13 July 1968) – Poet, literary historian. From 1914 he was a student in the Faculty of Arts at the University of Budapest. World War I took him away from his studies and it was only in 1919 that he returned as a prisoner of war from France. In 1922, at the University of Debrecen, he received his teacher's qualifications in Hungarian and German. He was a teacher at the Debrecen Business College (*Dereceni Ipari Szakközépiskola*) (1923-1939). His poems and studies regularly appeared in the journals and newspapers of Debrecen, in the literary reviews, the *Protestant Review (Protestáns Szemle)*, *West (Nyugat)*, and *Sunrise (Napkelte)*. He founded the Ady Society, and became its President in 1927. He taught at the Reformed Dóczy Girls' High School (*Református Dóczy Leánygimnázium*) (1939-1944). He was a member of the Provisional National Assembly in 1945, and Editor for the literary journal, *Magyaroknak (For Hungarians)* from April to July 1945. He headed the Institute of Hungarian Literary History (*Magyar Irodalomtörténeti Intézet*), Budapest

(1945-1964) as a theoretician of the folk-trend (*népi irányzat*). His university lectures dealt mainly with the Hungarian literature of the Enlightenment and the Reform Era, also with the poetry of Mihály (Michael) Csokonai Vitéz. His works include *Mihály Babits* (1928); *War (Háború)* poems (1937), and *Populist Writers (Népi írók)* (1943). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456.→**Babits, Mihály; Csokonai Vitéz, Mihály.**

**Juhász, Gyula** (Julius) (Szeged, 3 April 1883 - Szeged, 3 April 1937) – Teacher, poet, journalist. As a Piarist novice, he moved from Szeged to Vác in the hope of finding a remedy for his psychological problems; but he soon left the Order. Between 1902 and 1906 he studied Hungarian and Latin at the Arts Faculty of Budapest University, where he developed a close friendship with poets Mihály (Michael) Babits and Dezső (Desider) Kosztolányi and, in 1905, he made the acquaintance of the great poet, Endre (Andrew) Ady. His first poems were published in *Diary (Napló)* of Szeged. During his student years he wrote numerous contributions for some short-lived journals, such as *The Fire (A Tűz)* and *Blossoming (Virágfakadás)*. After receiving his qualification in Education, he was unable to get a position in the city; instead, he taught in Máramaros (now Sighetu Marmatiei, Romania) (1906-1908), Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania) (1908-1911), Szakolca (1911-1913), and Makó (1913-1917). In Nagyvárad he met the chief inspirer of his love lyrics, Anna (Anne) Sárváry. As a result of political attacks on him, he left his teaching career and returned to Szeged, where he worked as a journalist. He sent his poems and writings to Budapest, to papers such as *Hungarian Nation (Magyarság)*, and *Evening (Est)*. His serious neurological complaints in 1914 led to his repeated suicide attempts. He was a member of the *Holnaposok* group of Nagyvárad, and his poems appeared, together with those of Endre Ady and Mihály Babits, in the first and second anthology volume of *Tomorrow (Holnap)*. He was a member of the Petőfi and Dugonics Societies. From 1917 until his death, he lived in Szeged and was a contributor to several papers and the journal, *Southern Hungary (Délmagyarország)*. His newspaper articles became increasingly radical, urging for progress in the nation and also for political and social reforms. Juhász was deeply religious in a peasant-like manner: in his greatest poem he sang of the Hungarian Christ, the peasant saint. Above everything, he was profoundly Hungarian, the poet of the suffering nation awaiting salvation. In 1918 he became a member of the National Council in Szeged, and President of the Radical Party. In the years following the leftist Revolution (1918-1919), he was persecuted, divested of his teacher's pension, and survived by publishing poems, stage plays, literary humoresques and parodies. In 1922 he was Editor-in-Chief for the literary and sociological journal of Szeged, the *Hungarian Future (Magyar Jövendő)*. He was awarded the Baumgarten Prize three times (1929, 1930 and 1931). Toward the end of his life, his works appeared mainly in Southern Hungary. He was the first to take note of the poetic talent of Attila József, becoming his mentor. In his last years, he retired from active life, increasingly becoming a recluse, neglecting himself, developing feelings of persecution; the solitary life affected his neurosis. He finally poisoned himself on his birthday. His works include *New Poems (Új versek)* (1914); *Late Harvest (Késő szüret)* poems (1919); *This is My Blood (Ez az én vérem)* poems (1919); *Forget-me-not (Nefelejcs)* poems (1921); *Testament (Testamentom)* poems (1925); *Harp (Hárfa)* poems (1929); *Youths, I am Still Here (Fiatalok, még itt vagyok)*, poems (1935), and his *Complete Works*, vols. i, ii iii (*Összes művei, I, II, III*) eds. Mihály (Michael) Ilia and László (Ladislav) Péter (1963). – B: 0883, 1257, 1068, T: 7456.→**Babits, Mihály;**

**Kosztolányi, Dezső; Ady, Endre.**

**Juhász, István** (Stephen) (Nagyenyed, now Aiud, Romania, 16 April 1913 - Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 13 September 1984) – Minister of the Reformed Church, church historian and writer. He completed High School in his hometown (1932), then studied Theology and History at Kolozsvár, Bucharest and Nagyszeben (now Sibiu, Romania), obtaining a Doctorate from the University of Debrecen (1940). He became Assistant Minister in Bucharest (1936-1937), and held various positions at the Theological Academy, Kolozsvár (1937-1941). He was Professor of Church History at the Protestant Theological Institute, Kolozsvár from 1944 until his retirement in 1983. His articles and studies appeared in Hungarian, German, French, English and Romanian journals. Some of his books are *Reformation among the Transylvanian Romanians (Reformáció, az erdélyi románok között)* (1940); *Sámuel Fogarasi: Marosvásárhely and Göttingen (Fogarasi Sámuel: Marosvásárhely és Göttingen)* biography (1947); *Political Lawsuit of Miklós (Nicholas) Bethlen (Bethlen Miklós politikai pere)* (1947); *Confession and Tolerance (Hitvallás és türelem)* (1996). He received an Honorary Doctorate from the Reformed Theological Academy, Debrecen. – B: 0910, T: 7103.

**Juhász, Jácint** (Mogyoród, 13 May 1943 - Budapest, 9 January 1999) – Actor. After completing his training at the Academy of Dramatic Art, Budapest in 1965, he began his career at the Petőfi Theater (*Petőfi Színház*) in Veszprém; thereafter he became a member of the Madách Theater (*Madách Színház*), Budapest, where he was a member until his death. Early in his career he often played in musical pieces; later he played character figures in classical dramas with success. He died prematurely. His roles include Ejler Lövborg in Ibsen's *Hedda Gabler*; Duba in Háry's *God, Emperor, Peasant (Isten, császár, paraszt)*, and Antonio in Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night (Vízkereszt)*. There are 45 feature and TV films to his credit, including *The Captain of Tenkes (A Tenkes kapitánya)* (1963); *Háry János* (1965); *Villon* (1965); *The Immortal Legion (A halhatatlan légió)* (1971); *80 Hussars* (1978); *Stephen, the King (István, a király)* (1964); *Frater Julianus (Juliánusz barát)* (1991), and *Sunshine (Napfény)* (1999). He was awarded the Mari Jászai Prize in 1984. A House of Culture and a library in Mogyoród bear his name. – B: 1445, 1031, T: 7456.

**Juhász, Kálmán János** (Coloman John) (Csap, now Chop, Ukraine, 4 February 1893 - State College, PA, USA, 26 December 1972) – Engineer, inventor. His higher studies were at the Budapest Polytechnic, where he obtained his Degree in Engineering in 1914, and his Ph.D. in 1965. He was an assistant professor at the Budapest Polytechnic before and after World War I. Between 1914 and 1919 he was a POW in England. From 1922 to 1923 he was a design engineer in Hamburg; after he worked for the Fiat Works, Turin, Italy, as a research engineer. Between 1925 and 1927 he was chief engineer at the Gamma Works, Budapest. In 1927 he moved to the USA and became a research professor at the State University of Pennsylvania. Between 1953 and 1959 he was a scientific and technical advisor to the US Army. His main field of research was motor-mechanics. He developed a signal-system for express trains and also invented a point indicator. His main works were *The Engine Indicator. Its Design, Theory and Special Applications* (New York, 1934), and *Graphical Analysis of Transient Elastic Phenomena* (Weinheim, 1962). – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7103.

**Juhász-Nagy, Pál** (Paul) (Debrecen, 29 January 1935 - Budapest, 5 April 1993) –



Biologist and ecologist. He finished his studies at the Faculty of Biology and Chemistry of the University of Budapest in 1957. First he taught at the University in Debrecen; following that, he became a professor at the Faculty of Plant Systematics and Ecology of the University of Budapest (*Budapesti Egyetem Növényrendszertani és Ökológiai Tanszék*). He achieved significant results in the introduction of mathematical models and their interpretation into Ecology, and in the development of Hungarian ecological terminology and its standardization. Among his works are *Introduction to Biomathematics (Bevezetés a biomatematikába)*, with János (John) Izsák and Zoltán Varga (1981); *Drafts for the Thematics of Ecological Culture (Vázlatok az ökológiai kultúra tematikájához)* (1992), and *Basics of Synbiology (A Synbiologia alapjai)* (1995). He was an outstanding representative in 20th century Hungarian ecology, the founder of the basics of the theory of super individual biology. He was the person who recognized the necessity of operational ecology. He was a scientist of great general and encyclopedic knowledge. He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (corresponding, 1990). His awards are: the Sándor Gorka Award (1983), a KLTE Memorial Medal (1988) and the Széchenyi Prize. – B: 1031, T: 7684.

**Juhász, Pál** (Paul) (Nagyenyed, now Aiud, Romania, 4 February 1916 - Budapest, 29 February 1984) – Physician, psychiatrist, neurologist. He obtained his Medical Degree from the University of Debrecen in 1940; from 1940 to 1944 in World War II, he was a Medical Officer on the Eastern front. In 1945 he became a demonstrator under Kálmán (Coloman) Sántha in the Neurological and Psychiatric Clinic of the University of Debrecen, later becoming an assistant lecturer, and from 1954, an assistant professor; he obtained his Masters Degree in Medicine in 1952. From 1964 to 1967 he was Director of the Psychiatric and Neurological Clinic, Professor and Head of the Medical Faculty as well as its Vice-Chancellor. In 1967 he became a professor and Head of the Medical Department as well as Director of the Psychiatric Clinic at the University of Szeged. He played an important part in establishing modern centers for Neurology, Psychiatry and Neurosurgery. He made efforts to restore the social status of psychiatric patients. In 1966 he founded the Hungarian Psychiatric Society, and was its President until his passing; also Editor of the *Hungarian Psychiatric Review*. His works include *The Relationship between Doctor and Patient (Az orvos és a beteg kapcsolata)* (1967, enlarged edition 1976), and *The Diagnostics of the Nervous System - Internal Medical Diagnostics (Az idegrendszer diagnosztikája – Belgyógyászati diagnosztika)* (6th edition. 1983). – B: 1730, 0883, T: 7456.

**Juhász, Vilmos** (William) (Budapest), 21 August 1899 - New York, 29 September 1967) – Writer, culture historian, literary translator. He studied at the University of Budapest and completed his studies at the University of Szeged. He received his Ph.D. in Hungarian Literature and History of Culture in 1933. He became a journalist and worked as editor for the publishers *Dante*, *Pantheon* and *Uj Idők (New Times)*. In 1935 he participated in founding the Catholic journal *Vigilia*. During the 1930s and early 1940s, he published several books on the history of culture, history of literature and on other historical topics. In 1945 he became an honorary lecturer at the University of Szeged where, in 1946, he became Professor of History of Civilization. From 1945 he edited the foreign political column of the paper *Free Word (Szabad Szó)*, and also edited the two-volume *Révai Encyclopedia (Révai Lexikon)*, published in 1948, and edited, with Sándor Sík, the journal *Vigilia*. In 1949 he fled from Hungary. From 1949 to 1951 he edited the

*Catholic Review*, restarted abroad. In 1951 he emigrated to the USA. He joined the press section of the Free Europe Commission, and worked there as the speaker on Hungarian matters. At Columbia University he gave lectures on the history of Hungarian literature and culture. He wrote and edited several books in English and Hungarian. His works include *Peoples of the World and Their Cultures* (*A világ népei és kultúrái*) (1933-1937); *World History* (*Világtörténet*) (1940); *The Great Conquerors* (*A nagy hódítók*) (1942); *Toward Redemption* (*New History of Religion 1. The Non-Christian World* (*Megváltás felé* (*Új vallástörténet 1. A nem keresztény világ*)) (1942); *Breviary of Love* (*A szeretet breviáriuma*) with Sándor Sik (1946); *Christianity and the Technical Civilization* (1950); *Blueprint for a Red Generation* (1952); *The American Years of Béla Bartók* (*Bartók Béla amerikai évei*) (1956); *The Hungarian Revolution: The People's Demands* (1957); *Hungarian Social Science Reader, 1945-1963* (1965), and *Béla Bartók's Years in America* (1956, 1981). – B: 1672, 0883, T: 7456. → **Sík, Sándor; Bartók, Béla.**

**Jukker Horse** – Tall, attractive, very fast Hungarian half-breed horse that became famous, and was especially sought-after in the second half of the 18th century. Hungarian-bred Jukker horses were the favorite carriage-horses for royalty, including the Russian Czar, the German Emperor, and the Dutch King. These horses were nearly unbeatable at the 1893 Berlin-Dresden long distance carriage races, where they were placed first and second. They were in great demand by the Hussars. These horses were seldom bred outside of Hungary. During the two World Wars, they practically disappeared due to the great demand by the military for this kind of horse. – B: 0946, 1565, T: 7675.

**Julianus, Friar** (- after 1237) – Member of the Dominican Order, known as the explorer of the original homeland of the Hungarians, the so-called *Magna Hungaria* (Great or Old Hungary). On the instructions of King Béla I (1235-1270), who at the time was the ruling prince of Transylvania (*Erdély*, now in Romania), Friar Julianus twice embarked on a search for those Hungarians, who were left behind and remained in the East. Three friars, who started out with him on his first journey, accompanied him in the spring of 1235. Traveling through Constantinople and across the Black Sea, they arrived at the northern slopes of the Caucasian Mountains, where, due to miserable conditions and poor prospects, two of the friars turned back. Julianus and Friar Gellért (Gerald) continued their journey, following the course of the River Volga. Around Budanz, Friar Gellért became seriously ill and died, leaving Friar Julianus to finally reach *Magna Hungaria*, the territory of the Eastern Hungarians, located between the Kama and Bjelaja Rivers and the Ural Mountains. The resident Hungarians knew of their brethren, who had moved to the West, and Julianus understood them perfectly; their language was practically identical. At that time, this Hungarian group successfully resisted an attack by the Mongols. Hence the Mongols turned their attention to the Russian principality, south of the Hungarians. Julianus returned on horseback to Hungary via Russia and Poland and arrived on 27 December 1236. In early 1237, the results of his journey were recorded by his superior, Riccardus, a Dominican friar, and sent to Pope Gregory IX under the title: *De facto Ungarie Magne a fratre Riccardo invento tempore domini Gregorii pape noni*. The report was immediately filed in the important collection of papal documents and Friar Julianus was ordered to Rome for a detailed personal report. For his second journey into Asia, in the summer of 1237 he chose the shorter, northern route. He and three Dominican friars tried to reach their target area through Krakow and Novgorod. In

Suzdal, they learned that the Mongol-Tartars had wiped out the Eastern Hungarians and the Bulgarians of the Volga. Here, Vlagyimir Jurij Vszevolodovics, the Prince of Suzdal, handed them the letter Batu Khan wrote to King Béla IV. Two of his companions continued their journey but never arrived at their destination. Julian, with his companion, returned via Kiev to Hungary in 1238. He prepared a report of his experiences, including a warning about the impending Mongol-Tartar invasion of Europe. In the same year, he sent his report and his letter “*Epistol de vita Tartarorum*” to Salvius de Salvis, Bishop of Perugia, the Papal Delegate. King Béla IV sent Julianus’ report to several heads of state. The report was placed in the Hungarian section of the papal archives. Julianus’ statue, commissioned to Károly (Charles) Antal in 1937, is on display in the Dominican court of the Hilton hotel in Budapest. – B: 1150, 0942, 1020, 1230, 1257, T: 7665.→**Magna Hungaria; Great Hungary; Ogotáj; Batu; Mongol-Tartar Invasion; Muhi, Battle of; Béla IV, King; Jerney, János.**

**Jungert-Arnóthy, Mihály** (Michael) (Bácsordas, now Karavukovo, Serbia, 18 March 1883 - Budapest, 11 September 1957) – Diplomat, politician. He began his career at the Imperial and Royal Ministry of Finance of Vienna. From 1916 to 1918 he worked as Civic Commissioner, Head of the Military Section of the Military Governor-Generalship. From 1919 to 1923 he was in the service of the Hungarian Foreign Office, where he handled the return of the prisoners of war. Between 1923 and 1933 he represented the country in the Baltic States, as Chargé d’affaires, later as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Turkey and Russia. His work was: *Gesetze und Verordnungen der Militärverwaltung in Serbien (Laws and Regulations of the Military Administration in Serbia)* (1988). – B: 1896, T: 7456.

**Jurcsek, Béla** (Tiszatarján, 30 August 1893 - Kitzbühel, Austria, spring of 1945) – Politician, minister, landlord. He studied at the Academy of Economics in Debrecen. From 1935 to 1944 he was a Member of Parliament representing the National Unity Party. He was a member of the Commission investigating the Jewish question. From June 1940 to February 1941 he acted as a government commissioner for agricultural production and marketing. Between 1942 and 1944 he was President of the Agricultural Ministry’s Institute for Vaccine Production. During the same period, he was also State Secretary responsible for national supplies. He was Minister of Agriculture and Interim Minister of Public Supplies in 1944 for the Sztójay and Lakatos Governments; and in 1945, for the Szálasi Government. He is known for implementing the infamous system of surrendering food products to supply Hitler’s armies, to the detriment of Hungarian agricultural production. When the Allies arrived in Zell am See, Austria, he committed suicide. – B: 0883, 1285, T: 7667.

**Jurisich, Baron Miklós** (Nicholas) (Zengg, now Senj, Croatia, 1490? - 1543) – Castellan. He was a supporter of Habsburg Ferdinand I’s Hungarian kingdom, chiefly in the Croatian-Slavonian region. In 1528 he was Castellan of Fiume (now Rijeka, Croatia), and later in the same year Castellan of Kőszeg. He was Ferdinand’s envoy on several occasions to the Turkish Sultan’s court, where he was at one time briefly imprisoned. In 1532, as the Governor of Kőszeg Castle, he withstood the siege by the Turkish forces for 23 days, on their way to take Vienna (that they were unable to achieve in 1529); finally Sultan Suleiman I, content with a feigned surrender, withdrew from Kőszeg. The heroic resistance by the defenders of the castle averted the danger Vienna was facing again from the Ottoman Empire. Jurisich was made a baron and was also rewarded with landed

property by the king. During the years 1538-1540 he was Captain-General of the Wend District, and finally that of Krain (now Carniola, Slovenia). A High School, a College and a Museum in Kőszeg bear his name and his statue stands there. – B: 0942, 0883, 1031, T: 7456.→**Kőszeg**.

**Just, Béla** (Budapest, 1906 - Palma de Mallorca, 7 July 1954) – Writer. He completed his higher studies at the University of Budapest and afterwards became an assistant lecturer in the Department of French. From 1931 to 1939 he was a correspondent for the journal, *Word of Our Age* (*Korunk Szava*). In 1935 he was one of the founders of the journal, *Vigilia*, and also its correspondent. He translated French novels into Hungarian. In 1945 he settled in France; from 1946 to 1954 he was a referee at the Universities of Grenoble and Lyon. About this time several of his works appeared in the journal, *Horizon* (*Látóhatár*) of Munich. He moved to the island of Mallorca in 1954. Soon afterwards he accidentally stepped on a sea urchin, while bathing in the Mediterranean Sea. This caused his premature death. His works include *The Psychology of Love in the Works of Marcel Proust* (*A szerelem lélektana Marcel Proust műveiben*) (1932); *The Modern French Catholic Literature* (*La littérature catholique moderne en France – A modern francia katolikus irodalom*) (Budapest, 1935), *Red or Black* (*Vörös vagy fekete*), novel (1941); *Un procès préfabrique, L'affaire Mindszenty* (*A prefabricated process, The Mindszenty Case*) (1949); *Allegro Barbaro*, novel (1951); *La potence et la croix* (*The gallows and the Cross*), short story (1954), and *Viktor ging ohne Krawatte. Ein ironischer Roman* (*Victor went without a tie. An ironic novel*), (Würzburg, 1956). – B: 1672, 1160, 1031, T: 7456.

**Justh, Zsigmond** (Sigismund) (*neczpáli*) (Pusztaszenttornya west of Orosháza, 16 February 1863 - Cannes, 9 October 1894) – Writer. He spent his early youth away from his estate in his birthplace; he lived in Paris and joined the French literary life. Among others, he formed a friendship with the critic and historian, H. A. Taine. He studied Law and National Economy in Germany and France. He started writing on the urging of Gyula (Julius) Reviczky. His first works were created under French influence, e.g. *Illusions* (*Káprázatok*) (1887), and *Artist Love* (*Művész szerelem*) (1888). Returning to Hungary in 1893 aged 30, he turned to the peasantry. He started to study the peasant life of the Great Hungarian Plain (*Nagyalföld*) and depicted his folk heroes with psychological realism, as in *The Book of the Plains* (*A puszta könyve*) (1892), a short story. He also wanted to raise their cultural life to a higher level so, on his county estate, he established a *Little Theater* (*Kisszínház*) in a glass-house. The following year, he had a *Round Theater* (*Körszínház*) built, accommodating an audience of 250 people, in which, from 24 June 1894, stage plays were performed. The actors were the peasants of the district, whom he taught and trained himself to play dramatic roles. In the first year, he drew 25 peasant players into theatrical activity; in the second year, 40. The performances consisted of one scene of a play and one classic work, or a portion thereof. His programs featured *Antigone* by Sophocles; *The Treasure* (*A kincs*) by Plautus; *Le Malade imaginaire* (*A képzelt beteg*), and *Le Médecin malgré lui* (*A botcsinálta doctor*) by Molière; *The Taming of the Shrew* (*Makrancos hölgy*) by Shakespeare; *Mirage* (*Délibáb*) by Minka Czobel; *Jean Marie* by André Theuriet, and other one-act plays. His own stage works were also performed. From his novel cycle *The Genesis of Pre-Eminence* (*A kiválás genezise*), showing the influence of Emil Zola, only three volumes were completed: *The Legend of Money* (*A pénz legendája*) (1893); *Julcsa Gányó* (1894), and posthumously *Fuimus* (1895). In these he criticized the aristocratic way of life and studied the life of the Hungarian villages. – B:

1068, 1445, T: 7456.→**Reviczky, Gyula.**

**‘Justice for Hungary’** – This was the title of the Hungarian revisionist movement, fighting the injustices perpetrated against Hungary by the Treaty of Versailles-Trianon, after World War I, on 4 June 1920, which dismembered Hungary by ceding 2/3 of its territory and 1/3 of its Hungarian ethnic population to the neighboring states. The name was provided to the movement by Lord Rothermere (Harold S. H.) in his paper, *The Daily Mail*, London, England, on 17 June 1927, when in a surprisingly forceful article, he presented his unequivocal support for the revision of the Treaty of Versailles-Trianon. The slogan, *Justice for Hungary*, eventually became the name of the plane flown by two Hungarian Transatlantic fliers, György (George) Endresz and Sándor (Alexander) Magyar. The world’s attention was caught by Italy’s public support for the revision of the Peace Treaty. Following the tragic death of György Endresz, the Italian government presented an airplane named, *Justice for Hungary (Giustizia per l’Ungheria)*, to Hungary. – B: 1078, 1285, 1031; T: 7665.→**Trianon Peace Treaty; Rothermere, Lord; ‘Justice for Hungary’ Ocean Flight.**

**‘Justice for Hungary’ Ocean Flight** – Following Charles Lindbergh’s successful transatlantic flight in 1927, the idea of Trans-Atlantic flights captured the imagination of people all over the world, including Hungarians living on both sides of the Atlantic. A Windsor (Ontario, Canada) Presbyterian Minister, Dr. Jenő (Eugene) Molnár, and his wife were the first to raise the issue of a Hungarian ocean-flight. They invited to their home Sándor (Alexander) Magyar, a World War I pilot, who was visiting Canada and gained his support for the cause. The well-respected Toledo, Ohio, USA Roman Catholic parish priest, Elemér (Elmer) G. Eördögh, became President of the Committee and the Hungarian-language *Detroit News (Detroit Újság)* also joined the action. At the request of the Committee, the Hungarian Government sent György (George) Endresz, pilot, Ferenc (Francis) Grób engineer, and Antal (Anthony) Bánhidi aircraft engineer, to supervise the construction of the aircraft. The Lockheed factory built the plane for the transatlantic flight under Charles Lindbergh’s supervision. Despite the crash of the Stock Exchange, Hungarians in North America, with considerable personal support from Hungarian-American Emil Szalay, assembled the necessary capital for the construction of the plane and for the expenses of the flight itself. At 12:00 on 15 July 1931, the newly christened airplane “*Justice for Hungary*” flew out from Grace Harbour, Newfoundland, Canada, and landed near Budapest on the next day at 13:50, winning the 10,000-dollar award offered by the English publisher, Lord Rothermere. This flight exceeded two world-records: they flew non-stop for 26 hours and 20 minutes, and established a new average speed for long distance flying. The motto “*Justice for Hungary*” focused the world’s attention on the injustices committed against Hungary in the Versaille-Trianon Peace Dictate in 1920. – B: 1078, 1285, 1031, T: 7665.→**Endresz, György; Molnár, Jenő; Revisionist Movement in Hungary; Trianon Peace Treaty.**

**Juvancz, Iréneusz** (Budapest, 14 November 1910 - Budapest, 22 July 1982) – Physician, biometrician. In 1935 he obtained his Medical Degree from the University of Budapest. From 1935 to 1949 he worked in Clinic No. 2 of Internal Medicine, Budapest; later, he was in charge of the statistical section of the Ministry of Public Welfare, and also. in the statistical office of the Ministry of Health. From 1953 he was Head of the Medical Section of the Mathematical Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences,

and also Head of the Biometrical Group of the Medical Faculty of the University of Budapest. He obtained his Masters Degree in Medicine in 1960. He was the initiator of medical biometrics. His works included, among others: *Medical Biometrics (Orvosi biometria)*, co-authored with A. Palcsy (1982). – B: 1730, 0883, T: 7456.