K

Kaáli Nagy, Dezső (Desider) (Kraszna, now Crasna, Romania, 17 May 1868 - Siófok, 22 March 1940) – Engineer. He obtained his Engineering Degree at the Budapest Polytechnic in 1896, and began his career in the Civil Engineering Office of District I, Budapest. Thereafter he was employed in Arad (now in Romania). Between 1900 and 1908 he worked in Székesfehérvár. In 1908 he served as an engineer at the Water Construction Section of the Ministry of Agriculture. In June of 1912 he was commissioned to head the newly organized Board of Control of the Harbors of Lake Balaton, where he worked until 1934. During his decades of activity, he modernized a number of harbors in Lake Balaton, and considering the water level from a technical angle he had the shorelines strengthened, where exposed to wave-action and ice-damage. The construction of new harbors, such as at Tihany, Balatonföldvár, Siófok and Balatonlelle, is his engineering achievement, significantly contributing to the development of traffic over water. His invention was the widely used K.N.D. shore-protection structure. – B: 0883, 1711, T: 7456.

Kaán, Károly (Charles) (Nagykanizsa, 12 July 1867 - Budapest, 28 January 1940) – Forestry engineer. He obtained his qualification from the Selmecbánya Forestry Academy (now Banská Štiavnica, Slovakia); then he worked in forestry management. In 1897 he studied at the University of Karlsruhe, Germany, and went on a study tour. From 1908 he worked at the Ministry of Agriculture in Budapest, and became Head of the Forestry Division in 1918. He noted that there was a need for general reforestation of the *Great Plains (Nagyalföld)* in 1927, as Hungary had lost 84% of her forested areas by the Trianon Peace Treaty of 1920. He played a pioneering role in the discovery and saving of natural resources. His works include *The Upkeep of Natural Monuments (A természeti emlékek fenntartása)* (1909); *Questions on Forestry's Economy Policy (Erdőgazdaságpolitikai kérdések)* (1931), and *Questions About the Great Plains (Alföldi kérdések)* (1939). The first ecological statutes were created in 1935 through his initiatives. He became the President of the National Nature Conservation Council *(Országos Természetvédelmi Tanács)* and the National Forester Society *(Országos Erdészeti Egyesületnek),* established in 1938. A lookout tower at the top of the Mountain Nagy-Hárshegy, Budapest, a nature-protection competition, and a commemorative tour bear his name. – B: 0883, 1122, 1160,T: 7675.→**Trianon Peace Treaty.**

Kaba Meteorite – A meteorite, which hit Kaba, a village near Debrecen, at 10 pm. on 15 April 1857. It is a stone meteorite containing organic substances (carbonaceous 'chondrite'). Originally it weighed 3.5 kg. A part of it went to the British Museum and the other piece, weighing 2.7 kg, is kept in the Mineral Collection of the Reformed College of Debrecen *(Debreceni Református Kollégium).* Due to its content, the Kaba Meteorite has acquired world fame. – B: 1078, 1031, 1586, T: 7103.

Kabai Bodor, Gellért (Gerald) (Kaba?, 1640 - Debrecen, 1681) – Minister of the Reformed Church. He completed his education at the Reformed College of Debrecen *(Debreceni Református Kollégium),* and worked as Head master at the Reformed School

of Kecskemét. From there, he went abroad and became a student at the University of Leiden in 1665, later at the University of Franeker in 1667. After returning to Hungary he became Parish Minister in Kassa (now Košice, Slovakia), from where he was driven away by the Catholic Counter-Reformation Movement; he moved to Debrecen, where he was made a parish minister in 1674. His works include *Traditionum humanarum flagellation* (1677), *Funeral Oration on István Dobozi Sr. (Halotti beszéd idősb Dobozi István fölött)* (1679). – B: 0942, T: 7456.

Kabai, Márton (Martin) (Vienna, Austria, ca 1650 - Vienna, after 1715) – Preacher of the Reformed Church. After graduating from the Reformed College of Sárospatak, he served as a preacher around the district of Várad (now Oradea, Romania), later at Sárkeresztúr. In 1697 he was an army chaplain, when Albert Kiss started the Tokaj-region insurrection. They captured the castles of Patak (Sárospatak), Tokaj and Szerencs; but the Imperial Army soon crushed the rebellion and, as a punishment, the Imperial authorities forbade him to preach. He was probably the one who wrote the manifesto of the insurgent peasants. In the mountains of Szalánc, he was captured, and brought before Prince Vaudemont, who threatened him with the most cruel of tortures; but Kabai's answer to the end was: "It is sweet to die for one's country". He was taken to Vienna, where he remained in prison until his death. The Hegyalja uprising was the forerunner of Prince Rákóczi's Freedom Fight (1705-1711). – B: 1078, 1160, 0883, T: 7682.→ **Freedom Fight of Rákóczi II, Prince Ferenc; Kuruc; Kuruc Age.**

Kabars (Khabars, Kavars, Greek: Kabaroi) – They were a horse-riding nomadic Turkic people in the 9th century A.D., who lived in the Khazar Khanate (Empire) in the vicinity of Potava in present-day Ukraine. They consisted of three Khazar tribes who rebelled against the Khazar Khanate some time in the 9th century. The rebellion was notable enough to be included in the work of Byzantine Emperor Constantine VII (A.D. 913-959): *De administrando imperio (The adminstration of the empire)*, where he calls them "Kavars". Unfortunately, he does not mention the names of the three tribes. Around 833, the Magyars and other proto-Hungarian tribes were living in Levedia, between the Don and Dnieper rivers, within the great Turkic Empire of the Khazars. The three Kabar tribes, who joined the proto-Magyars, assisted them in occupying the Carpathian Basin that later became the Kingdom of Hungary. Thirteenth-century Hungarian chronicler, Anonymus, writes in his *Gesta Hungarorum* about the Khazars. He refers to the Kabars as Cumanians *(Kunok)*. He also records that Lord Marót and his grandson, Mén-Marót, Duke of Biharia, were of Kabar descent. Many Kabars settled in the Bihar (now in Romania) and Mátra regions of Hungary, as well as in Transylvania *(Erdély,* now in Romania). They made up ca. 20-30% of the Magyars who settled in the Carpathian Basin. The Kabars spoke a Turkic dialect, which later disappeared. Legend has it that Aba Sámuel, King of Hungary (1041-1044), was the descendant of Kabar leader, *Edemén*. The leading Kabar clans were: Aba, Örösúr and Bors (or Miskolc) who, following the move into the Carpathian Basin, settled at the foot of the Mátra Mountain, and also in the Hevesújvár and Borsod areas. The other Kabar clans settled around the tributaries of the upper course of the Tisza River closer to where they entered the Carpathian Mountain Range. Their memory remained in geographic names like Abád (Abádszalók on the Tisza River), Borsod (Borsodszirák), Miskolc, and Kaba in County

Hajdú, all in the eastern part of the country. The Kabars eventually assimilated into the general Magyar population, leaving scattered remains and some cultural and linguistic imprints. Among the Khazars were also some Turkic Khwarazmians or Kaliz tribes. – B: 0942, 1031, 1068, 1647, 1692, T: 7617, 7456.→**Kaliz; Khazars; Anonymus; Gesta Hungarorum; Levedia; Etelköz.**

Kabay, János (John) (Büdszentmihály, now Tiszavasvári, 27 December 1896 - Büdszentmihály, 29 January 1936) – Pharmacist, chemist. In 1915 he began his higher studies at the Polytechnic of Budapest, where he studied Engineering. He was conscripted and sent to the front in World War I. After the War, he decided to become a pharmacist. He worked as a trainee at the pharmacy of his brother at Hajdúnánás. From 1920 he studied Pharmacology and obtained his Degree in 1924. His research field was morphine. Until then, morphine was derived from opium. After long and arduous experiments, he found an easier way to produce it, and patented it in 1925. His discovery was important because, for over a hundred years, French and German scientists had made futile attempts to produce morphine by industrial methods. In 1927, he established his Alkaloida Chemical Plant *(Alkaloida Vegyészeti Gyár)* in Büdszentmihály. In the early 1930s his plant was able to satisfy the national need for morphine for medical purposes, and had just begun to export it, when he passed away. He was the founder of the Hungarian morphine industry. – B: 1105, 1421, T: 7103.→**Morphine**.

Kabdebó, Lóránt (Roland) (Budapest, 9 August 1936 -) – Literary historian. In 1954 he obtained his baccalaureate in Miskolc. In 1958 he completed his higher studies, majoring in Hungarian literature and History at the University of Budapest. Until 1970, he taught in Miskolc, while he obtained his Ph.D in Arts. From 1962 until 1984 he was a columnist for the paper, *Our Days (Napjaink).* Later he worked at the Petőfi Literary Museum *(Petőfi Irodalmi Múzeum)* (1970-1972), then Department Head between 1972 and 1989, and Scientific Advisor from 1989 to 1991. He was Professor of History of Literature at the University of Pécs from 1989 to 1993, where he was also Department Head of Modern Hungarian Literature from 1997; and conducted research on a Széchenyi Professorial Scholarship *(Széchenyi Professzori Ösztöndíj)* from 1999. His studies on the History of Lyric Poetry have pioneering significance; he treats mainly the third generation of the literary circle and journal *West (Nyugat),* and the poetry of the *New Moon (Újhold)* circle. The works of the well-known writer Lőrinc (Lawrence) Szabó take a central position in Kabdebó's research; he published a number of editions of Szabó's works. As a critic, he deals with the latest developments in modern Hungarian prose and lyric poetry. His interviews with writers and artists have documentary value. His works include *Lőrinc Szabó* (1985); *The Poets of New Moon (Újhold)* six studies (1988); *Lőrinc Szabó, Poetry and Reality (Szabó Lőrinc, vers és valóság,* editor (1990), and *Studies on Endre Ady (Tanulmányok Ady Endréről),* co-editor (1999). He was awarded the Lőrinc Szabó Prize (1989) and the Otto Herman Prize (1998). – B: 0874, 0878, 1257, T: 7456.→**Szabó, Lőrinc; Ady, Endre.**

Kabdebó, Tamás (Thomas) (Budapest, 5 February 1934 -) – Writer, literary translator and historian. He studied at the Faculty of Hungarian Language and Literature of the University of Budapest (1952-1956). He participated in the Revolution and Freedom

Fight of 1956 and, after that, he left Hungary. In 1960 he obtained a Degree in History from the University of Wales; in 1969 he received a Degree in Librarianship from the University of London. He worked as a librarian at the University of Wales (1960-1961), University of Guyana, Georgetown (1969-1972), and at the Victoria University of Manchester (1979-1984). In his narrative works, he relates, in a personal, confessional way, a young man's adventures in the western world, at the same time nostalgically recalling the memories of his young years in Budapest and Baja. His works include *Gyula Illyés, Selected Poems*, editor, translator (1971), *A Hundred Hungarian Poems*, anthology, editor, translator (1976), and *A for Attila: an ABC of poems by Attila József,* editor, in English and Hungarian) (1994). He received the International Poetry Award (1971), the Itt-Ott Prize (1976), the Füst Milan Grand Prix (1997), and the Imre Nagy Memorial Plaque (1999). – B: 0874, 0878, 1257, T: 7456**.→Tábori, Pál; Illyés, Gyula: József, Attila.**

Kabos, Ede (Edward) (Rosenberg) (Nagykároly, now Carei, Romania, 2 December 1864 – Abbazia, now Opatija, Croatia 8 August 1923) – Writer, journalist. He was on the staff of a number of newspapers in Budapest, including the *National Newspaper (Országos Hírlap).* From 1913 he was Editor for the *The Interesting Newspaper (Az Érdekes Újság).* He was a friend of the great lyric poet Endre (Andrew) Ady and, from 1902, a member of the Petőfi Society. In his writings he often portrayed the dispossessed. Under the name of *Sándor (Alexander) Molnár,* he also wrote some stage plays. After the collapse of the short-lived Hungarian Soviet Republic (1919), he moved to Vienna. His publications include *The Depraved (Elzüllöttek)* short story (1885); *Queen Máb* (*Máb királynő),* stage play (1895); *Novel of Two Dead Persons (Két halott regénye)* (1902), and *Story of One Hour (Egy óra története)* (1921). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456.→**Ady, Endre.**

Kabos, Endre (Andrew) (Nagyvárad, now Oradea, Romania, 5 November 1906 - Budapest, 4 November 1944) – Fencing champion. He competed under the colors of the István Tisza Fencing Club and the Physical Training Circle of Újpest (a suburb of Budapest). To make a living in his young adulthood, he worked as a clerk for a private firm. In 1931 he was placed second in the European championship in Vienna; in the 1932 Summer Olympic Games at Los Angeles, he was third; in 1933 in Budapest; in 1934 at Warsaw European Champion and, at the 1936 Berlin Olympics, he was Fencing Champion. On four occasions (1931, 1933, 1934, 1935) he was European Champion, and, on two occasions, Olympic champion (1932, 1936), as a member of the Hungarian saber team. Between 1936 and 1937 he was in the selected team 28 times. He lost his life when a part of the Margaret Bridge over the Danube blew up accidentally, prior to the start of the siege of Budapest late in 1944. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7456**.**

Kabos, Gyula (Julius) (Budapest, 19 March 1888 - New York, NY, USA 6 October 1941) – Actor, comedian. He learned his craft from Elek (Alec) Solymoasy. Between 1908 and 1913 he was a member of the Theater at Szabadka (now Subotica, Serbia), and the Theater of Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania). Afterwards, he played on every stage in Budapest. Among others, he played superbly in the Farkas-Brodszky-Katscher Operetta, *The Miracle Pub (Csodabár);* in Béla Zerkovitz's *The Kissing Dame (Csókos asszony);* in Sándor (Alexander) Hunyady's *An Affair of Honor (Lovagias ügy),* and in

László (Ladislas) Fodor's *Matriculation (Érettségi)*. Among dramatic roles, he was excellent in Zsigmond *(Sigismund)* Móricz's *The Wild Boar (Vadkan),* and Lajos (Louis) Zilahy's *The Twelfth Hour (A tizenkettedik óra)*. In film roles he performed outstandingly in *Hyppolit, the Butler (Hippolit a Lakáj)*. He escaped World War II by emigrating to America, where he played for Hungarians in Hungarian. He played everything from cabaret jokes to the dancing comic; and from comedy to tragic roles. With his peculiarly fast way of speaking, his famous grimace, together with his pursed lips, his grotesque but light way of moving across the stage, he always came through as a tragic-comic figure. He interpreted the common man of the 1920s; during the 1930s, Pest immortalized him in films, and he was among the greatest of Hungarian stage actors. He was one of the most exceptionally gifted personalities of Hungarian stage and film of the early 20th century. – B: 0870, 1445, T: 7684.→**Solymossy, Elek; Zerkovits, Béla; Móricz, Zsigmond, Zilahy, Lajos.**

Kabos, László (Ladislas) (Krausz) (Sárvár**,** 28 September 1923 - Budapest, 26 September 2004) - Actor, comedian. First, he leaned gardening. Towards the end of World War II, he was transported to Mauthausen Concentration Camp in Upper Austria. After his return, he compeleted his Horticulture studies in 1948. Instead of a career in agriculture, he chose acting. He was a private student of Lajos (Louis) Bálint. He made his debut on the stage of the Podium Cabaret *(Pódium Kabaré)* in 1946. He worked at the Comedy Theater *(Vígszinház),* and the Chamber Variety *(Kamara Varieté)* in Budapest. From 1951 to 2000 he was a member of the Budapest Gaiety Stage *(Vídám Színpad),* together with Árpád Latabár, and László (Laqdislas) Kazal. With his short stature, red hair and cutting humor, the "Little Kabos" *(Kis Kabos)* was always an instant success. He was an itinerant actor, always on the move in the country and in the world. As a popular actor, he appeared mainly in cabarets and performed as a stand-up comedian; but he played full stage roles as well, including Géza Dobos in Imre Bencsik's *Rented Apartment (Kölcsönlakás);* Hoffmann in Andor Gábor's *Dollar Daddy (Dollárpapa);* Vadász in Steven Flatos's *A Man Who Doesn't Want To (Egy ember aki nem akar),* and Lajos in Béla Gádor's *Drunken Night (Részeg éjszaka).* His 12 feature films include Johny *(Janika)* (1949); Molière's *The Imaginary Invalid (Le Malade imaginaire (A képzelt beteg)* (1952); State Department Store *(Állami Áruház)* (1953); *All Beginnings are Difficult (Minden kezdet nehéz)* (1966); *The Sparrow is also a Bird (A veréb is madár)* (1968); *Seven Tons of Dollars (Hét tonna dollár)* (1973), and *Open Window (Nyitott ablak)* (1988). He was a regular contributor to the Radio Cabaret *(Rádiókabaré).* He made several recordings. He received the Mari Jászai Prize (1966), the title of Merited Artist (1983), and the Small Cross of Order of Merit of the Republic of Hungary. – B: 0874, 1445, T: 7103.→**Latabár, Árpád; Kazal, László; Gábor, Andor.**

'Kacagány' – A clothing of animal skin thrown loosely over one's shoulder. An ancient piece of clothing, a part of the Hungarian attire, which was already worn during the Carpathian Settlement period (9th century). It was a piece of military clothing, originally made of wolf, leopard or tiger skin, worn over the tunic and sometimes over the armor. It was during *Kuruc* times that the *kacagány* became a special decoration of the Hussars. The higher the military rank the finer the *kacagány.* During the Rákóczi War of Independence (1703-1711), younger officers wore wolf-skins, older ones bearskins, and

Colonels wore leopard skins. During and after the Kuruc era, the use of the *kacagány* spread from Hungary to almost every European Hussar army.

In case of men's clothing, the name referred only to those made of lion and tiger skins. It disappeared from noblemen's attire at the beginning of the 18th century. As a folk garment, the furry side of the sleeveless sheepskin is turned inside; the outside is embroidered on the back and front. It is widely used, even today, especially among shepherds. As a military piece of clothing, it remained for a long time as part of the formal attire of the Hungarian bodyguards. – B: 0942, 1134, T: 7684. →**Hussars.**

Kacsó, Sándor (Alexander) (pen name Sándor Örhegyi) (Mikháza now Mica, Transylvania now in Romania, 21 February 1901 - Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Transylvania, 17 February 1984). – Writer. He did his secondary and higher studies at various Transylvanian institutions. From 1922 he was a correspondent for the youth magazine *Forward (Előre)* in Kolozsvár, then a correspondent for the *Eastern Paper (Keleti Újság)* (1923-1925), and at the *News (Újság)* (1925-1927). He was Editor for *Brasov News (Brassói Lapok),* with hundreds of articles and reports from 1927 until its suspension in 1940. He then moved to Nagyenyed (now Aiud, Romania), which was not included in the part of Transylvania thast was returned to Hungary by the Second Vienna Award in 1940, where he was Editor for the paper, *Transylvanian Farmer (Erdélyi Gazda)* (1942-1944). At the end of World War II, due to his "progressive" attitude, he was interned in Targu Jiu for a short period. Between 1945 and 1946 he was Editor of the *People of the Villages (Falvak Népe),* and then Editor for the daily, *Hungarian Word in Romania (Romániai Magyar Szó)* from 1947 to 1952. He became Head of the Hungarian branch of the *Literary Book Publisher (Irodalmi Könyvkiadó),* Kolozsvár from 1952 until his retirement in 1968. For 16 years he published translations and literary studies. His prose is characterized by powerful moral and social messages. His historical short stories feature the peasant uprising of 1437, the Dózsa uprising of 1514, and the Calvinist theologian and philosopher János (John) Apáczai Csere. His most successful short stories are in the volume *Great Time (Nagyidő)* (1946). His novels often feature the bankruptcy of life in minority status. His publications include the novel *On a Capsizing Boat (Lélekvesztőn)* (1941), and *On Dead-end (Vakvágányon)*, a novel with an introduction by Pál (Paul) Nagy (1979). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456.→**Dózsa, György; Apáczai Csere, János; Vienna Award II.**

Kacsóh, Pongrác (Budapest, 15 December 1873 - Budapest, 16 December 1923) – Composer, music educator, mathematician. He obtained his Ph.D. from the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) in 1896. From 1898 he was an educator in Budapest, publishing articles on mathematics. Later, he spent his time on musical theory, composing, and editing a musical periodical. His name became known through his folk music-style songs. He composed the operetta *John the Brave (János Vitéz)* and, from its first performance, it was always a great success. From 1912, he was an expert performer in Budapest, Chief Director of the Secondary and Post-Secondary Music Courses and, for a long time, concertmaster of the Capital's Choir, and Director of the State Song Society. He was among the first to recognize the value of Béla Bartók's music. His other major works are: *Sleeping Beauty (Csipkerózsika), Rákóczi,* and *Mary-Anne*, operetta. He

composed accompaniment music for several plays. – B: 0883, 1445, 1568, T: 7684.→**Bartók, Béla; Beöthy, László.**

Kada, Elek (Alec) (Kecskemét, 2 May 1852 - Kecskemét, 24 July 1913) – Writer, journalist. He started as an attorney in Kecskemét, and from 1875 he was political correspondent for several country papers. At the same time, he was a Member of Parliament, and from 1884 to 1891, worked for the Hungarian National Railways *(Magyar Állami Vasútak - MÁV).* He published their history and development in 2 volumes: *Beginning and Development of the Hungarian National Railways (Magyar Állami Vasutak keletkezése és fejlődése)* (1891). He also wrote stage plays and novels. He initiated the archaeological exploration of Kecskemét, and founded the Town Museum with the excavated material. He established a colony of artists there and contributed to the development of wine and fruit (especially apricot) plantation. His works include *Poison of the Wasp (A darázs mérge),* novel (1893). He authored a popular stage play, featuring peasants, folk art and music: *Pretty Woman (Helyre asszony)* (1906). A Street in Kecskemét bears his name. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456.

Kada, Lajos (Louis) (Budapest, 16 November 1924 - Budapest, 26 November 2001) – Bishop of the Catholic Church, Apostolic Nuncio. He studied first in Esztergom in 1942, then in Budapest in 1943, and in Rome as a student at the Gregorian University (1946-1951). He was ordained in Rome on 10 October 1948. From 1951 he was the Pastor of Hungarians living in Italy. In 1953 he worked for the *Caritas Internationalis;* and in 1955 he furthered his studies at the Papal Diplomatic Academy. In 1957 he obtained a PhD in Canon Law from the Lateran University, and worked in the Vatican Secretariat. In 1959 he worked in the Pakistan Nunciature; in 1962 in the Scandinavian Apostolic Delegation; in 1964 in West Germany; in 1971 in the Argentinian Nunciature, then as a deputy secretary of the *Cor Unum Papal Council*. In 1975 he became Nuncio in Costa Rica, and on 20 July was made Bishop of Tibica. In 1980 he was posted as Nuncio to El Salvador, and became Titular Archbishop of Tibica. Between 1984 and 1991 he was Secretary of the Sacramental Congregation. In 1991 he became Nuncio in Bonn and, during Pope John Paul II's visit to Hungary, he acted as his escort and interpreter of his speeches. He became Nuncio in Madrid on 22 September 1995. – B: 0945, T: 7456.

Kádár – Member of the Torda Clan, the guide of the Huns, when they set out on their wanderings, according to the Hun Chronicle (Thuróczy, 1. 10, and S. Kézai, 17). This guide acted as a regent or governor, who could make judgments in military, civic and penal matters; but an unjust sentence could be declared null and void by the nation and he himself could be dismissed. Arnold Ipolyi classes the *kádár* amongst the high priests of the nation. – B: 0842, T: 7456.→**Thuróczy, János; Kézai, Simon; Ipolyi, Arnold.**

Kádár, Béla (Budapest, 14 June 1877 - Budapest, 22 January 1956) – Painter. Early in his career he was influenced by József (Joseph) Rippl-Rónai's style and, from 1918 on, he followed various "isms" in his search for new styles. His works represented the expressionistic-symbolic style. Some of his pictures are *Three Nudes (Három akt)* (1916); *Ecstasy (Extázis)* (1917); *Church at Nagybánya (Nagybányai templom)* (1910); *Mother with Child (Anya Gyermekkel)* (1930), and *Portrait of a Woman with Black Hair*

(Feketehajú nő portréja), (1938). His paintings were exhibited in New York. As a warning example of decadent art, one of his pictures was part of the exhibition *Entarte Kunst* **(Degenerate Art)**, organized by the National Socialists. His anti-Nazi, realistic pen-and-ink drawings were published in books after World War II. – B: 0874, T: 7103.→**Rippl-Rónai, József.**

Kádár, Gyula (Julius) (Debrecen, 16 December 1898 - Budapest, 14 March 1982) - Army officer. He studied at the Military High School of Sopron *(Katonai Főreáliskola)* (1912-1916) and in the Ludovika Military Academy of Budapest from 1916. He was made infantry second lieutenant on 17 August 1918. During the revolution of 1918-1919, he served in the 5th infantry regiment in Szeged. On 16 November 1919, he marched into Budapest as an officer of the National Army led by Miklós (Nicholas) Horthy. Soon after he became a company commandant in the newly formed infantry regiment of Szeged and, in 1922 he became a lieutenant; soon he was transferred to the "Hajdú-regiment" of Debrecen. During 1933 and 1934, he was a lecturer at the Ludovika Academy, giving infantry training to the artillerymen. He was promoted to Staff-Major and took over the teaching of tactics. From 1939 he was in charge of section training in the command of the 4th army corps at Pécs; after the mobilization he was in charge of the material staff section of the army corps. In September 1940 Kádár took part in the reclaiming of northern Transylvania. In the spring of 1941, he participated as the material staff head of the army corps in the fighting in southern Hungary. On 1 May 1942 he moved into the effective force of the general staff in charge of the section of national defense and propaganda. On 1 January 1942, he was promoted to staff colonel; from 1 August 1943 he headed the section of intelligence and counter-intelligence. On the instructions of the Chief of General Staff, Ferenc Szombathelyi, it was Kádár who prepared the planned reception in Hungary of the British parachute units to be transported by air. Early in 1944, he warned about the danger of German occupation; in February he established contact with Bajcsy-Zsilinszky; but, on 17 April 1944, the Gestapo arrested him; later he was freed. On 2 October, on a charge of disloyalty, he was imprisoned again; but on 14 October he was freed. As a result of the right-wing Arrow Cross putsch, he was arrested by the Minister of Defense, and because of the approach of Soviet forces he was taken to a concentration camp near Sopron and, in late March 1945, he was dragged off to Germany, where at Trifent, Bavaria, he was freed by the American army on 2 September. On his return to Hungary late in September, he was arrested by the Communist authorities, taken to Budapest, and handed over to the Soviet forces; he was sent to the Soviet Union, where he was sentenced to 15 years of forced labor. In 1955 he was allowed to return to Hungary, where he was arrested again, and was only freed on 25 September 1956. Until his death, he was engaged in writing his autobiography, *From Ludovika to Sopronkőhida* (1978). – B: 0883, T: 7456.→**Horthy, Miklós; Ludovika Royal Hungarian Military Academy.**

Kádár, Imre (Emeric) (Komárom, 12 January 1894 - Budapest, 13 November 1972) – Writer, journalist, theater director, dramatist, literary tranlator, politician, church leader. He completed his high school studies in his hometown in 1911; read Law at the University of Budapest, and earned a Doctorate in Law in 1915. He was wounded in World War I, then joined the „Aster Revolution" *(Őszirózsás Forradalom)* in Budapest in

1918, and held a responsible position during the Communist Council (Soviet) Republic of 1919. In the same year he moved to Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Transylvania, now in Romania), and became the chief contributor for several newspapers. He was one of the creators of the *Transylvanian Fine Arts Guild (Erdélyi Szépmíves Céh)* Publishing House, and Director-Manager of the Magyar Theaters *(Magyar Szinházak)* of Kolozsvár and Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania) (1933-1940). From 1940 to 1944, he was Managing Director of the Hungarian Theater in Kolozsvár. He started as a symbolist poet; in the 1920s he wrote expressionist dramas, novels, and did literary translations in Kolozsvár. From this period, his works include *The Foreign Soldier (Az idegen katona)* (1922); *The Hundred-and-first (A százegyedik)* (1922); *Hungerstrike (Éhségsztrájk)* (1929); *The Black Sheep (A fekete bárány)* novel (1930); and *Premiere of the Comissar (A népbiztos premierje)* novel (1934). Literary translations: Ion Luca Caragiale: *A Lost letter (Az elveszett levél);* Octavian Goga's *Mesterul manole (Master Manole);* Victor Eftimiu: *Prometheus;* Ion Minulescu's *The Sentimental Mannequin (A szerelmes próbababa),* and Cristina Sadoveanu: *Contagion (A métely)* (1926). His stage-managements were: I. Madách's *The Tragedy of Man (Az ember tragédiája);* P. Kacsóh's *John the Brave (János vitéz),* and E. Szigligeti's *The Gypsy (A cigány).* In World War II, Kádár lost his son and moved to Hungary in 1944, working for the Hungarian Radio. Following his conversion, he joined the Reformed Church. After that he dealt with theological questions, such as the Jewish question and diacony. He belonged to the circle of Bishop Albert Bereczky, organized and led the Press Department of the Reformed Church's General Convent, and edited the Hungarian Church Press. He was Chief Counselor for the General Convent of the Reformed Church, and Professor of Ecumenism at the Theological Academy of Budapest. He was Chief Curator of the Transdanubian Church District, and Editor-in-Chief for the *Theological Review (Theologiai Szemle).* He organized the Institute of Denominational Studies *(Felekezettudományi Intézet)* in 1969. He wrote many articles and studies. A selection of his works from this period: *From the Icefields of Science to the Cross of Christ (A tudomány jégmezőiről Krisztus keresztjéhez)* (1942); *For Jews First then for Greeks (Zsidóknak először meg görögnek)* (1947), and *The Church in the Storm of Time (Az egyház az idők viharában)* (1957). In this last work, he sharply criticized the leadership of the Reformed Church under Bishop László Ravasz. He was a member of the Christian Peace Conference, the National Peace Council, and the Patriotic People's Front. He was awarded the Labor Order of Merit, and the Award of Hungarian Peace Council. – B: 1335, 0910, T: 7103.→**Bereczky, Albert; Ravasz, László; Imre, Sándor (1); Janovics, Jenő; Reformed Church in Hungary, History of.**

Kádár, István (Stephen) *(borosjenői)* (Kádár the Brave) (? - Berettyóújfalu, 23 September 1658) – Hungarian army officer. He became a folk hero similarly as the Greek Leonidas because of his self-sacrificing dealing with the Tartar forces in Transylvania and Eastern Hungary. Mihály (Michael) Kádár and his son István were detailed by Transylvanian Prince György (George) Rákóczi II (1648-1660) to defend the border fortress of Borosjenő (now Ineu, Romania). Both father and son stood their ground and on 16 February 1651, at Gyulafehérvár (now Alba Iulia, Romania), the Prince presented them with letters patent of nobility bearing a crest, furnished with the forename of nobility *borosjenői*. According to legend, the father with his sword cut off the arm of the Turkish Pasha with a single stroke. This is why in the family crest an arm appears

holding a sword at the shoulder. On 20 September 1658, the Prince ordered István Kádár and his troops to the bridge in the vicinity of Berettyóújfalu to prevent the Tartar troops crossing the river, as they were advancing from the direction of Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania), i.e. from the west. With his two-hundred men he defended the milldam for days in face of a tenfold superiority of forces. Without any relief they were surrounded after the Tartars forded the river further up. István Kádár was hit by two arrows on his head and, according to tradition, his horse carried him for a long distance as far as the triple hill of Kórógypuszta. His heroic feat already appeared in verse in 1658, as the song of Kádár the Brave *(Kádár Vitéz)*. With slight variations this song was performed in places quite distant from each other: in Bukovina, Kászon, and Counties of Csík and Somogy. – B: 1031, T: 7456.→ **Kovács, György Song; Rákóczi II, György.**

Kádár, János (John) (until 1945 Czermanik, Csermanek) - (Fiume, now Rijeka, Croatia, 26 May 1912 - Budapest, 6 July 1989) – Politician, technician. Until the age of 18, he lived with his stepparents, then became an apprentice and worked as typewriter mechanic. From 1918 he lived in Budapest, where he completed his studies in higher elementary and technical schools. He became a member of the Communist Party in 1930, and was arrested several times for unlawful political activities. He was even sentenced for two years in prison in 1933. In the "Star Prison" of Szeged *(Csillagbörtön)* he met Mátyás (Matthias) Rákosi, the prominent Communist leader. In order to avoid arrest, he went underground in 1942, and became a member of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Party. The Party secretly sent him to Tito's partisans in Yugoslavia. At the border he was arrested but not recognized, and sentenced to a prison term. During his transport to Germany, he escaped and resumed his political activities in Budapest. Following the Soviet army occupation of Budapest on 13 February 1945, he became Deputy Police Chief of the Capital. He was a Member of Parliament (1945-1947) and filled various high-ranking positions in the Communist Party. He was Minister of Home Affairs between 1948 and 1950. In 1949 he was involved in the preparation of the show trial against László (Ladislas) Rajk that ended with Rajk's execution. In 1950, he came into conflict with the Communist hard liners and was expelled from the Party, jailed, and allegedly tortured. In 1951, he was accused of pro-Titoism, imprisoned for life, and stripped of all party functions; was released in 1954, after which he rose to prominence quickly. He became a member of the Central Committee of the Party in July 1956. During the 1956 Revolution and Freedom Fight, first he sided with Imre (Emeric) Nagy; but on 30 October; he secretly organized the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party *(Magyar Szocialista Munkáspárt – MSZMP).* However, on 1 November, he disappeared from Budapest and surfaced in Moscow. On 4 November he was at Ungvár (now Uzhhorod, Carpatho-Ukraine), where he met with Nikita Khrushchev, the Soviet Party Leader, who charged him with the leadership of Hungary. On the same day, at Szolnok, he established his Rebel Government and returned to Budapest with a Soviet military escort. After the Soviet army crushed the Revolution and Freedom Fight in heavy, bloody battles, he called it a "counter-revolution", and introduced heavy reprisals against the revolutionaries, followers and sympathizers. Several hundred were sent to the gallows, several thousand imprisoned or detained in concentrations camps, and more than 200,000 Hungarians fled to the West. Prime Minister Imre Nagy and his colleagues were kidnapped from a bus of the Yugoslavian Embassy and secretly transported to Snagov,

Transylvania, Romania. Later, they were indicted and executed in 1958, together with other Freedom Fighters and leaders of the Revolution. After 1963, Kádár introduced a policy of consolidation. In 1968, under Soviet pressure, the Hungarian Army participated in the suppression of the "Prague Spring" in Czechoslovakia. Toward the end of the 1960s, with the help of borrowed western money, he created "Goulash Communism" and made Hungary "the most cheerful barrack in the Soviet block". Kádár gradually enjoyed growing popularity both at home and in the West. However, he could not adjust himself and the country to the changes Gorbachev introduced in the Soviet Union, and Kádár had to face growing opposition not only in society, but in the Party as well. Finally, he was relieved of the office of General Secretary of the Party by the Reform-Communists in May 1988. With it he lost his political power, although he remained the President of the Party until May 1989. He lived long enough to witness the solemn state funeral of Imre Nagy and his martyr colleagues at Hero's Square in Budapest on 16 June 1989 that heralded the collapse of the socialism he had built in more than thirty years. He authored some books and many articles, and was the recipient of many prizes and awards, among them the Order of Merit of the Hungarian People's Republic first class; the Medal of Hero of Socialist Work, the International Lenin Prize (1964, 1972), the Lenin Peace Prize (1977), and the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. He was one of the important figures of 20th century Hungary, the founder of the so-called *Kadarism*, still debated in Hungary. On 2 May 2007, his gravesite was damaged, opened, his skull and some bones were removed, and the remnants were reburied secretly on 5 May. – B: 0883, 1112, T: 7103.→**Kádár Era; Rákosi, Mátyás; Rajk, László; Nagy, Imre.**

Kádár Era (1956-1988) – It began with the defeat of the 1956 Hungarian Revolution and Freedom Fight and lasted until the beginning of the collapse of Communism in 1988, when his own Party removed him from office. János (John) Kádár (1912-1989), after whom the period was named, was a staunch Communist. He was arrested in May of 1951 on trumped up charges and was in prison until 1954, when Imre (Emeric) Nagy, then Prime Minister, later the leader of the 1956 Revolution, brought about his release. Kádár twice held the post of President of the Ministerial Council of the People's Republic of Hungary. Initially he was merely appointed by the occupying Soviet forces for the years 1956-1958; and then, in 1961, he was elected General Secretary of the Communist Party (Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party *(Magyar Szocialista Munkáspárt – MSZMP)*, and served in that capacity until 1965. Regardless of his governmental posts in any given time, from 4 November 1956 until 1988, as the Party's General Secretary, was the actual and sole political leader of Hungary, totally subservient to Soviet interests. After the defeat of the 1956 Revolution and Freedom Fight by the Soviet military intervention, a period of serious revenge followed. It was characterized by the deportation of tens of thousands, by the large number of death sentences pronounced by the so-called "people's courts", including on many underage youths, and by the imprisonment and internment of thousands. The number of Hungarians executed by the Habsburgs after the 1848-1849 Revolution and War of Independence was less than those sent to the gallows under the Kádár regime. It was the aim of Communist ideological propaganda to erode national sentiment and consciousness, rendering the Hungarian people indifferent, atheistic and materialistic. In the schools, the idealism of youth was undermined through the lack of opportunity to express opinions freely, and the teaching of Hungarian history was kept to

a minimum, while the Russian language and subjects related to the Soviet Union were forced upon students from the elementary grades to university level. As adults, only those could obtain leadership positions, who had obtained their university degrees, or at least some of their professional training in the Soviet Union. The most important element of theoretical military training was the study of Marxism-Leninism. All branches of culture: literature, the visual arts and music were placed under Marxist-Leninist ideology. The fear of another revolution resulted in the so-called "goulash Communism", that seemingly and only temporarily brought about a relatively high standard of living, which led eventually to the country's financial collapse with the accumulation of 22 billion U.S. dollars in foreign debt. Meanwhile, the population of the country steadily decreased, while the government made no attempts to stem this process. The Kádár system also abandoned those 3.5 million Hungarians living in the territories lost after World Wars I and II *(Erdély* – Transylvania, now in Romania; *Felvidék* – Northern Hungary in Czechoslovakia, now Slovakia] *Kárpátalja* – Carpatho-Ukraine in the Soviet Union, now in Ukraine, and *Délvidék* – Southern Hungary – Voivodina in Yugoslavia), by not raising its voice in defense of their human and cultural rights, thereby exposing one third of Hungarian people to the danger of extinction. For his "successful work", Kádár was awarded the "Order of Lenin" in 1964, and was honored with the title "Hero of the Soviet Union" as well. In 1972, he again received the "Order of Lenin" and, in 1977, the "Lenin Peace Prize". At the beginning of the dissolution of the Hungarian Soviet style system in May 1988, Kádár was stripped of his powers by his own Communist Party. – B: 1230, 1105, 1031, 0883, T: 7665.→**Kádár, János; Freedom Fight of 1956.**

Kadarka – The most widespread and finest Hungarian blue grape type for wine. Its juice forms the most famous red wines, among them the red wine of Eger, Szekszárd, Buda, Ménes, Visonta and Villány. – B: 0942, T: 7456.

Kadosa, Pál (Paul) (Léva, now Levice, Slovakia, 6 September 1903 - Budapest, 30 March 1983) – Composer, pianist, music educator. He began to study piano at the age of eight in Nagyszombat (now Trnava, Slovakia), and later attended the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest. Concurrently, he studied drawing and painting. His circle of close friends included contemporary writers and artists. His first public performance as a pianist was in 1923. Between 1927 and 1943, he taught at the Fodor Music School in Budapest. He was dedicated to the dissemination of modern music. The first solo performance of his compositions took place in 1933. He played his own compositions at numerous concerts and popularized the works of his national and international contemporaries. His first international success came with the performance of his *Piano Concerto No. 1* in Amsterdam. From 1943 to 1944 he taught at the Goldmark Music School, Budapest. From 1945 he taught piano at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music of Budapest; later, he became Department Head. He was member of the *London Royal Academy of Music* and the *Deutsche Akademie der Künste*. As a pianist he considered his principal mission to be an interpreter of contemporary music. His pedagogical career spanned over half a century; he trained generations of piano artists, among them Zoltán Kocsis, Dezső (Desider) Ránki and Jenő (Eugene) Jandó. Although not untouched by Béla Bartók's and Zoltán Kodály's influence, his compositions with his own unique stylistic features are nevertheless tied to German Neoclassicism. Among

Hungarian composers he was one of the most striking personalities. His major orchestral works are: Eight symphonies; a chamber symphony; four piano concertos; two violin concertos; a viola concerto; concerto for string quartet and small orchestra; two concertos for violin, viola and small orchestra; two divertimentos; one orchestral piece; also: *Mourning Ode (Gyászóda); March Overture (Március nyitány); Wildflower Bouquet (Mezei csokor);* Concertino, and Synphonietta, Serenade. Chamber music: Sonata for solo violin; Violin-piano sonata; String trio; Three string quartets; Four piano sonatas; Wind quintet; Piano trio; Cantatas; Folk Music Suites; *Choral works;* Songs for the masses, and Songs for poems of famous poets. Books and studies: *Beethoven and Hungary (Beethoven és Magyarország)* (1952); *Report on the German Musical Plenary Meeting* (1952), and *Remembering Bartók* (1955). He received the Kossuth Prize (1950, 1975), the Erkel Prize (1955, 1962), and the Merited Artist title (1963). – B: 0883, 1031, 1570, T: 7667.→**Bartók, Béla; Jandó, Jenő; Kocsis, Zoltán; Kodály, Zoltán; Ránki, Dezső.**

Kaffka, Margit (Margaret) (Nagykároly, now Carei, Romania, 10 June 1880 - Budapest, 1 December 1918) – Writer, poet. Her childhood was difficult due to her father's early death. She was a trained teacher and taught in Miskolc and Budapest until 1915, then dedicated the rest of her life to a literary career. During World War I, she lived in Temesvár (now Timisoara, Romania), because her husband was posted there by the military. She and her son died in the Spanish flu pandemic. Her poems and short stories were published in the literary review, *Nyugat (West)* during her time in Miskolc; but her first poems appeared in the paper, *Hungarian Genius (Magyar Géniusz)* as early as 1901. Her first collection of poems was published in 1903, and the prose collection: *Letters From the Convent (Levelek a zárdából)* in 1905. Her main topics were the decline of the landed gentry, the fate of women at the turn of the century, and the vicissitudes of war. Her other works include *Colors and Years (Színek és évek)* novel (1912); *Anthill (Hangyaboly)* novel (1917); *On the Road of Life (A élet útján)* poems (1918), and *At the Ferry (A révnél)* poems (1918). She was one of the most significant female authors of Hungarian literature. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7667, 7103.

Kahler, Frigyes (Frederick) (Mátészalka, 12 September 1942 -) – Lawyer, legal historian. He graduated from the Secondary School of his birthplace in 1960, then read Law and obtained Law Degree from the Law School of the University of Szeged in 1977. He earned a Ph.D. in History at the University of Debrecen in 1978. He was a Judge in Hajdúböszörmény, Debrecen and Eger, and Department Head at the Ministry of Justice (1991-1994). He was the leader of the State Fact-finding Committee *(Tényfeltáró Bizottság)* with the mandate to investigate the criminal activities committed by the previous (Communist) regime; but the new government dissolved it in 1995. He worked as a Judge, was Professor at the University of Miskolc, then at the Catholic University, Piliscsaba. His main field of research is the 1956 Revolution and the subsequent retaliation. Some of his works are: *Sketches of Ancient Legal History and Roman Law (Ókori jogtöréneti és római jogi vázlatok)* (1984); *Death of Justice in Hungary 1945-1989 (Joghalál Magyarországon 1945-1989)* (1993); *Volleys, Revenge, Escape (Sortüzek, megtorlás, menekülés)* (1996); *Direction of the Aim. Esztergom. Trial of Cardinal Mindszenty (A főcsapás iránya. Esztergom. Mindszenty bíboros pere)* (1999),

and *III/III Historical Reading-book vols, i, ii (III/III Történelmi olvasókönyv I, II),* (2001, 2002). – B: 1571, T: 7103.→**Mindszenty, József.**

Káich, Katalin (Kájity) (Catharine) (Zombor, now Sombor, Serbia, 12 January 1943 -) Theater historian and candidate in literary studies (1978). She obtained her Hungarian teaching certificate from the Philosophy Department of the University of Újvidék (now Novi Sad, Serbia), then, in addition, she taught English and Hungarian Language and Literature at Zombor (now Sombor in Serbia); she also worked as an archivist. Following a two-year postgraduate course in Budapest, she became a researcher at the Hungarology Institute of Újvidék, and a teacher in the Department of Theater at the University of Újvidék. Her research area is Hungarian Cultural History in Yugoslavia/Serbia, and primarily the history of drama. Her studies about 19th century acting at Zombor, Zenta (now Senta in Serbia) and Újvidék are valuable resources. Her works include *The History and Repertoire of Hungarian Theater at Zombor, 1825-1918 (A zombori magyar színművészet története és repertóriuma, 1825–1918)* (1975), and *The History and Repertoire of Hungarian Language Theater at Újvidék, 1836-1928 (Az újvidéki magyar nyelvű színjátszás története és repertóriuma, 1836–1918)* (1983) – B: 1257, 1445, T: 7692

Kajdacsy, Péter (County Gömör, 1667 - Rodostó, 1757) - Military officer in the *Kuruc* Army. When the War of Independence broke out, Count Miklós Bercsényi put him at the head of an infantry regiment as a Colonel. He followed Bercsényi in exile as his household steward, even to Rodostó (now Tekirdag) in Turkey. – B: 0942, T: 7456.→**Bercsényi, Count Miklós.**

Kajdi János (John) (Szombathely, 30 December 1939 - Budapest, 10 April 1992) – Boxer. He won the Silver Medal in the welterweight division (–67 kg) at the 1972 Summer Olympic Games in Munich. In the final, he was defeated by Cuba's Emilio Correa on points (5:0). His other Olympic results in 1972 as a welterweight: he defeated James Vrij (Netherlands) 4-1, Damdiniav Bandi (Mongolia) KO 2, Maurice Hope (Great Britain) 5-0, Richard Murunga (Kenya) 4-1 and lost to Emilio Correa (Cuba) 0-5). – B: 1031, T: 7103.

Kájoni Codex – A handwritten document from Transylvania *(Erdély,* now in Romania), made between 1631 and 1671. The Codex is named after one of its writers János (John) Kájoni, a Franciscan friar. Besides Italian and German Church hymns and French suite-music, it also contains some Hungarian songs and folk-dance tunes from the 17th century. The manuscript was in the possession of the Franciscan monastery of Csíksomlyó (now Sumuleu-Ciuc, Romania), then in the Convent of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). During the Ceausescu regime, it was confiscated and transferred to Bucharest. – B: 1572, T: 7103.→**Kájoni, János; Codex Literature.**

Kájoni, János O.F.M. (John) (Johannes Caioni, John) (Kajon, now Romania, 1629 - Gyergyószárhegy, now Lăzarea, Romania, 25 April 1687) – Franciscan monk, writer, composer. He was born into a Vlach (Wallachian) family. He studied in Csíksomlyó (now Sumuleu-Ciuc, Romania) and Nagyszombat (now Trnava, Slovakia), joined the

Franciscan Order in 1648, and was ordained in 1655. In the same year, he rebuilt the Csíksomlyó School that the Tartars had destroyed. As Provincial of the Franciscan Order (1675-1678), he established a printing and publishing business in Csíksomlyó. His musical talent helped him to become an organist, and became famous, even in distant lands. He also trained many young people as musicians. He collected medieval song fragments from all over Transylvania *(Erdély,* now in Romania), and preserved several hundred of these for posterity in his collection, the *Cantionale Catholicum.* He copied works of contemporary composers and preserved church compositions. His musical records are invaluable. His collection also includes Hungarian, Wallachian and Gypsy songs, as well as his own. His collection in the *Latin-Hungarian Hymnody* (1676) includes 883 Latin and 220 Hungarian songs, and 149 parallel translations. He also built organs. His notes referring to the Szekler (Hungarians of Eastern Transylvania) runic script are important; they indicate that the early medieval Szekler runic script was very much in use in his time. – B: 0883, 1153, 1257, T: 7684.→**Kájoni Codex; Codex Literature; Hungarian Runic Script.**

Kajtor, Ferenc (Francis) (Ágya, now Adea, 45 km northeast of Arad, Romania, 15 November 1919 - Budapest, 9 August 1975) – Physician, neurologist. He obtained his Medical Degree from the University of Debrecen in 1944, where he was also working in the Neurological and Mental Clinic since 1941. In 1944 he was a research student; from 1948, a demonstrator (already with a doctorate in medicine); then became a neurological specialist, and in 1951 a mental health specialist, He was head of the Clinical Electro-Physiology Laboratory from 1951. In 1955 he was Assistant Lecturer; and from 1962 to 1972 Assistant Professor. He was founder of the Hungarian Electrocardiogram (ECG) Society, and was its secretary from 1957 to 1966. He primarily investigated neurophysiology and electrophysiology, carried out research into the pathology of headaches, epilepsy, biology, and pathological bioelectricity of the central nervous system. He worked out the modern surgical treatment for focal epilepsy, and introduced in Hungary the quantitative electromyography. Many of his studies appeared in other European languages. His works include *The Significance of ECG-diagnostics in the Epilepsy Research and in its Conservative Treatment (Az EEG-diagnosztika jelentősége az epilepszia kutatásában és konzervativ kezelésében)* notes (1959), and *The Nature and Treatment of Headaches (A fejfájás természete és kezelése)* (1968). – B: 1730, 1160, T: 7456.

Kakas, István (Stephen) *(zalánkeményi) (*Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 1560 - Lahidjan. Persia, 25 October 1603) – Diplomat and East-bound traveller. His higher studies were in Vienna and Padua. From 1589, at first he was a secretary, thereafter a treasurer of Prince Zsigmond (Sigismund) Báthory (1581-1598). After Prince Báthory moved from Transylvania, Kakas entered into the service of Prince András (Andrew) Báthory, and became his secretary. In 1599, he and György (George) Bánffy were the emissaries of the Prince to the King of Poland. Emperor Rudolf II (1576-1608) sent Kakas to Transylvania to mediate a Peace Treaty between him and the Transylvanians. After Mihály (Michael), the Wallachian voivode occupied Transylvania, difficult times followed, and Kakas sold his estate. So, in 1601, he and his wife left Transylvania and moved to Botzen in Tyrol, the birthplace of his wife. In 1602, Emperor Rudolf II sent

Kakas on an important and sensitive diplomatic mission to the Shah of Persia in order to make an alliance against Turkey. In September 1602, he set off from Prague and went with his entourage via Lithuania to Moscow, where he spent the winter. On 11 May 1603 he left Moscow for the Caspian Sea, where he had to sojourn in Astrakhan for three months, waiting until the ships were completed. They reached the Persian shores at Lenkova. They had to spend ten weeks there, waiting for the return of their emissary to the Shah. During this time they had to consume seawater for lack of drinking water and they all became ill, and Kakas was carried off on a stretcher. Kakas died in Lahijan and was buried there. His secretary, György (George) Tectander carried out the mission. The delegation reached Prague, after many adventures in September 1604. His secretary published Kakas' travelogue entitled *Iter Persiorvm* (1609, 1610). It appeared in French (1877) and later in partial Hungarian translations. – B: 0907,1031, 0883, T: 7103.→ **Báthory Prince Zsigmond.**

Kakas, Márton, **Album of** – Illustrated humorous magazine, edited by the great novelist Mór Jókai, who used the pseudonym Márton Kakas. – B: 0942, T: 7456**.→Jókai, Mór.**

Kaláka – Voluntary cooperative work, one of the best-known forms of collective work in Hungary, especially among the Szeklers in Transylvania *(Erdély*, now in Romania). This custom was practiced mostly in villages. When somebody wanted to complete a major work, e.g. building a house, roofing, constructing a fence or a building, or gathering and harvesting, he organized a *kaláka.* In order to accomplish the work in a short period of time, relatives, friends, or a specific group of people were called on to help and perform the task without payment, either out of kindness, or on a reciprocity basis. They worked together as though in a social gathering and the work was usually accompanied by some entertainment. Any member of such a group could, at any time, invite back those that helped, and the latter would consider it their moral obligation to reciprocate by participating in a *kaláka.* The term is known mostly in Transylvania and along the bordering areas in Eastern Hungary. In Transylvania, inhabitants of a village always built the house of a newly married couple or someone's fire-damaged house through such a communal effort. **–** B: 0942, 1134, T: 7684.→**Szeklers.**

Kaláka Ensemble – Folk music group; founded by Dániel Gryllus, Vilmos (William) Gryllus, István (Stephen) Mikós, Balázs (Blaise) Radványi, Péter Dabasi, Péter Huzella, Tamás (Thomas) Kobzos Kiss, and Gábor (Gabriel) Becze in Budapest in 1969. They sing poetry and play their own arrangements of folk music. The Ensemble also sets to music poetry by Hungarian poets, as well as others, as folk arrangements. Their music is varied, and the poetry is from many other styles. The unique sound of the four singing voices, together with the classical and folk instruments, make their characteristic music. As the Transylvanian poet Sándor (Alexander) Kányádi wrote: "The Kaláka Ensemble is elegant. They offer poetry to their audiences on a musical platter, which could never be confused with anyone else's music. Their compositions are not forced; rather the original melody of a verse is played, born of the quietness of the heart, exiled into books from the time of Gutenberg on". The number of their songs is more than 1000. They added music to the poems of great Hungarian poets. They are recording artists. They produced 25 records, one of their CDs is entitled: *Hungarian Folk Songs, Sung by Kamilla Dévai Nagy.* Among their records are: *Ukulele*, which has as its title track, a setting of the poem

by Tibor Simkó; *The Pelican* and *The Passenger*. They received the Kossuth Prize in 2000, and the Prima Primissima Prize in 2004. – B: 1031, 2030, T: 7103.→**Kányádi, Sándor; Dévai Nagy, Kamilla; Kecskés Ensemble; Muzsikás Hungarian Folkmusic Ensemble.**

Kalan Family Clan – According to Anonymus the chronicler, the Kalan Family Clan can be traced back to one of the seven tribal leaders, Ond. In 1135, Nana Szeri, a member of this clan, was Bishop of Pécs; known under his Latin name as Calanus Juventius Coelius. It is mentioned in 1244 that another member of the Clan, Comes Posa had a son named Nana. The son did not have any descendants and donated 55 estates to the monastery on the Island of Hares (island in the Danube, now Margaret Island, Budapest). Thus, the Clan died out. – B: 0942, 0883, T: 7676.→**Anonymus.**

Kalassay, Sándor (Alexander) (Emd, 1869 - Chicago, Ill, USA, 2 May 1950) – Minister of the Reformed Church in the USA. He graduated from the Reformed College of Sárospatak. In 1894 he became Assistant Professor of Greek and Hebrew at the Theological Academy, teaching while working as Assistant Librarian. In 1895 he accepted an invitation from the Missions Board of the Reformed Church in the United States to serve as Minister in Mount Carmel, a small coal-mining town in Pennsylvania. During August of that year he and his wife left Hungary and arrived in New York on 10 September 1895. He played an important role in the organization of the Hungarian Reformed Federation of America. In 1895, in an article, he called for the creation of a fraternal society to serve as the right arm of the Hungarian Reformed Churches in America. In 1896, among the delegates in Trenton, New Jersey, to organize the classes of the Hungarian Reformed Church in America and the Hungarian Reformed Federation of America, Rev. Kalassay became one of the leaders. He was the first Secretary of the Federation, serving in this position from 1896 to 1899. From 1903 to 1912 he served in various capacities as an Auditor, President and Treasurer. For 18 years he played an important role in the leadership of the Hungarian Reformed communities of Pittsburgh. In the summer of 1921 he accepted the position of Superintendent of the Orphans' Home in Ligonier, Pennsylvania, and worked there for 10 years without remuneration. At times he had one hundred to two hundred children between the ages of 1 and 16 under his care. He regularly visited the Hungarian Reformed Congregations. Most of the donations to meet the financial needs of the Orphans' Home were collected on such occasions. In 1933 he was honored with the Award of the Hungarian Red Cross. In 1931, the Federation established a home for the elderly in Ligonier under the supervision of Rev. Kalassay. In 1935, the Convention of the Federation created a position for an administrator of the Bethlen Home in Ligonier, and entrusted him with this responsibility. He served in this capacity until the age of 73. After his retirement he completed two volumes of the history of the Hungarian Reformed Churches in America until 1923, as well as a history of the Hungarian Reformed Federation of America. He served the congregation in Joliet, Illinois until his death at the age of 81. In his honor, the Federation named the road leading to the Bethlen Home after him Kalassay Drive, and placed a plaque in his honor on one of the walls of the Bethlen Home. – B: 0906, T: 7103.

Kalász, László (Ladislas) (Perkupa, 3 February 1933 - Szalonna, 25 January 1999) – Poet. In 1957 he obtained a certificate in Education from the Teachers' Training College of Sárospatak. At first he taught at Hajdúszovát, and from 1958 to 1984, at Szalonna. From 1984 he worked as a librarian at Szalonna. He joined the editors of the paper, *Our Days (Napjaink,)* and was a member of the poets' circle *Weeks (Hetek),* which produced an anthology, *The Song Remains (Az ének megmarad)* (1985). His tone is often idyllic; his most frequent themes were country scenery, nature, work, love and devotion. Spiritual solitude, isolation and anguish were his deepest experiences; he was often fighting them with conscious objectiveness. His favorite genre was the song. His works include *From Shore to Shore (Parttól partig),* poems (1970); *Future, Where Are You? (Hol vagy, jövendő?),* poems (1973); *As if I Would Suddenly Die (Mintha rögtön meghalnék)* poems, (1983), and *Collected Poems* (1995). He was a recipient of the Radnóti Prize (1973), the Lőrinc Szabó Prize (1987), and the Small Cross of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (1993). – B: 0878, 1257, T: 7456.

Kalász, Márton (Martin) (Somberek, north of Mohács, 8 September 1934 -) – Poet, writer, literary translator. He completed his secondary education in Pécs. He worked on a state farm in the Ormánság district from 1953. Later, he was an adult education teacher, Director of the Cultural Center in Siklós, and then in Szigetvár. From 1957 until 1970 he was a reporter for the *Village Radio (Falurádió)* in Budapest, and also Editor for the publishing firm *Európa Publisher (Európa Kiadó).* In 1964 he was on a scholarship in East Berlin. Between 1970 and 1985 he was a columnist for the periodical *New Writing (Új Irás).* From 1986 he was a correspondent for the Roman Catholic literary review, *Vigilia.* He was Director of the Hungarian Cultural Information Center in Stuttgart, Germany (1991-1994). Until 1991, he was President of the Vörösmarty Society. He is fond of cyclic construction in his poems, lending a pleasant tone to his verses. Early on his poems appeared in traditional form, starting with the volume, *Lodgings (Szállás)* (1978). His poems often contain rare, archaic words and expressions, often used in a dialect, and also many elliptical sentences. Care and refined idiomatic force are characteristic of his poetry; his daring use of word order and sentence construction can create dramatic tension. His works include *Carts at Dawn (Hajnali szekerek)* poems (1955); *The Last Touch (Az utolsó érintés)* poems (1989); *Hideout (Rejtek)* poems (1990), and *Dark Wound (Sötét seb)* poems (1996). His literary translation output is significant, including works of a number of foreign writers, such as R. Hochhuth, E. Welk and U. Grassmann. He received, among others, the Attila József Prize (1971, 1987), the Radnóti Prize (1985), the Sándor Weöres Prize (1996), and the Middle Cross of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (1994). – B: 0874, 0878, 1257, T: 7456.

Kálazdy Móric (Maurice) (Bey Kauffmann, Szulejmán) (Gyöngyös, 1819 - Gyöngyös, 22 March 1875) - Physician, medical officer in the army, also in the Turkish army. He obtained his Medical Degree from the University of Vienna in 1843, and then worked as an assistant in a surgical clinic in Vienna. He was one of the leaders of the Viennese youth in the 1848 Revolutionary Movement. It was he, who greeted Lajos (Louis) Kossuth, the Hungarian political leader, as he was arriving in Vienna. In June 1848 he joined the medical staff of the *Honvéd* (defense-force) at first at Nagykanizsa, and he was in charge of a field hospital at Lőcse (now Levoča in Slovakia); in Komárom he was

assigned as a medical officer to the VII. Army Corps. He organized several field hospitals. After the surrender at Világos, he fled to Vidin in Turkey, where he joined General Bem's escort. Under the name Suleiman Bey, he became a Turkish medical officer, serving in Damascus and Aleppo, and at Kituahi. It was he, who taught Louis Kossuth the Turkish language. During the Crimean War he was in charge of a field hospital; but in 1856 he resigned his commission and worked as an honorary lecturer in Istanbul. He had a good relationship with the Hungarian émigrés, though he did not sympathize with their anti-Kossuth tendency. After 1860 he lived on the islands of Crete and Corfu. In 1867, the year of the Compromise with the Habsburgs between Hungary and Austria, he returned to Hungary and settled at Gyöngyös, his hometown. – B: 1730, 1752, T: 7456.→**Kossuth, Lajos; Compromise of 1867.**

Káldi, György S.J. (George) (Káldy) (Nagyszombat, now Trnava, Slovakia, 4 February 1573 - Pozsony, now Bratislava, Slovakia, 30 October 1634) – Cleric, Bible translator. In his early youth he was raised and educated in the household of János (John) Kutasi, Provost of Esztergom. He began his higher studies in Nagyszombat and continued them in Rome, where he entered the Jesuit Order in 1598. He served in Transylvania *(Erdély,* now in Romania) between 1601 and 1603; in Austrian and Polish monasteries between 1608 and 1616, and became Rector of the College in Nagyszombat from 1616, as well as in Pozsony, where he was charged by Archbishop Péter (Peter) Pázmány to supervise the construction of the College. He was a renowned preacher. In 1605 Káldi was requested by Archbishop Péter Pázmány to translate the Bible into Hungarian. He set out on this formidable task the same year, and it took him two years to finish it. In 1619 he fled from the army of Prince Gábor (Gabriel) Bethlen (1613-1629) to Vienna, but remained in Nagyszombat during Prince Bethlen's second insurrection in 1623, although he went to Vienna several times as a diplomat, commissioned by the Prince. At the request of Archbishop Péter Pázmány in 1629, he became the Head of the Monastery in Pozsony (1629), founded in 1625, and concurrently he took over the management of the Jesuit printing house. His translation *Holy Bible (Szent Biblia)* was published finally in Vienna in 1626 (2nd edition in 1732, 3rd edition in 1782). Reigning Prince Gábor Bethlen, member of the Reformed (Hungarian Calvinist) Church, sponsored the publication with 1,000 *tallérs*. Káldy's other works included *Funeral Orations (Halotti beszédek)* (1609, none of them is known); *Sermons for Sundays… (Az Vasarnapokra-Valo Predikatziok…)* (1631); *Sermons for Festivals… (Az Innepekre-valo Predikatziok…)* (1631), and *Holy Will of God (Istennek szent akarattya)* (1681). – B: 1136, 1058, 1257, 0907, T: 7659.→**Pázmány, Péter; Bethlen, Prince Gábor.**

Káldi, Nóra (Káldy) (Budapest, 18 November 1943 - Budapest, 6 August 1993) – Actress. She completed her studies at the College of Dramatic Art in 1966; afterwards began her career at the National Theater of Miskolc. From 1967 to 1969 she played at the Szigligeti Theater *(Szigligeti Színház),* Szolnok; then, from 1969 till 1982, she was a member of the Madách Theater *(Madách Színház)* in Budapest. From 1983 until her death, she was a member of the Attila József Theater *(József Attila Színház)* of Budapest. Nóra Káldy was excellent in the personification of female figures yearning to break out from their state of humiliation, longing for protection and love. Her roles included Mrs. Elvsted in Ibsen's *Hedda Gabler;* Mrs. Manningham in P. Hamilton's *Gaslight;* Lady

Anne in Shakespeare's *Richard III;* Emma in Harold Pinter's *Betrayal;* and Duci in Ernő Szép's *The Bridegroom*. She acted in 35 feature and TV films, among them: *Ten Thousand Days (Tízezer Nap)* (1965); *Pepper* (TV, 1968); *Anthill* (1971); *Spiderweb (Pókháló)* (1973); *Ring With Green Stone (A zöld köves gyűrű)* (TV, 1977), and *The Solution (A megoldás)* (TV, 1987). She was a recipient of the Mari Jászai Prize (1982). – B: 1031, 1445, T: 7456.

Káldor, Miklós, Lord of Newham (Nicholas) (Budapest, 12 May 1908 - Cambridge, England, 30 September 1986) – Economist. He attended schools in Budapest and London. He took part in the program of Hungarian stabilization in 1946; was Director of one of the Departments of the United Nations European Economic Committee between 1947 and 1949. Beginning in 1949, he taught Political Economy as a lecturer at the University of Cambridge. Between 1950 and 1955, he was a member of the Royal Commission for Profit and Income Taxation. His works include *An Expenditure* (2nd. imp. 1958); *Essays on Economic Stability and Growth, Reports on Taxation vols. i,ii* (1980), and *The Origin of the New Monetarism* (1981). His name became known all over the world on account of his theories on the accumulation of gain and earnings. He developed this theory alone, between 1956 and 1963. He was consultant to the Governments of India, Ceylon, Turkey and Australia between 1964 and 1968. From 1974 to 1976 he was consultant to the British Minister of Finance. The Queen appointed him Member of the House of Lords in 1974. – B: 0883, 1138, 1153, T: 7675.

Káldy, Gyula (Julius) (Pest, 18 December 1838 - Budapest, 6 March 1901) **–** Conductor, music historian. Studied at the National Conservatory of Music and in the Vienna Conservatory of Music. During 1858 and 1866, he worked as conductor at Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania); from 1866 to 1871 he was conductor at Arad, and later at Pécs. From 1873 to 1882 he was leader of the Music Lovers' Orchestra *(Zenekedvelők Zenekara).* From 1874 he was a music teacher of the Pest School of Dramatic Art *(Pesti Színitanoda).* From 1881 he worked in Budapest as a stage manager for the National Theater, from 1884 to 1888 that of the Opera House, and later chief manager. In 1889 he was one of the founders of the Hungarian College of Music *(Magyar Zeneiskola).* From 1894 he was professor of the Academy of Music; from 1895 to 1900 Director of the Opera House, Budapest. He was known as the representative of the Hungarian school against the dominant late 19th century German school in intellectual life. He rendered known some publications contained in old Hungarian memorials, though they may be debatable. His works include *Treasures of Old Hungarian Music, vols. i, ii (A régi magyar zene kincsei I-II)* (1890); *Kuruc Songs (Kuruc dalok)* (1892); *Old Hungarian War Songs, Verbunkos (Régi magyar harci dalok, verbunkosok)* (1894); *Songs and Marches of the 1848-49 War of Independence (Az 1848-49. szabadságharc dalai és indulói)* (1895); *On the Older and More Recent Hungarian Dances (A régibb és újabb*

magyar táncokról) (1896); *Hungarian Historic Songs of the 16th, 17th, 18th Centuries (XVI., XVII., XVIII. századi magyar történeti énekek)* (1897). *Compositions: overture, opera (Zuavs, 1868), accompanying music on stage, choral works, songs*. – B: 0883, T: 7456.→**Vadnay, Vilma; Freedom Fight of 1848-1849.**

Káldy, Zoltán (Iharosberény, 29 March 1919 - Budapest, 17 May 1987) – Bishop of the Lutheran Church. He completed his higher studies in Theology at the Lutheran Theological Faculty in Sopron, and became pastor in Pécs. Then from 1958 (following the removal of Bishop Lajos (Louis) Ordass, he became Bishop of the Southern Lutheran Church District, formed in 1952, as a result of political pressure. He was Presiding Bishop from 1967, and was forced to cooperate to a certain extent under the pressure of the Socialist dictatorship; however, his leadership style was definite and determined. He was one of the leading representatives of the "Diaconal Theology". The 7th World Congress of the Lutheran World Federation in Budapest elected him President of the Organization in 1984. He was a Member of Parliament for three cycles; Council Member of the Patriotic Peoples' Front (1985); one of the founding members of the Prague-based Christian Peace Conference *(Keresztyén Békekonferencia)* (1958); and, from 1965 was a member of the World Peace Council *(Béke Világtanács).* His most important works are: *Introduction to the New Testament (Bevezetés az Újszövetsgégbe)* (1957); *On a New Road (Új úton)* (1970), and *But That He could Serve (Hanem hogy ő szolgáljon),* sermons (1979). Káldy's theological principles, activity and work-style were regarded by many in his Church as controversial and divisive. He received an Honorary Doctorate from the Theological Academies of Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia), Debrecen and Kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca, Romania). He received a number of prizes, among them the Banner Order of Merit with Rubies of the Hungarian People's Republic (1985). – B: 0883, 1050, T: 7456.→**Evangelical-Lutheran Church in Hungary, History of.**

Kaliz – A Turkic tribe that came into the Carpathian Basin with the Magyars in 896 AD, as one of the three Kabar tribes. The Káliz spoke an Iranian dialect and were Muslims; their place of origin lay between Lake Aral and the lower Volga region. The name can be traced back to Chorezm (Khorezm, Kkwarezm) in contemporary Byzantine, Mongol and Persian sources. Their influx into the Carpathian Basin continued until the 13th century. According to Abu Hámid Al-Gharnati (1080-1170), Andalusian-Moorish geographer and traveler in the service of King Géza II of Hungary between 1150 and 1153, the Kaliz – or Khorezmians – were employed in the Royal Mint. In accordance with contemporary royal policy regarding foreign settlers, the Káliz were resettled in different regions of the country. Thus the name appears in numerous Hungarian settlement names, such as *Káloz*, *Kalózfalva, Kozárd, Káld,* etc. A trade route between the Rivers Danube and Tisza also bore the name *Káliz-út* (Káliz Road). – B: 0945, T: 7617.→**Kabars, Khazars; Chorezm; Aba, Sámuel.**

Kállai, Ferenc (Francis) (Krampner) (Gyoma, 4 October 1925 - Budapest, 11 July 2010) – Actor. He completed his higher studies at the Academy of Dramatic Art, Budapest in 1944. He worked at the Inner City Theater *(Belvárosi Színház)* from 1945; from 1948 at the National Theater *(Nemzeti Színház)* in Budapest, and, since 1989, he has been a life member. From 1977 he was Professor at the Academy of Dramatic Art, Budapest.

Between 1981 and 1990 he was President of the Federation of Theatrical Arts *(Színházművészeti Szövetség),* and was a Member of Parliament between 1985 and 1990. There are more than 110 major roles to his credit in classical and modern plays, as well as in feature films and TV productions. He is one of the most distinctive actors of the Hungarian theatrical art in the second half of the 20th century. His major roles include Romeo in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet;* Oberon in *The Midsummer Night's Dream (Szentivánéji álom);* Edmund in *King Lear (Lear király);* Polonius in *Hamlet;* Happy in Miller's *The Death of a Salesman (Az ügynök halála);* Bertalan Szemere in Illyés' *Torch Flame (Fáklyaláng);* Otto, Bánk, Petur in Katona's *Bánk bán;* Orgon in Molière's *Tartuffe;* Luka in Gorkij's *The Night Refuge (Éjjeli menedékhely);* Imre Sebők in Sarkadi's *The Lost Paradise (Az elveszett paradicsom);* Mayor in Gogol's *The Inspector General (A Revizor);* and The Lord's voice in Madách's *The Tragedy of Man (Az ember tragédiája).* His feature film roles include *2x2 is Sometimes Five (2x2 néha öt); Military Music (Katonazene); Swan Song (Hattyúdal); Three Nights of a Love (Egy szerelem három éjszakája); The Sparrow Is Also a Bird (A veréb is madár); Piano in the Air (Zongora a levegőben); The Red Countess (A vörös grófnő),* and *Glass Tiger (Üvegtigris).* He also had TV roles and recordings. He was awarded a number of prizes, among them the Mari Jászai Prize (1956, 1958), the Merited Artist title (1966), the Outstanding Artist title (1970), the Kossuth Prize (1973), the Teheran Festival Prize (1977), the Pro Urbe Medal (1981) and the Actor of the Nation title (2000), he was also Life-time member of the National Theater, Budapest, and Actor of the Nation (2000). – B: 0871, 1445, T: 7103.

Kállay Family *(nagykállói)* – An ancient Hungarian family. According to official documentation, the family most probably originally derived its name from the Kállói estate in County Szabolcs. According to official documents, the family originated from one of the 108 original Hungarian clans: the Balog-Semjén clan. Documents show that the family came from the ancient tribe of Ubul that lived during the reign of King András II (Andrew, Endre, 1205-1235). The Kállay family of the County of Szabolcs, who derived from the sons of the Ubul tribe and their descendants, provided the Kállay warriors, senior civil servants and ambassadors throughout the centuries. – B: 0942, T: 7676.

Kállay, Ilona (Helen) (Munk) (Miskolc, 14 December 1930 - Budapest, 15 July 2005) - Actress. At first she worked as a window-dresser and graphic artist assistant; but later her talent was discovered in an amateur acting group. She attended the College of Dramatic and Cinematic Art, and received her diploma in 1955. In the same year; she began acting in the József Attila Theater *(József Attila Színház)*, Budapest. From 1982; she was a member of the Merry Stage *(Vidám Színpad),* and from 1997 was member of the Vörösmarty Theater *(Vörösmarty Színház)* in Székesfehérvár. She portrayed several sentimental *femmes fatales* with attractive feminine charm, so that even the leading roles of commercial dramas became special because of her acting. She also used some irony in her acting and she often presented the criticism of the role. Her roles included Milady in A. Dumas père's *The Three Muskateers (A három testőr);* Suzy in Knott's *Wait Until Dark (Várj, míg sötét lesz!);* Bözsi in Á. Kertész's *Name-day (Névnap);* Eileen in A. Szerb's *The Midnight Horseman (Éjféli lovas);* Tatiana in Maxim Gorki's *The Philistines*

(Kispolgárok); Griselda in Agatha Christie's *Murder in the Vicarage (Gyilkosság a paplakban);* Mrs. Shuttleworth in S. Maugham's *Merry-Go-Round (Imádok férjhez menni)*, and Mrs. Orbán in I. Örkény's *Cat's Play (Macskajáték).* There are 21 featrure films to her credit, e.g. *Snow Queen (Hókirálynő)* (1964); *Dark City (Fekete város)* (1971); *One Kiss and Nothing Else (Egy csók és más semmi)* (1975), and *Comet (Üstökös)* (1998). She appeared regularly on Radio and TV. She was awarded the Mari Jászai Prize (1961, 1975), honored as Artist of Merit (1979, 1997), also the Officer Cross of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (1997), and the Vörösmarty Ring (2001). – B: 1445, 1105, 1031, T: 7692.

Kállay, Miklós *(nagykállói)* (Nicholas) (Nagyhalász, 23 January 1887 - New York, USA, 14 January 1967). – Politician. He pursued his higher studies in Dresden, Geneva and Munich, and at the Law School of the University of Budapest, where he obtained his Ph.D. He was Chief Constable of the Nagykálló District (1920-1922), then Lord Lieutenant of Szabolcs and Ung Counties (1922-1929). In 1929 he became a Member of Parliament. Between 1929 and 1931 he was Political Undersecretary for the Ministry of Trade. In the Gömbös Cabinet he worked as Minister of Agriculture (1932-1935). From 1936 to 1942 he was President of the National Irrigation Office. On 9 March 1942, Regent Horthy appointed him Prime Minister, replacing László (Ladislas) Bárdossy. Horthy deemed Bárdossy's German-oriented policy dangerous to follow; hence, with the help of Kállay, he wanted to keep his relations with the Western Powers. Kállay followed a "policy of opportunism" *(hintapolitika),* doomed from the beginning, for neither side was satisfied with it. After Hitler occupied Hungary on 19 March 1944, he sought asylum in the Turkish Embassy. When he left it in November, he was arrested and sent to a concentration camp in Mauthausen, later to Dachau. After 1945, he lived in Italy until 1953, when he moved to the US, where he became a prominent member of the Hungarian émigrés. He published his memoirs in 1954, entitled *Hungarian Premier: A Personal Account of a Nation's Struggle in the Second World War* in 1954. – B: 0883, 1068, 1112, T: 7103.→**Bárdossy, László; Horthy, Miklós; Hitler, Adolf.**

Kalló, Zsolt (Hungary, 1967 -) **–** Violinist**,** artistic director and concertmaster of the Capella Savaria of Szombathely of Western Hungary. He graduated from the Franz Liszt Academy of Music of Budapest in 1990. He also studied at the Salzburg Mozarteum under the guidance of Sándor (Alexander) Végh. He has been concertmaster of several renowned chamber orchestras, including *Sonora Hungarica, Aura Musicale, Concerto Armonico,* and the *Orfeo Orchestra.* An acclaimed soloist, he has appeared in many countries and his repertoire embraces from the Baroque to the contemporary. He also gained international fame as a soloist through his radio, TV- and CD recordings. In 1997, he established the Kalló Quartet, and currently teaches at the Szombathely Conservatory

of Music. – B: 1852, 2040, T: 7617.→**Capella Savaria**; **Térey-Smith, Mary; Végh, Sándor.**

Kallós, Zoltán (Válaszút, now Rascruci, Romania, 26 March 1926 -) – Ethnographer. He received his teacher's certificate from the Teacher Training College, Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) (1946). He studied music at the Gh. Dima Music Academy, Kolozsvár (1951-1955). He taught at Magyarvista (now Vistea, Romania) (1946-1950) and, from 1956 at Leszpéd (now Lespezi, Romania), a Csángó-Hungarian village in Moldavia. In 1956-1957 he was Director of the House of Folk Creations *(Népi Alkotások Háza),* Marosvásárhely, (now Targu Mures, Romania). He was arrested in 1958, following the introduction of anti-Hungarian measures. After Hungarian education was banned, he became Folklore Director in Marosvásárhely. Eventually, he resumed his teaching career (1959-1968). Later he worked in a timber works at Gyímes (now Ghimes, Romania). From 1969 he was a freelancer. He collected folk songs, folk music and folk customs. His works include *Book of Ballads (Balladák könyve)* with Attila T. Szabó (1970, 1971, 1973, 1977); *Beside my New Distaff - Moldavian Songs and Ballads of Rózsa Szályka (Új guzsalyam mellett – Szályka Rózsa moldovai dalai és balladái)* (1973); *When I Set Out from Csík (Mikor Csíkból elindultam),* with Gy. Martin (1989), and *This Is My Travel Pass (Ez az én utazólevelem)* poems (1996). In 1992 he established the Kallós Foundation in his family's manor house at *Válaszút,* following its recovery from the State. Since then he has organized camps there for Csángó youths every year. He also established a folklore collection there and Hungarian language classes for children in the Diaspora (1999). He has bequeathed his estate to the Kallós Foundation. He is an honorary member of the Hungarian Folklore Society, and recipient of the Life-Tree Prize (1990), the For Hungarian Art Prize (1993). and the Kossuth Prize (1996). In 2005 he refused the Csángó Prize, offered to him by the Hungarian Ministry of Culture, for political reasons. – B: 0874, 0875, 0878, 1257, 1402, T: 7103.

Kálmán, Attila (Budapest, 22 October 1938 -) – Mathematician, politician, educator. He completed his studies at the Teacher's Training College of Szeged in 1957 with a Degree in Mathematics and Physics. He received his diploma in Mathematics and Geometry from the University of Budapest, where he eventually obtained his doctorate in 1978. He taught in Dány, Kistarcsa, Budapest and Tata (1956-1990). With his students he toured Historic Hungary. The 1920 Trianon-Versailles Peace Treaty ceded parts of Historic Hungary to old and newly created neighbor countries: Transylvania *(Erdély)* was ceded to Romania; Northern Hungary *(Felvidék)* and Carpatho-Ukraine or Ruthenia *(Kárpátalja)* to Czechoslovakia; Southern Hungary *(Délvidék)* to Yugoslavia; and the Western part of Hungary *(Őrvidék)* to Austria. He was a Member of Parliament for the Hungarian Democratic Forum (MDF), and Political Undersecretary in the Ministry of Culture and Education (1991-1994). From 1994 he was Principal of the Reformed High School of Pápa, and Lay President of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in Hungary. His main works are *From the Intuitive Explanation of Geometry Toward its Hypothetical Deductive Construction (A geometria intuitiv tárgyalásától a hipotetikus-deductiv felépitése felé)* (1978); *Elements of Non-Euclidic Geometry (A nem euklideszi geometriák elemei)* (1989), and *Parochial Schools and Hungarian Society on the Threshold of the 19th Century (Egyházi iskolák és Magyar társadalom a XIX század*

küszöbén, editor (1996). From 1963 on he published a number of articles, essays and studies on the fields of mathematics, cultural history, education and Church, at home and in Transylvania. – B: 0874, 1150, 1601, T: 7103.→**Trianon Peace Treaty.**

Kálmán, Farkas (Wolfgang) (Városhidvég, 15 October 1838 - Gyoma, 2 October 1906) – Minister of the Reformed Church, music historian, composer. He completed his theological studies in Pápa; then he practiced as an Assistant Minister in Szabadszállás, Halas and Vajszló. In 1885 he was called to Gyoma. Already in his theology student days, he was engaged in music, especially engrossed in the study of the history of church music. Two of his papers appeared in the history of Reformed song-literature. He was dealing with composition of songs as well. His works include *The Song Book of Bártfa (Bártfai énekeskönyv)* (1881), and *New Hungarian Athena (Új magyar Athenás):* Biographies of Hungarian Reformed Church writers, co-authored with Károly (Charles) Kiss and Gusztáv (Gustavus) Bierbrunner (1882-1885). – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7456.→**Kálmán, Lajos.**

Kálmán, György (George) (Budapest, 6 March 1925 - Budapest 19 February 1989). – Actor. He studied at the private acting school of Margit (Margaret) Makay, and was admitted to the Academy of Dramatic Art of Budapest in 1945. After receiving his diploma, he worked at the National Theater *(Nemzeti Színház)* of Pécs and, from 1953 to 1980 he was a member of the National Theater, Budapest. His first success came in 1957, in F. Marceau's *The Egg (Tojás)*. The Mafilm Studio contracted him as a sound master in 1981. After a long silence he returned to the stage. His main roles include Biff in Miller's *The Death of a Salesman (Az ügynök halála);* Lysander in Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream (Szentiványéji álom);* Rodrigo in Shakespeare's *Othello;* Marat in P. Weiss's *Marat/Sade;* Lucifer in Madách's *The Tragedy of Man (Az ember tragédiája);* Quentin in Miller's *After the Fall (A bűnbeesés után),* and Prince Lippert-Weilersheim in Imre Kálmán's *Gypsy Princess (Csárdáskirálynő).* He appeared in a number of feature films including *Master Hannibal (Hannibál tanár úr)* (1956); *Dearest Anne (Édes Anna)* (1958); *The Last Supper (Az utolsó vacsora)* (1962), and *Sons of the Stonehearted (A kőszívü ember fiai)* (1965). He also appeared in TV plays. He was an influential figure of the post-1956 generation of actors. He was honored with the Mari Jászai Prize (1956, 1958), the Kossuth Prize (1970), and the titles of Merited and Outstanding Artist. – B: 0883, 1445, T: 7103.

Kálmán, Imre (1) (Emeric, Koppstein) (Siófok, 24 October 1882 - Paris, 30 October 1953) – Operetta composer. He studied music at the age of 15 under János (John) Koessler at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music of Budapest. For a short time, he also studied Law, and was a music critic for the newspaper *Pest Diary (Pesti Napló).* Initially he wrote cabaret songs and piano pieces. He was first noticed with his symphonic overture, *Andrew and Johanna (Endre és Johanna).* He won his first great success in 1908 with his operetta, *The Tartar Invasion (Tatárjárás),* in the Comedy Theater *(Vígszínház),* Budapest. It reached 250 presentations in Vienna. His operettas, such as *The Gypsy Princess (Csárdáskirálynő), Countess Maritza (Marica Grófnő), The Merry Widow (Víg Özvegy), The Bayadere, (A Bajadér), The Grand Duchess of Geroldstein (A geroldsteini nagyhercegnő), The Violet of Montmartre (Monmartre-i*

ibolya), Circus Princess (Cirkuszhercegnő), The Fairy of the Carnival (A farsang tündére), The Gypsy Band Leader (A cigányprímás), The Devil Rider (Az ördöglovas), Empress Josephine (Josephine Császárné), and *Arizona Lady (Arizóna hölgy)* made hi s name world renowned. Until 1938 he lived in Vienna, then in Paris and, from 1941, in the USA; from 1945 until his death he again lived in Paris. He had international success through the sweeping love of life in his music compositions, richness of his melodies and, more than anything he colored the old Viennese style with Hungarian elements. He was awarded the *Ehrenkreutz Medal* (Austria); he won the Franz Joseph Prize, Budapest in 1907, and was awarded the Medal of the French Legion of Honor. A Museum bears his name in Siófok. – B: 0883, 1068, 1153, 1445, T: 7684.→**Lehár, Ferenc; Ábrahám, Pál; Jacobi, Victor; Huszka, Jenő; Fények, Szabolcs.**

Kálmán, Imre (2) (Emeric) (Budapest, 1941 -) – Historian, linguist and architect. His higher studies were at the Budapest Polytechnic, where he acquired a Degree in Architecture in 1966. Between 1975 and 1988, he worked at the Ministry of Public Works in Kuwait, where he designed buildings. Since 1989, he has been an independent designer, planning industrial parks in Hungary, Austria, Ireland, Poland, Czech Republic, Ukraine, and Romania. His field of research is ancient history and linguistics, and his publications include *Critical Remarks on the Work by Historian, Victor Padányi: Hor-Aha–Harku–Horka* (1997); *Studies in the Evaluation of Sumerian Cuneiform Writing in the Periodical, Ősi Gyökér,* pubished in Argentina (1998-2000); P. A. Deimel: *Sumerische Grammatik* – Hungarian translation (Miskolci Bölcsész Egyesület) (1998); Ida Bobula: *Sumerian Technology*, Hungarian translation (Anahita-Ninti) (2000); G. S. Krantz: *Geographical Development of European Languages*, Hungarian translation (privately published) (2000); Imre Kálmán: *The Ancient History of Hungarians in a New Light (A magyarok őstörténete új megvilágításban)* (Heraldika) (2002); Angela Marcantonio: *The Uralic Language Family (Az urali nyelvcsalád),* Hungarian translation (Magyar Ház) (2006), and Angela Marcantonio: *Historical Linguistic and the Origin of Hungarian Language (Történeti nyelvészet és a magyar nyelv eredete),* selected studies, Hungarian translation (HUN-Idea) (2006). – B: 1935, T: 7690, 7103.→**Bobula, Ida; Padányi, Victor.**

Kálmán, Lajos (Louis) (Szabadszállás, 5 September 1921 - Kecskemét, 7 November 1999) – Musicologist, composer, organist, folksong collector, music teacher, choirmaster. His grandfather, Farkas Kálmán, was a Reformed Minister, musician and folksong collector. He maturiculated at the Lónyai Street Reformed High School, Budapest, and studied History, Geography and Ethnography at the University of Budapest. Thereafter, he studied Organ and Voice at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest. In his student years he attended the SDG (Soli Deo Gloria) Conferences at Balatonszárszó, and became acquainted with László (Lasdislas) Németh, Péter Veres and Péter Balla, with whom he maintained a life-long friendship. In 1965 he obtained a Ph.D. from the

University of Szeged in the folksongs and ethnography of Kecskemét. From 1947 he was a music teacher at the Reformed Training College for Kindergarten Teachers of Kecskemét. Despite the nationalization of the College, he remained and worked there. As a former student of Zoltán Kodály and Jenő (Eugene) Ádám, he was early on involved in folksong, folk-tale collection, and research in the Kiskunság area (Szabadszállás, Bugac, Keskemét), and also that of Hajdú, Cumanian, Romanian, and Huguenots psalms, etc. His collection has some 140 songs with notes. It appeared under the title: *A Small Reflection on the Folksong-treasure of the Environs of Kecskemét (Kecskemét környéki népdalkincs kistükre)* (1999). From the mid 1980s he provided organ accompaniment to the Geneva Psalms, SDG songs, and other spiritual songs that he called "bunches" – altogether ten. They usually were performed by the Mihály Vég Reformed Choir of Kecskemét. He offered the choirleaders, József (Joseph) Pungur and Béla Pungur much valuable assistance. He participated in Reformed Church Organist Training Courses and church-conferences. He was made an honorary citizen of Kecskemét. There is a plaque at the house of his birthplace. There was a Lajos Kálmán Folksong-singing Contest in 2007. A Kindergarten, a High School and a Cultural Center bear his name in Kecskemét-Méntelek. He was awarded the Golden Merit of Work Medal (1963). – B: 1929, T: 7103.→**Kálmán, Farkas; Kodály, Zoltán; Ádám, Jenő; Németh, László, Veres, Péter; Balla, Péter; Pungur, József.**

Kálmán, King (Coloman) (1068 - 3 February 1116) - King of Hungary (1095-1116) from the House of Árpád, son of King Géza I by a Greek Princess. He is known in Hungarian history as *Coloman Beauclerc*, the "Bibliophile" *(Könyves Kálmán)*. Originally his uncle, King St. László (Ladislas) prepared him for clerical duties because of his love of science; but he did not favor a church career and escaped to Poland. Then King László, who had no son, decided to appoint him as his successor, as he was the son of King Géza I, who had died in 1077. He returned to Hungary following King St. László's death in 1095, and seized the crown. He became King of Hungary by illegitimate usurpation of the legitimate claim to the throne by his half-brother, the legitimately born Álmos, who started intriguing against Kálmán. Early in his reign, Kálmán issued a Decree directing the passage of the first, notoriously uncontrollable Crusader Armies of the First Crusade, who were sweeping through Hungary, to secure the peace and order in his realm. King Kálmán was forced to intervene several times with military force, and defeated the French Folkmar troops and the men of the German priest, Gottschalk. He refused passage through Hungary to a number of West-European Crusade leaders. However, at the same time, he welcomed and even assisted the well-organized and disciplined army units of Godefroid de Bouillon to pass through. In 1097, by defeating King Petar Svacic, he completed the occupation of the northern part of Croatia, started in 1091 by King László, becoming its hereditary King and, by 1105, he succeeded in taking over southern Croatia and also the Dalmatian coast (Venice's aspiration), adding both Croatia and Dalmatia to the Hungarian Crown, as well as securing a seashore. This was his greatest foreign political success. He was a well-educated and skilful diplomat. He made an alliance with Bohemia that lasted for some time and also allied himself with Byzantium. He successfully repelled a German attempt by King Henry V to invade Hungary as a result of Álmos's plotting against him. As a legislator, he passed laws to secure the central power of the king, and also to preserve the state, the

church, and private property. He consolidated the feudal system in Hungary. His statesman-like rule as an administrator is shown by his respect for the self-government of the towns with special privileges, and he mitigated some of King László's harsher laws. He renounced the right to appoint bishops and he introduced celibacy for the clerics in Hungary, thereby falling in line with the Decree on the same issue by Pope Gregory VII. King Kálmán was well acquainted with Canon Law, and there were negotiations and correspondence between him and Pope Urban II, in 1096. However, he defeated the Pope's attempts to make Hungary his vassal. The Pope had to reconcile himself to the fact that Hungary was a State independent of Rome (and also of Germany and Byzantium). With wisdom and foresight, the king banned the power of witchcraft and burning at the stake, thus placing himself ahead of his time in Europe, declaring: "*De strigis quae vero non sunt, nulla mentio fiat."* (Let there be no mention of witches, who do not exist). He welcomed to his court scholars of Literature, Law and Art. Romanesque Art reached Western European levels in his realm. His ability to effectively legislate was noted in the *Statute Book*, an important publication of the 11-12th centuries. During his reign the *Hartvik Legends* were assembled and written down along with the *Legenda Minor* by Bishop Hartvik around 1100, including King István's (Stephen) biography, and a detailed history of the Holy Crown. It might have been he, who was responsible for welding together the two parts of the Hungarian Holy Crown: the *Corona Latina* (obtained from Rome a century earlier) and the *Corona Graeca* (given to his father Géza I by the Byzantine Emperor Michael VII, out of gratitude for saving the lives of Greek prisoners held by the Seljuk Turks). His last years were clouded with internal fights within the royal family. As a result, in 1113 (or 1112), he was forced to defeat and blind his rebellious younger brother Álmos, as well as Álmos's son Béla, and sent his second wife, Euphemia, back to her father Vladimir II of Suzdal and Kiev, where she gave birth to a son, Boris, who was disowned by Kálmán. Kálmán's first wife was the Sicilian Norman princess Buzilla. Schools and a boulevard in Budapest bear his name. – B: 0883, 1031, 1068, 1288, T: 7456.→**László I, King, (St. Ladislas); Piroska-Eiréné of Hungary.**

Kálmán, Rudolf Emil (Budapest, 19 May 1930 -) – Engineer, mathematician. He received his Bachelor's and Master's Degree in Electrical Engineering from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1953 and 1954 respectively. He received his PhD from Columbia University in 1957. His major positions include Research Mathematician at the Research Institute for Advanced Study in Baltimore between 1958 and 1964; Professor at Stanford University between 1964 and 1971, where he taught Engineering Mechanics, Electrical Engineering and Mathematical System Theory. From 1971 to 1992 he was a Graduate Research Professor and Director of the Center for Mathematical System Theory at the University of Florida, Gainesville. Since 1973, he has also held the Chair for Mathematical System Theory at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich, where he has been teaching Mathematical System Theory. He is famous for his co-invention of the Kálmán Filter, used in control systems and avionics to extract a signal from incomplete and noisy measurements. This invention was used during the Apollo program. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, USA, the National Academy of Engineering, USA, and the American Academy of Arts and Science. He is a foreign member of the Hungarian, French, and Russian Academies of

Science, and has received a number of honorary doctorates. He is the recipient of several awards, including the IEEE Medal of Honor (1974), the IEEE Centennial Medal (1984), the Kyoto Prize in High Technology from the Inamori Foundation, Japan (1985), the Steele Prize of the American Mathematical Society (1987), and the Bellman Prize (1997). – B: 0874, 1031, T: 7103.

Kálmáncsehi, Domokos (Dominic) (About 1435 - Gyulafehérvár, now Alba Iulia, Romania, 1514) – Bishop of the Catholic Church. He was a descendant of a family of serfs. Having completed his education in Hungary, in 1450 he began his studies at the University of Vienna. In 1459 he was Canon in Székesfehérvár. After his ordination in 1462, he worked for the Treasury, and also became Provost of the Chapter of St. Nicholas, and later Abbot at Szekszárd. From 1501 he was Diocesan Bishop, first at Nagyvárad (now Oradea, in Transylvania, Romania), and from 1514 in all of Transylvania. At Nagyvárad he established the Chapter of the Tomb of King László I (St Ladislas). He was author of four splendidly ornamented books: a *Breviary* (in the National Széchényi Library in Budapest), a *Missal and Breviary* (in the Liechtenstein Collection, Vienna), the *Osvát Laki Túz Missal* (now in the treasury of the Zagreb Cathedral), and a book copied by Stephanus de Chahol (in Paris). – B: 0945, T: 7456.

Kálmáncsehi Sánta, **Márton** (Martin) (Kálmáncsa, ca. 1500 - Debrecen, a few days before 21 December 1557) – Bishop of the Reformed Church, reformer and songwriter. From 1523 to 1525, he studied Theology at the University of Krakow. As Magister, he returned home, and in 1538 became a Canon and a teacher at the Cathedral of Gyulafehérvár (now Alba Iulia, Romania). He acted as an arbitrator in the dispute of Segesvár (now Sighişoara, Romania). Under the impact of the dispute, he soon sided with the Reformation. Finally, at the end of the 1540s, he joined the Reformation. He served as a Protestant preacher in several places in Eastern Hungary, including Beregszász, (now Berehove, Capatho-Ukraine), Munkács (now Mukacheve, Carpatho-Ukraine), and Sátoraljaújhely. In the year 1551 he was in Debrecen, continuing the radical Liturgical Reformation where the Lutheran pastors left it. As its consequence, the conservative Lutherans excommunicated him at the Ladány Synod in January 1552. In December 1552, he participated in the Beregszász Synod. Its resolutions show his influence. From 1556 he was Bishop of the Diocese of Debrecen-Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania). He was a militant follower of the Reformation, an anti-feudalist, and sided with the Sacramentalist trend, holding a number of debates with the Lutherans, and even with Ferenc (Francis) David over church doctrines. Certain sources mentioned that he might have had to leave Debrecen. His works are known only from references. He edited a Gradual and translated twelve Psalms into Hungarian. There is a memorial foundation named after him. – B: 0942, 0907, 0883, 1257, T: 7103.→**Dávid, Ferenc.**

Kálmány, Lajos Kálmán (Louis Coloman) (Szeged, 3 May 1852 - Szeged, 5 December 1919) – Priest, collector of folk poetry and language dialects. He received his education at the Seminary of Temesvár (now Timişoara, Romania); in 1875 he was ordained a priest and was Chaplain at Pécska near Arad (now Pecica, Transylvania, Romania), where he started collecting folk poetry. Due to his strong character and sympathetic nature for the peasantry, he was constantly clashing with his church superiors. He was

tossed from village to village in the Szeged area, until, in 1894, he became Parish Priest at Csanádpalota. After his retirement in 1910, he moved to Szeged to devote all his time to research. He collected the much-valued treasures of folk poetry of the Szeged region. He was a pioneer of modern folklore. His works include *People of Szeged, vols. i,ii,iii (Szeged népe,* I-III (1891) and *Traditions, vols. i,ii (Hagyományok***,** I-II) (1914). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456.

Kalmár, László (1) (Ladislas) (Edde-Alsó-Bogátpuszta, 27 March 1905 - Mátraháza 1 August 1976) – Mathematician. He completed his higher studies at the University of Budapest. From 1927 he was a demonstrator at the University of Szeged, then a lecturer and finally a professor and, from 1947, Department Head. He also led the research team of Szeged in the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. He was a many-sided mathematician. A number of discoveries in mathematical logic are associated with his name. In the field of mathematical logic he proved that certain classes of formulae of the first order predicate calculus were decidable. In the 1950s he developed a new principle for designing logical machines. The idea of a computer that operates with formula-command also comes from him. He enriched the interpolation theory, the field of algebra, complex functions, and analytic theory of numbers with interesting results. Late in life he researched extensively the linguistics of mathematics, diagnostics and mathematical applications in biology, biochemistry and medicine. In Hungary, he introduced computer science and organized the tertiary teaching of mechanical calculating technology, as well as the training of programming mathematicians. In the University of Szeged he established a cyber-laboratory, where practically significant works came to life. He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. His works include *On Interpolation (Az interpolációról)* (1926); *Über die Erfüllbarkeit der jenigen Zahlausdrücke, welche in der Normalform zwei benachbarte Allzeichen enthalten (On the possibility of fulfillment of those numerical expressions, which in normal form contain two neighboring all-signs)* (1933); *Über die Axiomatisierbarkeit des Aussagenkalküls (On the possibility of expression of the statement calculus in the form of axioms)* (1934-1935); *On the Basic Thesis of Number-theory (A számelmélet alaptételéről)* (1936), and *Hilbert's Theory of Confirmability (A Hilbert-féle bizonyításelmélet)* (1941). He was awarded the Kossuth Prize in 1950 and the State Prize in 1975. A school and a Mathematical Contest bear his name. – B: 0883, 1031, 1105, T: 7456.

Kalmár, László (2) (Ladislas) (Budapest, 16 December 1900 - Budapest, 30 May 1980) – Film-director. After finishing technical high school, he completed his studies in a Technical College in 1920. In 1916 he started working as an extra; later becoming an assistant stage manager, drama critic, scenarist and head of film shooting. He worked in the film-shooting team of Sándor (Alexander) Korda, Mihály (Michael) Kertész (later Curtiz), Géza Bolváry and Béla Balogh. He also studied at the Cinema College of Budapest. From 1938 to 1944 he directed 18 films. His creations give proof of his craftsmanship and feeling for style. For artistic genre he chose drama, but he also liked love stories. His greatest box-office hit was *Fatal Spring (Halálos tavasz)* (1939), based on the novel by the eminent novelist Lajos Zilahy, shot with Katalin Karády and Pál Jávor. The film *Déryné (Mrs. Déry),* which he directed (in 1951), reached such a high standard that he was awarded the Kossuth Prize for it (1952). He retired in 1965. His film

productions include *Pista Dankó* (1940); *Vision on a Lake Shore (Tóparti látomás)* (1940); *Marriage of Mara Szüts (Szűts Mara házassága)* (1941); *Fráter Loránd* (1942); *A Heart Stops (Egy szív megál)* (1942); *Boy or Girl? (Fiu vagy lány?)* (1944), and *The Incident of Nagyrozsdás (A nagyrozsdási eset)* (1957, 1984). He received the Merited Artist Award in 1965. – B: 0883, T: 7456.→**Korda, Sándor; Kertész, Mihály; Bolváry, Géza; Balogh, Béla; Zilahy, Lajos; Karády, Katalin; Jávor, Pál.**

Kalmár, **Magda** (Budapest, 4 March 1944 -) – Opera singer (coloratura soprano). She studied at the Béla Bartók College of Music in Budapest initially piano, then voice. First she joined the Budapest National Opera as a chorister; however, she soon became a soloist of the ensemble. Since 1969, she has been a regular member of the Opera House, where she has had a very successful career. In 1972 she received the First Prize at the UNESCO Competition in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia (now in Slovakia, formerly Pozsony in Hungary). She appeared as a guest at the Staatsoper of Berlin, at Moscow's Bolshoi Theater, at the National Operas of Sofia and Prague, in Graz and Lausanne. She was particularly brilliant in roles for the coloratura range, such as Blondchen in Mozart's *Entführung aus dem Serail;* Cherubino in *Le Nozze di Figaro;* Despina in *Così fan tutte;* Oscar Pagen in Verdi's *Ballo in Mashera*, and Adele in J. Strauss Jr,'s *Die Fledermaus*. In 1985 she sang in Budapest in the premiere of the opera *Csongor and Tünde* by Attila Bozay; and in 1987, in *Ecce Homo* by Sándor (Alexander) Szokolay. She is also a renowned concert and oratorio singer. She was particularly esteemed as an interpreter of Bruckner and Haendel. She was also a recording artist with 15 opera recordings, 15 oratorio-recordings, and a number operetta and song recording, including the *Königin von Saba* by Goldmark; *Medea* by Cherubini; *Mosè in Egitto* by Rossini; *Belfagor* by O. Respighi; *Ester* by Dittersdorf; *Stabat Mater* by Pergolesi; *L'Infedeltà delusa* and *Der Apotheker* by J. Haydn; *Don Pasquale*, *Gianni Schicchi* by Puccini, *László Hunyadi* by F. Erkel, and a recording of Haendel's cantatas appeared already in 1975. She is the recipient of a number of prizes, among them the Mihály Székely Memorial Plaquette, the Ferenc Liszt Prize (1973), the Golden Orpheus Prize (1976), the Prize of the French Academy (1975), the title of Merited Artist (1980), Outstanding Artist (1987), the Emerton Prize (1988), and the Kossuth Prize (2003). She is Life-Member of the Opera House, Budapest. – B: 1445, 1735, 1759, T: 7103.→**Szokolay, Sándor; Bozay, Atrtila.**

Kálnoki, László (Ladislas) (Eger, 5 September 1912 - Budakeszi, 30 July 1985) – Poet, literary translator. He did his higher studies at the Law School of the University of Budapest, and at the Law Academy of Eger, and obtained a Ph.D. in Political Science from the University of Pécs in 1935. At the age of 20, he had already toured most of Western Europe. From 1945 he worked at the Ministry of the Interior, but was dismissed in 1953. From 1954 to 1957 he was a text editor for the Literary Publisher *(Szépirodalmi Könyvkiadó).* He became a freelance writer in 1957. His first volume of poems, *The Garden of Shadows (Az árnyak kertje),* appeared in 1939, followed by the *Hungarian Star (Magyar csillag)* in 1943; *On a Feverish Star (Lázas csillagon)* was published in 1957. His satire: *On the Altar of Piety (A kegyelet oltárán)* stirred calamity. During his long silence he was pursuing some literary translations; these include Goethe's *Faust* (2nd part) (1956); *Flowering Fires (Virágzó tüzek)* (1970), and *Serenade (Szerenád)* (1974). His poetry includes: *In the Shadow of Flames (Lángok árnyékában)* poems

(1970); *Collected Poems (Összegyüjtött versek)* (1980); *On the Mount of Healing (A gógyulás hegyén)* (1983), and *Flash of Lightning*, poems, translated by Iván Béky-Halász) (1983). He received the Baumgarten Prize (1947), the Attila József Prize (1963, 1972), and the Robert Graves Prize (1970). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7103.→**Béky-Halász, Iván.**

Kaló, Flórián (Budapest, 16 June 1932 - Budapest, 28 February 2006) – Actor. He completed his higher studies at the Academy of Dramatic Art, Budapest, and graduated in 1954. His wife was Edit Domján. In the same year he became a member of the National Theater *(Nemzeti Színház)* of Szeged. From 1961 he was a member of the Attila József Theater *(József Attila Színház),* Budapest. His roles included Louis XIII in Dumas' *The Three Musketeers (A három testőr;,* Alfieri in Arthur Miller's *A View from the Bridge (Pillantás a hídról);* Dr Péter in Molnár's *Harmony (Harmónia);* Malvolio in Shakespeare's *As You Like It (Vizkereszt vagy amit akartok),* and Tigris Brown in Brecht-Weill's *Beggar's Opera (Koldusopera).* His feature film and TV roles include *Summer on the Island (Nyár a szigeten); Next Please (Kérem a következőt); The Naked Diplomat (A meztelen diplomata); No 0416 Fugitive (A 0416-os szökevény),* and *Two Flights of Happiness (Két emelet boldogság).* He was a playwright as well, his plays are: *Today's Story (Mai történet); Foursome at Midnight (Négyen éjfélkor); Naughty Stories (Pajzán históriák); Alone (Egyedül); The Outcast (A kitaszított),* and *Murder in the Senior Citizens' Home (Gyilkosság a szeretetotthonban).* He received the titles of Merited Artist (1984), and the Small Cross of Order of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (1994). – B: 0874, 1445, T: 7103.→**Domján, Edit.**

Kalocsay, Kálmán (Coloman) (Abaújszántó, north of Szerencs, 6 October 1891 - Budapest, 27 February 1976) – Physician. He obtained his Medical Degree from the University of Budapest. During World War I he was a medical officer in the Army, and became a prisoner of war (1916-1920). From 1920 he worked in the St. László (Ladislas) Hospital of Budapest, where he became a senior physician. In 1963 he became Titular Professor. He mainly investigated infectious diseases, especially the serum therapy of diphtheria and scarlet fever, epizootic abortion, and typhoid fever. Known worldwide in the field of Esperanto literature and linguistics. He published a book of Esperanto poems: *Mondo kaj Koro* in 1921, and another one, *Strecita kordo* in 1931. In 1922 he founded an Esperanto journal, *Literatura Modo* (co-authors Gyula [Julius] Baghy and Teodor Schwartz), and was its Editor-in-Chief until 1948. He published excellent studies on Hungarian literature, such as on Petőfi's *John the Brave (János vitéz)* (1923), Madách's *The Tragedy of Man (Az ember tragédiája)* (1924, 1965), as well as a number of treatise on world literature. He was Honorary President of the World Federation of Esperantist Physicians. His works include *Acute Infectious Diseases (Heveny fertőző betegségek)* (1935); *Pathology and Diagnosis of Infectious Diseases (Fertőző betegségek kórtana és diagnózisa)* (1942), and *Systematic Esperanto Grammar (Rendszeres eszperanto nyelvtan)* (1966). – B: 1730, 1031, T: 7456.

Kalota Family Clan – The first ancestor of the Clan, Adorján (Adrian), lived in the village of Szil, where he was an office bearer from 1204 to 1235. In 1288 the clan ~~had~~ held large estates there. They donated to the Abbey of Gyerőmonostor a mill and two

fishponds. Kalotaszeg's name in Transylvania *(Erdély,* now in Romania) derived from one of the Clan's ancient landowners. The Kemény family of Gyerőmonostor also originated from the clan. – B: 0942, T: 7676.

Kálti, Márk (14th century) – Priest, chronicler. He was the scion of a landowner family of the lower nobility in County Veszprém (Transdanubia). From 1336 to 1337 he was Court Priest and the Queen's Chaplain; from 1342 to 1352 Parish Priest of St. Peter's Church on the outskirts of Buda. In 1352 he was the Keeper of the Royal Chapel and Canon of Fehérvár and Veszprém. From 1353 to 1354 he was Provost of Kőszeg and, in 1358, Guard-Canon of Fehérvár. On the basis of the research by Emil Jankovich, Kálti is regarded as the author of the chronicle prepared in 1358, during the reign of King Lajos I (Louis the Great, 1342-1382), which was left to posterity in the form of the richly illustrated Codex by the name of the *Viennese Illustrated Chronicle (Bécsi Képes Krónika).* It was translated into Hungarian by Károly (Charles) Szabó in 1867, with an introduction by Ferenc (Francis) Toldy. In recent times, Kálti's authorship has been questioned. His works include *Marci Chronica de gestis Hungarorum ab origine gentis ad annum* 1330; Tibor Kardos, *The Illustrated Chronicle of Márk Káldi (Káldi Márk Képes Krónikája)* (1938), and Dezső (Desider) Derzsényi's *The Illustrated Chronicle and Its Age (A Képes Krónika és kora*, a monograph) (1964). – B: 0883, 1068, 1257, T: 7659, 7456.→ **Buda Chronicle; Kálti Márk's Illustrated Chronicle; Szabó, Károly; Toldy, Feren; Kardos, Tibor.**

Kálti Márk's Illustrated Chronicle – It deals with the Deeds of the Hungarians: *Cronica de gestis Hungarorum; Cronicum pictum Vindobonense (Illustrated Chronicle of Vienna – Bécsi Képes Krónika)* (1358), written in Latin. On the basis of Emil Jankovich's research, Márk Kálti was regarded as the author of the Chronicle that survived in the richly illustrated Codex named the "Illustrated Chronicle". His authorship is being disputed in recent times. – B: 1150, 0883, 1257, T: 7659.→**Kálti, Márk; Buda Chronicle; Dubnic Chronicle; Illuminated Chronicle, Vienna; Jankovich, Emil.**

Kamondy Tóth, László (Ladislas) (Balatonmagyaród, 27 November 1928 - Budapest, 23 October 1972) – Writer. He received his Diploma in Education from the University of Budapest (1951-1960); later he was a referee for the Literature Publisher *(Szépirodalmi Kiadó).* From 1960 he was a drama critic at the Comedy Theater *(Vígszínház),* Madách Theater *(Madách Színház),* and the Hungarian Film Company *(MAFILM*). He was a realist narrator in works such as: *Brawlers (Verekedők); The Last Game (Az utolsó játszma),* and *Convicts on Leave (Fegyencek szabadságon).* The short novel, *Successor of Apostles (Apostolok utóda)* (1960) is a description of the moral crisis of a young Catholic priest. The theme of his subsequent short stories is the life of the common man. A collection of his short stories appears in, among others, *The Cross-eyed Fairy (Kancsal tündér)* (1970). His stage plays were published in one volume: *Accusation and Magic (Vád és varázslat)* (1973). He received the Attila József Prize in 1965. He committed suicide at age 44. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456.

Kamuti, Jenő (Eugene) (Budapest, 17 September 1937 -) – Former foil fencer. Kamut was a member of the Hungarian foil team from 1956 to 1976. He was World Team

Champion in foil in 1957. Kamuti was University World Champion for foil in 1959, 1961, 1963 and 1965. He was team and individual World Silver Medalist in foil in 1961, 1963 and 1967. He was twice Olympic individual Silver Medalist in foil in 1968, in Mexico City, and in 1972 in Munich. He won the World Cup for foil in 1973. He also filled important positions in sports diplomacy. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the International Fencing Federation (I.F.F.) (1986-2004); Secretary General of the I.F.F. (1992-1996); President of the European Fencing Confederation (1996-2005); a member of the International Committee for Fair Play Administration Council (1978 -); President of the International Committee for Fair Play (2000 -); Member of the Medical Commission of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) (1992-2005); Secretary-General of the Hungarian Olympic Committee (2005-) and, since July 2009, he has been Acting President of the European Fencing Confederation (E.F.C.). Dr. Kamuti is regarded as a legendary fencer, for his entire sports career is marked by the most exemplary sporting spirit. He was awarded the International Pierre de Coubertin Fair Play Trophy in 1976. – B&T: 1031.

Kanadai Magyarságtudományi Társaság→Hungarian Studies Association of Canada.

Kandó, Kálmán (Coloman) (Buda, 10 July 1869 - Budapest, 13 January 1931). – Engineer. He was from an old Hungarian noble family. His secondary studies were completed in the Evangelical Lutheran Grammar School at Deák Square, Budapest, and he took his bachelor degree at the former Teacher Training Grammar School. His higher studies were at the Polytechnic of Budapest, where he obtained a PhD in Mechanical Engineering in 1892. He worked at the French electrics factory, *Compagnie de Fives Lille* in Paris, from 1893. In 1894 he returned to Budapest and worked in the Electrical Department of the Ganz Works until 1906. He designed the first electric narrow-gauge railway line at *Evian les Bains* at Lake Geneva. Ganz Works also made the Italian Val-Tellina Electric Railway Line at Lake Como. In 1907 he moved to Vado Ligure, Italy with his family and worked at the *Societa Italiana-Westinghouse*, where he designed the new Kandó-type engines. The Ganz-Kandó system (known as *Sisterna Italiano* in Italy) stayed operational until the end of World War II. During World War I (1916-1917) he was posted to the Ministry of Defense in Vienna, but was released in 1917, and was commissioned to work for the electrification of the Budapest-Salgótarján-Ruttka railway line. In 1917 he became Technical Director of Ganz & Co.; later on he took on the position of Managing Director. In the meantime, the American firm, Westinghouse, offered him yearlong contracts; thus he spent some time in the United States as a consultant. His interest turned from the three-phase current system to the one-phase system. The first electric locomotive with phase converter was constructed on the basis of Kandó's designs in 1923, and serial production began soon after. In 1929, the electrification of the Budapest-Komárom-Hegyeshalom line began, based on his designs. This stretch of the railway line became the first in the world to use one-phase 16 kV 50-Hz current with phase changing. He spoke several languages and earned lasting merits as an electric motor expert and designer. He had nearly 70 patented inventions. He was awarded the Corvin Wreath in 1930. A number of schools bear his name. – B: 0883, 1156, T: 7103.→**Electric Locomotive with Phase Changing; Electric Railway Engine.**

Kanizsa Family – A noble family of the 14-16th centuries, originating from the Osli Clan of the Árpád era. Its first known member is Imre (Emeric), General Commander of King Béla IV (1235-1270). Imre's grandson Lőrinc (Lawrence) acquired the family the Castle of Kanizsa. The family gained prominence during the age of the Anjou Dynasty. They owned the best established estates in the western Transdanubian region: Kapuvár, Kismarton, Nagykanizsa and Sárvár. István (Stephen), Bishop of Zagreb from 1375, along with his brother János (John), assumed major roles in the military campaign of King Lajos I (Louis the Great, 1342-1382) in Naples. János had a son also named János, who became Archbishop of Esztergom in 1387. In 1401 János, another offspring was also the Chancellor responsible, along with his brothers, for organizing the gentlemen's rebellion against King Zsigmond (Sigismund of Luxembourg, 1387-1437). He was Chancellor of the Landowners from 1412; and, from 1414 to 1417, he was Governor of Hungary. Platine Imre (Emeric) Perényi' wife Dorottya (Dorothy) (died after 1532) buried in a common grave with the fallen heroes of the lost battle of 1526. The last member of the family, Orsolya (Ursula, died 1571), was one of the most cultured women of her era, became the wife of Baron Tamás (Thomas) Nádasdy. Through Orsolya, the Kanizsa family inherited the immense wealth of the Nádasdy family. The family's coat of arms depicts a widespread black eagle's wing along one of the bird's widespread claws. – B: 0942, 0945, 1153, T: 7676.→**Nádasdy, Baron Tamás; Kanizsai, Dorottya.**

Kanizsai, Dorottya (Dorothy) (1490 - after 1532) – A noblewomen of the 15th - 16th centuries, daughter of the bailiff of Sopron, Miklós (Nicholas) Kanizsai. The circumstances of her birth and death are not known. Sources mention her for the last time in 1532. First, she married the palatine of Hungary, Péter Geréb and, after his death, the next palatine, Imre (Emeric) Perényi, thus becoming the stepmother of Bishop Ferenc (Francis) Perényi. Unable to attend school, she worked as a governess for aristocratic women. She became famous in this role, got to know not only contemporary customs, but learned humaneness, responsibility and integrity. After the death of her second husband in February 1519, she withdrew from society. She was the supporter of the poor and of the outcasts. After the tragic defeat of the Hungarian Army by the Ottoman Turks at Mohács on 29 August 1526, while searching for her son's body, she organized the priests and 400 serfs of the area to place the fallen heroes in a common grave, thus giving them the last tribute of respect. She spent her last years at Sárvár, bringing up her sister's children. In her memory, there is a High School in Szombathely named after her, as well as a Museum, a Hospital, a Tourist Hotel, a Scout Troop, a Street in Budapest, and a type of wine. – B: 0883, 1031; T: 7456.→**Mohács Battles; Mohács Tragedy; Mohács, Historical Memorial Site of.**

Kannás, Alajos (Alois) (Kiskunhalas, 21 July 1926 - Los Angeles, Calif., USA, 25 May 1999) – Poet, psychologist. He studied esthetics and European literature at the University of Budapest. In October 1948, he escaped from Hungary. In 1951 he emigrated to the United States; lived in New York until 1954. Thereafter he continued his psychological studies in Paris and Vienna. In 1960 he obtained his Doctorate at the University of Vienna. Returning to the United States, he settled in Los Angeles, becoming the resident psychologist of the State Hospital of Pamona. His poetry and prose writings appeared in

the *Horizon (Látóhatár);* in the *New Horizon (Új Látóhatár);* in the *Literary Journal (Irodalmi Újság);* in the *Catholic Review (Katolikus Szemle);* the *Rainbow (Szivárvány);* in the Viennese *Hungarian News (Magyar Híradó),* and other émigré papers. His psychological studies appeared in American technical journals. His major works are: *Sooty Stones (Kormos kövek)* poems (1957, 1988); *In Double Form (Kettős alakban)* poems (1958); *Viennese Picture Book (Bécsi képeskönyv),* poems (1963), and *Why Would You be Afraid? (Miért is félnél?)* poems (1963). – B: 1672, 1257, T: 7684.

Kántor, Andor (Andrew) (Budapest, 7 December 1901 - Budapest, 2 April 1990) – Painter. He was married to the artist**,** Lola Gálffy. In the Academy of Fine Arts he was a student of Gyula (Julius) Rudnay from 1922 to 1928. First, he completed the training in Art; then obtained a diploma for working as a drawing teacher. Following this he was a demonstrator under Gyula Rudnay for three years. He worked as a postgraduate student in the artist colonies of Rudnay at Gyöngyös, Mátrafüred, Sümeg, Hódmezővásárhely and Mártély; and, in the summer of 1930, at Nagybánya (now Baia Mare, Romania). From 1929 he worked in the old artist colony of Szentendre. He was a member of the New Society of Artists *(Képzőművészek Új Társasága – KÚT),* New Artists' Association *(Új Művészek Egyesülete – ÚME),* the National Salon, and the Szentendre Painters' Society. From 1926 he was a teacher at the Metropolitan Industrial Drawing School, and took part in exhibitions as well. From 1948 he was a teacher at the College of Art and Industrial Art, where he was also principal from 1958 to 1963. He mainly painted post-impressionistic type of landscapes. He held independent exhibitions at the Csók Gallery (1958, 1965, 1978, 1981), in the Janus Pannonius Museum of Pécs (1961), in the Ferenczy Museum of Szentendre (1970), in the Ernst Museum (1972), and also in Szeged (1973) and Miskolc (1975). During May-June 1982, the Gallery of Szentendre organized his retrospective exhibition combined with his wife's, Lola Gálffy's memorial exhibition. His works include *Landscape (Tájkép)* (1932); *Illuminated Roofs (Háztetők fényben)* (1934), and *Szentendre* (1982). Numerous of his works are held in various collections, e.g. in the National Gallery of Budapest and the Ferenczy Museum of Szentendre. On his sixtieth birthday he was honored with the Csók Memorial Medal; he was awarded the Munkácsy Prize in 1967, and the Merited Artist title in 1979. – B: 0883, 0934, T: 7456.→**Rudnay, Gyula.**

Kántor, Lajos (1) (Louis) (Dés, now Dej, Romania, 20 September 1890 – Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 19 April 1966) – Teacher. He studied at the University of Budapest and obtained his Ph.D. in 1914. Returning from World War I, he was a teacher at the Reformed College of Kolozsvár (1922-1940), and Secretary of the Transylvanian Museum (1928-1940). He also received a certificate of Education in Romanian Language and Literature, and took part in the editing of the Hungarian-Romanian Dictionary of Cherestesiu (1927-1928). He was associated with the University of Kolozsvár between 1940 and 1944, when the northern part of Transylvania became part of Hungary again as a result of the Second Vienna Award (1940). Thereafter, until his retirement, he taught at the Reformed College there. His works include *Hungarians in Romanian Folk Poetry (Magyarok a Román népköltészetben)* (1933), and *Interaction between Hungarian and Romanian Folk Poetry (Kölcsönhatás a magyar és román népköltészetben)* (1933). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456.→**Vienna Award II.**

Kántor, Lajos (2) (Louis) (Pen-name: László Köves) (Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 7 August 1937 -) – Writer, journalist. He studied Hungarian Language and Literature at the University of Kolozsvár (1959). From 1959 he was Editor for the journal *Our Age (Korunk),* and was its Editor-in-Chief from 1990. Between 1993 and 1999 (except in 1997) he lectured at the University of Kolozsvár. Between 1994 and 1998 he was Department Head at the Endre Ady Press College, Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania). His main works include *Hundred-Year Fight for"The Tragedy of Man" (Százéves harc "Az ember tragédiájá"-ért)* (1966); *Hungarian Literature of Romania (Romániai magyar irodalom)* (1945-1970), co-editor (1971, 1973); *Our Age: Avant-garde and Populism (Korunk: avantgarde és népiség)* (1980); *Hamlet Belongs to the Offended Side (Hamlet a bántott félhez tartozik)* (1990); *Suspension Bridge (Függőhíd)* (1993); *Hungarian Theater in Transylvania (Magyar színház Erdélyben),* co-editor (1994), and *Transylvanian Vital Questions. László Szabédi and History (Erdélyi sorskérdések. Szabédi László és a történelem)* (1999). He was awarded the Prize of the Romanian Academy (1974), the Pulitzer Prize (1992), the Madách Prize (1994), the Attila József Prize (1998), a prize from England (1975), and the USA (1993). – B: 1036, 1257, T: 7456.

Kántor, Péter (Budapest, 5 November 1949 -) – Poet, literary translator. In 1973 he completed his higher studies at the Departments of English and Russian, and in 1980 in Hungarian Languages and Literature at the University of Budapest. From 1973 he taught in high schools; he has been a freelance writer since 1976. From 1991, for a year, he studied on a Fulbright Scholarship in the USA. Lately, his poetry has been characterized by an absence of illusions, has an objective tone, free of pathos; but the frailties and tiny events of everyday life are finally developed into a lyric aspect. His works include *Pebble (Kavics)* poems (1976); *Above Foliage, Below Dead Leaves (Föntlomb, lent avar),* poems (1993); *New Coat, Last Chance – Anthology of Contemporary British Poets (Új kabát, utolsó esély – Kortárs brit költők antológiája)* (1993), and *Farewell and Arrival (Búcsú és megérkezés)* (1997). In 1990 he was awarded the Wessely Prize for his translating work; in 1991 the Tibor Déry Prize; in 1992 the Milan Füst Award, and in 1994 the Attila József Prize. – B: 0874, 0878, 1257, T: 7456.

Kántor, Sándor (Alexander) (Karcag, 4 September 1894 - Karcag, 23 October 1989) – Master potter. He obtained his training under master potter János Ács Kovács of Karcag. In 1912 he was admitted to the master training course of the State Ceramic School of Ungvár (now Uzhhorod, Carpatho-Ukraine), then continued his studies at Homonna (now Humenné, Slovakia), Kassa (now Košice, Slovakia), Mágocs and Debrecen. During World War I, he was enlisted in the Army, sent to the Russian front, and was wounded. After recovering, he served in the Red Army until the downfall of the Hungarian Council (Soviet) Republic on 1 August 1919. He started working as a potter in Karcag in 1920, producing consumer dishes and crockery. In 1927, on the advice of the ethnographer István Győrffy, he continued his work at Tiszafüred. He became familiar with the rich treasure of motifs and system of composition, at the same time forming an individual style on his plates, dinner-plates and wine-jugs. In the 1940s his interest turned to the folk traditions in the ceramics of Mezőcsát, Gyöngyös, Pásztó and Sárospatak. In the

meantime, he re-fashioned the style and ornamentations of the pitchers and plates. In the 1958 World Exhibition in Brussels, his figural decorations were rewarded with a Grand Prix. In 1970 the well-known ceramist Géza Gorka opened his one-man show in the Small Concert Room of the Art Gallery of Budapest. Kántor won the title of Master of Folk Art in 1953. – B: 0883, 1068, T: 7456.→**Győrffy, István; Council (Soviet) Republic of Hungary; Gorka, Géza.**

Kántorné (Mrs. Gerzson Kántor, née Anna Engelhardt) (Nagyszeben, now Sibiu, Romania, 1791 - Marosvásárhely, now Targu Mureş, Romania, 28 February 1854) – Actress. She was a descendant of a poor Transylvanian Saxon family. She became a servant girl for the Operatic Director of a German Theater Company. A Hungarian actor, Ádám János (John) Láng taught her to read, write, and recite in Hungarian. In 1809 she married Gerzson Kántor. In 1910 she appeared on stage in Pest; this was followed by stage appearances at Debrecen, Pest and Székesfehérvár between 1818 and 1825. She appeared as a guest in the German Theater of Pest. She played with the Székesfehérvár Company at Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia) on the occasion of the 1825 Diet. In 1828 she was engaged by the Song and Theatrical Company of Kassa (now Košice, Slovakia). In 1833 a fraction of the Company of Kassa under the leadership of Elek Pály and Károly (Charles) Megyeri moved to Buda and played in the Castle Theater *(Várszinház)* until the company dissolved. After this she made guest appearances in Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania). In 1837 she was excluded from the membership of the Hungarian Theater of Pest (later to become the National Theater) due to misunderstandings and differences of opinion; she was ignored, although she did a lot to establish the National Theater. From 1838 she played in Debrecen, and with Transylvanian Theater Companies. In 1843 she entered into a theatrical engagement in Torda. In 1845 she retired from the stage. Thereafter, at first she sold tickets at a theater; then was caretaker of a building of flats, and finally worked as a cook. During the last years of her life she found refuge in the family of Count József (Joseph) Lázár. On her unmarked grave, the well-known actress, Kornelia (Cornelia) Prielle had a monument erected. Kántorné was the first Hungarian tragic actress. Her personality was similar to that of the great actress, Mari (Mary) Jászai. She was the first to act the part of the heroines of the historic plays of the romantic writer and playwright Károly (Charles) Kisfaludy, and she played the first Gertrudis in the première of József (Joseph) Katona's monumental tragedy *Bánk bán* in the Hungarian town of Kassa on 15 February 1833. Her prime period was during her acting in Buda, where *Bánk bán* appeared in her benefit performance. She was one of the pillars of the Shakespeare programs. Her main roles include Ilka in Kisfaludy's *Mária Széchy;* title role in Franz Grillparzer's *Sappho;* Gertrud in Shakespeare's *Hamlet,* and title role in Shakespeare's *Macbeth.* – B: 0883, 1068, 1445, T: 7456.→**Jászai, Mari; Kisfaludy, Károly; Katona, József; Megyeri, Károly.**

Kánya, Kálmán (Coloman) (Sopron, 7 November 1869 - Budapest, 28 February 1945) – Politician, diplomat. He graduated from the Consular Academy of Vienna. His career began in Constantinople as Vice Consul in 1896. He was appointed Consul in 1904. From 1905 he served in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (run jointly with Austria in the Austro-Hungarian Empire). In 1913 he was Mexican Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary.

of the Monarchy. From 1920 to 1925 he was the permanent Deputy of the Foreign Minister. In 1925 he became Ambassador in Berlin. Already in April 1927, Prime Minister Count István (Stephen) Bethlen concluded the Italian-Hungarian Friendship Pact with Mussolini. From 4 February 1933 to 28 November 1938, Kánya was Foreign Minister in the Cabinets of Gyula (Julius) Gömbös, Kálmán (Coloman) Darányi and Béla Imrédy. It was during his ministry that Hungary joined the Berlin-Rome Axis. Within it, he endeavored to collaborate increasingly with Italy (following Count Bethlen's earlier policy), to counterbalance the growing hegemony of Germany (the concept of the so-called Horizontal Pact), tried as far as possible to maintain good connections with the Western Powers, and took closer steps toward the Little Entente states. In August 1938, during the days of the visit to Bled in Germany by the Regent Admiral Horthy and Prime Minister Imrédy, he made an agreement with the Little Entente states concerning the issue of recognizing Hungary's equal rights in military preparedness, thus wishing to legalize the preparations for war. On 20 September 1938 (less than a year before Germany's attack on Poland), he flew to Berchtesgaden with Prime Minister Imrédy and asked for Hitler's assistance for Hungary's territorial claims. In October 1938, he led the Hungarian Delegation taking part in the Hungarian-Czechoslovakian negotiations. Because of the German-Italian diplomatic protest on 21 November 1938, the Imrédy government had to forgo the planned invasion of Carpatho-Ukraine, and Kánya resigned. However, as early as 4 October 1935, Regent Horthy appointed him life member of the Upper House of Parliament. He played a leading role in recovering the southern, Hungarian-inhabited strip of Slovakia, taken from Hungary by the Versailles-Trianon Peace Treaty in 1920. The marking out in fine detail of the newly-drawn border between Hungary and Slovakia was accomplished by a border-determining committee (from late 1938 to early 1939), led by Count Pál (Paul) Teleki, (for Hungary) and Dr. Jansák, engineer (for Slovakia). During World War II, Kánya belonged to the political group led by Bethlen and Kállay. – B: 0883, 1068, 1993, T: 7456.→**Horthy, Miklós; Teleki, Count Pál; Imrédy, Béla; Kállay, Miklós; Bethlen Count István; Trianon Peace Treaty; Mussolini, Benito; Hitler, Adolf; Vienna Award I.**

Kányádi, Sándor (Alexander) (Nagygalambfalva, now Porumbenii Mari, Romania, 10 May 1929 -) – Poet, literary translator. He attended High School in Székelyudvarhely (now Odorheui Secuiesc, Romania) at the Reformed College (1941-1944), later he continued his studies at the Roman Catholic High School (1944-1945) and at the Technical College (1946-1950). He obtained his Teacher's Certificate from the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania), in 1954. Géza Páskándi recognized his literary talent in 1950. Between 195l and 1955 he was Assistant Editor for the Literary Almanac and an editorial correspondent for the paper *Our Way (Útunk)*. From 1955 he was Editor for the newspaper *Working Woman (Dolgozó Nő),* and later that of the juvenile paper *Sunshine (Napsugár),* from where he retired in 1990. His first volume of poetry was published in 1955, and this was followed by 22 further volumes of poetry until 1992. In 1984 he went on a lengthy presentation tour to North and South-America, and in 1987 he resigned from the Romanian Writers' Association in protest against Ceausescu's policy. His life work includes *Cherry Tree (Cseresznyefa)* (1955*); Gull Dance (Sirálytánc)* (1957); *Dew on the Star (Harmat a csillagon)* (1964); *Vertical Horses (Függőleges lovak)* (1968); *Twilight (Szürkület)* (1979); *Bread Bird*

(Kenyérmadár) (1980), and *Unmatched Autumn Poems (Felemás őszi versek)* (2000). He is one of the outstanding Hungarian poets in Transylvania *(Erdély,* now in Romania). His achievements have been acknowledged with several awards, among them: the Prize of the Romanian Writers Association (1978, 1986), the Tibor Déry Prize (1993), the Kossuth Prize (1994), the Herder Prize (1998), the Middle Cross of Merit with Star of the Republic of Hungary (2004), and the Great Cross of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (2009). – B: 0880, 1031, 1257, T: 7103.→**Páskándi, Géza.**

Kanyák, Zsófia (Sophia) (Budapest, 28 July 1944 - Utrecht, 20 September 1975) - Industrial artist. In 1958, aged 14, she won first prize in the Children's Exhibition in India. In 1963 she won admission to the Textile Section of the Academy of Applied Arts. From 1964 to 1966 she studied at the *École Nationale Supérieure des Beaux Arts* of Paris; beside textiles, she also studied frescoes, relief- and mosaic-preparations. After returning to Hungary, she continued her studies under György Z. Gács until 1971. Then she worked with the firms *La Murrinoi* and *Moretti* in Murano; with works prepared there, she won international success. In 1972 she entered into a ten-year contract with the Rosenthal Design Studio. They succeeded in realizing her plans for luminous bodies and dinner sets *(Csiga* Dinner-table Service, ceramics and glass, 1973). At first, she poured her glass objects into wooden molds, the glass assuming the design of the wood. Later on, she tried to achieve the same effect with her iron molds. From 1970 she participated in several group exhibitions. In 1972 she organized an individual exhibition from her works she prepared in Italy, at the Nest Club *(Fészek Klub)* in Budapest. She also received commissions from the State. Her more important works are exhibited in the Balaton Restaurant in Balatonfüred in an area separated by lattice-works and illuminators; in the Gundel Restaurant, Budapest: garden fountain and luminous bodies; in the Hotel Europa: luminous bodies; in the Alba Regia Hotel, Székesfehérvár: luminous bodies; and also in the Magyar Restaurant in Tokyo. Later, she also prepared furniture designs in the spirit of constructivist-functionalistic traditions. A memorial exhibition of her work was organized in the Museum of Industrial Art, Budapest. She was the victim of a car accident. – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7456.

Kanyó, Leona (née Szalkay) (Kanizsa, now Kanjiza, Serbia, 9 February 1934 - Nova Gorica, Slovenia, 19 June 1984) – Writer, poetess. She graduated from the High School of Zenta (now Senta, Serbia) in 1953. She studied education at the Teachers' Training School, Újvidék (now Novi Sad, Serbia), and acquired a High School Teacher's Certificate. She studied History of Arts at the University of Budapest. On her return home, the authorities confronted her, so she left Serbia for political reasons and emigrated to Western Europe. In 1970 she settled and lived in Nova Gorica until her death. She wrote and published 13 books, including *A Summer at Bükkös (Egy nyár Bükkösön)*, novel (1974); *Bóra*, prose poem (1980), and *Returning Home (Hazatérés),* collected poems (1995). – B: 1465, T: 7103.

Kapi, Béla (Sopron, 1 August 1879 - Győr, 2 April 1957) – Bishop of the Lutheran Church. He attended school in Sopron, where he also began his Theological Studies. He completed them at the Universities of Rostock and Halle, Germany. He was Assistant Pastor in Nemesdömölk; later Secretary to the Bishop of Pápa, then Parish Pastor in

Körmend and Szombathely, and from 1928 in Győr. He was Bishop of the Transdanubian Evangelical-Lutheran Diocese from 1916 until his retirement in 1948. He was one of the leaders of the Inner Mission Movement *(Belmissziói Mozgalom).* From 1924 he was one of the presidents of the Lutheran Literary Society. His literary output is considerable and includes *The Labor Question and Christian Ethics (A munkáskérdés és a keresztény erkölcstan)* (1902); *The Bible and Society (A biblia és a társadalom)* (1904); *Power-sources of National Life (A nemzeti élet erőforrásai)* (1913); *From Cross to Resurrection (A kereszttől a feltámadásig)* (1915); *Patriotism and Christianity (Hazafiság és kereszténység)* (1915), and *In front of Priests and High Priests (Papok és főpapok előtt)* (1942). His works, beside theological and socio-ethical themes, also include biographical novels, such as *God's Harpist – Life of Paul Gerhardt (Isten hárfása – Gerhardt Pál élete); Inextinguishable Torch – Life of Peter Bornemisza (Olthatatlan fáklya – Bornemissza Péter élete),* as well as historical monographs: *History of the Transdanubian Diocese (A Dunántúli Egyházkerület története),* and *Lamp on the Footstool of the Altar (Lámpás az oltár zsámolyán),* memoirs, edited by K. Mirák (2004). In the interwar years he was an influential Bishop of his Church. There is a Kapi Foundation. – B: 0932, 1050, T: 7456, 7103.

Kapi-Králik, Jenõ (Eugene) (Sopron, 23 September 1906 - Budapest, 9 April 1978) – Composer, music educator, organist. He studied under Albert Siklós at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Music Academy, Budapest. He obtained his Composer qualification in 1929, and his Music Teacher qualification in 1930. In 1933 he completed the organist program as a student of Aladár Zalánfy. In his student days he played the organ regularly at the Dohány Street Synagogue, Budapest. Between 1933 and 1942 he was the organist at the Evangelical-Lutheran Church in Deák Square, Budapest, and concurrently taught at the Evangelical-Lutheran Girl's High School. From 1942 to 1952 he was choirmaster of the Evangelical-Lutheran Congregation in Kelenföld, a district of Budapest. Between 1954 and 1958 he taught music at the Teacher's College of the District VII of Budapest. From 1958 to 1962 he taught at the Music High School of Soroksár. He composed orchestral, choir and organ pieces. He co-authored some texts on music education. – B: 0883, T: 7667.→**Siklós, Albert; Zalánfy, Aladár.**

Kapisztrán, Saint János (John) (Capistrani) (Giovanni da Capestrano) (Capistrano, 24 June 1386 - Ilak, 23 October 1456) – Franciscan monk, preacher, theologian. He was the son of a German settler in Hungary during the era of the Anjou kings (1308-1395). He studied Law at the University of Perugia, where he earned his Doctorate. During the reign of László (Ladislas) of Naples, he was Magistrate and Regent until 1410. In 1415 he was imprisoned during an uprising in Perugia, while he was Governor there. After gaining back his freedom, he resigned his post and became a Franciscan monk on 4 October 1416. He studied under Bernard of Siena. After finishing his studies, he became a wandering preacher, an Inquisitor, and a confidant of the popes. Even in foreign lands, where his speeches had to be translated from Latin and Italian, they had a powerful effect that turned his congregation into fanatics. As a confidant of the popes, especially Pope Eugene IV, he acted several times as a papal legate in Italy (1435-1436, 1440-1442 and 1444). As an inquisitor, he worked in Italy from 1425. After 1451, on the request of Emperor Frederick III, his activity was extended to the Austrian and Czech provinces,

and also to Poland. His main target was the defeat of the Hussites. He polemized with the Hussite Archbishop Rokycana by means of sermons and pamphlets, and he founded new monasteries. At the same time, as Inquisitor, he used strong measures against the Jews of Breslau (now Wroclaw, Poland). He took an active part in the Council of Florence (1439-1443). From 1454 his attention turned toward Hungary and the Ottoman-Turkic threat. Leading Hungarian church dignitaries and the aristocracy invited him to Hungary in 1455. He arrived as an Inquisitor, with the chief objective of the conversion of the Greek Orthodox Vlachs (now Romanians). Instead, on the instruction of Pope Nicolas V, he had to build up a crusade army to fight the Turks. He participated with this army in the Battle of Nándorfehérvár (now Belgrade, Serbia) on 21 July 1456, on the side of the victor, János (John) Hunyadi. Two months later, he died in the Franciscan monastery at Ilak (Újlak) in County Szerém. He was buried there and his epitaph is still standing. Soon after his death, the Hungarian oligarchy urged his canonization by Pope Calixtus II; but was canonized only in 1690 (or 1724). His works *Opera omnia Sancti Joannis Capistrano vols. i-xviii,* were published in facsimile editions in Rome (1985-1986). – B: 0883, 1031, 1257, 1068, T: 7456.→**Hunyadi, János; Nándorfehérvár Victory; Anjou, Age of.**

Kaplony Family Clan (Kaplon, Kaplyon) – One of the original families of the ancient clans dating from the Carpathian settlement times (9th century A.D.). According to historian Simon Kézai, they originate from the line of Kond. The symbol of the tiger is the dominant animal on their totem pole. The clan inhabited the grassy northeastern and eastern regions, separating Transylvania (now Romania) from the old County of Gyula. According to the documentation, its most ancient member was Moha, whose son lived before 1233. Kristóf (Christopher), another member of the Clan, was *pristaldus* (judge) between 1196 and 1204, and yet another one was Jákó, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Zemplén in 1271; initially, he was the Royal Head Cellar in 1279; later he assumed more responsibilities. His quick-tempered son, András (Andrew) was banished from the fortress of Jákó by King László IV (Ladislas) for whipping a child. Sixteen families originated from the clan: the most notable ones were Bagossy, Bánffy, Csomaközy, Eödönffy, Count Károlyi, Nagymihályi, Pongrácz, Count Sztáray, Thibay, Vaday and Vetési. However, with respect to wealth and prestige, the Károlyi family surpassed all the other families. The clan's most famous documents may be found in the Károlyi and Sztáray family archives. – B: 0942, 1078, T: 7676.→**Kézai, Simon.**

Kapoli, Antal (Original name: Varga) (Anthony) (Gyalán, County Somogy, 4 November 1867 - Somogyhárság, 12 km north of Szigetvár, 12 April 1957) – Shepherd, carver, descendant of a shepherd family. At the age of 12 he started carving wood, at first only for his own amusement; later, when being asked by others, he prepared objects for personal use, and ornamental pieces for the peasantry, such as spinning wheels, chair-backs, picture and mirror frames. He decorated these with flower fancy-works, with scenes from the lives of shepherds and highwaymen, as well as with figures of Ferenc (Francis) Rákóczi II, Lajos (Louis) Kossuth and Sándor (Alexander) Petőfi. Mostly, he was carving in relief, but his etched decorations were also very effective. His son was also a renowned carving artist. His works appeared in numerous exhibitions. His carvings are held by the Ethnographic Museum of Budapest, the Museum at Kaposvár, the

Institute of Adult Education, and the Design Collection of the Council of Popular Industrial Art. He was given the title of Master of Folk Art in 1954, and awarded the Kossuth Prize in 1955. A culture house and a library bear his name in Kadarkút, and there is a Kapoli Memorial Museum in Balatonlelle. – B: 0883, 1134, T: 7456.→**Kapoli, Antal Jr.; Rákóczi II, Prince Ferenc; Kossuth, Lajos; Petőfi, Sándor.**

Kapoli, Antal Jr. (Gyalán, 27 October 1893 - Szigetvár, 21 February 1971) – Peasant-artist, son of Antal Kapoli Sr., from whom he learned the art of carving. From 1905 to 1946 he worked as a shepherd in various manors. While working as a shepherd, he did carving for more than half a century. He mainly prepared objects in connection with shepherd life in the form of etching and relief carving technique. In 1953 he was among the first to receive the title of Master of Folk Art. From 1954 until his retirement in 1967, he was a member of the Handicraft Co-operative. Between 1964 and 1965 he had a serious eye operation, so he had to give up carving. For his last carved bugle, he was awarded the Kapoli Prize in 1968, named after his father. From 1967 until his death he continued drawing, and the motifs are virtually identical on his carvings and drawings. His works are held in the Ethnographic Museum, Budapest, the Hungarian National Gallery, the Janus Pannonius Museum of Pécs, and the József Rippl-Rónai Museum of Kaposvár, as well as in private collections. – B: 0883, 1134, T: 7456.→**Kapoli, Antal Sr.**

Kaposi, Mór (Maurice) (until 1871: Moritz Kohn) (Kaposvár, 23 October 1837 - Vienna, 2 March 1902) – Physician, dermatologist. He earned his Medical Degree at the University of Vienna in 1861; then he worked at the Institute of Professor Ferdinand Hebra (1861-1880). In 1866 he lectured on skin and sexual pathology. In 1881 he was made Director of the Hebra Clinic. He was the first physician to describe a number of dermatological clinical pictures, such as the *Xeroderma pigmentosum*, the *Erythema herpetiformis*, the lichen *Ruber monoliformis.* The Kaposi Sarcoma is named after him: *sarcoma idiopathicum multiplex haemorrhagicum*. He investigated the skin deformation due to diabetes, the fungal skin disease called *Mycosis fungoides,* and the so-called *oriental sore*. He was a member of the Leopold Carolina Academy of Germany, the Dermatological Societies of New York and London, and also a member of the Royal Hungarian Physicians' Association. He was made a Knight of the Leopold Order. His works include *Lehrbuch der Hautkrankheiten I-II,* co-authored with Professor Hebra (1860-1876), *Handbuch der Syphilis* (1880, 1891), and *Handatlas der Hautkrankheiten* I-III (1898-1900). The County Hospital in Kaposvár bears his name. – B: 1068, 1730 1031, T: 7456.

Káposztás, Pál (Paul) (Rozsnyó, now Rožňava, Slovakia, 29 June 1893 - Budapest, 4 September 1957) – Mining engineer. He began his studies at the Forestry and Mining Academy of Selmecbánya (now Banská Štiavnica, Slovakia). During World War I, he served in the Serbian theater of war (Majdanpek, Rudnik), then in the Austrian adit-shoots, carrying out engineering tasks. In 1920 he obtained his Mining Engineering Degree at the Mining Academy of Sopron, transferred there from Selmecbánya as a result of the Peace Dictate of Trianon (1920). From 1920 he worked as Plant Engineer at the coal mines of Királd-Putnok. In 1927 he earned a Ph.D. in Geology at the University of Budapest. From 1927 to 1937 he was Chief Engineer in the copper mine of Majdanpek

(Serbia). On his return from the Serbian mine, he became the engineering expert in the tunneling constructions under the Danube, carried out by the Budapest waterworks in the suburb of Újpest. In the course of this work, he was the first to draw attention to the influence of the diffusion of light occurring during measurements in compressed air. From 1938, he joined the shaft-sinking work and mine civil engineering, such as the shaft sinking with freezing apparatus at Lyukóvölgy. After World War II, between 1946 and 1949, he worked as the Manager of the Nationalized Coal Mines. In 1946, he became an honorary lecturer at the University of Budapest. From 1949 to 1950 he was Section-Head of the Coal-mining Research Laboratory; then, until his death, he was construction engineer of the Underground Railway Planning Enterprise, becoming the Road and Railway Planning Enterprise (ÚVATERV) later. From 1946 to 1952 he was a lecturer in Geological Mapping and Engineering Geology at the University of Budapest. He published a number of monographs in the fields of mining geology and mine civil engineering in domestic and foreign journals. His significant inventions and innovations are the Káposztás drum-lock (1950), drift driving in floating sand with iron ribs (1951), drift driving in floating sand by means of closed shield (1956). His works include *Mining Engineering Conditions of the Environs of Királd (Királd környékének bányageológiai viszonyai)* (1927); *Petrographische und geologische Beiträge zur Kenntnis des Erzvorkommens von Majdanpek in Serbien (Petrographic and geological studies on the nature of the ore occurrence at Majdanpek in Serbia)* (1934); *Geological mapping (Földtani térképezés),* University notes (1950), and *Ventilation of Drift-driving (A tároháj tás szellőztetése)* (1956). – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7456.

Kapus, Gyula (Julius) (Budapest, 16 May 1897 - Budapest, 25 October 1989) – Physician, pediatrician, neuro-pediatrician. In 1915 he completed his high school studies in Budapest. In World War I, he served in the army from 1915 until 1918. Returning from the front, he studied Medicine at the University of Budapest and obtained his Medical Degree in 1923. In 1924-1925 he was a senior intern at the Pediatric Clinic of Stefánia Children's Hospital of Budapest; from 1929 to 1937 he was a demonstrator in the Children's Clinic of the University, where he held his neurological consultations independently for eight years. Between 1937 and 1940 he was Senior Physician of Stefania Children's Hospital. In 1940 he had to leave the Clinic because of the 1939/IVAct (anti-Jewish measures of the Second Jewish Law). From June 1943 to March 1944 he was doing forced labor in St. Stephen Hospital's Pediatric Section. On 20 October 1944 he was sent to Pócsmegyer (north of Budapest on Szentendre Island of the Danube), as forced laborer, from where he escaped in November. Thereafter, he was in hiding with the help of his patients. After the siege of Budapest ended in February 1945, he again found work in the Budapest Saint Stephen Hospital as an assistant physician; later, as an assistant lecturer, and then as an honorary lecturer. From 1947 to 1957 he was Director and Chief Physician of the Madarász Street Children's Hospital. In October 1957 he resigned and, for family reasons, he emigrated to Switzerland, where he worked in the Children's Clinic of Basel, carrying out pioneering research with the electrophoretic analysis of amniotic fluid. He returned to Hungary in 1958. His published articles (about 60) deal with a number of pediatric fields. He did pioneering work in pediatric neurology and psychiatry; he also made contributions in the fields of pathobiology, immunology, nephrology, infectious diseases, premature birth, childhood

accidents, national health and prophylaxis. He was a member of the Board of the Hungarian Pediatric Society until 1968. His works include *Die Hypermotilität in Kindesalter*, co-author (1938); *Choosing the Time for Surgical Procedures in Childhood (A gyermekkori műtétek időpontjának megválasztása),* with Emil Litvay (1957). He was awarded the Kossuth Prize in 1952, and the Bókay Prize (1966, 1980). – B: 0883, 1730, T: 7456.

Karacs, Ferenc (Francis) (Püspökladány, 16 March 1770 - Pest, 14 April 1838) – Cartographer, copper engraver. He studied in Debrecen, later in Vienna, and finally settled in Pest. He made excellent school maps of the Jászság and Kunság regions. He engraved the earthquake map, drawn up by Pál (Paul) Kitaibel, the very first of its kind in the world. In 1813 he published a geographic map of Hungary. In 1830 he started publication of the Atlas of Europe. He made copper engraved illustrations for literary works as well. A Museum, a High School and a Technical School bear his name in Püspökladány. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7675.→**Kitaibel, Pál.**

Karacs, Teréz (Theresa) (Pest, 18 April 1808 - Békés, 9 October 1892) – Educator, writer. Her education was mainly autodidactic. In the 1830s and 1840s she attracted attention with her poems, translations and articles propagating her educational and political views. In the early 1840s she was a housekeeper of the Kállay family at Máramarossziget (now Sighetu Marmaţiei, Romania). On invitation of the Reformed Church in Miskolc, she moved there to establish a Boarding School for girls, where she was the Headmistress between 1846 and 1859. In 1859 she became the Principal of the Girls' High School in Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). For two years she worked as a governess for the Teleki family; and from 1865 to 1877, as a tutor in Pest. After moving to Kiskunhalas in 1877, she started writing her recollections about her father, her own life, renowned figures of the Reform Age, and about the "slaves of the nation". Together with Countess Blanka Teleki, she fought for the education of Hungarian girls. Due to her illness, she moved to Békés in 1885, where she died. Adám Takács published her collected writings in two volumes in 1853. – B: 0883, 1257, 1068, T: 7456.→**Teleki, Countess Blanka.**

Karácson, Imre (Emeric) (Torna, County Veszprém, 19 February 1863 - Constantinople, 2 May 1911) – Historian, Orientalist, Catholic priest, theologian. In 1888 he received his Ph.D. in Theology from the University of Budapest; in 1889 he lectured at the Catholic Teachers' College of Győr, where he became Principal in 1890; in 1900 he became Parish Priest in Pér (southeast of Győr) and Dean. He made several trips to Turkey to study the Turkish language and literature. From 1907 until his death, he carried out research in Turkish archives, commissioned by the Hungarian Government. He was among the first European scholars to be allowed to work in old Turkish archives. He uncovered and published many Turkish source data related to Hungarian matters. In Hungarian translation, he published (1904-1908) the travel book about Hungary of Evliya Celebi (1611-1682). (In volume 4, Celebi described, among others, Buda, Lake Balaton, Esztergom etc, and the Battle of Szentgotthárd in 1664). One volume of his series, *Turkish Historians (Török történetírók),* with supplementary material, was published by the historian Gyula (Julius) Szekfű in 1916. Karácson's works include *Hungarian Church*

Councils of the 11th – 12th Centuries (A 11. és 12. századbeli magyarországi zsinatok) (1888); *Mohamedanism and Christianity (A mohamedánizmus és a kereszténység)* (1892); *Turkish Archives (Török levéltárak)* in Századok (1907), and *Turkish Documents of the Rákóczi-emigration (A Rákóczi-emigráció török okmányai)* (1911). – B: 0883, 0945, 1031, T: 7456.→**Evliya Çelebi; Szekfű, Gyula.**

Karácsoni, Károly (Charles) (Telekfalvi) (Udvarhely, now Odorheiu Secuiesc, Romania, 3 October 1809 - Szamosújvár ? now Gherla, Romania, after 1877) – Mining engineer. His earlier schooling was in his birthplace, and his higher studies were at the Mining Academy of Selmec (now Banská Štiavnica, Slovakia). In 1835 he worked in Marosújvár (now Ocna Mureş, Romania). From 1836 to 1838 he worked in Désakna (now Ocna Dejului, Romania); in 1842 he returned to Marosújvár as First Officer of the Mine. In 1850 he worked in Désakna, where he was called by Sándor (Alexander) Gyka, the Reigning Prince of Wallachia (the older name of the Trans-Carpathian part of present-day Romania), who appointed him the Chief of the Boards of Salt Mines in Vlachia. His work was so successful that he was re-appointed for eight years with excellent salary and many acknowledgements and medals. Reaching retirement age, he was not offered any pension in Wallachia, and he finally returned to Désakna. His work was entitled *Istoriculu salineloru din Romania* (Bucuresci, 1870). With him began the organized mining activity in Romania. – B: 0907, 1755, T: 7103.

Karácsony, Benő (Ben) (Klärmann Bernát) (Gyulafehérvár, now Alba Julia, Romania, 7 September 1888 - Auschwitz, 1944) – Hungarian writer in Transylvania *(Erdély,* now in Romania). He studied at the Roman Catholic High School of Gyulafehérvár (now Aiud, Romania), and took his maturity examinations at the Piarist High School of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania), He started studies at the Law School of Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania), but due to his family's serious financial situation, he could only resume and finish his studies after World War I, while in the meantime he worked as an articling student in several law offices. During the war, he fought on the Front and was wounded. From 1920 he worked for a number of Transylvanian papers and, in 1922, he opened his law office in Kolozsvár and worked there for more than twenty years. He took part in the work of the Transylvanian Helikon Society. In 1944 he was deported, and later in the year, he perished in the Auschwitz camp. His works include *After Divorce (Válás után)* stage play (1923); *A Spring Ballad (Tavaszi ballada)* short stories (1925); *Pjotruska,* novel (1927); *At the Door of a New Life (Új élet kapujában),* novel (1932); *Sunny Side (Napos oldal)* novel (1936), and *Traveling on the Gray River (Utazás a szürke folyón),* novel (1940). – B: 1031, 1257, T: 7456.

Karácsony, Sándor (Alexander) (Földes, 10 January 1891 - Budapest, 23 February 1952) – Philosopher, educator, socio-politician, boyscout leader, writer. He received a Degree in Hungarian and German Literature from the University of Budapest in 1918. He was on scholarships in Geneva, Munich, Graz and Vienna, then served in the armed forces, was wounded, and became an invalid. He taught at Kassa (now Košice, Slovakia), and Budapest, (1918-1927). He worked as a contributor to the Vocabulary Commission of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences from 1927 on. He was Professor of Education at the University of Debrecen (1942-1951), and then he was forced to retire. His major

works are *The Socio-Psychological Foundation of Pedagogy vols. i-ix (A neveléstudomány társaslélektani alapjai I-IX),* (1938); *The Know-how of Learning (A tanulás mesterfogásai)* (1929, 1998); *Lessons and the Reform of our Public Education (Leckék és közoktatásunk reformja)* (1939); *Literary Education (Irodalmi nevelés)* (1949, 1993); *Hungarian World View (A magyar világnézet)* (1941); *The Hungarian Youth (A magyar Ifjúság)* (1946), and *Democracy and Church (Demokrácia és egyház)* (1946). Novels: *The Front at Csúcsa (A csúcsai front)* (1928), and *The Sermon on the Mount (A hegyi beszéd),* (1937). He was one of the initiators to publish a collection of 101 Hungarian Folksongs *(101 Magyar népdal).* He was one of the influential trend-setting educators in 20th century Hungary. His views and principles had a certain renaissance in post-Communist Hungary after 1990. A High School in Budapest bears his name. – B: 0881, 0883, 0879, 1257, T: 7103.→**Christian Youth Association.**

Karácsonyi, János (John) (Gyula, 15 December 1858 - Nagyvárad, now Oradea, Romania, 1 January 1929) – Bishop of the Catholic Church, historian. He studied Theology at the University of Budapest and entered the priesthood in 1882. He was Professor of Church History and Canon Law at the Seminary of Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania). In 1904-1905 he was Professor at the Theological Faculty of the University of Budapest, then Canon at Nagyvárad, and from 1923, Titular Bishop. His field of research was Hungarian Medieval History and Roman Catholic Church History. His works include *Hungary and the Western Schism (Magyarország és a nyugati egyházszakadás)* (1885); *The Golden Bull (Az Aranybulla)* (1899), and *Life of King St Stephen (Szent István király élete)* (1904). He was member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1896, 1904). The Roman Catholic High School of Békés bears his name. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7103.

Karády, Ignác (Ignatius) (? – died on the Fulton Steamer on the Atlantic, 6 September 1858) – Linguist, writer. From 1848, he was the private tutor of Lajos (Louis) Kossuth's son. On the intervention of the British Government, the Austrian Government allowed Kossuth's son to join him in exile. Karády accompanied the boy and was his educator in Kiutahia (Turkey), London and Paris from 1851 to 1857. Since he was not allowed to return to Hungary, he decided to move to he United States. He boarded the Fulton Steamer on 29 August 1858, but died one day before his arrival in America, and his body had to be committed to the sea. His literary activities included a number of articles, in original and in translation in Pest's neswspapers, such as the *Fashion-paper (Divatlap)* (1843), and *Rainbow (Szivárvány)* (1844). He wrote books including *French-Hungarian Conversational Handbook (A franczia-magyar beszélgetések és társalgás kézikönyve),* after E. Coursier (1877, 1854, 1867,1874); *Basic Education (Elemi nevelés)* (1848); *New Hungarian-German Correspondence (Új magyar-német levelező)* (1948, and several editions); he published a *French Vocabulary*, and translated Miguel de Cervantes' *Don Quijote de la Manche* (1848, 1864), and *Legends and Fables for Youth (Legendák és mesék ifjúság számára* (1872), using the fables of Grimm, reworked by Mózes Gaál (1895) – B: 0907, 1160, 1257, T: 7103.→**Kossuth, Lajos.**

Karády, Katalin (Catherine) (Kanczler) (Budapest, 7 December 1912 - New-York, 8 February 1990) – Actress and diseuse. She played in the Comedy Theater *(Vígszinház)* and the Operetta Theater *(Operett Színház)* of Budapest. Her more important stage roles

were in Somerset Maugham's *The Razor' Edges (Az asszony és az ördög);* in Bókay's *First Love (Első szerelem),* and in Dimitrij Archibasev's *Jealousy (Féltékenység)*. Her first and greatest success was a film role in *Deadly Spring (Halálos tavasz)* (1941). Her other successful film roles were in *The Virgin and the Kid (Szűz és a gödölye)* (1940), *Haunting Spirit (Hazajáró lélek)* (1940), *Fatal Kiss (Halálos csók)* (1942), and *Something is Carried by the Water (Valamit visz a víz)* (1943). Her last role was in the feature film *Hot Fields (Forró mezők)* (1948). Between 1939 and 1948 she played in 20 feature films and in 3 short movies. She was most successful as a performing artist and recitalist. Her 33 songs became popular, such as *Smouldering Cigarette butt (Hamvadó cigarettavég); Forget, if You Can (Feledj ha tudsz), I Love You (Szeretlek),* and *I Waited for You (Vártalak).* Her characteristic deep, sonorous voice was most effective through the microphone. Her stage successes never came close to those in films. The Nazis arrested her in 1944, as well as the Communists after 1945, due to her friend General István Ujszászy. She left Hungary in 1949 (or in 1951) and settled first in Brazil, then in New York, USA, where she lived in semi-seclusion. In Hungary, her films were banned until 1978. She died in New York and was later reburied in Budapest, Hungary. – B: 0870, 1105, 1445, T: 7684.→**Ujszászy, István.**

Karády, Viktor (Victor) (Budapest, 16 December 1936 -) – Sociologist. He majoring in Hungarian and English Literature at the University of Budapest. At the end of December 1956, he escaped from Hungary, first to Austria, then to France, where, from the fall of 1958, he continued his university studies in Paris. He studied Russian at the University of Eastern Languages and English and Sociology at the University of Paris (Sorbonne). In 1965 he obtained a Degree in English Literature, Sociology and Demography. From 1964 to 1968 he was assistant to Rayomond Aron at the French National Research Center (CNRS). Thereafter, he became an independent researcher, and from 1983 on he was Director of Research. Since 1992 he has been a professor at the Central European University *(Közép-Európai Egyetem)* in Budapest. His main areas of interest are History of French Sociology, Historical Sociology of the French University System, as well as the Social History of the Hungarian Middle Class. He published studies in French, German, English, American and Hungarian periodicals, also in volumes of technical studies. He edited the source materials of classic French authors. His main publications are: *A Social and Economic History of Central European Jewry*, with Co-Editor Yehuda Don (1989); *Sozialstruktur und Bildungswesen in Mitteleuropa (Social structure and education in Central Europe),* with co-Editor Wolfgang Mitter (1990), and *Gewalterfahrung und Utopie, Juden in der europäischen Moderne (Experiencing force and utopia, Jews in modern Europe)* (1999). – B: 1672, 0874, T: 7684.

Karaganda Labor Camp – Karaganda or Qaraghandy is the third most populous city in Kazakhstan with a population of some 437,000. In the 1940s, up to 70% of the city's inhabitants were ethnic Germans, who have since returned to Germany. A labor camp was established by the Soviets in the middle of a stony desert. It was noted for its copper mines and harsh conditions. It was the deportation destination for many Volga region German inhabitants. Later on, political prisoners and World War II prisoners of war were sent there. It was the site of many rebellions, mercilessly put down by the use of tanks. When the Soviet government outlawed the Greek Catholic Church in Carpatho-Ukraine

(*Kárpátalja* or Ruthenia), hundreds of clerics and thousands of parishioners were deported to Siberia's near- and far-eastern labor camps: many of them to Karaganda. There were as many as 25-30.000 Hungarians among the mostly Ruthenian victims. – B: 1031, T: 7665.→**Atrocities against Hungarians; Kazakhstan, Hungarians in; Ruthenians.**

Kárász, Artúr (Arthur) (Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 13 December 1907 - Paris, 16 January 1992) – Economist. He completed his education in the western countries. At the age of 24, he worked for the Hungarian National Bank. After World War II, he became its President for a short time; later worked at the Bank's International Department. He was Professor at the University of Economics, Budapest, set up by the Communist Government after World War II. In 1948 he traveled to Rome and did not return to Hungary. He first settled in Paris; then moved to the USA. In 1951, the United Nations Organization sent him to Bolivia, where he worked as a financial advisor (1952-1956). Later he worked for the World Bank and, between 1956 and 1974, spent 19 years in Turkey, Thailand and Paris, where he was attached to its European Office. He wrote about his rich experiences in his memoirs: *80 Years Around the Earth (80 év a Föld körül)* (1990). – B: 0921, 1672, T: 7103.

Karasszon, Dezső (Desider) (Szentes, 1952 -) – Musician, organist. He studied at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest. He was Teacher of Music at the Reformed College of Debrecen, from 1976 to 1988; also organist of the Debrecen-Nagyerdő Reformed Congregation, and from 1980, Artistic Leader of the Sunday Afternoon Church Music Series. His concerts, radio receptions, lectures, articles and translations in his field rendered him known in wide circles. From 1988 he was a teacher at the Music Conservatory of the University of Debrecen, and from 1994, Head of the Department of Church Music. He took part in the organization of numerous competitions, introducing the works of many contemporary composers in first performances Europe-wide. In 1986, his Frescobaldi recording won an honorable mention. On the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the birth of the composer Zoltán Gárdonyi, he recorded and published all his Organ Sonatas. On his most recent recording he plays the works of J. S. Bach on the Wagner Organ of the Stadtkirche of Wusterhausen, one of the most outstanding instruments of the mid-German region. In 2002 he received a Doctorate of Divinty from the Reformed Theological Academy of Debrecen, in recognition of his research work in the Hungarian Liturgical Music of the 16th-17th Centuries. – B: 1982, T: 7456.→**Gárdonyi, Zoltán.**

Karaton (4th century A.D) – Son and successor of the Hun ruler Balambér; he overran Europe with his Hun armies. His reign extended from the River Volga to the Lower Danube. His brothers were Mundiochos, Oktar, Ruga and Uldin. Under his reign, Huns began to be converted to Christianity. He was a reliable ally of Theodosius, Emperor of Byzantium. After ruling for twelve years, he died in 399. – B: 0942, T: 7658**.→Huns**.

Karátson, Gábor (Gabriel) (Budapest, 21 May 1935 -) – Painter, writer on art and philosophy, writer and translator of literary works. In 1954 he began his studies at the Faculty of Arts at the University of Budapest, majoring in Hungarian and German; later

switched to the Faculty of Law. During the 1956 Revolution and Freedom Fight, he participated in the formation of the Hungarian University and College Students' Federation and was elected a member of the University Students' Revolutionary Committee. After the defeat of the 1956 Revolution, because of distributing illegal papers, he was arrested in June of 1957. On a charge of subversive activity, he was imprisoned for three years; but he was freed in November 1958. Since he could not continue his university studies, he began working as an unskilled laborer, worked also as an extra in the National Theater, and then as a corrector of the Corvin Publisher and, from 1974, he was its editor. After the political changes in 1989, Karátson was a lecturer on Eastern Philosophy at the Universities of Miskolc, Pécs and Budapest. From 1968 he appeared in public with his tempera-paintings, oil paintings and aquarelles. He was the author of several writings on art and philosophy, and also wrote some essays; he was President of the Hungarian Painters' Association, and a member of the Danube Circle as an environmental protection activist. His writings include *The Art of Painting (A festés mestersége)* (1971); *Thus Lived Leonardo da Vinci (Így élt Leonardo da Vinci)* (1973); *The Child Altdorfer (A gyermek Altdorfer)* (1982); *After the End of the World (Világvége után)* (1993), and *Novel on Nineteen-Fifty-Six (Ötvenhatos regény)* (2005). He also translated some literary works. His illustrations include Goethe: *Three Tales (Három mese)* (1976); Goethe: *Faust* (1980); *Tao te King* (1990); *Gospel According to Saint Luke (Szent Lukács írása szerint való evangélium)* (2002), and *Gospel According to Saint John (Szent János írása szerint való evangélium)* (2007). He had a number of one-man exhibitions, and selected collective ones as well in Hungary. He was honored with the Imre Nagy memorial plaque in 1995; for his career as a writer, he received the Attila Jozsef Prize in 2005; while for his work as a painter, he received the Mihály Munkácsi Prize in 2003. For all his combined life's work, he received the Kossuth Prize in 2006. – B: 1031, 1257, T: 7456.

Karátson, Endre (André) (pseudonym: Boldizsár Balázs) (Budapest, 28 September 1933 -) – Writer, literary historian. He obtained a Degree fom the Academy of Foreign Languages *(Idegen Nyelvek Főiskolája),* Budapest in 1954; thereafter he was an Editor at the New Hungarian Publisher *(Új Magyar Könyvkaidó).* After the 1956 Revolution, he escaped to the West and settled in France. In 1959 he finished his studies at the Faculty of Literature of the *Ecole Normale Superieure,* obtaining a French Teacher's Diploma. In 1969 his Doctoral Thesis was approved at the University of Paris (Sorbonne). Between 1961 and 1969, he was a collaborator at the French National Research Center. Between 1969 and 1973, he was Professor of Comparative History of Literature at the University of Clermont-Ferrand; and from 1973, at the University of Lille. He writes short stories in Hungarian (some of which under the pseudonym Boldizsar Székely), essays and studies, and literary studies in French. His writings appear, for example, in the periodicals: *Literary Journal (Irodalmi Ujság); New Horizon (Új látóhatár); Hungarian Workshop (Magyar Műhely),* and *Rainbow (Szivárvány)*. His main works include *Spiritual Exercise (Lelkigyakorlat)* short stories (1967); *Le symbolisme en Hongrie* (1969); *Edgar Allan Poe et le groupe des ecrivains du "Nyugat" en Hongrie (Edgar Allan Poe and the group of Hungarian writers of "Nyugat" in Hungary)* (1971); *Scenes (Színhelyek)* short stories (1980); *Deraciment et litterature,* essay, with Jean Bessiere, (1982); *Inner Prohibitory Signs. Studies Regarding Social Self-censorship (Belső tilalomfák. Tanulmányok a*

társadalmi öncenzúráról), edited with Nonon Némenyi (1982); *Change and Constancy: Studies on the Hungarian Civic Society (Változás és állandóság: Tanulmányok a magyar polgári társadalomról),* edited with Peter Cardy (1989), and *Schopenhauer et la creation litteraire en Europe*, with Anne Henry and Philippe Chardinelle (1989). – B: 1672, 1257, T: 7684.

Karczag, László (Ladislas) (Szolnok, 12 June 1886 - Budapest, 23 December 1944) – Physician. Before embarking on his medical studies, he obtained a Ph.D. in Chemistry from the University of Berlin. In 1914 he acquired his Medical Degree from the University of Budapest. Between 1923 and 1932 he was a demonstrator, then an assistant lecturer in the Korányi Clinic in Budapest. In 1926 he became an honorary lecturer in the Therapy of Internal Illnesses, with special reference to experimental medicine. In 1930 he was appointed Senior Physician at the Internal Medicine Division of the Rókus Hospital in Budapest, where, from 1935 to 1944, he was Head of the Division; in addition, from 1932 to 1935, he was Senior Physician of the Tuberculosis Division at the Maglód Street Hospital of Budapest. In April 1944, he was forcibly sent into retirement; from November 1944, he was in hiding. The rightist Arrow-Cross Police captured him and shot him. His works include *The Therapy of the Internal Diseases, with Special Reference to Experimental Medicine (A belső betegségek therápiája, különös tekintettel a kisérleti orvostanra)* (1931). – B: 1068, 1730, 0883, T: 7456.

Kardos, János (John) (Noršinci, Slovakia, 13 February 1801 - Hodos, 12 August 1875) – Cleric, literary translator. He was born into a serf family and, with the help of the Count Batthyány family, he completed High School and studied Theology in Germany. He was Parish Minister in Szepetnek (1831-1835), later in Őrihodos until his death. He put into final form the Hymnbook of István (Stephen) Küzmics: *Krsztcsánszke cerkvene peszmi (Keresztény egyházi énekek – Christian Hymns)* (1848). Among his published theological works are: *Krátki Návuk Krsztsánsztva (A kereszténység rövid tanítása – Brief Instruction of Christianity)* (1840); *Mála Biblinszke História (Kis bibliai történet – A Short Biblical Story)* (1840); *Pobožne molitvi (Ájtatos imák – Devout Prayers)* (1851). He translated from Hungarian a series of schoolbooks into Slovakian, including *Návod na vogrszki jezik (Bevezetés a magyar nyelvbe – Introduction to the Hungarian Language)* (1872); *Návod vu szlovenszke ABC-szke i zacsétne knige za vucsitele (Bevezetés a vend ábécébe és kezdő könyvekbe tanítók számára – Introduction to the Vend Alphabet and Primary Readers for Teachers)* (1873). His Slovakian translation of János (John) Arany's great epic *Toldi* is outstanding *(Toldi i Toldia vécser),* published posthumously in 1920. He translated poems of Mihály (Michael) Vörösmarty and Sándor (Alexander) Petőfi. His work *Sztarisinsztvo i zvacsinsztvo (Násznagyság és vendéghívás – The Role of the Best Man and Invitation of Guests)* was published in 1898. – B: 1465, T: 7103.→**Arany, János; Vörösmarty, Mihály; Petőfi, Sándor.**

Kardos, László (Ladislas) (Debrecen, 17 August 1898 - Budapest, 2 February 1987) – Literary historian, critic, literary translator. He obtained his Degree from the University of Debrecen. From 1922 until 1944 he taught in local high schools and at the same time, between 1927 and 1938, he was Secretary of the Ady Society. Between 1945 and 1949 he was Advisor to the Minister of Education and Religion. From 1950 he was Professor

of World Literature at the University of Budapest. From 1959 he edited the journal *The World at Large (Nagyvilág),* and became President of its Editorial Board in 1974. He conducted research on the history of 20th century Hungarian literature. He translated from the works of Heinrich Heine, Victor Hugo, H. von Kleist, E. A. Poe, W. Shakespeare, Vladimir Mayakovsky; published studies on the theory of translation and critiques, and edited anthologies of poems and literary works. He was Editor for the critical edition of the works of Árpád Tóth. His works include *The Twenty-one Year Old Ady (A huszonegyéves Ady)* study (1922); *Frigyes (Frederick) Karinthy* (1946); *Endre (Andrew) Ady* (1946); *Árpád Tóth Monograph (Tóth Árpád monográfia)* (1955); *Outlines, Essays, Critiques – New Hungarian Literature (Vázlatok, esszék, kritikák – Új magyar irodalom*) (1959); *Thirty-three Faces (Harminchárom arc),* studies (1983), and *One Hundred Critiques (Száz kritika)* (1987). His literary translations include works from T. Morus, Leonardo da Vinci and M. Galeotti. He was member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (from 1958 corresponding and from 1967 ordinary member). He was awarded a number of prizes, including the Attila József Prize (1950), and the Kossuth Prize (1953). – B: 0878, 1257, T: 7456.→**Ady, Endre; Karinthy, Frigyes; Tóth, Árpád.**

Kardos Talbot, Béla (Kismarton, 1 March 1902 - Washington, 30 April 1974) – Economist, writer, librarian. In 1927 he obtained a Ph.D. from the Faculty of Economics of the Budapest Polytechnic, and another doctorate in 1929, from the Faculty of Humanities, University of Budapest. Between 1927 and 1935 he was a co-worker for the Hungarian Institute of Sociography *(Magyar Szociográfiai Intézet);* from 1935 to 1938 he was a financial representative at the League of Nations, as secretary to Royall Tyler. From 1938 to 1941 he was an official of the Hungarian Chamber of Agriculture *(Magyar Mezőgazdasagi Kamara*); from 1941 to 1947 he was an official of the Ministry of Agriculture *(Földművelésügyi Minisztérium),* and his last position he was that of a Ministerial Advisor. From 1947 he was an employee of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in Washington. Between 1950 and 1955 he was co-worker for the Library of Congress. Between 1955 and 1972 he worked for the radio station, Voice of America *(Amerika Hangja).* He was a committee member of numerous American-Hungarian scientific and political organizations. He edited several journals, such as the *Studies for a New Central Europe*, in Washington, writing in English and Hungarian. He also studied some literary subjects, and the problem of federalism. He was a collaborator and editing member of the *Új Magyar Út (New Hunagrian Way*). In 1959 he edited the booklet published by the Dezső Szabó Memorial Committee *(Szabó Dezső Emlékbizottság),* commemorating the writer. His works include *From Kossuth's Unknown Federalist Papers; Problems of Federalism in the Danubian Area*. – B: 1672, 1285, T: 7684.→ **Szabó, Dezső; Kossuth, Lajos.**

Kardos, Tibor (Budapest, 2 August 1908 - 20 December 1973) – Literary historian, literary translator. His higher education was completed at the Universities of Pécs and Rome in the departments of Hungarian, Latin, Greek and Italian. In 1933-1934 he was a high school teacher in Budapest; from 1933 a lecturer, and from 1937 an honorary lecturer at the University of Budapest. In 1944, together with Joseph Turóczi-Tröstler, he started the journal *Philological Bulletin (Filológiai Közlöny),* and became its editor. In

1945 he was a lecturer in the Teachers' College of Pécs; from 1946 he gave lectures on Hungarian Literature at the Sapienza University of Rome, and was Director of the Hungarian Academy of Rome. In 1947 in Rome he founded the journal *Janus Pannonius*, and became its editor. From 1950 he was Professor and Departmenal Head of Italian Literature at the University of Budapest. In 1956-1957 he was Head of the World Literature Section of the Institute of Literature in the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The main field of his studies was Latin Culture in Hungary, Humanism, as well as the Italian-Hungarian literary and cultural connections during the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. From the 1950s, the works of Dante and Petrarch were at the center of his research. He also translated the works of Thomas Moore, Leonardo da Vinci and Erasmus von Rotterdam. In his last years he prepared the critical edition of *Janus Pannonius*, co-edited with Sándor (Alexander) Kovács (1975). His works also include *Medieval Culture – Medieval Poetry (Középkori kultura – középkori költészet)* (1941); *The Age of Humanism in Hungary (A magyarországi humanizmus kora)* (1955), and *The Renaissance in Hungary (A renaissance Magyarországon)* selections, introduction, (1961). He was member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (corresponding from 1953, regular from 1972); he was also member of the Arcadia Academy of Rome. He received the Baumgarten Prize (1942) and the Kossuth Prize in 1956. – B: 0878, 0883, 1257, T: 7456.

Karig, Sára (Sally) (Baja, 13 June 1914 - Budapest, 2 February 1999) – Writer, poet, literary translator. She studied at the University of Szeged, at the Academy of Commerce of Budapest, and at the Universities of Durham and London (1932-1937). She worked as a clerk from 1937. In 1945-1946 she was a correspondent, then an administrative secretary for the British Council. In the 1947 Parliamentary elections she was the Committee Representative of the Social Democratic Party. She uncovered the Communist rigging of the elections and brought it to the attention of the Committee members (blue slip election). The State Security Office (AVH) detained her on 1 August 1947, and handed her over to the Soviet State Security officers. She was transported to the Soviet Union, prosecuted and sentenced to a forced labor camp beyond the North Polar Circle. She learned Russian, Ukrainian and Bulgarian. She was released in 1953, and returned home as a paraplegic. In 1956 she was a contributor to the New Hungarian Publishers, later to the European Publisher. Here she edited the *Tales of Peoples'* series. Her translation of literary works appeared in 40 volumes. *Polar Zone (Sark-övezet)* is the title of her poetry book (1995). She was President of the Hungarian-Ukrainian Society from 1990. She was awarded the Prize of the Literary Foundation (1981), the Attila József Prize (1986) and the Pál Demény Memorial Medal (1993). – B: 0885, 0878, 0879, 0877, 1257, T: 7103.→**Blue Slip Election.**

Karinthy, Ferenc (Francis) (nick name: Cini) (Budapest, 2 June 1921 - Budapest, 29 February 1992) – Writer, playwright, the son of Frigyes (Frederick) Karinthy. He completed his higher studies at the University of Budapest (1941-1946). He wrote his Ph.D. dissertation on Linguistics, entitled *Our Italian Loanwords in Hungarian (Olasz jövevényszavaink)* (1946). In 1947 he went on a scholarship to France, Switzerland and Italy. In 1949-1950 he worked as drama critic for the National Theater *(Nemeti Színház).* Between 1951 and 1953 he worked as an outside contributor for the papers *Free People*

(Szabad Nép), and *Hungarian Nation (Magyar Nemzet).* From 1953 to 1956 he worked as a drama critic for the Madách Theater *(Madách Színház),* and then from 1965 till 1975 he was in the same capacity at the theaters of Miskolc, Szeged and Debrecen. Between 1957 and 1960 he translated works of Machiavelli and Molière, also Greek, English, Italian and German works, while he was a correspondent for the paper *Hungarian Nation (Magyar Nemzet).* In 1968-1969 he was guest lecturer at various universities in the USA. Between 1972 and 1976, by the invitation of writers' associations, he visited the USA, Australia, the Soviet Union and Cuba. His own works appeared from the early 1940s. His first recognized novel was *Spiritism (Szellemidézés).* Realism and grotesque elements characterize his work throughout his career. This is reflected in the autobiographically inspired short stories peculiar to his genre. He broke with the program of schematism in his novel, *Spring in Budapest (Budapesti tavasz*) (1953) that ran twenty editions abroad between 1955 and 1980, and its film version (1955) directed by Félix Máriássy, became a milestone in the art of Hungarian film making. With his novel *Epepe* (1970), he moved away from realism and created an absurd psychological parable evoking the anxieties of modern times. In the volume *Thirtythree (Harminchárom)* (1977), he edited his short stories, written at different times, to form a novel, dealing with the period between 1942 and 1975. His stage works, plays and one-act plays were successfully produced in the Madách Theater and the József Katona Theater. His one-act plays entitled: *Bösendorfer; Danube Bend (Dunakanyar)* (1983); *Dreams on Mount Gellért (Gellérthegyi álmok)* (1970), and *Steam and Sounds in Space (Gőz és hangok az ürben),* were regularly presented by theaters abroad. His other works include *Night of Don Juan (Don Juan éjszakája)* novel (1943); *Thousand Years (Ezer év)* stage play (1956); *Three Hussars (Három huszár)* short story (1971); *The World has Ended (Vége a világnak)* serials, recollections, interviews (1988), and *Bratislava (Pozsony)* (1990). He was awarded the Baumgarten Prize (1949), the Attila József Prize (1950, 1954, 1974), the Kossuth Prize (1955), and the Banner Order of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (1992). – B: 0878, 1257, T: 7456.→**Karinthy, Frigyes; Máriássy, Félix.**

Karinthy, Frigyes (Frederick) (Budapest, 24 June 1887 - Siófok, 29 August 1938) – Writer, poet, humorist, literary translator, critic. He came from a middle class family. His higher studies included Physics and Mathematics, then Medical Science; but none was completed. Instead, he chose journalism as a career. He worked for the journals *Neswspaper (Újság),* then at the *Budapest Diary (Budapesti Napló)* (1908). In his University years he befriended Dezső (Desider) Kosztolányi and Milán Füst, and became a poet and his first volume of literary caricature, *This is How You Write (Így írtok ti)* (1912) was an instant success. He also wrote humorous stage scenes. On a humanist platform he criticized in his writings the absurdity of his age in society and politics. He wanted to write a New Encyclopedia in order to unmask the superficialities, hypocrisy and lies of his age. In 1936 he became ill with a brain tumour; he only survived its surgical removal by two years. His literary output includes: *I Can't Tell Anybody (Nem mondhatom el senkinek)* poems (1930), and *Message in a Bottle (Üzenet a palackban)* poems (1938). Some of his novels are: *Journey to Faremido (Utazás Faremidóba)* (1916); *Sign Language (Jelbeszéd)* (1921); *Capillaria* (1931); *Abdominal Surgery (Hasműtét)* (1933), and *Trip Around My Cranium (Utazás a koponyám körül*) (1937). He created the genre of Hungarian humorous literature of the 20th century. His popularity is

continuous. – B: 1105, 1257, 0883, T: 7103.→**Kosztolányi, Dezső; Füst, Milán; Karinthy, Ferenc.**

Karlóca, Peace of (now Novi Karlovci, Voivodina, Serbia, German: Karlowitz) – The long war of 1683-1699, with the aim of liberating Hungary from Turkish rule, ended with the signing of the Peace Treaty at Karlóca in County Szerém (in the southern region of the Kingdom of Hungary) on 26 January 1699. At this time, all of Historic Hungary was liberated with the exception of the Banate (Bánság) and the southeastern part of the Szerémség. – B: 1031, 1105, T: 7665.→**Lipót I, King and Emperor; Sobieski III, János; Savoyenor, von Eugen; Lothringen, Prinz Karl Leopold von; Buda, reconquest of, in 1686;** ***see also under:*** **Reconquest of Buda in 1686; Turks, expulsion of, from Hungary.**

Kármán, József (Joseph) (Losonc now Lučenec, Slovakia, 14 March 1769 - Losonc, 3 June 1795) – Writer. He was the son of a bishop of the Reformed Church. He read Law at the University of Pest; then he moved to Vienna to brush up his German. While there, he became acquainted with the ideas of the French Enlightenment and fell in love with Countess Markovics. He returned to Hungary and settled in Pest as a lawyer, and became a Freemason. In 1792, together with his friend, Count Pál (Paul) Ráday, he established the first theatrical society in Buda, and launched the first Hungarian periodical, *Urania*, but published only three issues. He was involved in the Martinovics plot and, when its participants were arrested, he escaped to Losonc and suddenly died (aged 26). His sentimental novel, *Bequests of Fanny (Fanni hagyományai),* written in Werther's style, is regarded as the first Hungarian novel of European standard. He also wrote an essay on cultural politics: *Improvements of the Nation (A nemzet csinosodása);* a satire: *Fashion (Módi);* stories such as *The Newly Wed (Új házas)* and *Treasure Digger (Kincsásó).* – B: 1159, 1257, T: 7103.→**Ráday, Count Pál; Martinovics, Ignác.**

Kármán, von Tódor (Theodore von Kármán) (Szőlőskislaki) (Budapest, 11 May 1881 - Aachen, Germany, 7 May 1963) – Physicist, aeronautical engineer. He studied at the Fasor Avenue Lutheran Secondary School, Budapest, founded by his father. From 1898 to 1902 he continued his education at the Budapest Polytechnic, where he obtained his Degree in Mechanical Engineering in 1902. After a year of military service, he spent three years with the Polytechnic as Assistant Professor under Donát Bánki. Briefly he worked as an engineer for the Ganz Works. In 1906 he went on a fellowship from the Hungarian Academy of Sciences to Göttingen to work on his Ph.D., supervised by the renowned Ludwig Prandtl. His Doctoral research was a continuation of his earlier work on the stability of inelastic columns and their buckling. These tests received support from the Krupp Works, and their results: the "double-modulus" theory became known as the *Kármán Theory of Vortex Streets,* and was published in 1908. After obtaining his Ph.D. in 1908, he became an honorary lecturer at Göttingen University, worked on the Zeppelin project, and then, focusing on aerodynamics, he made his famous contribution to the phenomenon of vortex shedding, as well as the three-dimensional confined compression tests, showing that rocks in the earth's crust can become plastic under confined compression and high pressures. This, for the first time, provided an explanation for large-scale geological phenomena in the Earth's crust. In 1912, after a brief period at the

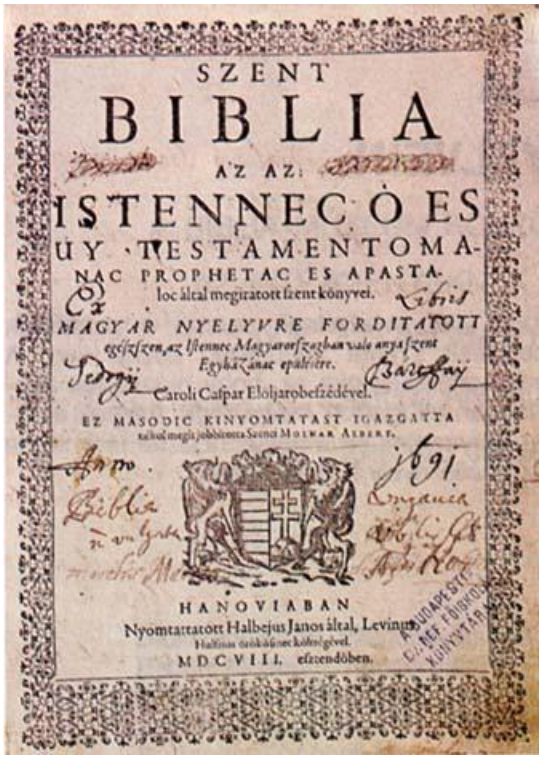
Selmecbánya Mining Academy in Schemnitz, in Upper Hungary *(Felvidék,* now Banská Štiavnica, Slovakia), he became Professor of Mechanics and Aeronautics at the University of Aachen, Germany, and Director of its Aeronautical Institute. He also acted as industrial advisor and consultant (e.g. Junkers Airplane Works, Zeppelin Co. and Handley-Page Ltd.). From 1915 to 1918 he served as First-Lieutenant and Research Engineer in the Austro-Hungarian Air Corps, designed an early version of a helicopter, using the old airfield of Fischamend (east of Vienna). Following World War I, he was one of the founders of the German Air Force, the Luftwaffe. From 1930 until his retirement in 1949, he was Professor of Aeronautics at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, and Director of the Guggenheim Aeronautics Laboratory there. He was also Director of the Airship Institute at Akron, Ohio, as well as of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory. After 1945, he was commissioned to investigate the wartime German jet aircraft developments and the aerodynamics of the Herman Oberth *V-rocket*. He was one of the contributors to the design and production of rockets and ballistic missiles. He received Honorary Doctorates from 29 Universities, including the University of Berlin; 30 medals, corresponding memberships of numerous Academies, authored 5 books, including *Aerodynamics* (1954), and over 170 published papers: all on specialized areas of applied mechanics, especially airplane design, aerodynamics, aeronautics, space travel, fluid-dynamics and mechanics of solid structures. His autobiography *The Wind and Beyond* was published posthumously in 1967, edited by Lee Edson. Following celebrations of his 80th birthday in Washington, references were made to him as "the father of jet flight". – B: 1408, 1068, T: 7456.→**Bánki, Donát; Jet Engine.**

Karnamag – Name of a manuscript with autographical overtones written by the Sassanid King Chosroes Anusirvan (531-579), who was partly a Heftalite, a member of one branch of the Huns. It was hidden for a long time in a badly catalogued manuscript in the National Library of Istanbul. The Karnamag contains a lot of wisdom and diplomatic intricacies, which was intended to serve as a guide for future rulers. The work is exceptionally important in regard to the early history of the Avars and the Hungarians. In its "episodes", the work makes references to the Turkic peoples, who in reality were the Avars.

In episode VI, the King relates that, when he arrived to the realm of Azerbaijan from Hamdan, about fifty-three-thousand Avars joined him, among them twenty thousand excellent horsemen. Some of the Avar commanders left with their people, others accepted his leadership. For those who remained, he secured provisions and ordered each tribe to build a temple dedicated to the worship of fire. In episode IX, he describes that he divided the Avars into seven tribes, appointing a Khagan for each from the most respected and ancient families. Then he sent three groups to Azerbaijan, to the region of the city of Merw, as well as to the border of the country of the Alans. The Magi among them spread the worship of fire. The guardian of the tribal fire was a Magus named "*at esperes"* and the taxes were collected by the "*osp"* (ispán, or county administrator in modern Hungarian terminology). The Karnamag describes accurately the organization of the Avar-Magyar community at the time of the Magyars settlement in their present homeland in the Carpathian Basin. – B: 1573, T: 7665.→**Fehér, Mátyás, Jenő O.P.**

Karner, Károly Frigyes (Charles/Carl Frederick) (Kőszeg, 3 January 1897 - Sopron, 25 October 1984) – Lutheran theologian. He completed his higher studies at the Universities of Sopron and Leipzig, Germany. In 1927 he became a lecturer and, from 1932, a full Professor of New Testament Studies at the Lutheran Theological Academy of Sopron, and from 1950, in Budapest. He was forced to retire for political reasons in 1957. His better-known works are: the *Gospel and Hungarians (Evangélium és magyarság)* (1942); *Introduction to Theology (Bevezetés a teológiába)* (1954); *Hellenism, Rome and Jewry (Hellenizmus, Róma és Zsidóság),* published in Vienna (1969), under a pseudonym; and *Apocalypse (Apokalipszis)*, (1974). – B: 0931, 1050, T: 7456.

Károli Bible (also known as the *Vizsoly Bible)* – Gáspár (Gasper) Károli (1529-1591), Minister of the Reformed Church in Gönc, and Superintendent of the Kassa-Valley Reformed Deanery (Kassa now Košice in Slovakia), was a well-educated theologian on a scholarship in Wittenberg and Switzerland. He began to translate the entire Bible into Hungarian in 1587, after the sudden death of his wife and three of his children of the plague. There had been partial translations, but not the entire Bible at the time. He translated the Old Testament from the Hebrew Bible, and the New Testament from the Greek. His assistants in this work were Imre (Emeric) Huszti, the Associate Minister in Gönc and also János (John) Pelei, the Headmaster of the school at Gönc, János (John) Czeglédi, the Pastor at Vizsoly, and Mátyás (Matthias) Thuri, the Preacher in nearby Szántó. The publication of the Bible was financially supported by Zsigmond (Sigismund) Rákóczi, Commander of Eger Castle, István (Stephen) Bethlen, landowner of Vizsoly, who later became Prince of Transylvania *(Erdély,* now in Romania), István (Stephen) Báthory, the Lord Chief Justice, Bálint (Valentine) Drugeth, the Lord Lieutenant of Zemplén, and Gáspár (Gasper) Magóth, landowner. As Károli was translating, the students from the school of Gönc delivered on foot the translations page by page to nearby Vizsoly, where the printing machine was. The printer was Bálint (Valentine) Mantskovits. The work began in 1586, and was completed in 1590. Károli died in the following year. 7-800 copies were printed of the first edition. Albert Szenczi Molnár edited the second and the third versions. The Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania) edition was completed in Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) in 1661. The Károli Bible went through 120 editions. Its influence upon the development of the Hungarian language is unparalleled: the language of the people, the poets and the Church alike were shaped by it. Its influence was not only demonstrated in the formation of expressions and reasoning of classical Hungarian literature, but its inspiration can also be felt in contemporary Hungarian literature. The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egészszen, az Istennec Magyarországban való anyaszent
Egyházának épűlésére.
Caroli Caspar Elöljarobeszédével.
EZ MASODIC KINYOMTATAST IGAZGATTA
által megis jobbitotta Szenczi Molnar Albert.
HANOVIABAN
Nyomtattatott Halbejus Janos által, Levinus
MDCVIII. esztendöben.

Károli Bible has a great cultural and historical importance. Its dimensions: 2,412 pages, weighs 6 kg. Fifty-two copies of the original edition survive worldwide, 24 are in Hungary: one copy can be seen in the church of Vizsoly, which was stolen in 2002, but later recovered. A facsimile of Gáspár (Gasper) Károli's original Bible translation was published in 1981 and 2007. The Reformed University of Budapest bears his name; a statue in Gönc and a memorial plaque in Vizsoly preserve his name. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7659.→**Károli, Gáspár; Bible in Hungarian; Szenczi Molnár, Albert.**

Károli, Gáspár (Gasper) (known also as Károlyi, family name Radics) (Nagykároly, now Carei, Romania, around 1529 - Vizsoly, 3 January 1592) – Minister of the Reformed Church, author, Bible translator. After his studies in his homeland he went for further studies to Wittenberg, Germany, and Switzerland; he returned to Hungary in 1556. From 1559 until his death he was Minister in Gönc. He probably took part in the Agreement, whereby east of the line of the River Valley of Hernád from Kassa (now Košice, Slovakia) joined the Reformation. From 1564 he organized the North-Eastern Church Deanery (Kassa-Valley Deanery) and he became its Dean. Later, the Deanery became the Cistibiscan Reformed Church District. From 1566 he engaged in theological polemics with Lukács (Lucas) Egri, who criticized the doctrine of the Holy Trinity. In 1589, for a short while, he moved to Tállya. He fought the Unitarian religion most of his life. He participated in a number of Synods (Gönc in 1566; Debrecen in 1567, Nagyvárad, now Oradea, Romania, in 1569). He started his main work, the Hungarian translation of the complete Bible in 1585, and completed it in 1590. István Ecsedi Bárthori invited printer Bálint (Valentine) Mantskovits to Vizsony, where he started with the page setting of the Bible on 18 February 1859, and its printing commenced in 1590. The Károli Bible was important not only from a religious point of view, but **also** for the preservation and development of the common and literary Hungarian language. It was several times edited and reprinted. A copy of his first Bible translation is in the church of Vizsoly. Schools in Hungary and the Reformed University in Budapest bear his name; a statue of him at Gönc and a memorial plaque in Vizsoly preserve his name. His other works included *Two Books (Keet Könyv),* in which he examined the cause of Hungary's decline and the approaching Last Judgment (1563), as well as his letters. The Hungarian language even today is basically that of his Bible. – B: 0942, 1031, 0883, T: 7682.→**Károli Bible; Bible in Hungarian.**

Károli Gáspár Reformed University→Universities, Hungarian.

Károly I, King (Charles) **(**Károly Róbert of the House of Anjou) (Caroberto), (Naples, Italy 1288 - Pest, 26 July 1342) – King of Hungary (1307-1342). He was the son of Charles Martel of Anjou and Princess Clementina, daughter of Habsburg Emperor Rudolf. With the death of King András III (Endre, Andrew) on 14 January 1301, the native Hungarian House of Árpád died out. There were several claimants to the throne, among them Vencel (Wenceslas) of Bohemia (aged 12 at the time), also Otto Wittelsbach, the Prince of Bavaria; and finally Charles Robert of Anjou, the grandson of Queen Maria of Naples, daughter of Hungarian King István (Stephen) V (1270-1272), aged 13 at the time. He was supported by Pope Boniface VIII and Gábor (Gabriel) Bicskei, Archbishop of Esztergom, who crowned Charles (Károly) in the spring of 1301,

though not with the Holy Crown. Instead of Charles, the Archbishop of Kalocsa crowned the Bohemian Vencel (Wenceslas) with the Holy Crown in Székesfehérvár in August 1301. The majority of the landowning magnates supported Vencel. Charles had to give up Esztergom, and his siege of Buda was unsuccessful. Nearly a decade passed with bitter struggle for the Hungarian throne. Charles Robert was crowned a second time in 1309, but still not with the Holy Crown. Finally, he was acknowledged as the King of Hungary by the Diet held on 10 October 1310, on the Rákos Field of Pest, and crowned for the third time in Székesfehérvár, this time with the legally binding Holy Crown. His first major task was to establish a centralized royal power. To rule effectively in the early phase of his reign, he moved his royal residence to Temesvár (now Timişoara, Romania) in the southeastern part of the Great Hungarian Plain. He had to break the power of the oligarchs by force of arms, and even this was not easy, for these petty monarchs possessed armies comparable to the King's. The lord of the northern area (north-west of the realm), Máté (Matthew) Csák, and his ally, Amádé Aba (in the northeast) were defeated in the battle of Rozgony (now Rozhanovce, Slovakia) on 15 June 1312. The King participated in the battle. Then in 1317, the same fate awaited the King's unfaithful palatine, Borsa Kopasz, near Debrecen (who afterwards was executed by lawful means). The King's *ispán* (bailiff), Dózsa Debreceni, led the royal forces against him. Dózsa Debreceni received the task of defeating the Transylvanian petty King László (Ladislas) Kán. The Kőszegi Clan, ruling over Transdanubia, was defeated at Zalafő: Sándor (Alexander) Köcski led the royal troops with some additional Austrian assistance. Tamás (Thomas) Széchény broke the rule of the sons of László Kán in Transylvania in 1321. The oligarch of northwestern Hungary, Máté Csák, died in 1321 without an heir, and King Charles took over the region without resistance. He relocated the royal residence to Visegrád from Temesvár. The next two decades of his reign were devoted to positive, creative internal political measures by the fully centralized command of his kingdom, encompassing the entire Carpathian Basin. He consolidated the military strength of Hungary by establishing the militia-type *banderium* system of armed forces, built up from the entire existing private *seigniorial* army units of the magnates (large landowners) and from the battalions of the nobility in the counties. The finances of his realm were placed on solid ground by abolishing the *lucrum camerae* (treasury income used by the Kings of the Árpád Dynasty). This was replaced by a manorial regular taxation, and also by the introduction of the valuable Hungarian currency using *gold Forints* (helped in this by his Treasurer Demeter Necskei). To encourage the mining industry to thrive, he opened the gold mines at Körmöcbánya (now Kremnica in Slovakia) and Nagybánya (now Baia Mare, Romania). The same purpose was served by favorable trade agreements with Bohemia and Poland. The custom of trial by combat was abolished. The jurisdiction of the land was improved by the use of giving evidence. Though his political measures in the Balkans did not lead to success and Dalmatia was regained by Venice, his dynastic policy was successful: his eldest son, Lajos (Louis) (later King Louis the Great of Hungary), was recognized as the heir to the Polish throne; and his younger son, Andrew, married Johanna, the heiress to the throne of Naples. He made Hungary one of the strongest and most flourishing kingdoms of Europe. He built a magnificent castle at Visegrád. The "Kings' Meeting" (a Central European "summit meeting") took place there in 1335; trade agreements were made with the Czech King John of Luxembourg, and the Polish King Kazimir. King Charles Robert of Hungary hosted the event, and in 1335 was

the arbitrator in the political and commercial dispute between the Czech king, Polish king and the Grandmaster of the German Knightly Order at the Congress of Visegrád. He founded the Order of St. George in Hungary, the second such Order in Europe. King Charles Robert and his Queen survived (with some injuries to both of them) an assassination attempt by a nobleman, Felicián Zách, while having their lunch in the Visegrád palace one spring day in 1330. Zách was cut down on the spot and his whole family wiped out to the third generation. Zách's reason for the assassination attempt was the (historically not proven) affair between his daughter Klára and the Queen's brother Kázmér (Casimir). The great Hungarian poet János (John) Arany treated this incident in his ballad *Zách Klára* (*Klara Zách*). – B: 0883, 1068, 1153, T: 7456.→**Lajos I, King, (Louis the Great); Zách, Felicián; Csák, Máté; Arany, János; Toldi, Miklós.**

Károly II, King (Charles) (Naples 1354 - Visegrád, 24 February 1386) – King of Naples and in 1385-1386, King of Hungary, son of King Charles of Durazo the Short. He was educated by his mother, Queen Johanna; and upon the request of Pope Urban VI, he was sent to the Hungarian Court, where he gained the favor of King Lajos I (Louis the Great). He was appointed Prince of Croatia and Dalmatia. Supported by Hungary, he was crowned King of Naples by Pope Urban VI on 2 June 1381. He strangled his mother, Johanna, for her alleged disloyalty. Due to this act the Pope excommunicated him in 1385. He was crowned King of Hungary at Fehérvár on 31 December 1385, but members of the Garai Party strangled him on 24 February 1386. Because of his earlier excommunication by the Pope, he was buried four years later at Visegrád. – B: 0883, 1153, T: 7658.→**Lajos I, King, (Louis the Great).**

Károly III, King (Charles) (Vienna, 1 October 1685 - Vienna, 20 October 1740) – Spanish King (1706-1714), King of Hungary (1711-1740), and Holy Roman Emperor as Charles VI. He was the last male descendant of the House of Habsburg. Through the Peace of Rastatt he renounced the throne of Spain, and his reign over Hungary began with the Treaty of Szatmár in 1711. He depended on the support of the Hungarian nobility and that of the foreigners who received huge estates from the territories retaken from the Turks. He set up a permanent army to defend the new frontier. A Procuratorial Council was established at Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia) that issued the *Carolina Resolutio* against the Protestant Churches. According to the *Resolutio,* those converted to Protestantism were to be severely punished. It restricted the freedom of Protestant Churches and introduced the *Decretal Vow* that excluded Protestants from state offices. Following the death of his only son, he secured the succession to the throne along the female line through the declaration of the *Pragmatica Sanctio*. The National Assemblies of Hungary, Bohemia and Transylvania *(Erdély,* now in Romania) acknowledged the law. Upon his death his daughter, Maria Theresa assumed the throne. **–** B: 0883, 1153, T: 7658.→**Szatmár, Peace Treaty of; Carolina Resolutio; Pragmatica Sanctio; Mária Terézia Empress and Queen.**

Károly IV, King (Charles) (Persenberg, Austria, 27 August 1887 - Funchal, Island of Madeira, 10 April 1922) – King of Hungary for two years between 21 November 1916 and 13 November 1918, Emperor of Austria as Károly I (Charles). He was crowned Hungarian King on 30 December 1916, at the Gothic Cathedral, the Mátyás Church

(Matthias Coronation Church), in the Buda Castle area. He unsuccessfully attempted to forge a separate Peace Treaty for Austria. In the Peace Treaty of Saint Germain, France (1919), he was forced to relinquish involvement in the state affairs of Austria and Hungary. After his abdication, he and the Royal family were ordered to leave Austria for Switzerland. He attempted twice to reclaim the Hungarian throne in 1921. His first attempt occurred between 27 March and 5 April, when he arrived in western Hungary; but his claim was denied, and he returned to Switzerland. His second attempt took place on 20 October, when he arrived in western Hungary by plane, and with his escort proceeded toward Budapest; but on 23 October he was arrested at Budaörs and held at Tata, later in the Abbey of Tihany. Finally, the Entente Powers exiled him to Funchal on the Island of Madeira, where he soon died of the Spanish flu. On 3 October 2004, Pope John Paul II beatified King Károly IV, the last king of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. His canonization process is pending. – B: 1078, 1230, 0883, T: 7658.→**Ferenc József, Emperor and King; Zita, Queen.**

Károlyi, Ami (Mária) (Budapest, 24 July 1909 - Budapest, 29 May 2003) – Poetess and translator of literary works. In 1947 she married the poet and essayist Sándor (Alexander) Weöres. After that, she began writing under the pen name Mária Károlyi-Weöres. She grew up in an intellectual family, and obtained a Degree in Education, majoring in Hungarian and German, at the University of Budapest; later she furthered her studies in Vienna. Her first poems were published in the leading literary journal *West (Nyugat)* by the eminent writer and poet Mihály (Michael) Babits, in 1940. She liked writing children's books also with her husband. From 1992 she was member of the Hungarian Art Academy. She published more than 25 books and literary translations, among them: *The Little Girl Who Was Able to Whistle (A kislány, aki fütyülni tudott)* (1941); *Moon Goddess (Holdistennő)* (1957); *Faraway Country (Hetedhét ország),* with Weöres (1975); *Poem and Diary (Vers és napló)* (1981); *The Locked-up House (Bezárt ház)* (1989); *Everything for Everything (Mindenért mindent)* (1992), and *Attractions and Reciprocations (Vonzások és viszonzások)* translation (1975). She was the recipient of a number of distinctions, among them: Work Decoration Gold Class (1984), Middle Cross of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (1994) and the János Arany Prize (1996). – B: 1031, 1257, T: 7456.→**Weöres, Sándor; Babits, Mihály.**

Károlyi, Béla (Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 23 September 1942 -) – Gymnastic coach. He was born into an ethnic Hungarian family. Károlyi and his wife, Márta, emigrated to the United States in 1981, and both have dual citizenships. The Károlyis have coached both the United States and the Romanian Olympic teams to medal-winning success. Among the gymnasts Béla and Márta Károlyi have trained are: Mary Lou Retton, Betty Okino, Kerri Strug, Teodora Ungureanu, Nadia Comaneci, Kim Zmeskal, Kristie Phillips and Dominique Moceanu. In total, Károlyi has coached nine Olympic champions, fifteen world champions, sixteen European medalists and six U.S. national champions. – B&T: 1031.

Károlyi, Count Gyula (Julius) (Nyírbakta, 7 May 1871 - Budapest, 23 April 1947) – Politician, landowner. His higher education was from the universities of Budapest, Bonn and Berlin. Returning to Hungary, he lived on his estate; then, from 1905, became

Member of the Upper House of Parliament. From 1906 he was Lord Lieutenant of the County and town of Arad (now in Romania). After the outbreak of World War I, he presented himself as a volunteer and served as a reservist Hussar Second Lieutenant on the Russian front. On his return he retired to his estates near Arad; but he found chaotic conditions in Hungary. In 1915, he became a directorate member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. His cousin, Count Mihály (Michael) Károlyi put himself at the head of the so called *Aster Revolution,* which broke out on 31 October 1918; on the same day, King Károly IV (Charles, 1916-1918) appointed him Prime Minister, although he was the leader of the extreme left. The King left with his family on 13 November to settle in Switzerland. On 16 November, Mihály Károlyi was elected Prime Minister for the newly created Republic of Hungary, and on 19 January 1919, he became its President. Károlyi, being surrounded with leftist elements, was unable to unite the national forces; he resigned on 21 March 1919, and on the same day, Béla Kun stepped in, proclaimed the dictatorship of the proletariat, and took over the leadership of the Communist government; in April he announced the "Red War" against the advancing Czechs and Romanians. On 5 May 1919, Gyula Károlyi formed a Counter-Revolutionary Government at Arad. To show his peaceful intentions, the size of the army, returning from the various fronts, was strongly reduced, but they were not disbanded. This move was exploited by Romania, which invaded Transylvania in the spring of 1919, as well as by the newly created neighboring state of Czechoslovakia (Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia and Northern Hungary, under the name of Slovakia), to assert their territorial claims and intentions to take portions of Historic Hungary. This was when the Hungarian Council (Soviet) Republic was formed on 21 March 1919, which ushered in the 133-day Communist rule with proletarian dictatorship under the leadership of Béla Kun (as People's Commissar). Some Hungarian politicians and other aristocratic leaders fled to Vienna and, led by Count István (Stephen) Bethlen, started to make a move to overthrow the Communist rule. By the middle of April the Romanian Army also occupied the strip of territory called *Partium* (an area between Transylvania and the Great Hungarian Plain, now in Romania). Count Gyula Károlyi had to transfer his counter-revolutionary government to the French-occupied town of Szeged on 29 May, because Arad was now situated in the Romanian-occupied *Partium.* On 12 July he resigned, after being briefly interned by the Romanians. Soon afterward, on 1 August 1919, the Communist Government of Béla Kun collapsed. Miklós Horthy, who became the Head (as Rear Admiral) of the Austro-Hungarian Navy near the end of the War) after 30 October 1918, retired to his estate at Kenderes, 37 km east of Szolnok, on the Great Plain, and remained there until the end of May. With great difficulties he moved to Szeged, where Count Gyula Károlyi offered him the Ministry of Defense portfolio. Horthy set out to organize a new national army, which he moved to Siófok on Lake Balaton in Transdanubia. After a great deal of diplomatic activity, Horthy, at the Head of his National Army, moved into Budapest on 16 November 1919. A life-long close relationship was thereby forged between Gyula Károlyi and Miklós Horthy, who became the Head of State, as Regent of Hungary on 1 March 1920, ushering in a new era, during which Gyula Károlyi always sided with Horthy. For almost a decade, Károlyi withdrew from political life. With his family, he retired to his country estate of 17,000 acres in counties Szabolcs and Szatmár. He reappeared again in politics, when he became member of the Upper House of Parliament. In 1928 he received the title of Keeper of the Crown *(koronaőr).* Due to the

serious economic world crisis he was prepared to take on the External Ministerial Portfolio in the István Bethlen Government for a short time. When Count Bethlen resigned on 19 August 1931, the Regent commissioned Count Gyula Károlyi to form a government. The new cabinet was formed by 24 August. In Hungary, this crisis appeared as an agrarian and credit crisis; as a result, both the peasants with their agrarian products and the business world fell into a catastrophic situation. Károlyi tried to counter the crisis by introducing widespread economizing measures. His ministers were not allowed to use cars paid by the state, and he himself walked to his office in Buda from his home on the Pest side of the Capital. He had to reduce the number of state employees by a government edict of 31 August 1931, in order to reduce the expenses of the state. This affected the pay of railway workers, postal workers, civil servants, the army, police, and customs guards. He had to reduce pensions and social benefits. After the terrorist attack on a railway bridge near Biatorbágy on 13 September 1931, involving the Vienna express, he had to introduce martial law, and he restricted the right of assembly and banned all political meetings. Communist leaders Sándor Fürst and Imre Sallai were captured and executed in 1932. This emergency did not really improve the situation, basically caused by the economic crisis. The social unrest was worsening. The opposition demanded the widening of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms, the introduction of universal suffrage and secret ballot, and more effective protection of wage earners. The agrarian lobby demanded farmer-protection and creation of markets. Count Bethlen, who had decisive influence within the governing party, seeing the failure of Károlyi's rule of government (though he ended the economic crisis), wrote an open letter to him in September 1932, in which he asked Károlyi to resign. On 21 September 1932, Károlyi did resign and returned to his estates in County Szatmár. Gyula (Julius) Gömbös became the new Prime Minister. Horthy appointed Count Károlyi a Privy Councilor, but he kept away from political life, restricting himself only to expressions of opinion in the innermost circle of counselors for the Regent. In 1939, he resigned from his membership of the Upper House. During World War II he supported Miklós Kállay's policy of planning to pull out from the unwilling alliance with Germany. – B: 0883, 1031, 1068**,** 1582, T: 7456.→**Károly IV, King; Károlyi, Count Mihály; Károlyi, Count Gyula; Kun, Béla; Council (Soviet) Republic; Horthy, Miklós; Trianon Peace Treaty, Bethlen, Count István; Gömbös, Gyula.**

Károlyi, Count Mihály de Nagykároly (Michael) (Budapest, 4 March 1875 - Vence, France, 19 March 1955) – Politician. He came from a Hungarian aristocratic family and entered politics in 1901 as a member of the Liberal Party *(Szabadelvű Párt).* In 1905 he became a Member of Parliament of the Independent Party, and its President in 1913. He was against the conservative policy of Prime Minister Count István (Stephen) Tisza. As a politician he argued for land reform, universal suffrage and equality for Hungary's non-Magyar subjects – all were considered extreme at that time. In 1916 he established his own Károlyi Party, and demanded peace during World War I. King Károly IV (Charles, 1916-1918) appointed him Prime Minister on 31 October 1918 to replace Sándor (Alexander) Wekerle. On 11 November 1918, Károlyi proclaimed the Hungarian Republic in the midst of the *Aster Revolution (Őszirózsás forradalom)*. He became Prime Minister on 16 November, later President of Hungary on 11 January 1919. He hoped to stem the Entente powers' territorial demands at the treaty talks by distancing the country

from the dissolved Habsburg Empire – but to no avail. When the Vyx memorandum demanded more territorial concessions from Hungary on 20 March 1919, he resigned the following day. Béla Kun led the following Communist coup and Károlyi was placed under house arrest. In summer of 1919, he escaped to the West; first to Czechoslovakia, then to Austria, and finally settled in France. He became disillusioned in western politics, condemned the new regime in Hungary, and moved nearer to the leftist social democrats. While in exile he visited the USA and the Soviet Union. Károlyi spent 27 years in exile and returned to Hungary in 1946 as a left-wing socialist. He was Ambassador to Paris from 1947 to 1949, but resigned following the arrest of László (Ladislas) Rajk. His works include *Against the Whole World (Egy egész világ ellen)* memoirs (1922, 1923, 1965); *Faith Without Illusion, Memoirs of Mihály Károlyi* (1956), and *Selected Writings, vols. i,ii (Válogatott írások, I-II)* (1964). In the Communist era, a major road in Budapest was named after him; his statue is also located in Budapest, and high schools bear his name. – B: 0883, 1031, 1105, 1112, T: 7103.→ **Károly IV, King; Kun, Béla; Rajk, László.**

Károlyi, Count Sándor (Alexander) (Olcsvaapáti, 20 March 1668 - Erdőd, (now Ardud, Romania) 8 September 1743) – *Kuruc* (insurgent) General in the war against the Habsburgs (1703-1711). On 7 June 1703, he defeated the first *Kuruc* troops at Dolha; but, because Austria ignored him, he joined Reigning Prince Ferenc (Francis) Rákóczi II, leader of the anti-Habsburg uprising and war, on 9 October 1703. Rákóczi immediately appointed him Quartermaster-General, and in 1704, he was in command of the armies in Transdanubia *(Dunántúl)* that reached Vienna in some of their campaigns. In 1705 he became Senator and, as a general, he campaigned east of the Tisza River and also in Transylvania *(Erdély,* now in Romania). At the meeting of the Ónód Parliament in 1707, he supported the resolution declaring the illegitimacy of the Habsburg claim to the Hungarian crown. From 1710, he was Commander-in-Chief of the Kuruc Army. The same year King József I (Joseph, 1705-1711), punished him by confiscating all his estates. After the lost battle of Romhány, he deemed the military situation hopeless and sought for a peaceful solution. On 14 March 1711, he agreed on the general terms of surrender to János (John) Pálffy, the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Army, and secretly pledged an oath of loyalty to King József I. On 30 May 1711, in the absence of Reigning Prince Rákóczi, and without his approval, he signed the Peace Treaty of Szatmár with General János Pálffy and, on his orders, on 1 May the Kuruc Troops laid down their arms.

For his part in bringing about the peace, King Károly III (Charles) (1711-1740), made him a Count and rewarded him with large estates. Though never totally committed to the Court in Vienna, he became General of the Royal Cavalry in 1723. To increase agricultural production on his land, he brought in settlers from abroad and spent a great deal of his wealth on cultural and social causes. His autobiography, his diary and his correspondence with Prince Rákóczi – written in Hungarian – survived. – B: 1031, 1078, 0883, 0210, 1257, T:7665.→**Rákóczi II, Prince Ferenc; Freedom Fight of Rákóczi II, Prince Ferenc; Pálffy Count János; József I, King; Károly III, King; Kuruc.**

Kárpátalja→Carpatho-Ukraine (Ruthenia).

Kárpátia Band – A band of musicians, dancers and actors, formed in 1998 from already well-known dancers and musicians, with several years experience in Hungary and abroad. They specialize in dances and songs of Moldavia, together with the folk music of the region from Bukovina to Turkey. The third generation dancers of the band consider it important in their work to maintain the traditional values, and are convinced that the folk culture can exist even in an urban environment. They are able to creatively cooperate with contemporary artistic schools. Members of the Band also take part in a great variety of allied activities, including the teaching of music and singing, accompaniment for dancing; all these are also performed in the *Csángó* areas inside and outside the Carpathian Basin; they also appear in street theater, entertainment at fairs, puppet shows, and theater dancing. Members of the band are: Beáta Palya – singing; Dániel Bolya and Dávid Eredics – winds; László (Ladislas) Nyíri – violin; Attila Búzás – double-base; Mátyás (Matthew) Bolya – lute, and Balázs (Blaise) Jakabffy – percussion. So far, they have published seven albums, including *Where are you Szeklers? So it was, so it will be: with fire and sword; Heroic songs; Red, White, Green,* and *For God and Country.* In 2002 the band received the Hungarian Radio Prize. – B: 1910, T: 7456.→**Csángó.**

Kárpáti, Aurél (Aurelian) (Cegléd, 5 December 1884 - Budapest, 7 February 1963) – Writer, poet, critic. He moved to Budapest upon completing his training at the Teacher's College of Esztergom. The periodicals *Hungarian Review (Magyar Szemle), Our Homeland (Hazánk)* and *New Times (Új idők)* published his poems and critiques. From 1912 to 1915 he worked for the *The Week (A Hét)*. Together with Andor (Andrew) Halasi, he launched and edited a periodical, *The Critique (A Kritika)*. During World War I, he worked with the Editorial Boards of *The Southern News (A Déli Hírlap)* and *The Day (A Nap)*. From 1922 he worked for the daily *Pest Diary (Pesti Napló)* until the paper was discontinued. He also wrote numerous articles for the literary review *West (Nyugat)*. After World War II, several dailies and periodicals published his articles. As a critic, he played a prominent role in contemporary literary and theater life. His works include *My Heritage (Az én örökségem)* poems (1909); *Fake Fires (Hamis tüzek)* novel (1920); *Aquamanile,* novel (1922); *The Eigth Glass (A nyolcadik pohár)* novel (1945), and *The Wanderer Looks Back (A vándor visszanéz)*, selected writings (1963). He received the Baumgarten Prize (1929, 1936), and the Kossuth Prize in 1960. – B: 0878, 0883, 1257, T: 7667.

Karpati, George (Budapest, 17 May 1934 -) – Physician, medical researcher. As a young boy, he left Hungary after the 1956 Revolution and Freedom Fight. He arrived in Canada as a refugee, where he had the chance to complete his medical studies. He graduated from the Medical School of Dalhousie University in Halifax, NS, and began his career as a physician in the small village of Fairyland, Newfoundland. Today he is not only a practicing physician but, after 25 years in research, he is among the leading experts in the diagnosis, treatment and research of Muscular Dystrophy, including Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy (DMD). He is Professor of Neurology and Neurosurgery at the Isaac Walton Killam Chair of Neurology at McGill University, Montrreal, and Director of the Neuromuscular Research Group at the Montreal Neurological Institute. Dr. Karpati is internationally recognized as one of the leading experts on the diagnosis and treatment of neuromuscular disorders. He is member of eight editorial boards, author

of 94 papers, reviews and book chapters. He was an invited speaker on 182 occasions. He received an Honorary Doctorate from the University of Marseille, France, in 1995, and from the University of Debrecen, Hungary in 2001. He is a recipient of several prestigious awards, including the Distinguished Scientists Award from the Canadian Society of Clinical Investigation; has been appointed an Officer of the Order of Canada, the highest honor for lifetime achievement. – B: 1089, T: 7103.

Kárpáti, György (1) (George) (Budapest, 23 June 1935 -) – Waterpolo-player, coach. He finished his higher studies at the Political Science Department of the University of Budapest, graduated in 1964, and obtained a Doctorate in Law. From 1945 to 1969 he played at the Ferenc-Town Gymnastic Club *(Ferencvárosi Torna-Club – FTC)* of Budapest. His team won Olympic championships in 1952, 1956 and 1962; European championship in 1954, 1958 and 1962, and University world championship in 1983. He was member of the national water-polo team 168 times, and coach for the national water-polo team between 1970 and 1980. His works include *Melbourne-Miami-Margitsziget*, with P. Peterdi (1957); *I Am Out of the Water (Kint vagyok a vizből)* (1966); *I Am Left High and Dry (Itt állok megfürödve)* (1981), and *Three Guardsmen in Australia (Három testőr Ausztráliában),* (1988). – B: 0874, 1178, T: 7103.

Kárpáti, György (2) (George) (Budapest, 3 July 1933 -) – Producer. He studied at the Dentistry School of the University of Budapest (1952-1957), and at the Academy of Dramatic Art, Budapest, where he studied directing (1961-1964). He initially made his living as a dentist and a puppet theater director; but the MAFILM 3 Studio hired him in 1964, and from 1970 he worked at the Documentary Film Studio, then at the Propaganda Studio. He taught at the Academy of Dramatic Art. He directed more than 60 films, among them *It Won't be Painful (Nem fog fájni),* (1964); *Szírtaki* (1968); *Circus on Ice (Cirkusz a jégen)* (1969); *Caesar and Cecilia* (1972); *Catastrophes (Katasztrófák)* (1975); *The World of Microelectronics (A mikróelektronika világa)* (1978); *The Sign of Trust (A bizalom jele)* (1984); *Bike School (Kerékpársuli),* and *This is our Turn (Rajtunk a sor)* (1988). – B: 0874, 0878, T: 7103.

Kárpáti, Kamil (Pesterzsébet, 4 May 1929 -) - Poet, writer. From 1949 he was a political prisoner at Kistarcsa, at Recsk, and finally at Márianosztra. In 1956 he was freed and took part in the Revolution. From 1957 he was Secretary of the Young Writers' Studio. From 1973 he worked as a freelance writer. Between 1988 and 1992 he was Editor for the bilingual journal (Hungarian and German) *Stadium.* His first volume, *Fruit of Dawn (Hajnali gyümölcs)* (1949) was published without government permission. In his lyric poems an inspiration may be detected from the avant-garde (expressionism, surrealism) Attila József and Ferenc (Francis) Juhász. His most frequently used genres are long prose poems, grotesque ballads, visionary and mythological poems, and the miniature verses of aphoristic terseness. His works include *Devil's Bullet (Ördöggolyó)* poem (1966); *Silver Caster (Ezüstöntő)* poem (1978); *Attila Gérecz, the Poet – Martyr of 1956 (Gérecz Attila, a költő – 1956 mártirja*) anthology, edited (1991); *The Summer of 1996 (1996 nyara)* poems (1996), and *The March of the Saints Into the Town (A szentek bevonulása a városba)* (1996). He was awarded the Attila József Prize of Cleveland in 1990, the Attila József Prize of Hungary in 1992, and the Officer Cross of the Order of

Merit of the Republic of Hungary in 1992. – B: 0874, 0878, 1257, T: 7456.→**József, Attila; Juhász Ferenc.**

Kárpáti, Rudolf (Budapest, 17 July 1920 - Budapest, 17 July 2000) – Six times Olympic Saber Champion, seven times World Champion with 6 gold medals, and World University Champion with 2 gold medals. Saber champion of Hungary in 1948 and 1955, he won two individual world titles, in 1954 and 1959. He was also a member of the World Champion Saber Team of 1953, 1954, 1955, 1957 and 1958. – B: 1575, T: 3269.

Kárpáti, Sándor (Alexander) (Sopron, 1872 - Sopron, 1939) – Composer, music educator. He was Professor at the Teacher Training College of Sopron until 1927. Afterwards he taught piano to earn a meager living for his family. In 1921 he established the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Choir Association *(Liszt Ferenc Dalosegylet)* and was its choirmaster. In 1925, together with others, he started the Debut Series of Modern Music of Sopron *(Modern Zeneművek Soproni Bemutatóciklusa)* that was an instant success: instead of the anticipated audience of 30-40, on average 300 attended the performances. He composed many pieces in 40 years. His life-work includes: 6 operas and ballets, 30 concertos for orchestra and chamber orchestra, 38 piano pieces, 10 organ works, 65 songs with Hungarian and German verses, works for male choirs, a collection of songs, and Italian, Croatian and Latin choral works. – B: 1197, 1576, T: 7103.

Kartal Family Clan – Kartal, the Turkish word for eagle or vulture, survived in Hungarian in the names Kartal family clan and the village of Kartal in County Pest. The Clan is mentioned between the years 1247 and 1348 in an official document. The clan comprised the villages and estates of Kartal, Bodony, Gebed, Jenő, Kevaszó, Pomáz, Ság and Szecső. Members of the Kartal family were still alive in County Pest in 1461. In 1096, King Kálmán (Coloman) held a famous national legislative assembly in Kartal. – B: 1133, T: 7103.

Kárteszi, Ferenc (Francis) (Cegléd, 13 February 1907 - Budapest, 9 May 1989) – Mathematician. He studied in the Mathematics Department at the University of Budapest and, after obtaining a Degree in Education, he taught in the Vocational High School of Győr from 1931 to 1940. He obtained his Ph.D. in Arts in 1933. In World War II he served in the army and became a prisoner of war. After his return to Hungary, he started work as a lecturer at the Teacher's College of the University of Budapest. From 1950 until his retirement in 1977, he was Professor of Natural Science and Head of Department at the University of Budapest. Between 1958 and 1962 he was acting Vice-Chancellor and the President of the Teacher's College Council. He was a scholar and lecturer in Geometry, Combinatorics, and the Graf-theory. He treated the problems of methodology of teaching Mathematics and Geometry in books and monographs. He was a founding member of the János Bólyai Mathematical Society, and the Italian *Unione della Matematica.* His works include *Descriptive Geometry (Ábrázoló geometria)* (1957) and *The Psychology of Mathematics (A matematika lélektana)* (1986). Some of his works appeared in English and Italian translation. He was honored with the Manó Beke Prize by the Bólyai Society (1962). – B: 0883, 1406, T: 7456.

Kásás, Tamás (Thomas) (Budapest, 20 July 1976 -) – Water polo player. At the age of six, his father, Zoltán, a well-known coach, trained him. Zoltán Kásás was also a gifted player who won an Olympic Silver Medal in 1972, a World Championship in 1973, and a European title in 1974. The son Tamás made his Olympic debut in 1996 in Atlanta, where Hungary reached the semi-finals. However, the Hungarian team won the European Championships in 1997 and 1999, as well as the Champions League Cup in 1998, and the Gold Medal at the Sydney Summer Olympic Games in 2000, Athens in 2004, and Beijing in 2008. Kásás is often described as the best defensive player of his era. He is known for his ability to spring out of the water and block shots, as well as for his strength in one-on-one situations. He is also noted for his highly accurate shots and passes. In 2007 Kásás won the Euro League with Pro Recco. He was named *Most Valuable Player* at the 2002 Water Polo World Cup, where Hungary's team won the Silver Medal. – B: 1031, T: 7103.

Kass, János (John) (Szeged, 26 December 1927 -) – Graphic artist. He began his artistic studies at the Academy of Applied Art, Budapest, and graduated in 1951. At the Academy of Fine Art of Budapest, he was a student of Gyula (Julius) Hincz, György (George) Kádár and György (George) Konecsni. From 1956 to 1959, he held the Derkovits Scholarship. From 1961 to 1962, he was Assistant Professor at Die Hochschule für Grafik und Buchkunst in Leipzig, Germany. From 1967, he taught at the Academy of Industrial Art, Budapest. He is a regular participant in every major national exhibition at home and abroad, participated in a number of one-man shows in Italy (1963), Australia (1970), and Switzerland (1976), and exhibitions in the Venice Biennial (1960), Youth Biennial in Paris (1961), and the Biennials in Lugano, Tokyo, Ljubljana, Sao Paolo, Buenos Aires and "Intergrafik" exhibitions in Berlin. He has had a permanent exhibition in Szeged since 1985, in the Kass János Gallery. He is a versatile artist, who fills his subjects with thoughts. He is a very productive artist; his works are countless. His works include *The Queen* from Hamlet, color-etching and aquatint (1980); *The Bible*, color-etching and aquatint (1986), and *Narcissus*, silkscreen and China ink, highlighted with touches of gold ink (1998). Outstanding are his letter-stamp designing and book-illustrations. His book illustrations include works of Ferenc (Francis) Móra, János (John) Arany, Ferenc (Francis) Juhász, Albert Wass, Mark Twain, an even the *Cantata Profana* by Béla Bartók. He received a number of awards, including the Silver Medal, World Competition, Brussels (1958), the Munkácsy Prize (1954, 1967), the Merited Artist title (1986), the Officer's Cross of the Order of Merit of The Republic of Hungary (1992) and the Kossuth Prize (1999). – B: 1031, 1577, T: 7103.→Konecsni, György; **Móra, Ferenc; Arany, János; Juhász, Ferenc; Wass, Albert; Bartók, Béla.**

Kassa (Slovakian: Košice, German: Kaschau) – Town in the former northern area of Historic Hungary, now in Slovakia, situated at the southern foot of the Gömör-Szepes Ore Mountain, at 211 m a.s.l. on the right banks of the Hernád River. In the 11th century, the Hungarian Aba clan settled in the area. In Mediaeval times, it was a fortress town, chartered in 1241, and first named as a town in 1249. After the Tartar invasion (1241-1242), Saxon settlers, the "hospes" came to this town. It became a royal Hungarian Freetown in 1347 under King Louis the Great. In the Middle Ages, it had extensive commercial connections with Austria, Germany, Poland and Russia. It is now an

important industrial center, railway junction and transportation hub, with iron and steel works, a textile industry, and a petroleum refinery. In the fights against the Habsburg rule by the Bocskays, Bethlens and Rákóczis (1706), the possession of the town had a crucial role. Finally on 26 April 1711, the town, so faithfully defended by its Hungarian citizens, fell to the Austrians, and Emperor Charles VI had the fortification demolished after 1711. In the War of Independence against the Habsburgs (1848-1849), the inhabitants of Kassa took part valiantly: the red-capped men of the 9th battalion mainly came from Kassa. Austrian General (of Czech descent) Count Franz Schlick defeated these inexperienced redcap forces under General Lázár (Lazarus) Mészáros at Kassa on 4 January 1849. However, Schlick was forced to give up Kassa in February as a result of the operations organized by György (George) Klapka: on 11 February, the Hungarian Hussars marched into Kassa and joined General Artúr Görgey's forces. In June 1849, General Visoczky tried to defend the town, but the overwhelming size of the Russian army forced the Hungarian troops to capitulate. In 1919, the Czech army occupied Kassa and, in 1919, the Hungarian Red Army reoccupied it. As a result of the 1920 Peace Dictate of Trianon, Kassa was ceded to the newly created state of Czechoslovakia. Since its spitting into two states, it is now in Slovakia. The First Vienna Award of 1938 returned Kassa to Hungary; however, it was ceded back to Czechoslovakia after WW II. Among the many historic buildings, the most important one is the St Elizabeth Cathedral, one of the most splendid Gothic edifices of Historic Hungary, built by German craftsmen between 1382 and 1497, later restored by E. Steindl between 1877 and 1896; it was built on the site of an earlier, burnt-down cathedral from the Árpád Dynasty era. In 1906, the mortal remains of Prince Ferenc Rákóczi II, his mother Ilona Zrinyi, and other historic figures were placed in the family vault below the adjoining St. Stephen Chapel. Next to it is the urban tower from 1628, south of it is the Michael Chapel dating from 1260, and the Bishop's Palace, while north of the Cathedral are the National Theater (1899), and the old Town Hall in Rococo style (now the municipal library). East of it is the Evangelical Church in neoclassic style; the Reformed Church was built in 1811, with a prominent cupola and a golden weather-cock dated 1589. The town park is situated in front of the railway station. The Rákóczi Museum holds many valuables: medieval church art, the famous goldmith's works of Kassa, pieces of industrial art, weapons, garments, archives, a picture gallery, and a special library on the history of art. There are state and denominational high schools, a Commercial High School, as well as a Theological College, regional superintendence of schools, Court of Justice, a Chamber of Commerce, and a Police Station. The 18th century Jesuit School and its printery enlivened the literary life of the town. The *Kassa Hungarian Society (Kassai Magyar Társaság)* was founded by Ferenc Kazinczy and his associates in 1787, to foster Hungarian literature; in 1788, the pioneering journal *Hungarian Museum (Magyar Museum)* was launched here. In 1898, the *Kazinczy Society* was founded, which became the center of Hungarian literary and cultural activities. Kassa is the seat of both a Roman Catholic Archbishopric and a Lutheran Bishopric. In 1910, the population of Kassa was 44,211 including 33.350 Hungarian, 6,547 Slovak, 3,189 German 453 Polish, 227 Czech and 210 Ruthenian citizens. In 2001, its population was 236,093 (with annexed 11 villages) including 210,340 Slovak, 8,940 Hungarian, 5,500 Gypsy, 2,803 Czech, 1,279 Ruthenian, 1,077 Ukrainian and 398 German citizens. – B: 1031, 1068, 1582, 1789, 1816, 7456, T: 7456.→**Kassa, the painter of; Bocskay, Prince**

István; Bethlen, Prince Gábor; Rákóczi II, Prince Ferenc; Mészáros, Lázár; Klapka, György; Görgey, Artúr.

Kassa, the painter of (Kassa, now Košice, Slovakia) (involvement period between 1474 and 1477) – The unindentified painter of Maria's life on a series of 12 boards that has been displayed in the St Erzsébet (St Elizabeth) Cathedral in the city of Kassa. He painted the most beautiful triptych of St Erzsébet in 12 scenes; work that is the focal point and the pride of Kassa's Cathedral. He was undoubtedly the best of the three artists who contributed to the high altar painting and his advanced artistic knowledge captured the attention of many international researchers – B: 1185, T: 7653.→**Kassa.**

Kassai, György (George) (Budapest, 21 December 1922 -) – Linguist, literary translator. Between 1939 and 1949 he lived in France, where he completed his secondary and part of his university studies. In 1949 he returned to Budapest, where he taught at the Institute of Foreign Languages; following that he translated for the Corvina Publisher. In 1962 he again left for France. He continued further language studies, and in 1974 he obtained a Doctorate in Comparative Stylistics from the University of Paris (Sorbonne). Since 1967 he has been an expert collaborator for the French National Research Center. From 1970 he was part-time Professor at the University of Paris. His linguistic and literary studies appeared in French scientific periodicals, and also in some Hungarian journals: *New Horizon (Új Látóhatár), Hungarian Workshop (Magyar Műhely),* and the *Literary Journal (Irodalmi Újság)*. He published works in several study volumes. He translated from Hungarian, German and Spanish. He translated several modern Hungarian works into French, among them Sándor (Alexander) Márai's *Divorce at Buda (Válás Budán)*. In 1991 he received the award of the *French Societé des Gens des Lettres*, and an award created by the Hungarian PEN Club and, in addition, the Milán Füst Award. – B: 1672, 1761, T: 7684.→**Márai, Sándor.**

Kassai, István (Stephen) (Kassa, now Košice in Slovakia, around 1430 - Buda ?, before 1499) – Builder, architect, sculptor. In 1464 he was recommended by the City Council of Kassa for the vault-work of the sanctuary in St Egyed (St Giles) Church, under construction at the time. He completed the work, including the carving of a self-portrait onto the buttress of the triumphal arch; at the same time he also built the detached sanctuary building. He provided statues for the town of Bártfa (now Bardejov, Slovakia) around 1470, supervised the extension of the fortress of Diósgyőr on assignment from King Mátyás I (Matthias Corvinus, 1458-1490) in 1474, and also worked on the Royal Palace of Buda. He directed work on the St Erzsébet (St Elizabeth) Cathedral of Kassa in 1480. The monastery of the Pauline Order at Budaszentlőrinc is also one of his works. His architectural works are examples of the highest level of Late Gothic Art. – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7675.

Kassai, Jakab (Jacob) (Kassa, now Košice, Slovakia, ? - 1463) – Sculptor. His early years were spent in Kassa, later in Austria. His name emerged for the first time in 1429 from Viennese sources, and thereafter he was often mentioned. The world-famous *Freising* altar, created in 1443, can be viewed in the Bayerische National Museum in Munich. His unique artistic grasp strongly influenced the development of Hungarian

sculpture and his great creativity is an important landmark in the history of Northern-European plastic art. – B: 1185, T: 7675.

Kassai, Vidor (Kossitzki) (Gyála, now Djala, Serbia, 16 February 1840 - Vác, 30 July 1928) - Actor. He began his career in 1861, at the People's Theater of Buda, as a member of the choir. From 1864 he played in Szabadka (now Subotica, Serbia), in 1865 in Pécs, and between 1866-1867, in Sopron, Pécs and Kaposvár. Between 1867 and 1869 he was again a member of the People's Theater in Buda. During this period, he was married to Mari Jászai for a short time. In 1869 they signed a contract together in Kolozsvár (now Cluj Napoca, Romania), but only Vidor Kassai remained there until 1880. In the meantime, he played in the Theater on István Square during 1872, and later in Arad (now in Romania). Following that, he appeared in Losonc (now Lučenec, Slovakia), and Rozsnyó (now Rožňava, Slovakia) in 1873. From 1880 to 1898 he played in the People's Theater in Pest. His short stature, characteristic face and curved nose predestined him for comic roles and he did them well. He was a sharp observer and added original and sparkling ideas to the characters portrayed. His acting always had some surprising, somber element that transformed the figure into a tragicomical one. His main roles include Vasas német in J.Gaál's. *The Notary of Peleske (A peleskei nótárius);* Gonosz Pista in E. Tóth's *The Village Rogue (A falu rossza);* Menelaos in Offenbach's *La belle Hélène (Szép Heléna);* John Styx in Offenbach's *Orpheus in the Underworld (Orpheus a pokolban);* Saint Hypothése in F. Hervé's *Lili,* and Szefi in Aurél Follinus' *Náni*. His books are: *Waves (Hullámok),* and *Oddities (Furcsságok)*. His *Memoirs* was published in 1940. – B: 1445, 0883, T: 7692.→**Jászai, Mari.**

Kassák, Lajos (Louis) (Érsekújvár, now Nové Zámky, Slovakia, 21 March 1887 - Budapest, 22 July 1967) – Poet, writer, editor, literary translator, painter and graphic artist. He left High School before completing it. He was trained as a locksmith and became an ironworker in 1926. He started writing and painting at the age of 18. In 1909-1910 he traveled across Europe and became acquainted with anarchism. He participated in the preparations of the Hungarian Council (Soviet) Republic in 1919, but fell out with its leader, Béla Kun. In 1915 he launched a newspaper *Deed (Tett)*. When it was banned, he started another one, the *Today (Ma)* (1916). He lived in Vienna as an immigrant (1920-1926). Later, he became Editor for the newspaper *Labor (Munka)* (1949-1956). His main works are: *Life of a Man (Egy ember élete)*, Vienna; *Angel Land (Angyalföld)* (1929); *A Booklet to the Memory of Our Death Agony (Kis könyv haldoklásunk emlékére)* (1945) is about the siege of Budapest. His poetry books include *Epos in the Mask of Wagner (Eposz Wagner maszkjában)* (1915); *Greeting the Masters (Mesterek köszöntése)* (1965); *Let Us Sit Around the Table (Üljük körül az asztalt)* (1968), and *His Complete Poems (Összes versei)* (1970). His collected literary translations were published in 1986. As an artist, he remained faithful to his constructive style. His paintings are recognized in Europe and America. His artistic creations can be found mainly in the Kassák Museum of Buda. His writings on art are: *Our Fine Arts from Nagybánya to the Present (Képzőművészetünk Nagybányától napjainking)* (1947); and *The Story of the "Isms"* (*Az izmusok története)*. He was awarded the Baumgarten Prize (1947), Kossuth Medal (1948) and the Kossuth Prize (1965). – B: 0883, 0878, 0879, 0877, 1257, T: 7103.→**Kun, Béla.**

Kassovitz, Félix (Kasso) (Vienna, 17 May 1907 - Budapest, 13 April 1983) - Graphic artist, cartoonist, designer. He had a commercial diploma; he first worked as a stenographer; but while in Paris (1930-1932), he turned to graphics (cartoons) and published in various magazines *(Le Rire, Petit Journal, La Rite, Lu).* From 1937, after returning to Budapest, he worked for various Hungarian newspapers and magazines. From 1934 to 1940 he designed cartoons, advertisements, puppet films and special effects and, in 1934, he illustrated a serialized novel in the magazine *Mirage (Délibáb).* From 1935 he worked for the Sunday News *(Vasárnapi Újság).* In the late 1940s he became much sought-after as a cartoonist, working for gazettes, cultural and art newspapers: *Jackass (Füles), Free Mouth (Szabad Száj), Mirror (Tükör),* and – besides films - he designed stage sets and puppets. In 1945 he also prepared an advertising film for the toothpaste *Odol*; and in 1947, participated at an exhibition of newspaper designers in the *National Salon (Nemzeti Szalon)* in Budapest, and later took part in many other professional exhibitions (e.g. at the Sports Museum in 1958). In the 1960s he designed commercial posters for the *Fashion Hall (Divatcsarnok)* and the *Corvin Department Store (Corvin Áruház).* In 1962 he presented his core advertising design at the *Art Gallery (Műcsarnok)* of Budapest, on the occasion of the 4th Hungarian Poster Exhibition; he also designed the poster for the film the *Wonderful Forward (Csodacsatár).* In a joint exhibition he displayed cartoons at the Art Gallery in 1968. His main illustration work was for S. Darvas - P. Királyhegyi's *The Comedy of Man (Az ember komédiája).* He was awarded the Munkácsy Prize in 1968. - B: 0883, 1445, T: 7692.

Kastl Gymnasium→Gymnasium (High School) in Kastl.

Kasza, József (Joseph) (Szabadka, now Subotica, Serbia, 6 February 1945 -) – Politician, economist. He pursued his higher studies at the University of Economics of Szabadka (1965-1969). He was Financial Director of the Zorka Chemical Plant, Szabadka. He became mayor of Szabadka in 1988, and held this position until 2001. He became third-time member of the Serbian parliament in 1990. From 1995, he was President of the Hungarian Alliance of Voivodina *(Vajdasági Magyar Szövetség – VMSZ),* and between 2000 and 2003 he was Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Serbia-Montenegro. – B: 0874, 1031, T: 7103.

Kasza, Katalin (Katharine) (Szeged, 24 June 1942 -) – Opera singer (soprano). She received her qualifications in 1967 from the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest. In the same year she became a soloist at the Budapest Opera House. She is one of the main dramatic soprano singers with leading dramatic roles, which she presents with much passion. In 1968, at the Song Competition in Sofia, she won the best dramatic singer prize. She toured all over Europe in the role of Judit in the opera *Bluebeard's Castle (A kékszakállu herceg vára)* by Béla Bartók, which was subsequently recorded with her. Her international reputation developed mainly with Wagner roles. Between 1974 and 1976 she sang leading roles at Covent Garden, London, in Wagner's *Die Walküren, Siegfried,* and *Götterdämmerung (Twilight of the Gods).* From 1980 on she toured in the USA. Her main roles also include Abigail in Verdi's *Nabucco;* Leonora in Beethoven's *Fidelio;* Kundry in Wagner's *Parsifal;* Gertrud in F. Erkel's *Bánk bán;*

Elektra in R. Strauss' *Elektra.* She wrote poems: *Touch you, Find you (Megérint, rádtalál)* (1997); *In Belief and Love (Hitben, szeretetben)* (1997), and *The Consolation of the Cross (A kereszt vígasza)* (1998). She was awarded the Ferenc Liszt Prize (1974), the Bartók-Ditta Pásztory Prize (1992), and the György Melis Prize (1998) – B: 0874, 0883, 1445, T: 7692.→**Bartók, Béla, Erkel, Ferenc.**

Kasza, Márton Lajos (Martin Louis) (Salgótarján, 21 April 1939 -) – Poet. He left Hungary for Austria in November of 1956, later, he emigrated to Canada. He lived in Montreal and Toronto, and finally settled in Hamilton. He was a forester, worked as a gardener, trucker and a soldier. He has participated in the literary life of Canada since 1960. His writings appeared in the papers *Canadian Hungarians (Kanadai Magyarság),* and *Hungarian Life (Magyar Élet).* His collected poems were published in 1989 with the title *Whip and Confession (Ostor és vallomás).* Since 1988 he has been President of the Hungarian Writers Association in Canada and President of the Balázs Orbán Society. – B: 1037, T: 7103.→**Orbán, Balázs.**

Kaszap, István (Stephen) (Székesfehérvár, 25 March 1916 - Székesfehérvár, 17 December 1935) – Jesuit novice. His secondary studies were in Székesfehérvár. He excelled in gymnastics and won medals in competitions. He entered the Jesuit Order in 1934. Soon afterwards he became ill, was frequently hospitalized, and underwent operations. He died after a lengthy battle with illness at the young age of 19. He was regarded as a Christian model for obedience, suffering, and self-sacrifice. His tragic fate has elevated him to the rank of modern saints. He became a symbol and gained an unparalleled cult following. On 11 October 1941 his beatification and canonization process was initiated by the diocese and continued in 1948, with the subsequent phase in Rome. Theater plays by Gábor (Gabriel) Thurzó's *The Saint (A szent)* (1966), and *The Devil's Advocate (Az ördög ügyvédje)* (1966) recollect his memories. – B: 0945, 0883, T: 7667.→**Csávossy, Elemér, Béla S.J.**

Kaszás Attila (Vágsellye, now Šal'a, Slovakia, 16 March 1960 - Budapest, 23 March 2007) – Actor, singer. He spent his childhood in Vágfarkasd (now Vlčany, Slovakia), where his parents taught in the local school. He then attended the János Selye High School in Révkomárom (now Komárno, Slovakia). From 1979, he studied at the Academy of Drama and Cinema in Budapest, where he finished his studies in 1983. From 1984 he was a member of the Comedy Theater *(Vígszínház),* Budapest for 15 years, later he worked as a freelancer for 4 years. From 2003 he was a member of the National Theater *(Nemzeti Színház)*, Budapest. He played roles in the József Katona Theater *(Katona József Színház)* Kecskemét; the New Theater *(Új Színház)* Budapest; the Chamber Theater *(Kamaraszínház)* Budapest; the Rock Theater in Budapest and in Győr, Kecskemét, Sopron and Szeged. He attained his first success as Leonce in G. Büchner's *Leonce and Lena* (1990). His other roles included Astolfo in Pedro Calderón's *Life is a Dream (La vida es sueño - Az élet álom);* Biberach in J. Katona's *Bánk bán;* Lord Hastings in Shakespeare's *Richard III,* and title role in F. Molnár's *Liliom;* Musicals: title role in P. Kacsóh's *John the Brave (János vitéz),* and the title role in *Z. Kodály's Háry János.* His feature and TV films are: *Macbeth* (TV, 1982), *Life is an Adventure (Kaland az élet)* (TV, 1987); *God Goes Backward (Isten hátrafelé megy)* (1990); *Glass Tiger*

(Üvegtigris) (2000), and *Indian Summer (Indián nyár)* (TV, 2000). He dubbed several foreign films into Hungarian. He played the main character in more than 50 plays, TV and movie productions. With his fine voice, he also played in several musicals. He died prematurely. He received the Mary Jászai Prize (1990), the Ajtay-Rutkay Memorial Prize (1992), and the Budai Prize (2006). There is a Prize named after him. – B: 1031, T: 7103.

Kaszás, József (Joseph) (Csente, now Čentiba, Slovenia, 1 August 1934 -) – Writer, teacher. He pursued his higher studies at the Teacher's College of Szabadka (now Subotica, Serbia) and at the Teachers' Academy of Újvidék (now Novi Sad, Serbia), he acquired a teacher diploma from the Hungarian-Serb-Croat Department, as well as a Teacher's Degree from the University of Újvidék in 1963. He obtained a Ph.D. in Hungarian Language from the University of Budapest in 1972. He taught at the Nursery Teacher's College of Újvidék (1959-1970), and was School Supervisor for the District of Újvidék (1970-1974). He was professor at the Teacher's Academy of Újvidék (1974-1994). He retired in 1975. His publications include *The Living Tree of Children's Literature (A magyar gyermek irodalom élő fája),* anthology (1981) and *Place Names of the Slovenian Lendva-Lendava Region (A szlovéniai Lendva-Lendava környékének helynevei)* (1981). – B: 1465, T: 7103.

Káta Family Clan – An ancient Magyar clan, whose roots reach back to the time of King András II (Andrew, Endre, 1205-1235). Most of the clan's estates were in the counties of Bihar, Szatmár, Ugocsa, and some in the Transdanubian region. A total of 61 communities belonged to the family between 1227 and 1483. Quite a number of the clan's members had titles of nobility (e.g. Right Honorable, Your Worship, etc). After the Mongol-Tartar invasion (1241-1242), they built several castles in the Counties of Bereg and Ugocsa, and established a number of communities. The following families emerged from the Clan of Káta: Csaholyi, Csarnavodai, Lázári, Osy, Surányi and Vasvári. The family names are incorporated into the following seven community names: Boldogasszonykáta, Csekekáta, Egreskáta, Nagykáta, Szentlőrinckáta, Szentmártonkáta and Szenttamáskáta. – B: 1078, 0942, T: 7676.

Kathona, Géza (Komárom, 10 November 1903 - Győr, 14 July 1989) – Minister of the Reformed Church, church historian. He completed his secondary studies in Komárom (1922), studied Theology at the Reformed Theological Academy of Pápa (1922-1925), and at the University of Basel, Switzerland (1925-1926). He obtained a doctorate in Practical Theology (1931), and an honorary lecturer qualification in Church History (1948). He was Assistant Minister in Enying, Vörösberény, Sárkeresztes, Csákberény (1926-1930), Minister in Csákberény (1929-1943), and Nagymegyer (1943-1948). Due to the population exchange between Czechoslovakia and Hungary, he settled in Hungary and was Minister in Drávapalkonya (1948-1952), Diósviszló (1952-1956), and Szekszárd (1956-1966). He was Dean of the Tolna Deanery from 1956 until his retirement in 1966. His articles and studies appeared in church newspapers and periodicals. Some of his works are still in manuscript form. A selection from his major works: *History of the Reformed Church in Csákberény (A csákberényi református egyház története)* (1937); *The Historical Worldview of Gáspár (Gasper) Károlyi (Károlyi Gáspár történelmi világképe)* (1943), and *Chapters from the History of the Reformation under Turkish Rule (Fejezetek a török hódoltságbeli reformáció történetéből)* (1974). – B: 0910, T: 7103.

Katkó, István (Stephen) (Jászjákóhalma, 17 June 1923 - Budapest, 13 February 2000) – Writer, journalist. During 1936–1938, he worked as a messenger boy in Budapest, also in a dairy, a bindery and a bakery. From 1938 to 1944 he was an apprentice and an assistant at the Budapest-Salgótarján Engineering Works and Iron Foundry Co. Between 1945 and 1949 he was a journalist in country towns (Békéscsaba, Szeged, Pécs, Kaposvár), then became a correspondent and reporter for the daily paper *People's Word (Népszava)* and, from 1953 to 1957, he was Cultural Editor for the *Népszava*. By 1957 he obtained a Degree in Education from the University of Budapest. From 1958 to 1983 he was Literary Editor and a correspondent for Hungarian Television. After his retirement in 1983, he was artistic advisor for Hungarian TV. He described his post-war experiences and the memories of his youth in short stories and novels. Later, he presented in realistic and often satirical ways the crises of the intelligentsia of working-class origins, and the new social developments arising from it. He wrote novels for children, radio- and TV-plays, stage works; amateur companies produced his one-act-plays. His works include *Opálka and the Whirlwind (Opálka és a forgószél)* novel (1956); *Afternoon of Saint Bartholomew (Szent Bertalan délutánja)* novel (1967); *House Arrest (Házi őrizet)* novel (1978); *Conversation Toward Dawn (Beszélgetés hajnal felé)* short-story (1982); *The Executioner (A hóhér),* novel (1992), and *Laurel Leaves Tableau (Tabló babérlevelekből*) (1999). He received numerous awards, among them the Andor Gábor Prize (1970) and the Gorkij Prize (1970). – B: 0878, 1257, T: 7456.

Kátó, László (Ladislas) (Medgyes, Transylvania, now Romania, 4 July 1915 - Montreal, QC, Canada, 21 February 2002) – Microbiologist, physician, educator. He attended the University of Budapest, and graduated in Medicine. He became Assistant Professor of Experimental Pathology, and served in the Hungarian Army during World War II. Thereafter, he was a medical officer with the UNRRA Operations in Germany (1944-1948). He emigrated to Canada in 1951, and was appointed Head of the Laboratory of Experimental Pathology at the University of Montreal. He also worked at the Hansen Laboratory as Head of Research Operations. In 1979 he became Director of Research at the Salvation Army's Catherine Booth Hospital Center, Montreal. He was a world expert on leprosy, published more than 400 papers on experimental pathology and history of leprosy. He was member of several scientific societies, including the American Pavlovian Society, and the International Leprosy Association. He received the Medal of the Order of Canada, and medals of South American, African and Asiatic countries. – B: 0892, T: 4342.

Katona, József (Joseph) (Kecskemét, 11 November 1791 - Kecskemét, 16 April 1830) – Dramatist. His father was a master weaver in Kecskemét. He was educated in the Roman Catholic Piarist Schools in Kecskemét, Szeged and Pest, and studied Law at the Law School of the University of Pest in 1810. For a while he worked as a lawyer in Pest, and at the same time was attracted to the theater; he translated four plays, and also appeared on stage, even in leading roles. From 1812, he wrote 22 plays in the genre of German medieval knight dramas, such as *Ziska,* and *Destruction of Jerusalem (Jeruzsálem pusztulása).* In the early 1810s he conceived a hopeless passion for the actress Déryné (Mrs. Déry) née Róza Széppataky (Schembach). Her marriage to István (Stephen) Déry

alienated him from the theater and he resumed working as a lawyer until 1820, when he returned to his native town and became the attorney of Kecskemét. His early stage works showed his development as a poet, his ever-deeper view of history, and his increasing dramatic power. For a competition organized by the National Theater of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania), he wrote and submitted his monumental historic tragedy, *Bánk bán* in 1815. He did not win however; and while other dramas earned some praise, his classic drama was not even mentioned. The great value of his masterpiece was not recognized in his lifetime. In 1819, he wanted to publish it in Pest; but the censorship refused it. There are some discernible western influences in this powerful drama, but they are far surpassed by its original aspects. With its dramatic power and molding of characters, it reaches Shakespearean heights. The purity of Katona's conception of tragedy is unsurpassed in Hungarian dramatic literature. His heroes are dramatic figures portrayed with poignant distinctiveness. The great value of the character portrayal and period description is further enhanced by the perfection of the composition. The plot develops along two lines, but the episodes of the parallel stories serve to strengthen each other, finally to intertwine completely. Even the style of this harrowing tragedy is quite dramatic in its effect. It was only when the great tragic actor, Gábor (Gabriel) Egressy chose this work for his benefit performance in 1834, and the critics also started to write in glowing terms about it, that this unfairly neglected masterpiece became known at all and was discovered as the great national tragedy in Hungarian dramatic literature during the decade following the War of Independence of 1848-1849, about 30 years after Katona's death. Apart from its greatest reviewer and eulogist Pál (Paul) Gyulai (1860), other eulogists soon emerged, like János (John) Arany, Zsolt Beöthy, Jenő (Eugene) Rákosi, Bernát (Bernard) Alexander, Jenő (Eugene) Péterfy, Sándor (Alexander) Hevesi, János (John) Horváth, Antal (Anthony) Németh, and József (Joseph) Waldapfel. By 1930 it reached 33 editions and was translated into German by several translators; there are also translations of it in Italian and French. Prior to World War II, its stage performances exceeded 200. It forms the basis of the best-known Hungarian historical opera, *Bánk bán,* by Ferenc (Francis) Erkel, libretto by Béni (Ben) Egressy. Its premiere was in 1861. Katona died prematurely at the age of 39. His monumental statue by Rudolf (Rodolphe) Züllich stands in Katona's native town, Kecskemét. Theaters, schools and libraries bear his name in Hungary. – B: 0883, 1068, 1105, 1257, T: 7103, 7456.→**Erkel, Ferenc, Egressy, Gábor, Gyulai, Pál, Arany, János; Déryné, Széppataky, Róza; Beöthy, Zsolt; Rákosi, Jenő; Alexander, Bernát; Péterefy, Jenő; Hevesi, Sándor; Horváth, János; Németh, Antal; Waldapfel, József.**

Katona Szabó, István (Stephen) (family name: Szabó, pen name: Kézdi, István); (Kézdivásárhely now Targu-Secuesc, Romania, 10 November 1922 -) – Writer, journalist. In 1943 he completed his High School studies at the Reformed College of Marosvásárhely (now Targu-Mureș, Romania). In 1947 he obtained a Degree in Economics at the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). During his university years he took part in community movements. He was one of the founders of the Zsigmond (Sigismund) Móricz College, later its director. He was also a reporter for the paper, *Clarity (Világosság)*. He wrote his two-volume recollections of the times based on his experiences. In 1947-1948 he taught at a State High School at Bánffyhunyad (now Huedin, Romania). Between 1948 and 1958 he was Editor for the paper *People of*

Villages (Falvak Népe), later renamed *Working People of Villages (Falvak Dolgozó Népe)* at Kolozsvár; then Deputy-Editor of the paper *New Life (Új Élet*) of Marosvásárhely. He retired in 1983. From 1971 to 1977, he published in 175 parts in his *Who's Who in Art* in *The Encyclopedia of New Life (Az Új Élet Lexikona)*. His prose innovations are characterized by meticulousness, leaning toward anecdotes. In 1986 he moved to Gödöllő, Hungary, and worked on his recollections. His works include *Wolf-Plague (Farkasjárás)* short-story (1957); *Barbara* (*Borika)* (1959, 1963, 1974); *Lost Love (Vesztett szerelem)* novel (1967); *After a Hundred Years in the Footsteps of Balázs Orbán (Száz év után Orbán Balázs nyomán*) with Imre (Emeric) Bözödi (1968); *The Age of the Great Expectations, Democracy in Transylvania 1944-1948, vols. i, ii (A nagy remények kora, erdélyi demokrácia* 1944-1948, I-II), autobiography (1990); *The Misled. My Life in Transylvania (A megtévesztettek, életem Erdélyben),* (1992); *Szekler Catastrophe (Székely vész),* drama (1995), and *Pamphlet in the Case of the Hungarian University of Kolozsvár (Röpirat a kolozsvári magyar egyetem ügyében)* (1999). He translated works of Ion Luca Caragiale, and wrote text books and books on grammar. – B: 0874, 0882, 0878, 1257, T: 7456.

Katona, Tamás (Thomas) (Budapest, 2 October 1932 -) – Historian, politician. In 1954 he obtained a Degree in Librarianship, and a B.A degree from the Faculty of Hungarian and Arab Studies. From 1954 he worked as a librarian in Kecskemét, Székesfehérvár and Bicske. From 1961 he was Editor for the *Hungarian Helicon Publishers (Magyar Helikon Kiadó),* and from 1965 to 1987 he was Editor for the *Europe Book Publishers (Európa Könyvkiadó).* Between 1980 and 1985 he lectured in History at the Eötvös College of the University of Budapest. From 1985 he was a lecturer at the University of Szeged; and from 1990, Acting Head of the Department of Modern History; from 1990 he also became a Member of Parliament. He held various high political positions from 1990 on. He became a member of the Editorial Board of the series *Bibliotheca Historica* in 1977; and since 1979, he has been serial Editor for the *Pro Memoria*. His main research interest is the history of Hungary in 1848-1849. His works include *The Ring of Harun Ar-Rashid (Harun Ar-Rasid gyűrűje); Moroccan Folk Tales (Marokkói népmesék),* translation, notes, co-authored with Imre (Emeric) Molnár (1960); *The Girls of Beauty. English Love Poems (A szépség lányai. Angol szerelmes versek)* selection of poems (1970); *The Nine Great Battles of the War of Idependence [against the Habsburgs]) (A szabadságharc kilenc nagy csatája)* selections and notes (1978); *The Nine Centuries of the Crown* [of Hungary] *(A korona kilenc évszázada),* ed., (1979), and *Louis Kossuth, Writings and Speeches from 1848-1849 (Kossuth Lajos, Írások és beszédek 1848-1849),* selected, edited (1987). He received the Dezső Dercsényi Prize (1993) and the Szent Gellért Prize (1997). – B: 0874, 0878, 1257, T: 7456.→**Kossuth, Lajos.**

Kautzky, József (Joseph) (Soroksár, 15 January 1927 -) – Actor. From 1946 to 1948 he studied at the School of Dramatic Art, Budapest. After graduation, he began his career in the Csokonai Theater *(Csokonai Színház)* in Debrecen. He played in the National Theater *(Nemzeti Színház)* Pécs, the Hungarian People's Army Theater *(Magyar Néphadsereg Színháza),* and from 1958 in the Jókai, Petőfi, Thália and Arizona Theaters in Budapest. Besides many other character roles, he had great success in the role of Mr. Martini in the

comedy by János Gosztonyi's *The Silent Songstress (A néma énekesnő).* His main roles include Biberách in J. Katona's *Bánk bán;* Rozsos Henrik in F. Karinthy's *Házszentelő (House-warming),* and Dr Kárász in Zs. Harsányi's *The Mad Mrs Ásvay (A bolond Ásvayné).* There are 74 feature and TV films to his credit, including *Yesterday (Tegnap)* (1959); *The Train to Istanbul (Az isztambuli vonat)* (1960); *The Naked Diplomat (A meztelen diplomta)* (1963); *The Sparrow Is Also a Bird (A veréb is madár)* (1968); *Villa on the Lido (Villa a Lidón)* (1971); *Kojak in Budapest* (1980); *Here is the Freedom (Itt a szabadság)* (1990); *The Three Muskateers in Africa (A három testőr Afrikában)* (1996), and *Hóesés a Vizivárosban (Snowfall in the Viziváros)* (2004). He received the Mari Jászai Prize (1983). – B: 1445, 1719, T: 7692.→**Kállay, Ilona.**

Kayling, József S.J. (Joseph) (Selmecbánya (Schemnitz, now Banská Štiavnica, Slovakia, 7 January 1725 – Selmecbánya, 1780) – Missionary, parish priest. In 1740 he joined the Jesuit Order at Nagyszombat (now Trnava, Slovakia). In 1753 he was sent to Brazil on missionary work in the company of Dávid Fáy and János (John) Szluha. In 1757, on the order of the Marquis of Pombal of Portugal, he was arrested and imprisoned; he was freed in 1777 through the mediation of Empress Maria Theresa, and became Parish Priest in Selmecbánya. – B: 0945, T: 7456.→**Jesuits, Hungarian, in Latin America.**

Kazakhstan, Hungarians in – Hungarian military personnel from two world wars and civilians from the crushed Revolution and Freedom Fight of 1956 were all deported mainly to Kazakhstan by Soviet authorities, and condemned to forced labor. According to the 1982 census, more than 10,000 persons declared themselves to be Hungarian. Their real number was probably much higher. They are scattered over 19 counties and still speak Hungarian. The Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic was one of the 15 Republics of the former Soviet Union. The country became independent on 16 December 1991. Their Hungarian Society transformed itself into the Hungarian Cultural Association of Kazakhstan Hungarians on 5 October 1995. Its President is László (Ladislas) Lesskó. Some of them still want to return to Hungary, and handed a petition to Árpád Göncz, President of Hungary, during his visit on 6 February 1998. The Association also petitioned Pope John Paul II, during his visit to the country on 22-25 September 2001, by saying *"Holy Father, help us to return to our Hungarian country!"* In the 2001 census, 432 persons declared themselves Hungarian. – B: 1093, T: 7103.

Kazal, László (Ladislas) (Budapest, 11 February 1911 - Budapest, 10 May 1983) – Actor, comedian. He lost his father in World War I, and had a hard childhood. He was a waiter and factory worker; but in the evenings he studied at the Actor School of Szidi (Sidney) Rákosi, and graduated in 1920. For two years he worked with itinerant troupes, as well as a singer and group dancer at the King Theater *(Király Színház);* then appeared at the Bethlen Square Theater *(Bethlen téri Színház),* Budapest. He worked at theaters in Miskolc and Nagykőrös. From 1947, he performed on the stages of the City Theater *(Városi Színház),* Royal Orpheum *(Royal Orpheum),* and the Operetta Theater *(Operett Színház)* in Budapest. From 1950 till the end he was a member of the Merry Stage *(Vídám Színpad).* He successfully toured the USA and Canada (1967-1969). His main roles include Pufi in Abrahám's *3:1 for Love (3:1 a szerelem javára);* Dr. Vas in

Eisemann-Fodor's *I and My Young Brother (Én és a kisöcsém;* Prophet in Gádor-Fényes's *Dream Knight (Álomlovag),* and Papa in Zágon's *Hyppolit the Butler (Hyppolit a lakáj).* He appeared in more than 20 feature films, among them *Purple Acacia (Lila ákác); 2x2 is Sometimes Five (2x2 néha öt), Dollar Papa; The Wonder Forward (A csodacsatár); Two Lives of Aunty Mici (Mici néni két élete); Quiet Coffee House (Csendes kávéház),* and *La Belle et le Tzigane* (French-Hungarian). He made several recordings and frequently appeared in Radio and TV shows. He was one of the most popular comedians of the latter half of the 20th century. He was honored with the title of Merited Artist (1966). – B: 1445, 0938, T: 7103.

Kazár, Lajos (Louis) (Balozsameggyes, now Meggyeskovácsi, Vas County, 1924 - Meggyeskovácsi, 31 May 1998) – Linguist, Japan expert. He started his University studies in Hungary, continued them in Germany, after settling down there in 1945. In the fall of 1949, he emigrated to Australia, where he first worked in factories, as well as on his own farm. He studied Oriental Studies at Canberra University. Between 1970 and 1974 he was occupied with Japanese-Uralic comparative linguistics at Indiana University, Bloomington, USA. His research fields include Asian civilization, Chinese and Japanese languages, and Ural-Altaic languages. From 1980 he did research work at the Department of Japanese Language of the University of Hamburg, Germany, where he published his major work, the Japanese-Uralic Language Comparison. In it, he examined 600 related word-groups. In 1983 he returned to Australia and did research on the Daco-Roman theory, and also on the Versailles-Trianon Peace Dictate. In 1993 he repatriated to Hungary, and rendered his international prestige in the service of the World Federation of Hungarians. Despite his grave illness, he worked until the end of his life. His major works are: *Japanese-Uralic Language Comparison; Locating Japanese Origins with the help of Samoyed, Finnish, Hungarian, etc.; An Attempt* (Hamburg, 1980); *Kodzsik Japanese Historical Chronicle until 701 (Kodzsik japán történeti Krónika 701-ig); Notes on Ancient Stories,* translation (Sydney, 1982), and *Transylvania in Pictures* (Canberra, 1990). – B: 1672, 1670, T: 7684.→**World Federation of Hungarians.**

Kazimir, Károly (Charles) (Budapest, 28 April 1928 - Budapest, 10 December 1999) – Stage Manager. He studied at the Academy of Dramatic Art, Budapest. In 1953, he became Stage Manager at the *National Theater (Nemzeti Színház),* Budapest. He worked in the same capacity at the *National Theater,* Miskolc; from 1955 at the *Petőfi Theater (Petőfi Színház);* from 1957 at the *Comedy Theater (Vígszínház),* and the *Thália Theater (Thália Színház)* from 1961. In 1958 he founded the *Circle Theater (Körszínház),* Budapest. He was Professor at the Academy of Dramatic Art from 1959, and its Rector from 1987 to 1990. He was General Secretary of the Hungarian Theater Art Alliance from 1963 to 1986. He brought back to the stage the works of Greek classical authors, and such literary giants as Dante and Milton. His stage managements include ~~F.R.~~ Aleksandr Ostrovsky's *The Storm (Vihar);* Tolstoy-Piscator's *War and Peace (Háború és Béke);* Shakespeare's *Richard II;* and Örkény's *Tóts (Tóték).* He made a series of epic theater adaptations, such as the *Kalevala; Gilgamesh; Song of Songs (Énekek éneke); Tyl (Till) Eulenspiegel,* and *Petrushka.* His books include *Petőfi in the Round Theater (Petőfi a Körszínházban)* (1968), and *World Literature in the Round Theater (Világirodalom a Körszínházban)* (1972). He received the Kossuth Prize (1965), the Mari Jászai Prize

(1956, 1962), and the titles of Merited Artist (1970), and Outstanding Artist (1978). – B: 1081, 1257, 1439, 1463, T: 7103.

Kazinczy Codex – This collection of sermons, legends and parables was copied between 1521 and 1541 for the Clarissan Nuns at Óbuda. The Codex contains texts about the Virgin Mary's death; a Hungarian prince, who became engaged to Mary; the life of St Anna; the Elek Barlam and Josaphat legends. The main sources are Pelbárt Temesvári's *Sermons* and the *Legenda aurea (Golden Legends)*. During the 17-18th centuries the Codex was in the possession of the Clarissan Nuns of Pozsony. The often romantic details of the latter one make this the most interesting of the Franciscan codices. Ferenc (Francis) Toldi named the Codex after Ferenc (Francis) Kazinczy. Today it is kept in the National Széchényi Library, Budapest, - B: 1918, 1150, T: 7103.→**Temesvári, Pelbárt; Kazinczy, Ferenc; Toldi, Ferenc; Codex Literature.**

Kazinczy, Ferenc (Francis) (Érsemjén, 27 October 1759 - Széphalom, County Zemplén, 23 August 1831) – Writer, poet, language reformer. He was born into **an untitled** noble family. From 1766, for a short while, he studied at the Reformed College, Debrecen. From 1767, at Késmárk (now Kežmarok, Slovakia), where he first studied Latin and German from a student; then from 1768, he continued his language studies there. In 1769 he moved to Sárospatak, and privately studied Ancient Greek. In 1773 he was admitted to Rhetoric Class at the Reformed College of Sárospatak. In 1775, besides Law, he studied Theology, and studied French privately. In the same year his first book was published. After completing his studies in 1779, he went to Eperjes (now Presov, Slovakia) for further studies in Law. In 1784 he became a member of the Free Mason Lodge of Miskolc. In 1784 he worked as a lawyer in Pest. He returned to Kassa as its Deputy Clerk in 1786, and became Superintendent of Schools in 12 Counties. From 1788 he was involved in translating two German novels, and works of Shakespeare, Lessing and Molière. By these works he contributed to the Hungarian language reform, as well as helping Hungarian theaters in their initial stages. At first the *Magyar Museum* (*Hungarian Museum*), later the *Orpheus* periodicals served his language reform. After losing his job, he retired to his estate and joined the Martinovics Conspiracy. For this he was sentenced to death in 1795; but was commuted to a prison term in Austrian prisons. There, he wrote the *Diary of My Captivity (Fogságom naplója),* published only one hundred years after his death. He received amnesty and was released in 1801, and again retired to his estate at Érsemlyén, renamed Széphalom, and made it the center of the literary reform movement until the 1820s. The new generation of writers visited him there, seeking his advice and criticism. He also directed people's interest toward literature, thus paving the way for Károly (Charles) Kisfaludy, Mihály (Michael) Vörösmarty, Pál (Paul) Szemere, Ferenc (Francis) Kölcsey, Dániel Berzsenyi, and András (Andrew) Fáy. He concluded the language reform debate with the work *Orthologues and Neologues Among Us and Other Nations (Orthológusok és neológusok nálunk és más nemzeteknél)* (1819). His major work, the *Memory of my Career (Pályám emlékezete)* was published in 1828. His vast correspondence was edited in 23 volumes (1890-1960). He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences from 1830. He is regarded as the leading figure in the reform of Hungarian language and literature of the Reform Age. His greatness lies not in his published works, but in his campaigning,

inspiring activity with his work as a language reformer and style improver. He had a beneficial influence on the enrichment of the Hungarian language. – B: 1068, 1105, 1257, T: 7103.→**Nagyváthy, János; Martinovics, Ignác; Jacobites in Hungary; Dugonics, András; Geleji Katona, István; Apáczai Csere, János; Kisfaludy, Károly; Vörösmarty, Mihály; Szemere, Pál; Kölcsey, Ferenc; Berzsenyi, Dániel; Fáy, András;**

Kecskemét – Town between the Danube and Tisza Rivers, surrounded by extensive *pusztas* (prairies, some 926 km²), with innumerable detached farms in the center of the Carpathian Basin, ethnically 100% Hungarian (Magyar), with a population of 57,812 in 1901; 73,110 in 1920, and 96,000 in 1983. The population is largely Roman Catholic. There are several churches: a Roman Catholic (with fine frescoes), a Reformed Church, an Evangelical Church and a Hungarian Orthodoc Church. The great railway traffic is expedited by three railway stations; there are also two airports. Institutions include Catholic Deanery, Piarist Friary; Law Court, Financial Directorate, Police Station, Post Office, Chamber of Agriculture, banks; orchards, viticultural and forestry boards, a poultry-hatching center. The town has two State High Schools, a Catholic High School, an Agricultural High School, a Teacher"s College, and Municipal College of Music; and there is the famous Kodály Institute, housed in a former Monastery. In the town itself, there are more than 50 Primary Schools, while in the outlying *pusztas* there are more than a 100. Cultural life is served by the Municipal Library, Museum, Theater (from 1896), the József Katona Society, choirs and sports groups. Industry embraces flourmills, a canning factory, a cold-storage plant, electricity generator, agricultural machinery, brick works, a slaughterhouse, a match and shoe-factory, as well as a printery, and recently the Germany Mercedes Automobile Firm has built a compelte factory. Notable buildings include the Town Hall (in Magyar style by Ödön (Edmund) Lechner), and the Catholic Parish Church. There are statues of József (Joseph) Katona in front of the Theater and of Lajos (Louis) Kossuth; also famous is the Holy Trinity sculpture (1744). The chief occupation of the town is agriculture, viticulture and fruit-production (especially apricots and apples), with vineyards and wine cellars. The famous Apricot Brandy of Kecskemét is prepared from first-class local apricots. Cucumbers and green vegetables are grown on a massive scale, and there is also poultry breeding. Animal husbandry is also significant with cattle, horse and sheep breeding. The many *Pusztas* in the environs of the town include Alpár, Borbás, Bugac, Katonatelep, Köncsög, Monostor, Talfája and Városföld. The area of the town was inhabited as early as the Bronze Age. During the period of the great migrations, Scythians, Yazygs and Sarmatians passed through the area, while the Avars settled here for more than two centuries (568-803). The Magyars settled in the area earlier than the final Carpathian conquest in 895-900. By 1270 it was already a County Seat, with regular teaching in school. During the Ottoman Turkish occupation (1526-1686), it became the agricultural center of the entire Danube-Tisza region, and this continued into the 18th century and beyond. The Catholic and Reformed High Schools were established in the early 17th century. The town was afflicted by two fires (1794, 1819) and an earthquake in 1911, after which it was rebuilt, initiating its modern development. It is the birthplace of the playwright József (Joseph) Katona and musician Zoltán Kodály. – B: 1068, 1582, 1816, 7456, T: 7456.→**Katona, József; Kossuth,**

Lajos; Lechner Ödön; Kodály, Zoltán; Kecskeméti Vég, Mihály; Mathiász, János; Kocsis, Pál; Szegedi, Sándor.

Kecskemét Artist Colony – The group of artists: Vilmos Perlrott-Csaba, Géza Bornemisza, students and colleagues of Béla Iványi-Grünwald, the leader of the group, accepted the invitation of the town of Kecskemét on the Great Hungarian Plain and decided to found an artist colony there in 1909. They formerly belonged to the Nagybánya Artist Colony, but they supported the younger generation with a new style (the "neo"-s). They moved to Kecskemét in 1911 and 1912. This move defused the developing conflict between the founding generation of painters, who stayed in Nagybánya, favoring rustic scenes of the countryside, especially the Nagybánya scene with the Gutin Mountain, and the "neo"-s, who moved to Kecskemét by 1912. Until the end of World War I, a number of important avant-garde artists appeared there, like Béla Uitz, Lajos (Louis) Kassák, János (John) Kmetty, in addition to the students of the School of Arts. – B: 1487, T: 7456.→**Iványi-Grünwald, Béla; Uitz, Béla; Kassák, Lajos; Kmetty, János; Bornemisza, Géza; Perlrott-Csaba, Vilmos; Nagybánya Artist Colony.**

Kecskeméthy, István (Stephen) (Paks, 31 January 1864 - Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 10 May 1938) – Orientalist, literary translator and publicist. After graduating from the Reformed High School of Nagykőrös, his higher studies were completed at the Reformed Theological Academy of Budapest (1888). He obtained a Ph.D. from the University of Budapest in Eastern and Comparative Linguistics. (1890). He was professor of Hebrew and Arabic Languages and Old Testament Sciences at the Protestant Theological Institute of Kolozsvár (1895-1935). He was ordinary member of the Transylvanian Museum Society *(Erdélyi Múzeum Egyesület – EME),* and the Gáspár Károli Literary Society *(Károli Gáspár Irodalmi Társaság).* His spirit of innovation prevailed in his scientific work, as well as in politics. He wrote exemplary explanation to some Biblical Books, vols. i-vii (Kolozsvár, 1905-1915). His main work could have been the translation of the reconstructed text of the Bible. However, only the New Testament was published in 1931. Due to illness, he had to abandon the project. His articles and essays were published in Church papers. He partly wrote and edited the *Little Mirror (Kis Tükör),* an illustrated family weekly. His books include *The Way of Jesus... (Jézus útja...)* (1898); *Commentary on the Book of the Prophet Amos (Kommentár Ámos próféta könyvéhez)* (1912); *The Gospel of Mark Reconstructed in its Original Form (A Márk szerint való szent evangélium őseredeti alakjába visszaállítva)* (1927), and the *Book of the Prophet Habakkuk (Habakuk próféta könyve)* (1930). In politics, he was led by democratic principles. He was a parliamentary representative of the Independence Party *(Függetlenségi Párt)* (1906-1910). After World War I, with Károly (Charles) Kós, he was an organizer, and president of the Hungarian Folk Party *(Magyar Néppárt)* (1922), later the spokesman of the Reform Group of the Hungarian National Party *(Országos Magyar Párt – OMP),* but left it in 1927. He became President again of the newly-formed Hungarian Folk Party. His close colleagues were Károly Kós and Géza Tabéry. – B: 1031, T: 7103.→**Kós, Károly; Tabéry, Géza; Bethania CE Alliance.**

Kecskeméthy, József (Joseph) (Canonsburg, PA. USA, 1906 - Ligonier, PA. USA, 1995) – Minister of the Reformed Church in the USA. He was born in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, USA. As a young boy he traveled with his parents to Miskolc, Hungary, where he studied at the High School of the Reformed Church. He returned to the United States in 1923 to study at the Franklin and Marshall Colleges, and at the Reformed Seminary in New Brunswick, Pennsylvania. He returned once again to Hungary in 1929 and attended the Reformed College and Reformed Theological Academy in Debrecen, where he was ordained in 1932. He began serving in Passaic, New Jersey and, in 1937, he accepted a call to the Hungarian Reformed Church in East Chicago, Indiana, where he served until 1944. In the same year, he was elected Superintendent of the Bethlen Home in Ligonier, Pennsylvania, and served as its Superintendent-Administrator until 1957. At that time, the Bethlen Home included the Orphans' Home, the Home for the Aged, as well as a 215-acre farm. In 1956 he was elected Secretary of the Hungarian Federation of America, and remained in that position until 1969, when he was asked to serve again as Minister in his first congregation in Passaic, New Jersey. He served that congregation until his retirement in 1973. In the early part of 1992 he returned to Ligonier. – B: 0906, T: 7103.

Kecskeméthy, László (Ladislas) (Paks, 12 March 1912 - St Helena, CA, 19 May 2000) – Minister of the Reformed Church in the USA. He was educated first in Paks, then in Szekszárd. He graduated from the Reformed Theological Academy of Budapest, concurrently receiving a Teacher's Certificate. He served as Assistant Minister in Bicske until 1936. He emigrated to the United States in 1937, where he received a Master's Degree in Theology from the Theology School of the University of San Francisco. He served the congregations in Duquesne, Morgantown, Vintondale and Wallingford. He continued his education at Yale University. After serving in Woodbridge, he dedicated himself establishing new congregations. In 1971 he moved to St Helena, CA, where he looked after a Hungarian Reformed Congregation, the Hungarian Literary and Radio Mission, and a Seminary under the title *Better Health – Longer Life (Jobb egészség-Hosszabb élet)*. He published several writings on theology, Hungarian literature and history, as well as literary translations. – B: 0906, T: 7617.

Kecskeméti Gradual – It is a relatively late, handwritten Protestant Liturgical Songbook, started by István (Stephen) Szegedi in 1837. Its Gregorian score section was no longer written with Gothic characters; the second part is a collection of canticles, written by several people. – B: 1197, T: 7659.

Kecskeméti, Mihály (Michael) (Kecskemét, 29 September 1646 - Sopron, 1710) – Arch-Provost of the Catholic Church. He studied Humanities in Gyöngyös, Philosophy in Kassa (now Košice, Slovakia), and Theology in Vienna. He was a student at the Collegium Germanico-Hungaricum, Rome, from 1668. He was a priest in Ikervár, Sárvár and Pápóc, and Canon in Győr. In 1683 he followed his soldiers in a campaign against the Turks. He was Arch-Provost at Veszprém in 1696. Austrian General Heister punished Veszprém because the town sided with the *Kuruc* rebels. Despite the peace, promised by the General, the town was ransacked and set on fire. The fleeing Arch-Provost was captured, beaten in front of the altar, and left there dying. One of his colleagues rescued

him. He was captured again and dragged into the military camp where he was left without food and water for days. He, however, survived the tortures. – B: 0932, T: 7103.→**Kuruc.**

Kecskeméti, Pál (Paul), (Budapest, 1901 - Washington, DC. USA, October 1980) – Sociologist, political scientist. He studied Philosophy at the University of Budapest. From the early 1920s, he was an associate of the paper *Our Century (Századunk)*. His political ideas were close to those of Oszkár Jászi, and bourgeois radicalism. In 1927 he moved to Berlin. In 1937 he traveled to Paris, from where in 1940, he moved further south because of the approaching German Army. During his residence in Germany he wrote political analyses under the name of Peter Schmiedt. He left for the United States through Casablanca, where he was a political advisor for the Rand Corporation; thereafter, he taught Sociology at the University of California. He occupied himself with the Sociology of Knowledge, edited the works of Károly (Karl) Mannheim, and wrote a book on the 1956 Hungarian Revolution and Freedom Fight. He also lectured at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. His major work includes *The Unexpected Revolution: Social Forces in the Hungarian Uprising* (Stanford, CA, 1961). – B: 1672, 1031, T: 7684.→**Jászi, Oszkár; Freedom Fight of 1956.**

Kecskeméti Vég, Mihály (Michael) (16th century) – Songwriter and probably a Judge in the town of Kecskemét. He composed his only song in 1567, a paraphrase in verse of the 55th Psalm, found in manuscript form: *When David was in great sorrow…(Mikoron Dávid nagy búsultában…).* His verse stands out among other Psalm translations of the time; it reproduces the words of the psalm in powerful pictures and poetical expressions. This song was immortalized through the adaptation by Zoltán Kodály in his opus *Psalmus Hungaricus* for tenor solo, chorus and orchestra. Today, it is hard to separate the esthetic effect of Mihály Kecskeméti Vég's verse and Zoltán Kodály's music. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7659.→**Boroszló manuscript; Kecskemét; Kodály, Zoltán.**

Kecskés Ensemble (Pro Musica Hungarica Society) – A 12-member Ensemble established in 1971, playing old Hungarian and medieval music, led by András L. Kecskés in Szentendre. The repertoire of the Ensemble has old Central-European and Hungarian musical works, played on old and modern instruments. They released their first CD recording in 1990, followed by a further 14. Among them are, for example: (1) *Old Music with Old Instruments, "*featuring the musical tradition of Assyrian, Byzantine, Greek, Latin, Hindu, Chinese, Hun, Uygur, as well as Egyptian Coptic, and old Hungarian melodies, employing interesting singing methods with faithful representation of a certain musical period with the sound of rare instruments". (2) *The King of Chivalry* (11th – 18th centuries) "Events from the era of King Saint László (Ladislas) and later centuries citing the music of the chivalrous king together with a number of mediaeval dances". Since 1983, members of the Ensemble have lectured at the Summer School of Szentendre, north of Budapest, on old music of Central Europe. Since 1988, they have appeared annually at well-known festivals, like those of Barcelona, Venice, Vienna, Linz, Esztergom, Szentendre, Szombathely and Csikszereda. In 2000, with their new album entitled *Hungarian Heroes and Saints*, they appeared all over the country as part of youth concerts, and on the occasions of the consecration of the flag. They participated in the

Savaria Plays of Szombathely, and in the Lute and Lyre Festival of Győr. During 2001 and 2002, the Ensemble gave more than a hundred old-music concerts, including the one at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest. Since 2003 was Rákóczi-year, they featured the music of the *Kuruc* struggle for freedom and, in 2004 it was this Ensemble that opened the Balassi Memorial Year at the Academy. In 1975, the Ensemble was the winner of the Old Music World Festival of Brugge; in 1994, they played at the Adelaide Festival in Australia; in 1997 they gave a concert in the Mozart-Saal of Vienna; and in 1999 they were guest artists at the old Jagello University of Krakow. – B: 1852, T: 7456.→**Kaláka Ensemble; Muzsikás Hungarian Folkmusic Ensemble.**

Kecskéssi Tollas, Tibor→Tollas, Tibor.

Kehrling, Béla (Szepesszombat, now Spišská Sobota, Slovakia, 25 January 1891 - Budapest, 26 April 1937) – Sportsman, member of the Hungarian Athletic Club *(Magyar Atlétikai Club – MAC).* After a start as a gymnast, he achieved international success as a javelin thrower. He won a Silver Medal in table tennis at the World Championship Tournament in London (1926). He was a member of the Hungarian National Soccer Team four times. Between 1926 and 1937, he was 37 times a member of the Hungarian National Tennis Team. He was an international celebrity in tennis tournaments. Over a 20-year period, he was the Hungarian National Champion, and for 16 years a Davis Cup player with 25 victories. At the Göteborg "Little Olympic Games" in 1923, he won two championships. During his sports career, he won 308 championships and 648 prizes. He was one of the most successful and distinguished personalities of Hungarian sport. – B: 0883, 1575, T: 3269, 7103.

Kéknyelű (Bluehandle) – A white Hungarian wine grape, planted primarily in the Badacsony region north of Lake Balaton. The grape produces full bodied, smokey wines. – B&T: 1031.

Kéky, Lajos (Louis) (Kéki) (Hajdunánás, 21 December 1879 - Budapest, 29 October 1946) – Literary historian, teacher. He obtained a Degree in Education from the University of Budapest; then he was a high school teacher for 11 years in the Capital City. In 1915 he became an honorary lecturer at the University of Budapest, where he also became an associate professor in 1930. From 1917, he taught at the Academy of Dramatic Art, Budapest, and was a member of the Kisfaludy Society. He became a regular Member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 1941. His positivistic articles and studies dealing with the poets of the era of national classicism, were published in conservative journals. His works include *Mihály (Michael) Tompa* (1912); *Studies of the Epic Poems of János (John) Arany (Tanulmányok Arany János epikájáról)* (1917); *Petőfi* (1922), and *History of Hungarian Literature (A magyar irodalom története)* (1929). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456.→**Arany, János; Petőfi, Sándor; Tompa, Mihály.**

Kelecsényi-Songbook *(Kelecsényi-énekeskönyv)* **–** A handwritten songbook prepared in County Nyitra in 1722 (on the northern part of Historic Hungary, now Nitra in Slovakia). The majority of the 119 songs contained in the songbook are compositions of László (Ladislas) Amadé, and his followers. One part of the songbook, copied from a 17th

century manuscript, has love songs, including the most notable one: *The Rivalry between Viola and Rózsa (Viola és Rózsa vetélkedése).* It was named after József (Joseph) Kelecsényi, who donated the volume to the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. – B: 1150, T: 7659.→**Amadé László.**

Kelemen, Didák Sámuel, Venerable O.F.M. Conv. (Samuel) (Baksafalva, now Kézdialmás, under the name Mereni, Romania, August 1683 - Miskolc, 28April 1744) – Cleric. He completed his secondary education at the Franciscan Minor Order's School in Kézdivásárhely-Kánta (now Targu Secuesc, Romania). At Eperjes (now Prešov, Slovakia), he entered the clergy in 1708, obtained his Doctorate, and was ordained a priest. In 1710 he was Prior at Nagybánya (now Baia Mare, Romania), doing missionary work in areas beset by famine and epidemics. He rebuilt the ruins of the Monastery of Nyírbátor, donated to him by Count Sándor (Alexander) Károlyi. In 1717 he was elected Provincial of the Minors. In 1720 he opened a school and boarding school for boys in Nyírbátor. He preached widely in the Nyírség area (northeastern part of the Great Hungarian Plain). In 1723 he worked again as Provincial in Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). He also established the Order in Szeged in 1727. By the order of King Károly III (Charles) (1711-1740), dated 29 December 1728, the Order of the Minors was established in Miskolc. Kelemen had the Maria Province rebuilt and established there a school as well. During the bubonic plague epidemic of 1739-1740, while helping the poor, he toured on foot the northern section of the Great Plain and the upper reaches of the River Tisza, and became one of the pillars in the restoration of Catholicism in that part of Hungary. His beatification process was submitted by his Monastic Order to the Bishopric of Eger only 30 years after his passing. In 1774, another canonical investigation was started by Bishop Ignác (Ignatius) Batthyány of Transylvania. The interrupted process was resumed in 1934. His works include *Ears of Wheat (Búzafejek)* (1729); *Catechism (Katekizmus)* (1734), and *The Holy Mass (A Szent Mise)* (1737). Two ascetic works by him are *Spiritual Joy (Lelki öröm)*, and *Blessed Knowledge (Üdvösséges tudomány)*. – B: 0945, 1068, T: 7456.

Kelemen, György (George) (Budapest, 1 May 1890 - Los Angeles, 1983) – Physician, and specialist in rhynology and otolaryngology. In 1913 he obtained his Medical Degree at the University of Budapest. During World War I, he was in the army as a medical officer. From 1920 he worked as a demonstrator in the Rhynology-Otolaryngology Clinic of the Medical School of the University of Pécs. In 1926 he became an honorary lecturer, in 1927 a professor. Between 1928 and 1935 he was Head of the *Polyklinika,* at the University of Budapest. From 1935 to 1940 he worked in the Rókus Hospital of Budapest. In 1940 he emigrated to the USA, where, between 1940 and 1961, he was Professor of Rhynology and Otolaryngology at Harvard University; and, from 1961, the same at the University of Los Angeles. His works include *Hungarian Rhynological-Otolaryngological Bibliography 1801-1924 (Magyar fül-orr-gégészeti bibliographia)* (1926); *Thromboembolismic Complication after Septumresection (Thromboemboliális szövődmény septumresectio után)* (1930), and *Lehrbuch der Mund- und Rachenkrankheiten* with Co-Editors (1932). He received an Honorary Doctorate by the University of Pécs. – B: 1730, 1160, T: 7456.

Kelemen, László (Ladislas) (Kecskemét, 26 July 1762 - Csanádpalota, 24 December 1814) – Literary translator, actor. He started his career as a lawyer and became an attorney for the Grassalkovich family. Thereafter, he was a cantor in Budapest. In 1790 he organized the first Hungarian Theatrical Company in Buda, which was active for six years only. Later he continued his directorship and acting. He was a born actor, excelled in comic and military officer roles; he also appeared as a singer. Due to the bickering in the company, he became disillusioned and left the troupe. He moved to Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania), where he wanted to establish a Hungarian Theater, as well as one in Debrecen; but he was unsuccessful. He joined an itinerant troupe that visited major towns such as Szeged, Kecskemét, Nagykőrös, Gyöngyös and Losonc (now Lučenec, Slovakia), where he went bankrupt. Frustrated, he became a cantor and schoolmaster in Ráckeve, later in Makó, and finally in Csanádpalota. He translated plays from German and other languages, including Molière's *The Imaginary Invalid (Le Malad imaginaire - Tettetett beteg)* and Shakespeare's *Othello*. His diary and notes were edited by G. Staud and published in 1961. Several of his works remained in manuscript. A street in Budapest, a school, and a chamber theater bear his name. He was the pioneer of Hungarian theater art. – B: 1257, 0883, T: 7103.→**Staud, Géza.**

Kelemen, Lajos (Louis) (Nagyernyei) (Marosvásárhely now Targu Mureş, Transylvania, Romania, 30 September 1877 - Kolozsvár now Cluj-Napoca, Transylvania, now in Romania, 29 July 1963) – Historian. His Degree in Education in History and Geography was obtained from the University of Kolozsvár. He began his career as a librarian of the Transylvanian Museum. Between 1907 and 1918 he was a teacher at the Unitarian High School of Kolozsvár. Thereafter, he was an archivist at the Transylvanian Museum until his retirement in 1938. It was to his credit that the Museum's Archives grew into a superlatively rich collection of the Medieval History of Transylvania *(Erdély,* now in Romania), housed in Kolozsvár. Between 1940 and 1944, he was Director of both the Museum and the Archives. His work as a historian covered mainly the medieval cultural, artistic and family history of Transylvania. He was an outstanding expert on the sources of Transylvanian history. He was external member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1938, 1960). His works include *History of the Transylvanian Museum Society (Az Erdélyi Múzeum Egyesület története)* (1942). – B: 0883, 1257, 1068, T: 7456.

Kelemen, Pál (Paul) (Budapest, 24 April 1894 - La Jolla, San Diego, CA., USA, 1993) – Archeologist, art historian. He completed his studies in Budapest, Munich and Paris. In 1932 he emigrated to the United States. He taught Archeology and History of Art at several universities. After his retirement he lived in California. A number of his works appeared in English and in other languages on subjects of history of art, and also on Latin-American culture. His main works include *Battfield of the Gods* (1937), *(Az istenek csatatere)* (in Hungarian 1939); *Medieval American Art. A Survey, vols. i,ii*. (1946); *Medieval American Art. Baroque and Rococo in Latin America, vols. i,ii* (1951); *Mediaeval American Art, Masterpieces of the New World before Columbus* (1956); *El Greco revisited, vols. i, ii* (1961, 1962); *Art of the Americas: Ancient and Hispanic* (1969, in Hungarian 1970); *Peruvian Colonial Painting* (197l), *Hussar's Picture Book* (1972); *Folk Baroque in Mexico* (1974); *The Painter in Europe and in Vice Regal Spanish America* (1976); *Vanishing Art of the Americas* (1977); *Stepchild of the*

Humanities: Art of the Americas Observed (1979); *Colonial Organs of Latin America* (198l); *Ancient American Art (Ősi amerikai művészet)* (in Hungarian 1981); *Is Maya Art Primitive?* (1982), and *Icon and Santo* (1983). – B: 1672, 1134, T: 7684.

Kelen, Péter (Peter) (Budapest, 27 July 1950 -) – Opera singer (tenor). He graduated from the Béla Bartók College of Music and, in 1972, became a soloist on scholarship with the Opera House, Budapest, and from 1973, a full-time soloist. Soon he was offered leading roles and became one of the decisive personalities of the last decades of 20th century Hungarian opera. He can be seen regularly on the European stages in lyric *Heldentenor* roles. He has been a guest artist in La Scala, Milan, and at the Staatsoper, Vienna, several times. He is also recognized as an Oratorio singer. His main roles include Edgar in Donizetti's *Lucia di Lammermoor (Lammermoori Lucia);* Don José in Bizet's *Carmen;* title role in Verdi's *Don Carlos;* Alfréd in Verdi's *La Traviata;* Lenski in Tchaikovsky's *Eugene Onegin;* title role in Gounod's *Faust;* Alvaro in Verdi's *The Force of Destiny (La Forza del Destino – A végzet hatalma);* Manrico in Verdi's *Il Trovatore (A Trubadúr);* Rodolphe in Puccini's *La Bohème (Bohémélet),* and Cavaradossi in Puccini's *Tosca.* He is a recipient of the Merited Artist title (1981), the Outstanding Artist title (1989), György Melis Prize (1995) and the Kossuth Prize (1997). He is Life Member of the Opera House, Budapest. – B: 1426, 1445, T: 7692.

Keleti, Ágnes (Klein) (Budapest, 9 June 1931 -) – Gymnast. She prepared to appear in the 1940 and 1944 Olympic Games but they were cancelled because of World War II. In the 1948 London Olympics, a last minute injury prevented her from competing. At the 1952 Olympics in Helsinki, the 31-year-old gymnast won her first Gold Medal in Floor Exercises, a Team Silver Medal, and Bronze Medals in Team Hand Apparatus and Uneven Parallel Bars, and finished sixth in the individual All-Around. At the 1956 Olympics in Melbourne, the 36-year-old Keleti won four Gold and two Silver medals: Gold medals on the Balance Beam, Parallel Bars, Free Standing and Team Combined Exercises (portable apparatus); Silvers in the Individual All-Around and Team Combined Exercises (9 exercises). Following the games, she was one of several Hungarians who chose not to return to Hungary under a hard-line Stalinist Communist regime in the year of the 1956 Revolution and Freedom Fight. Since 1957 she has been living in Israel and was the coach of the Israeli National Team in the 1960s. In 2002 Keleti was inducted into the International Gymnastics Hall of Fame as the most successful Jewish female athlete in Olympic history, winning altogether ten medals (5 gold, 3 silver, 2 bronze). She is Sport person of the Nation. – B: 1090, 1556, T: 7456.

Keleti, Károly (Klette) (Charles) (Pozsony, now Bratislava, Slovakia, 18 July 1833 - Budapest, 29 May 1892) – Statistician. In the War of Independence of 1848-1849 against Habsburg rule, he served as an artilleryman. After the war, he worked as an agricultural trainee in the Alcsút estate of the heirs of Palatine Joseph for several years. In Buda, and later at Szolnok, he was a financial official. He also completed his studies, which had been interrupted by the war. At the end of the 1850s he resigned from his position for political reasons and returned to Pest, where he edited the *Political Weekly* of Baron József Eötvös. After the Compromise of 1867 with Austria, he was Head of the Statistics Section of the Ministries of Agriculture, Industry and Finance. From these sections was

formed the National Statistical Bureau in 1871. He was the Director of this Bureau until his death. He was prominent in international statistical congresses; in 1869, at the Hague Congress he, with János Hunfalvy, represented Hungary. He was one of the Vice-Presidents of the St. Petersburg Congress in 1872. On his initiative, the 1876 Statistical Congress was held in Budapest. Subsequently, he became the President of the Standing Committee replacing the Congresses. He was the first organizer and leader of the Hungarian statistical survey; organizer of the 1869 national census and, during the 1880 census, the introducer of the individually counting page-system. He was one of the pioneers of a statistical study along scholarly lines in Hungary. In the 1860s he took part in the re-establishment of the National Industrial Association; after its formation he was one of the directors, later several times its President. His works include *Hungarian Agriculture (Magyar mezőgazdaság)* (1867); *The Official and Scientific Practice of Statistics (A statisztika hivatalos és tudományos mívelése)* (1868); *Statistics of Hungary* (*Magyarország statisztikája)* (1874); *The Situation of Nationalities in Hungary on the Basis of the 1880 Census (Nemzetiségi viszonyok Magyarországban az 1880. évi népszámlálás alapján)* (1881), and *Ungarn im Weltverkehr* (1885). A Street in Budapest, a prize and a foundation bear his name. – B: 0883, 1091,T: 7456.→**Eötvös, Baron József; Jekelfalussy, József; Hunfalvy, János.**

Keleti, László (Ladislas) (Budapest, 14 June 1904 - Budapest, 28 August 1972) – Actor. He attended the Acting School of Szidi Rákosi, ~~Rákos,~~ and began his career in Kaposvár. His first role was the village fool in the play *Judge Sári (Sári bíró)* by Zsigmond (Sigismund) Móricz. In 1923 he was at the Székesfehérvár Theater; later, the Inner City Theater *(Belvárosi Színház)* engaged him. He joined the New Theater *(Új Színház)* in 1927. Later, he performed in the Andrássy Street Theater *(Andrássy úti Színház),* the Royal Orpheum, and the Podium Cabaret of Budapest. Between 1938 and 1944 he lived in London, Paris, Italy and Denmark. He was a member of the Comedy Theater *(Vígszínház),* the Operetta Theater *(Opertett Színház),* and the Thália Theater *(Thália Színház)* of Budapest. He was a popular comedian, cast mainly in character roles and smaller episode figures, and was also excellent in more substantial roles. From 1929 until the end of his life, he also played in films. From 1949 he taught the Art of Make-Up at the Academy of Dramatic Art, Budapest. He also wrote a book on the topic: *The Handbook of Make-Up (A maszkírozás kézikönyve)* (1948). He played enraptured children in the role of *Szamóca Ábris* in the popular *Csinn-bumm Circus (Csinn-bumm cirkusz)*. Some of his main roles were: Gügye in Móricz's *Judge Sári (Sári bíró);* Videnka in Mikszáth's *Örkény;* and Gyárfás in *Strange Marriage (Különös házasság);* Gipsy fiddler in Bródy's *The Schoolmistress (A tanítónő),* and Zsiga Wagner in the radio show: *Family Szabó (Szabó Család).* His feature film roles include *There is Only One Girl In The World (Csak egy kislány van a világon)* (1929); *This Villa is for Sale (Ez a villa eladó)* (1935); *The Noszty Boy's Case with Mari Tóth (A Noszty fiú esete Tóth Marival)* (1938); *State Department Store (Állami árúház)* (1952); *The Tragedy of Man (Az ember tragédiája)* (1969), and *Trip Around My Cranium (Utazás a koponyám körül)* (1970). He was honored with the Merited Artist title (1964). – B: 0883, 1445, T: 7667.→**Móricz, Zsigmond.**

Keleti, Márton (Martin) (Budapest, 26 April 1905 - Budapest, 20 June 1973) – Producer. He began his career as a stage director. The comedy, *The Snappish Husband (A harapós férj)* was his first film (1937). He directed several popular comedies during this time; but was less successful during the years of World War II. After 1945 he filmed works by Sándor (Alexander) Bródy and Ernő (Eugene) Szép, such as *The Headmistress (A tanítónő)* (1945), and *The Golden Watch (Az aranyóra)* (1945). His creative output received a new thrust with the nationalization of film production. He was considered to favor routine and to cater to popular tastes. His themes included both drama and comedy: *The Corporal and the Others (A tizedes és a többiek)* (1965) were chosen as one of the twelve best films of the postwar era. Following the 1956 Revolution and Freedom Fight, he was one of the first to present an artistic account of the events, illuminating their political and human components in the film: *Yesterday (Tegnap)* (1959), based on a script by Imre (Emeric) Dobozy. In 1970 he directed *Romantic Dreams (Szerelmi álmok),* about the life of Ferenc (Franz) Liszt in a Soviet-Hungarian co-production. He directed several political documentary dramas for television. His other main films were: *The Bride of Torockó (A torockói menyasszony)* (1937); *Johnny (Janika)* (1949); *Erkel* (1952); *The Wonder Forward (A csodacsatár)* (1956); *Rainy Sunday (Esős vasârnap)* (1962); *Swan Song (Hattyúdal)* (1963), and *I had Thirty-two Names (Harmincként nevem volt)* (1972). He was awarded the Kossuth Prize, (1951, 1953, 1954), the Merited Artist title (1952) and the Outstanding Artist title (1965). – B: 0883, 1445, T: 7667.→**Bródy, Sándor; Dobozy, Imre; Liszt, Ferenc; Szép, Ernő.**

Kelevéz→Lance.

Kellér, Andor (Andrew) (Budapest, 5 May 1903 - Budapest, 20 August 1963) – Writer, journalist. At 18 he worked for the newspaper, *News (Újság)*. In 1923 he was Editor for the theater and literary journal *Revue (Revü)*. In 1924-1925 he worked for the newspaper *World (Világ),* and again for the *News (Újság)*. During the 1930s, he wrote for various dailies: the *8 O'Clock News (8 Órai Újság); Morning (Reggel),* and the *People's Word (Népszava)*. By this time he was already known as an author with three novels to his name: *Angel of Hate (A gyûlölet angyala); Saxophone (Saxofon),* and *The Roulette King (A rulettkirály)*. In 1942 he was taken to a labor camp. After 1945, he was Editor for the paper *Daylight (Világosság);* from 1948 to 1949 he wrote for the *Freedom (Szabadság),* and from 1954 to 1956 he worked for the *Cultured Nation (Mûvelt Nép)*. From 1957 until his death he was principal contributor for the daily, *Evening News (Esti Hírlap)*. During this period he published four novels, among them the national success, *Writer in the Tower (Az író a toronyban).* His other works include *Green Lawn, Green Table (Zöld gyep, zöld asztal)* (1957); *Box Four on the Left (Bal négyes páholy)* (1960); *The Secret Tenant (A titkos lakó)* (1962), and *The Noon Mail (Déliposta)* 1964. – B: 0883, 0878, 1257, T: 7667.

Keller, Andrew (András) (Budapest, 22 April 1925 - Bristol, UK, 7 February 1999) – Physicist. He studied Chemistry at the University of Budapest (1943-1947), where he began his Ph.D work. However, due to political reasons, he abruptly left Hungary in 1948. He settled in Britain and took up a position with the Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. (ICI) as a technical officer in the Polymers Division. Here he began to examine

aspects of polymer crystallization, and he gained considerable expertise in it. In 1955 he moved to Bristol as a Research Fellow, where he developed his ideas on crystallization, completed his Ph.D., and stayed in Bristol. Later, he became Research Professor in Polymer Science (1969-1991). One of his most important achievements stemmed from his hypothesis that long molecules, folding back on themselves, formed the polymer crystals (chain folding). This concept was helpful in understanding the physical and chemical properties of crystallized polymers. He built up a successful polymer research group in Bristol, and developed a significant academic and industrial collaboration internationally. He received the Rumford Medal (1994), the Swinburne Medal, and the Max Born Medal (1975). He was an external member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1998). – B: 1467, T: 7103.

Kellér, Dezső (Desider) (Budapest, 1 December 1905 - Budapest, 24 September 1986) – Cabaret and operetta writer, compère. His career began with the journal, *Today Evening (Ma Este,)* as a caricaturist, later as a reporter. At the end of the 1920s he became involved in writing lyrics and cabaret pieces. In 1933 he had his debut on the Therese Ring Boulevard Stage *(Teréz Körúti Színpad),* Budapest, and also prepared occasional programs. In 1944 he was in the army's forced labor service. In 1945 he was a member of the Podium Cabaret. In 1946 he was with the Thalia Theater *(Thália Színház),* Budapest. In his roles he followed the classical tradition of cabaret, a characteristic and popular figure that skillfully expressed the feelings and attitude of the urban citizens of the Capital City. His output consists of more than 200 cabaret pieces and one act plays. With István (Stephen) Békeffy, he revised Imre (Emeric) Kálmán's *The Gypsy Princess (Csárdáskirálynő),* and Lehár's *The Count of Luxemburg (Luxemburg Grófja).* Some of his additional works are: *My Cabaret (Az én kabarém)* (1943*); Dear Audience (Kedves közönség)* (1953), and *I am Holding the Curtain (Fogom a függönyt)* (1986). – B: 1160, 0878, 1257, T: 7103.→**Békeffy, István; Lehár, Ferenc; Kálmán, Imre**.

Kellner, Béla (Dályok, now Duboševica, Croatia, 20 March 1904 - Budapest, 17 July 1975) – Physician, oncologist. He obtained his Medical Degree from the University of Pécs; from 1929 he was a demonstrator in biochemistry, and in 1936 an honorary lecturer there. Between 1947 and 1952, he was Professor of Oncology at the Medical School of the University of Debrecen; from 1952 Director of the Institute of Oncopathology, University of Budapest, and from 1955 Professor of Oncopathology at the same University. He was a member of a number of societies in Hungary and abroad, and President of the Hungarian Oncological Society from 1948 to 1975. His main fields of research were: types of tumor growths, the mechanism of their removal, and the possibilities of chemotherapy. He achieved important results in the pathological examination of leukemia and lymphomas. He was the first to employ isotopes in biological research. He published a number of monographs and 130 articles. His works include *Swellings of the Lymphatic Glands (A nyirokcsomók daganatai)* with K. Lapis and S. Eckhardt (1965), and *Die Ausbreitung des Krebses. Invasion und Metastasierung* (1972). He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (corresponding 1948, ordinary 1973). He was awarded the State Prize in 1966. – B: 1730, 0883, T: 7456.

Kellner, József (Joseph) (Tata, 19 March 1877 - Budapest, 20 July 1943) – Engineer, innovator. Between 1900 and 1939, he was the Chief Engineer of the Experimental Division of the Ganz Electrical Works. Many of his inventions and modernizing methods are well known. In 1910 he patented the synchronization of film and gramophone disks based on the principle of the reconstruction of the electric axis. Late, he constructed a synchronizer for parallel electric engines. In 1923 he constructed a dynamo for the lighting of trains. In 1929, by appointment from the Széchenyi Scientific Society, he became involved in dielectrical experiments. His main work is *Electrotechnic, vols. i, ii, iii (Elektrontechnika I,II,III),* with Imre (Emeric) Pöschle, (1922-1926). – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7682.

Kemenesalja (Foot of Kemenes Rise) **–** A gravelly lowland of the Pleistocene epoch, stretching along the foot of the gravel-covered hilly range called Kemeneshát (Kemenes Rise, or *Hegyhát),* at the southeastern part of the Lesser Hungarian Plain, on the right-hand bank of the Rába River in County Vas in Western Hungary. Geologically the area constitutes a huge alluvial fan, made up of the gravel of the Rába Gravel Beds of Kemeneshát. This middle course of the Rába River valley is characterized by a series of terraces and several kilometer-wide flood plains. This is a well-cultivated, fertile, densely populated, ethnically purely Hungarian (Magyar) area. Its administrative center is Celldömölk, a town dating from 1790, with a bustling railway junction, connections to Budapest, Szombathely and Zalaegerszeg. Celldömölk is known for its grain and cattle trade, also for its milling industry. There are gravel and rock quarries nearby at Kemenesmagasi. The Celldömölk Benedictine Abbey Church and Monastery in its present form was built in 1744, in late Baroque style. It is a well-frequented place of pilgrimage. In the vicinity at Kemenesmihályfa, the Catholic Church has an altar and sanctuary fresco, painted by István (Stephen) Dorffmeister in 1785. Nearby is the Ság Mountain (Sághegy), on the slopes of which they practice viticulture and produce excellent wine. The population of Celldömölk was 6,100 in 1930; at the turn of the millennia it is 12,000. – B: 1068, 7456, T: 7456.→**Dorffmeister, István.**

Kemenes Géfin, László (Ladislas) (Szombathely, 14 October 1937 -) – Poet. He moved from Hungary to Montreal, PQ, Canada in 1957, and obtained his Ph.D. from Concordia University, where he taught English Literature. His poems appeared in periodicals and anthologies. He is co-editor of the avant-garde periodical, *Arcanum*, and editor for *An Anthology of the Hungarian Poets in the West (A nyugati magyar költők antológiája).* He also published five collections of poetry, including *Ice Flower (Jégvirág)* (1966); *Pagan Diaspora (Pogány diaszpóra)* (1977), and the *Son of the White Horse (Fehér ló fia)*. He translated into Hungarian Ezra Pound's *Cantos.* He now resides in The Netherlands. – B: 0892, T: 4342.

Kemény, Baron Gábor (Budapest, 14 December, 1910 - Budapest, 19 March, 1946) – Journalist, politician. He obtained a Ph.D. in Law from the University of Budapest, and also passed a special examination in Economics. He worked in the countryside as a District Administrator, later as an outside consultant for the paper, *Pester News (Pesti Hírlap).* From 1933 he was also a writer of articles in right-wing papers. In 1939 he joined the right-wing Arrow-Cross Party *(Nyilas Párt).* From September 1941 he was

commissioned by Ferenc (Francis) Szálasi, the leader of the Arrow-Cross Party, to become Head of Foreign Affairs of the Party. After the German occupation of Hungary on 19 March 1944, he several times had discussions with the German representatives on the taking over of power. He informed the Germans on the decision of the Crown Council about asking the Allied Powers for an armistice (11 September 1944). After the take-over of power by the Arrow-Cross Party, with Szálasi as "Nation Leader", as both Head of State, Prime Minister, Baron Kemény became Minister of Foreign Affairs, serving from 16 October 1944 to 27 March 1945. In December, together with Szálasi, he visited Hitler, and gave instructions to shift the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the West. The American occupying forces captured him and extradited him to the Hungarian Government (under Soviet occupying forces) on 3 October 1945. In the trial of the leading war criminals, he was sentenced to death and executed. – B: 1984, T: 7456.→**Szálasi, Ferenc; Hitler, Adolf.**

Kemény, Baron János (John) (Pittsburgh, USA, 5 September 1903 - Marosvásárhely, now Targu Mures, Romania, 13 October 1971) – Writer. He was born into an impoverished noble family, and in his childhood his family returned to Transylvania *(Erdély,* now in Romania). His secondary education was in Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). His first writing appeared in 1923. By means of an inheritance, he helped Hungarian writers in Transylvania under Romanian rule. With Aladár Kuncz he organized a meeting of writers in his Manor House at Marosvécs (now Brincovenesti, Romania) in 1926. Here, the writer community founded the Community of *Transylvanian Helicon (Erdélyi Helikon)*. They published newspapers and books, and kept Hungarian literature alive under unfavorable circumstances in Transylvania under Romanian rule since 1920. From 1930 he managed the Theater of Kolozsvár, and published his books until 1944, when Soviet and Romanian troops occupied northern Transylvania, which, at that time, was again part of Hungary since 1940. He became a manual worker, later librarian at Marosvásárhely, and worked at the journal *New Life (Új Élet).* From 1957 on, he published his books. Among his works are novels, such as: *Kákóc Kiss Mihály* (1929); *Dog-comedy (Kutyakomédia)* (1934); and *Wild Peacock (Vadpáva)* (1958). His short stories are: *Tempestuous Weather (Ítéletidő)* (1938, 1942), and *Fisher, Hunter, Fowler (Halász, vadász, madarász)* (1968). – B: 0874, 0883, 1257, T: 7103.→**Transylvanian Helicon; Kuncz, Aladár.**

Kemény, Baron Zsigmond (Sigismund) (Alvinc, now Vintu de Jos, Romania, 12 June 1814 - Pusztakamarás now Camarasu, Romania, 22 December 1875). – Writer, politician. He was born into an aristocratic family. His father passed away early, and the family's wrangling over the inheritance affected him profoundly. He was schooled in Zalatna (now Zlatna, Romania) and, from 1823, in Nagyenyed (now Aiud, Romania). He acquired a Law Degree, and worked in Marosvásárhely (now Targu Mures, Romania). He studied Natural Sciences at the University of Vienna in 1839, moved to Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania), and became one of the editors of the journal *Transylvanian Gazette (Erdélyi Híradó)*. His writings appeared in the fields of literature, historical studies and political flyers. First he was a follower of Count István (Stephen) Széchenyi; but gradually turned toward Baron József (Joseph) Eötvös, and the centrists. He moved to Pest, and became a contributor to the *Pest Newspaper (Pesti Hírlap).* During the War of

Independence of 1848-1849, he was a Member of Parliament, later advisor to the Ministry of Home Affairs. He went with the Government to Debrecen and Arad (now in Romania). He joined the Peace Party *(Békepárt),* and worked for a settlement with Vienna. After the lost war he went underground, but was captured and was interned in a camp where he wrote: *After the Revolution (Forradalom után),* and *Another Word after the Revolution (Még egy szó a forradalom után).* From the 1850s he participated in organizing the Passive Resistance *(Passzív rezisztencia)* movement, and its pathfinder, the journal *Pest Diary (Pesti Napló)*. He helped the realization of the *Compromise (Ausgleich)* between Austria and Hungary in 1867. He retired to Transylvania *(Erdély,* now in Romania), and became affected by dementia. He wrote novels, such as *Inclement Weather (Zord idő),* and *The Fans, vols. i,ii (A rajongók I,II),* political essays on the two Wesselényis Széchenyi, and social issues. He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. – B: 1105, 1257, T: 7103.→**Eötvös, Baron József; Széchenyi, Count István; Compromise of 1867; Nagy, Miklós (2); Szalárdi, János.**

Kemény, Count József (Joseph) (Aranyosgerenc, now Lucani, Romania 11 September 1795 - Aranyosgerenc, 12 September 1855) – Historian. He was a clerk at the Head Office of the Transylvanian Government from 1815, then a clerk at the Chancellery. In 1835 he resigned from his position and, as member of the national opposition, he participated in the Reform Diet. In 1868 he resigned from public service and lived exclusively for his scientific activity, studying Transylvanian *(Erdély*, now in Romania) historical and archeological memorabilia. His main works include *Notitia historico-diplomatica archivi et literalium capituli Albensis Transsilvaniae, vols. i,ii (Notes on archival diplomatic history and the archives of Gyulafehérvár [now Alba Iulia] the capital of Transylvania, vols. i,ii)* (1836); *Deutsche Fundgruben der Geschichte Siegenbürgens I–II (German treasure trove of the history of Saxons, vols, i ,ii)* (1896), and *Historical Collection of Transylvania, vols. i,ii (Erdélyország történeti tára, I–II)* (1837–1845). He donated his extensive library, manuscript and document collection to the Transylvanian Museum. He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1831, 1844). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7103.

Kemény, Dénes (Dennis) (Budapest 14 June 1954 -) – Water polo player and trainer. He graduated in 1978 as aVeterinarian. In 1990 he received the degree of water polo trainer, and in 1998, the water polo master trainer degree. As a player he was member of the Youth European Champion team in Duisburg 1973. Under his leadership the Hungarian National team became one of the most successful team in the world winning the Summer Olympic Games in 2000, 2004 and 2008, the Water Polo World Championship in 2003, the FINA Water Polo World League in 2003 and 2004, the FINA Water Polo World Cup in 1999, and the Water Polo European Championship in 1997 and 1999. He was made Hungarian Sport President of the Year five times (1999, 2000, 2003, 2004, 2008). He is President of the Hungarian National Men Water Polo Team since 1997. He is a recipient of the Prima Primissima Prize in 2006. In 2010 he became elected member of International Hall of Fame (ISHOF). The Swimming Pool of Miskolc bears his name. Kemény is one of the best Hungarian Water Polo trainers. – B: 1031, T: 7103.

Kemény, Egon (Vienna, Austria, 13 October 1905 - Budapest, 23 July 1969) – Composer. He studied at the *Hochschule für Musik* in Vienna as Franz Schmidt's student. From the mid-1930's he lived in Hungary and he composed primarily light classical music and operettas, as well as musicals, songs and choral works. The Austrian and German musical traditions are carefully cultivated in his compositions. He was one of the founding members of the Hungarian Musicians' Association *(Magyar Zeneművészek Szövetsége).* His best-known operettas are: *Somewhere in the South (Valahol délen),* and the *Student of Hatvan (Hatvani diákjai).* He received the Erkel Prize (1953). – B: 0883, 1580, T: 7667.

Kemény Family (Count and Baron of Gyerőmonostor, Transylvania, *Erdély,* now in Romania) – A prominent family, originating from several tribes, who acquired their first estates in the Körös and Little-Szamos River valleys. In the 15th century, the family, known under the name Péter, established the Kemény family. This was one of the most ancient and distinguished families in Transylvania. It contributed many statesmen, scientists, writers and war heroes to the Hungarian nation. Its most distinguished members were János (John), the Reigning Prince of Transylvania, József (Joseph), a historian, and Zsigmond (Sigismund), a politician. – B: 1133, T: 7676.→**Kemény, Baron János; Kemény, Baron Zsigmond; Kemény, Count József; Kemény, Prince János.**

Kemény, György (George) (Garadna, 4 July 1875 - Detroit, Michigan. USA, 16 March 1952) – Poet, writer, journalist. He attended school in Eger and Kassa (now Košice, Slovakia), and earned a Degree in Theology from the Cistercian Theology and Teacher Training School of Zirc. In 1894 he emigrated to the USA and became a journalist. He lived in Cleveland for twenty years, and finally settled in Detroit. In 1903 he founded the paper, *Bumblebee (Dongó),* and edited it for thirty years. In 1909 he was Editor for the *Illustrated Family Papers (Képes Családi Lapok).* In 1919 he was Editor for the papers *Labor (Munka),* and *Freedom (Szabadság).* He worked as Editor for the *Detroit Newspaper (Detroiti Ujság).* He published works in many Hungarian newspapers in the USA and in Canada, and he participated in the work of Hungarian literary organizations. His major works include *Lilac Flowers (Orgonavirágok)* poems; *Hussars in the Evening (Huszárok este)* poetic story (1907); *A Hundred Poems. Hungarian Songs in a Foreign Land (Száz vers. Magyar énekek az idegenben)* (1908); *Hungarian Songs in America (Amerikai magyar nóták)* (1913); *Scenes from Hungarian Life in America (Képek az amerikai magyar életből)* stories (1916), and *András Vas*, poetic tale (1922). He was a member of the Petőfi Society and the Géza Gárdonyi Literary Society in Hungary. – B: 1037, T: 7103.

Kemény, István (Stephen) (Kaposvár, 14 August 1925 - Budapest, 14 April 2008) – Sociologist. He studied philosophy and economy in Budapest. In 1947 he worked at the Pál Teleki Scientific Institute *(Teleki Pál Tudományos Intézet).* Between 1948 and 1957 he worked as a schoolteacher. In 1950 he obtained a Degree from the Department of Humanities, University of Budapest. In May of 1957, he was given a prison sentence for "his involvement in organizing the overthrow of the People's Democracy." He spent two years in prison. From 1959 to 1961 he was engaged as a free-lancer in translating. Between 1961 and 1969 he was an employee of the Széchényi Library, Budapest, and

from 1970 to 1973, he was an associate at the Sociological Research Institute of the Hungarian News Agency *(Magyar Távirati Iroda – MTI).* Thereafter, until 1976, he was again a freelancer as a sociologist. Several of his sociological works appeared in publication in Hungary. In January 1977 he emigrated and settled in Paris. Between 1978 and 1981 he was an associate at the *Maison des Sciences de L'Homme*. From 1983 to 1986 he was working with the *Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales.* He wrote studies and critiques in French and also in Hungarian. The latter ones appeared mainly in the *Literary Journal (Irodalmi Újság),* the *Hungarian Notebook (Magyar Füzet),* and the *New Horizon (Új Látóhatár)*. From 1980 on, for the next ten years, he was an external consultant of Radio Free Europe *(Szabad Európa Rádió).* Together with Mátyás (Matthias) Sárközy, he edited István Bibó's *Complete Works (Összes munkái).* At the end of 1990 he returned to Hungary. He was the leader of a study group at the Sociological Institute, and a technical advisor for the Mayor of Budapest. His field of research was the Gypsy population. His main works include *The Behaviour of Economic Leaders (A gazdasági vezetők magatartása)* (1970); *Gypsy Residents of Hungary (A magyarországi cigány lakosság)* (1976); *Ouvriers Hongrois (Hungarian Workers)* (Paris, 1985); *The Machine Trained With Them (Velük nevelkedett a gép),* study (Budapest, 1990); *From Near and from Far (Közelről és távolból)* (1991), and *The Hungarian Romas (A magyarországi romák),* co-author (2004). – B: 1672, 0874, 1031, T: 7684.→**Bibó, István; Sárközy, Mátyás.**

Kemény, János (John): *Two Lamenting Songs from 1657* – The songs express grief over the fate of those who were captured by the Tartars; and over those of his soldiers during a military campaign in Poland in 1657. He was a captive in the Crimea for two years before he regained his freedom. Two of the songs, bearing the above title, are known as lamenting the time of captivity. The authors of the other songs are not known. – B: 1150, T: 7662.→**Kemény, Prince János.**

Kemeny, John George (János György Kemény) (Budapest 31 May 1926 - Hanover, New Hampshire, USA, 26 December 1992) – Mathematician. He came from a Jewish family and attended the Berzsenyi High School, Budapest. In 1940 his family emigrated to the United States and settled in New York, where he completed his high school studies. He studied Mathematics and Philosophy at Princeton University. He took a year off to work on the Manhattan Project in Los Alamos, where he worked with János (John) Neumann, Ede (Edward) Teller and Leo Szilárd. Then he returned to Princeton, where he graduated in 1947, and earned a Ph.D. for hos disseretration on Logic in 1949: *Type Theory Versus Set Theory.* He was still a doctoral student when he was appointed as a Mathematical Assistant to Albert Einstein. In 1951, he was Assistant Professor of Philosophy at Princeton University; but was soon appointed to the Department of Mathematics at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, in 1953, and two years later he became Chairman of the Department. He held this post until 1967. He was President there between 1970 and 1981, and in 1982 he resumed full-time teaching. He was the co-inventor of the BASIC (Beginners All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code) computer language. It was in 1963 that, together with Thomas Kurtz, he wanted to give students easy access to computing. They designed the first "time sharing" system so that several students could use a single computer at the same time. This program was

introduced on 4 May 1964. His teaching innovation was the development of the *Finite Mathematics* course, including such topics as logic, probability, and matrix algebra. Later, he worked out new theories with J. L. Snell on the so-called Markov-Chains. In 1979, President Carter asked him to chair the Commission investigating the Three Mile Island nuclear accident. With his report, he became well known in the USA. He received twenty honorary degrees. – B: 1037, T: 7103.→**Neumann, János; Teller, Ede; Szilárd, Leó.**

Kemény, Prince János (John) (Magyarbükkös, now Bichiş, Romania, 14 December 1607 - Nagyszőlős, now Vinogradov in Carpatho-Ukraine, 23 January 1662) – Chronicler, Prince of Transylvania *(Erdély,* now in Romania) (1661-1662). In 1622, at the age of 15, he abandoned his studies in Gyulafehérvár (now Alba Julia, Romania), and became a pageboy at the Court of Gábor (Gabriel) Bethlen, Prince of Transylvania. In 1627 he was Bethlen's Ambassador to Cardinal Péter Pázmány. From 1628 to 1629 he was Ambassador to the Sultan's Porta in Turkey; and later became Captain of Fogaras County and Lord Lieutenant of County Fejér in 1630. In 1637, he was Head Chamberlain to Prince György (George) Rákóczi I (1630-1648) and in 1644-1645, Commander of his Army. In 1657 he conducted a military campaign in Poland as the Commander of Prince György Rákóczi II's army (1648-1660), but he and his troops were taken prisoners by the Tartars and kept imprisoned in Crimea. In 1657-1658 he wrote his autobiography and the pamphlet *Ruina exercitus Transsylvanici* that also contains his correspondence and his consolatory prayers based on Psalm texts *(Gilead Balsamuma,* 1659). He was freed from prison by a ransom payment. On 1 January 1661, the Transylvanian Estates elected him Prince of Transylvania. In 1662 he went into war against the Ottoman Turks and fell in the battle of Nagyszőlős. His typically Baroque-style autobiography is an important source material for Hungarian history. It is characterized by continuous justification for his actions, self-examination, looking back on his career, on the historic events of his time, and seeking a political solution for Transylvania. He painted a lively and often critical picture of public figures. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456.→**Kemény, János (1); Bethlen, Prince Gábor; Rákóczi I, Prince György; Rákóczi II, Prince György; Pázmány, Péter.**

Kemény, Tamás (Tomaso) (Budapest, 17 September 1940 -) – Poet, literary theorist. As a child, he settled with his family in Italy. He completed his university studies in Milan between n 1960 and 1965. From 1965 to 1977 he taught at the Universities of Feltre of Veneto Region and Milan. In 1978 he became Head of the English Institute of the University of Padua, and in 1984 became a professor in its English Department. He writes poetry in Italian and does scientific research in English. In his works on literary theory, he occupied himself with the Romantic English poets, the prose of the Victorian era, the poetry of Dylan Thomas, as well as semiotics. His major works include *Il guanto del sicario* (1978); *Il movimento della poesia italiana* (joint editor, 1979), *Viaggio in Russia di Lewis Carrol* (joint editor, 1980); *Qualita di tempo,* poems (1981); *La poesia di William Blake,* editor (1983); *Difesa della poesia: W.P. Shelley,* editor (1986); *Recitativi in rosso porpora,* poems (1989), and *Dialogo sulla poesia* (1997). – B: 1672, 0874, T: 7684.

Kempelen, Béla (Budapest, 21 June 1874 - Budapest, 27 August 1952) – Genealogist, heraldist, journalist. He studied Law at the University of Budapest, and started working as a magistrate at Zsadány in 1897, followed by several Interior Ministry positions prior to World War I. He was a correspondent for the papers *Arad Gazette (Aradi Közlöny)* (1902-1904), and *Temesvár Newspaper (Temesvári Hirlap)* (1904-1906). After resigning from his administrative position, he worked in the fields of heraldry and genealogy. Between 1924 and 1926 he was Executive Editor-Publisher for the paper *Zala Gazette* (*Zalai Közlöny)* at Nagykanizsa. In his earlier retirement years (1927-1934) he was a lecturer at the Medical Section of the *National Health Institute (Országos Társadalombiztositási Intézet - OTI).* His writings were published in the newspapers of Budapest: *Fővárosi Lapok; Pesti Napló; Budapesti Hírlap; Az Újság* and *Természettudományi Közlöny,* and other papers and journals. His genealogical and heraldic works are valuable source materials. His works include *Hungarian Aristocratic Families,* in 11 volumes *(Magyar főrangú családok, I-XI),* (1910-1932); *Hungarian Jewish Families or Families of Jewish Origin, vols, i,ii,iii* (*Magyar zsidó és zsidóeredetű családok, I-III)* (1937-1939), and *Family Book vol. I, Noble families, Bourgeois Families* (*Családkönyv I. Nemes családok, polgárcsaládok)* (1940). – B: 0883, 1257, 1068, 1031, T: 7456.

Kempelen, Farkas (Wolf) (Pozsony, now Bratislava, Slovakia, 23 January 1734 - Vienna, 26 March 1804) – Polymath. He studied Law and Philosophy in Győr, Vienna and Rome. He translated law books from Latin into German for Empress Maria Theresa, and was employed by the Royal Chamber, at first as a scribe-secretary; later, in 1767, as a consultant. At the age of 25 he became Director of the Salt Mines of Hungary. He was appointed Commissioner of the Resettlement Program for Bácska (Southern Hungary, now Voivodina in Serbia), where he established silk factories and village co-operatives. He had many talents and was exceptionally versatile. His chess-playing machine was made at the request of Empress Maria Theresa in 1769. This became a sensation all over Europe; it had a mastery of mechanical wizardry. Not much later, he distinguished himself with the construction of a pontoon bridge for Pozsony, and with establishing a drinking water system for the Pozsony fort. In 1772 he designed a typewriter for the blind Viennese concert pianist Teréz (Theresa) Paradis. He designed the world famous mechanical fountain for the Schönbrunn Palace in Vienna, and constructed a mobile sickbed for Maria Theresa, when she became ill with smallpox. He applied the first rotator on his steam engine, the ancestral steam turbine, about which even Watts commented favorably. He designed a channel, leading from the River Sava to the Adriatic. He moved the University of Nagyszombat (now Trnava, Slovakia) to Buda, in 1777. It was he, who

Kempelen Farkas.

took part in the reconstruction of Buda Castle. He designed the Castle Theater *(Várszinház),* and wrote poems, and plays that were performed with success. He translated literary works, drew pictures, and made copper-engravings. Kempelen was multilingual, reading, writing and speaking six languages. His most significant scientific work was the writing of a monograph about the mechanism of human speech, a pioneering undertaking in phonetics. In this he recognized the difference between vowels and consonants in enunciation. He noticed divergence in soft and hard consonants. In writing this work, he acquired physical, biological, linguistic and anatomical experience. To support his theories, he created a speaking machine that enunciated words in a relatively recognizable manner while initiating speech-patterns of a 3-4 year old child. The design of the machine was based on imitation of the speaking faculties. It had a bellows corresponding to the lungs, reeds for the vocal chords, apertures as nasal cavities, and a megaphone-shaped opening that resembled the mouth cavity. His goal was also to assist in curing the deaf and mute, as well as those with speech defects. His work *Mechanismus der menschlichen Sprache nebst der Beschreibung seiner sprechenden Maschine* (Wien, 1791) is regarded as the foundation of modern phonetics. His international fame was undoubtedly based on his chess-playing machine, destroyed later during a fire in the United States. Kempelen referred to his machine as "only a joke". He was the most significant scientist and inventor of his age. He retired in 1798. He died a poor man. A society, a foundation and a High School in Budapest bear his name. – B: 0883, 1288, 1031, 1440, T: 7675.→**Mária Terézia, Empress and Queen.**

Kende *(Kündü)* – One of the two supreme heads or leaders in the dual system of governing the tribal confederation, over and above the tribal leaders (chiefs) of the early Hungarians (Magyars). The other supreme head was called *Gyula* (commander-in-chief) with the meaning of "respectful". The word *Kündü* has its origin in a Turkic word: according to the 11th century Arab chronicler Al Bekri, the the "king" of the Hungarians in Lebedia was called *kende.* During the 9th and 10th centuries, *Kende* was the supreme head of the Onogur Magyar tribes; but the military authority remained in the hand of the *Gyula.* Ahmed ibn-Fadlan, 10th century Arab traveler described the Khazars as having an officer's title *kündür*. The use of *Kende* later disappeared. Kende is also a Hungarian family name and a rare masculine name. – B: 1031, 1130, T: 7665, 7456.→**Árpád; Levedia.**

Kende, István (Stephen) (Máramarossziget now Sighetu Marmatiei, Transylvania, Romania, 3 March 1917 - Budapest, 3 November 1988) – Historian. After completing high school in 1935, he continued his studies in Paris until his return (1937). First, he worked as a private clerk for 3 years; then, from 1940 to 1944, worked as a locksmith. During World War II, he led a subversive armed group in Budapest. Between 1946 and 1949, he was a correspondent for the propaganda section of the Hungarian Communist Party. Between 1949 and 1956 he was Section Head of the Department of Adult Education, and in 1956, briefly Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of Cultural Affairs. He worked as a columnist for the newspaper *People's Freedom* (*Népszabadság)* (1957-1960). From 1963 until his retirement in 1977, he was Deputy Head of the International Faculty at the University of Economics, Budapest. He also lectured at the Polytechnic of Budapest, and took part in the editing of the journal, *International Review*

(Nemzetközi Szemle). He worked as a visiting research fellow at the Peace Research Institute of Oslo and Stockholm, taught in India, and in Hamburg, Germany. As a researcher, he dealt with the history of the Third World, and the post-war international balance of power. In 1976 he obtained a Ph.D. in History. His works include *Developing Nations, Progressive Ideas (Fejlődő országok, haladó eszmék)* (1976). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456.

Kende, Péter (Pierre) (Budapest, 26 December 1927 -) – Politician, sociologist. He obtained his qualifications from the University of Budapest in 1948. From 1949 to 1954 he was Foreign Policy Editor for the newspaper, *Free Nation (Szabad Nép).* In 1957 he emigrated to France, and in 1964 obtained a Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of Paris (Sorbonne). Between 1959 and 1964 he was a correspondent for the Imre Nagy Institute in Brussels. From 1978 until 1991, he was Co-Editor and publisher for the paper, *Hungarian Booklets (Magyar Füzetek),* and from 1960, a correspondent for the Scientific Research Center. From 1969 he was a professor at the Sociological College of Paris. From 1989 he was Curator and Co-President of the 1956 Documentation and Research Institute. From 1993 he was an external member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. He studied the history and characteristic features of Central and Eastern European societies. His works include *Changes in the Economic Structure, National Income and Living Standard in Post-War Hungary* (1961); *L'abondance est-elle possible?* (1971); *Jewry in Hungary after 1945 (Zsidóság az 1945 utáni Magyarországon),* editor (1984), and *My Hungary (Az én Magyarországom)* (1997). He received the Áron Márton commemorative medal in 1989. – B: 0874, 0878, 1257, T: 7456.

Kendi, Mária (Mary) (Bodrogszentes, now Plešany, Slovakia, 26 January 1959 -) – Poetess and writer. She completed her studies at the High School of Királyhelmec (now Královský Chlmec, Slovakia) in 1978, then studied at the Art Faculty of the University of Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia). In 1980 she worked in a weaving-mill in Győr, and engaged in adult education in Dunaszerdahely (now Dunajská Streda, Slovakia). Between 1980 and 1982 she was Editor for the magazine *Woman (Nő).* In 1983 she worked as a cleaning lady; then in 1983-1984, as governess in Dunaszerdahely. From 1984 she did housekeeping work. In 1988 she moved to Hungary, and she has lived since then in Diósjenő (north of Budapest). Her poems and tales appear regularly in newspapers and magazines, such as the *Sunday New Word (Vasárnapi Új Szó)*, (1975); *New Youth (Új Ifjúság)* (1976); *Literary Review (Irodalmi Szemle)* (1977); *New Word (Új Szó),* (1978); *Week (Hét)* (1979), and *Woman (Nő)* (1980). She put together anthologies of Hungarian, Czech and Slovakian poems, tales and love poems in *Flame Palace* (*Tűzpalota)* (1990). A larger poetic work is her *The Bat, or Approaching the Commonplace (Tündelevény, vagy A közhely megközelitése)* (Pozsony, 1984). – B: 0878, 1083, 1890,T: 7456.

Kenessey, Béla (Szeged, 14 September 1858 - Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 6 January 1918) – Bishop of the Reformed Church, Bible translator. He studied Philosophy at the University of Budapest, then entered the Reformed Theological Academy, Budapest; spent a year in Utrecht, and continued his theological studies in Budapest. As a student, he already lectured in Budapest, and later became Professor of Theology of the Old Testament for 14 years. In 1895 he was appointed Director of the Reformed

Theological Academy in Kolozsvár. In 1908 he was elected Bishop of the Reformed Church District in Transylvania *(Erdély,* now in Romania). He participated in the revision and modernization of the Bible text, originally translated into Hungarian by Gáspár (Gasper) Károli in Vizsoly in 1590. The revised Bible is still in use alongside the newest translation. He authored books, such as the *Female Characters from the Bible (Női jellemképek a Bibliából),* (1890), and *Female Figures of the Bible (A Biblia női alakjai)* (1894). He received an Honorary Doctorate from the University of Geneva. – B: 0913, T: 7103.→**Károli, Gáspár.**

Kenessey, Jenő (Eugene) (Budapest, 23 September 1905 - Budapest, 16 August 1976) – Composer, conductor. He studied composition with László (Ladislas) Lajtha, organ with Viktor (Victor) Sugár at the National Music School, and composition with Albert Siklós at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest. He also studied Law. In 1928 he visited Milan and Rome; then, the following year on a national scholarship, Bayreuth and Salzburg. Between 1932 and 1965 he was conductor of the Budapest Opera. In the 1930s he conducted numerous new Hungarian works. He was also a guest conductor at the Capital City Orchestra, and from 1949, he also conducted the Ganz-Mávag-Vasas Union's Orchestra that grew to become a high quality ensemble under his leadership. He produced full instrumentation of several pieces from the *Scènes de la Csarda (Csárdajelenetek),* composed by Jenő (Eugene) Hubay for violin and piano, and also performed as a ballet in the Opera House in 1936. Later, he expanded it and made it his own. It premiered as the *Handkerchief (Keszkenő)* at the Budapest Opera in 1951. His one-act opera, *The Gold and the Woman (Az arany és az asszony)* was performed repeatedly after 1945. His main stage works include *Montmartre* (1930); *Booted Jankó (Csizmás Jankó)* (1935), and *The Groom is Mine (Enyém a vőlegény)* (1938). His orchestral works are the *Village Scenes (Falusi képek)* (1934); *Divertimento,* for symphony orchestra (1945), and *Dances of Sárköz (Sârközi táncok)* (1953). His chamber music work is a *Divertimento* for viola and harp (1963). He received the Merited Artist title (1952), and the Kossuth Prize (1953). – B: 0883, 1445, T: 7667.→**Lajtha, László; Hubay, Jenő; Siklós, Albert; Sugár, Viktor.**

Kennedy, Tom (Kálmán Keresztes) (Szombathely 1939 - Drégelypalánk 7 December 2005) – Journalist. After the crushed Revolution of 1956, he had to escape from Hungary to Austria. He moved to England, and his articles appeared in London's *Daily Telegraph*. He changed his name, assuming that he would never return to Hungary. In 1967 he settled in Canada, and wrote political and economic articles, among others in the *New York Times,* the *Washington Post, the Economist,* the *Financial Times*, the *Christian Science Monitor,* and Toronto *Globe and Mail*. He first visited Hungary as a journalist on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the 1956 Revolution. In 1983 he visited the tombs of heroes of 1956, and was the first foreign journalist to take pictures of the 301st Section in the Kerepes Cemetery, the resting place of the executed heroes. He was consequently arrested and deported from Hungary. In 1991 he resettled in Hungary, and worked for the National Information Office of the Prime Minister. Afterwards, he became Editor-in-Chief for the Foreign Policy Department of the Hungarian Radio, and later its reporter in the Near East. In 2002 he founded the trilingual *Duna Nova Press News Agecny (DNP)*. He died in a hit and run road accident (aged 66). His works include a book-series on

Princess Diana; the history of the Dior and Chanel Fashion Empires, and a book about a Hungarian bank-scandal, entitled *Money-Quake (Pénzrengés),* published in English and Hungarian (2005). His excellence in journalism was honored by the *Grand Prix du Journalisme du Canada* (1977), and the Personal Gift of Queen Elisabeth II (1984). – B: 1672, 1899, T: 7103.

Kentner, Lajos (Louis) (Karwin, Silesia, 19 July 1905 - London, 23 September 1987) – Pianist, composer. He was a student of Arnold Székely (piano), Zoltán Kodály (composition), and Leo Weiner (chamber music) at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music in Budapest. He began his career as a concert pianist at the age of fifteen, following which he visited most European countries. He played the works of the romantic era and popularized the works of Béla Bartók and Zoltán Kodály. From 1935 he lived in London, and did a great deal to introduce the works of Ferenc (Franz) Liszt in England. On several occasions he gave performances of the complete cycle of Beethoven's 32 Piano Sonatas, and the 48 Preludes and Fugues of J.S. Bach. His chamber music partners included Jehudi Menuhin and Gaspar Cassadó. He played at concerts under such conductors as Bruno Walter, Sir Thomas Beecham and Otto Klemperer. He made many recordings and played Richard Addinsel's *Warsaw Concerto* in the film *Dangerous Moonlight*. Among his own works, his orchestral and chamber works, piano pieces (3 sonatas) and songs are noteworthy. – B: 0883, 1725, T: 7456.→**Bartók. Béla; Kodály, Zoltán; Székely, Arnold; Weiner, Leó; Liszt, Ferenc.**

Kenyérmező, Battle of (now Cămpul Páninii, Romania) – Armed encounter between the forces of the Transylvanian Prince István (Stephen) Báthori and the Ottoman Turkish Bey Isa, near Szászváros (now Orastie, Romania), in the field of Kenyérmező, on the left bank of the River Maros, in the morning hours of 13 October 1479. In the course of the battle, the superiority of the Turkish army, four times the size of the Hungarian army, soon appeared to prevail over Báthori's forces. The Transylvanian Prince was obliged to withdraw first the Saxon infantrymen on the left wing, and then the Szekler light cavalrymen behind his own cuirassiers. In this hopeless situation, the voivode, Báthori, ventured to launch a counter-attack: with his heavy cavalry, he forced back the main body of Bey Isa's forces, yet the Turkish superiority soon gained the upper hand. The Turks encircled the badly injured Báthori and his army. At this critical point of the battle, the famous Turk-beater Pál (Paul) Kinizsi, the bailiff of Temes, appeared with his cuirassiers and light cavalry. This quickly changed the situation: as a result of the fighting of Kinizsi's relief army, the Turks suffered a heavy defeat. Their infantry was annihilated to the last man, and their cavalry suffered heavy losses; 25,000 Turks lost their lives on the battlefield: Bey Isa lost 2/3 of his army. The Transylvanian voivode also paid heavily for his victory: 8000 of his men were killed. As a final act, the Hungarian forces occupied the Turkish camp and regained the belongings and valuables that the Turks had stolen from them, and the prisoners were freed. The victory of Kenyérmező had considerable significance: after this, there were no marauding Turkish troops in Hungary until 1521, when the Turks finally captured Nándorfehérvár (now Belgrade, Serbia). Báthori had a church built at Nyírbátor, and another church for the Minorite monks, both splendid late Gothic churches. – B: 2032, T: 7456.→**Kinizsi, Pál.**

Kepenyes, Pál (Paul) (Kondros, 8 December 1926 -) – Sculptor, goldsmith, jeweler, poet. From 1945 to 1949, he studied in the decorative sculpture section of the College of Industrial Arts in Budapest. In 1950, he was imprisoned for 10 years for political reasons. He was freed during the 1956 Hungarian Revolution and Freedom Fight, and emigrated to France, where he studied at the Academie des Beaux-Arts, Paris from 1956 to 1958. In the early 1960s, he went to Mexico and settled in Mexico City. He prepares statues from precious metals in expressionist and surreal styles. He developed a new form language: he calls his figures *Vivo*, because they appear to be alive. When they are moved, they change position. His jewelry is being bought by the rich, e.g. Richard Nixon, Arnold Schwarzenegger, and the late Elizabeth Taylor. He has taken part in select collective exhibitions in Paris, London, Berlin, Tokyo, USA, Mexico and Budapest. The Mexico Pavilion at the New York Exhibition was his work. His one-man shows were held at the National Gallery, Budapest (1998), and also at Békéscsaba (2009). He is counted among the outstanding Hungarian industrial artists passing from the 20th to the 21st century. There is a Kepenyes Galleria in Budapest.The state of Mexico honored him with a high distinction. – B: 1654, T: 7456.

Képes Krónika →Illuminated Chronicle.

Képes, Géza (Mátészalka, 1 February 1909 - Budapest, 19 August 1989) – Poet, literary translator. He completed high school at the Reformed College, Sárospatak. Then he studied Hungarian and German Literature at the University of Budapest, where he received his Degree. He taught at the Reformed College, Sárospatak; later he became Supervisor at the Sárospatak College's English Institute (1933-1940). In 1942 he lectured in Finland. He worked as a translator at the Ministry of Defense, Budapest, and participated in the Resistance Movement during World War II. He taught at the Eötvös College of the University Budapest, and headed the Literature Section of the Hungarian Radio (1946-1954). He organized the Village Radio *(Falurádió),* launched the Children's Radio *(Gyermekrádió),* and the Magvető Publishing House in 1955. On 4 November 1956, as General Secretary of the Pen Club, he turned to the writers of the West for help, when the Soviet Army crushed the Revolution and Freedom Fight of 1956. In 1957 he was dismissed from the Publishing House. At the end of the 1950s he became a researcher in the Department of History of Literature of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. His works include *Carved in Marble* (*Márványba vésve)* (1933); *Salt and Pepper (Só és bors)* (1956); *Water Surface (Víztükör)* (1970); *Eternal Thirst (Örök szomjúság)* (1988), and *Student of Patak (A pataki diák)* (1989). He translated from English, Arabic, Bulgarian, Japanese, Russian, Neo-Greek, and various Finno-Ugric languages. Some of his translated works are: *Northern Stars (Északi Csillagok)* (1943); *Poetry of the Finno-Ugric Relatives (Finnugor rokonok költészete); The Island Sings (A sziget énekel)* (1947); *English Poets (Angol költők); Finnish Verses and Songs (Finn versek és dalok)* (1959,1982), and P. Ritsos' *Paper Pieces (Papir szeletek)* poems (1985). He was an Honorary Doctor of the University of Helsinki, and bearer of the Lion Order of Merit of Finland. – B: 0878, 0879, 0877, 1257, T: 7103.

Kepes, György (George Kepes) (Selyp, 4 October 1906 - Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA, 29 December 2001) – Artist, theorist. He studied at the Academy of Fine Art,

Budapest (1924-1929). He was a student of István (Stephen) Csók. In 1929 he joined the circle of Lajos (Louis) Kassák. From 1929 he worked with László (Ladislas) Moholy-Nagy in Berlin, where he organized exhibitions, wrote books, film-scripts, and made experiments with light. In 1936-1937 he worked at the Moholy-Nagy Studio in London. In 1937 he moved to the USA, and headed the Light and Color Department at the *New Bauhaus* in Chicago (later renamed Chicago Institute of Design). From 1937 until 1945 he taught at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and directed the visual planning program. He founded the Center for Advanced Visual Studies (CAVS) in 1967, where artists, scientists and technical experts worked together in exploring the artistic aspect of new scientific and technical results. He experimented with new art technologies through design, photography, and painting. From 1952 on, he painted again. His works include light-compositions; glass-mosaics; stained-glass windows, paintings, photography. In honor of the 90th birthday of "the father of light", a "Symposium of Light" was organized at Eger**,** Hungary. His works are held in Museums, among them in the Kepes Collection of Eger (1991). He was author of books, some published also in Hungarian, such as *Toward the Communal Art (A közösségi művészet felé)* (1978); *New Image of the World in the Sciences and Arts (A világ új képe a tudományokban és a művészetben)*, (1979), and *The Language of Seeing (A látás nyelve)* (1979). He was honored with the Typographic Society Prize (1940), the Boston Arts Festival Prize (1954, 1956), and the Rockefeller Prize (1954). – B: 1037, T: 7103.→**Moholy-Nagy, László; Csók, István; Kassák, Lajos.**

Képes, Gyula (Julius) (Vári, 7 December 1847 - Budapest, 26 October 1924) – Physician, traveler. He started his studies at Ungvár (now Uzhhorod, Ukraine), and Buda, completed them at the Vienna University, and then worked between 1870 and 1872 at the Vienna Rudolph Hospital. He took part in the first Austro-Hungarian arctic expedition as a physician and natural scientist, on the *Admiral Tegethoff* steamship. He kept up the spirit of the crew when the ship became immobilized by ice. As a doctor, he looked after their health; largely due to his care, there were no serious illnesses during the one-year drifting of the ice-bound ship. When they finally noticed a coastline, it was by his advice that they started walking southwards, which resulted in their survival. As a natural scientist he collected flora and fauna specimens for the expedition; but most of these had to be left behind on the ship. The 112 bottles of the collection that made it home are regarded as priceless. He was named honorary citizen by several cities, and many scientific institutions granted him honorary memberships. From 1874 he was active as Chief Field Doctor in the Hungarian Army. – B: 0883, 1020, 1105, T: 7675.→**Austrian-Hungarian North Pole Expedition.**

Kerc, Abbey of (Abbatia de Candelis) (now Cirta, Transylvania, *Erdély* now in Romania in) – A Cistercian Abbey that was the easternmost cloister in Hungary, established by King Imre (Emeric, 1196-1204), built in Romanesque and early Gothic style. In 1211 its abbot mediated between the Teutonic Order and the king. During the Mongol-Tartar invasion (1241-1242), the building was burned down, but was later rebuilt. In 1321 and 1432 the marauding Turks ravaged the abbey. King Mátyás I (Matthias Corvinus, 1458-1490) shut down the abbey and gave its estates to the Provostship of Szeben. In the 16th century the church was destroied, later partly rebuilt.

In the meantime, the Saxon people of the area became Lutheran and they used the rebuilt sanctuary of the church for their worship. – B: 0945, T: 7103.

Kerchief *(Kendő)* **–** A generally square veil in different sizes to cover a woman's head. Usually folded on the diagonal, but also worn without folding. The peasant woman's headdress was worn similarly as the habits of the upper classes in the 16th-17th centuries to the middle of the 19th century. The embroidered and lace-decorated white cambric kerchiefs were later made of batiste and tulle. Older women still tie their diagonally folded triangular kerchief under the chin. A kerchief attached to the back of the head is called either *csárdás bonnet (csárdás kendő),* or *wife's bonnet (asszony kendő).* It often replaced the real bonnet. Later, the so-called long shawl, 2-3 meters in length and a half-meter wide, replaced the role of the upper bonnet. It may have had embroidery at the narrow end and was either simply put on the head and around the neck, or was folded on the top of the head. In Northern Hungary (now Slovakia) and in Kőrösfő (now Izvoru Crişului in Transylvania now in Romania), women wore a type of kerchief around the neck with its narrow end either left lose, or tucked into the dress. Women in southern Transdanubia wore the same long shawl around the neck, but attached it with decorated pins to their head. At the beginning of the 20th century, women of Sárköz, Érsekcsanád and Szeremle still wore the winding veil attached with rosette-pins. Wearing the long shawl was the privilege of a new bride, as well as that of a new wife. The veil gradually took over its role from the middle of the 19th century. – B: 1134, T: 3240.

Kercsmár, Rózsa (Rose) (Szúnyogh-Alsólakos, now Dolnji Lakoš, Slovenia, 11 February 1936 - Muraszombat now Murska Sobota, Slovenia, 1 July 1997) – History teacher. She graduated from the high school of Lendva (now Lendava, Slovenia), later she completed studies in Hungarian Language of Instruction at the Teacher's College of Szabadka (now Subotica, Serbia) (1955). In 1955-1956 she completed her studies as a private student at the Academy of Maribor, Slovenia. From 1955 to 1973 she taught at an elementary school in Domonkosfa (now Domanjševci, Slovenia). Between 1973 and 1990 she worked as a journalist and editor for the Press and Radio Institute *(Zavod za časopisno in radijsko dejavnost),* Muraszombat, where she edited Hungarian broadcasts. She also had a leading role in Hungarian ethnic organizations in Slovenia. She wrote many articles and authored two books: *Chronicle of Domonkosfa: Local History (Domonkosfa krónikája: helytörténet)* (1990), and *The Warmth of the House Cooled Down (Kihült a ház melege),* short stories (1996). – B: 1465, T: 7103.

Kerecsendi Kiss, Márton (Martin) (Kerecsend, southwest of Eger, 28 June 1917 - Cleveland, 23 February 1990) – Poet, writer. After completing Teacher's College, he became a teacher. His first poems appeared in the *Hungarian Star (Magyar Csillag),* and in Lajos (Louis) Zilahy's *Bridge (Híd)*. His stage piece, *The Thirtieth (A harmincadik),* was produced by the Inner City Theater *(Belvárosi Színház),* Budapest. A film based on this in 1942, as well as the film, *The first (Az első),* written by him and an others, became nationwide success. At the end of World War II, he moved to Vienna and after a short stay in Italy, he emigrated to Argentina. Between 1948 and 1955, he edited with István Vörösváry the paper, *Hungarian Road (Magyar Út),* and its successor *Hungarians' Road (Magyarok Útja)*. In 1957 he moved to Canada, where he, again with Vörösváry, edited

the paper, *Hungarian Life (Magyar Élet).* Later, he accepted a position as a municipal official in Cleveland, USA. He regularly published poems and short stories in American-Hungarian papers. His works, written in Hungarian, include *The Way of Hungarians (Magyarok útja)* with I. Vörösváry (1948); *Country Behind the Beyond (Hetedhétország)*, fairy play (1963); *Memorial Volume (Emlékkönyv)* short story (1972), and *Years of Wandering (Vándorévek)* (1994). He was a recipient of the Árpád Silver-medal (1973). – B: 1672, 0878, 0883, T: 7456.→**Zilahy, Lajos; Vörösváry, István.**

Kerecsensólyom (Gerfalcon, *Falco cherrug)* – A noble bird of cultic origin and, like most, it could be traced back to the era of totemism. It is a characteristic bird of the Eurasian Steppes, found from China to the Carpathian Basin. Most of them live in Mongolia, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz territory, and Uzbekistan; but the bird is also found in Europe. In earlier times it was the favorite bird of Hungarian falconers. Villages, plains, and even families were named after this bird mostly in territories inhabited by the Kabars. – B: 0942, 1105, 1031, T: 7682.

Kerékgyártó, Árpád Alajos (Aloysius) (Jászberény, 19 June 1818 - Budapest, 13 December 1902) – Historian. He studied Law at the Law School of the University of Pest, and obtained Law Degree in 1842. In 1848 he was a senior clerk at the Law Court of Pest, and a Councilor in 1849. After Hungary lost the War of Independence in 1849, and Austrian General Haynau began to rule over Hungary, he had to resign from his position. In 1861-1862 he was Administrative Commissioner of the town of Pest, as well as its Deputy Mayor. From 1862 to 1864 he practiced as a solicitor. From 1866 to 1890 he taught Cultural History at the University of Budapest. In 1861 he became a corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and was Editor for a large compilation entitled *Biographies of Hungarians, vols. i, ii (Magyarok életrajzai*, I-II*)* (1856-1858). His works include *Handbook of the History of Hungary, vols. i-vii (Magyarország történetének kézikönyve I-VII)* (1867-1874), and *Development of Culture in Hungary vol I, 889-1301 AD (A műveltség fejlődése Magyarországon I 889-1301 AD)* (1880). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456.→**Haynau, Baron Julius, Freiherr von.**

Kerékjártó, Béla (Budapest, 1 October 1898 - Gyöngyös, 26 May 1946) – Mathematician. He completed his studies at the Philosophy Department of the University of Budapest, finishing his Ph.D. in 1920. He began as an honorary lecturer (*privat dozent*), lecturing in the Department of Analysis and Geometry at the University of Szeged in 1922. He became professor at the University of Szeged in 1929, and at the University of Budapest in 1938. During these years he gave lectures several times at the Universities of Göttingen, Barcelona, Princeton (USA), and Paris (Sorbonne). The starting point of his geometric investigations was topology and the theory of groups. Numerous topological basic principles originate from him, while he simplified the proof of other principles. The study of other fields of mathematics, like geometry, theory of functions, and theory of groups, resulted from his use of topology, which was an important advancement. The concept of regularity was also introduced by him. His main results were in transformation topology and in the theoretical study of continuous groups, where he was internationally known. He was also engaged in providing a new foundation for the plane geometry of Bolyai and Lobachevsky on the basis of the axiom-system of

Hilbert. His main work in two volumes: *The Foundations of Geometry*, led to much appreciation. His other works include *Vorlesungen über Topologie* and *Euclidean Geometry*. He published more than 70 scientific papers, mostly on topology. He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (corresponding, 1934; ordinary, 1944) and he was also a member of a number of mathematical societies abroad. – B: 1105, T: 7456.→**Bolyai, János.**

Kerényi Frigyes (Frederick) (Christmann until 1842) (Eperjes, now Prešov, Slovakia, 1 January 1822 - Texas, USA, 22 March 1852, on his way between San Martin and Austin) – Poet, solicitor. He was a descendant of a German settler family of merchants, did not speak Hungarian before the age of 12. He learned it as a student at the Lutheran College of Eperjes. In 1840 he traveled to Poland with the political writer Dániel Irányi. In Pest, he obtained a Law Degree. His first poems, under the pseudonym Emil Vidor, appeared in the *Athenaeum* from 1840 on. In 1844, he met Sándor (Alexander) Petőfi in Eperjes, who visited him in the company of Mihály (Michael) Tompa. He developed a lifelong close friendship with both great poets. Petőfi wrote to him his *My Letters of the Road (Uti leveleim)* (1847). In the 1840s his poems were published in the magazines, *Fashion Paper of Pest (Pesti Divatlap)* and *Genre Pictures (Életképek),* characterized by mild sentimentalism, later on by feelings of national freedom. During the 1848-1849 War of Independence from Habsburg Rule, he fought as a member of the National Guard of Pest. In 1850 he had to emigrate to the USA, where he became a farmer. It was to him that Mihály Tompa wrote his poem *Letter to a Friend in Voluntary Exile (Levél egy kibujdosott barátom után).* The feeling of homelessness, as well as illness broke down his constitution; he became mentally ill and committed suicide. All his poems were published in one volume (1875), with an obituary by Albert Pákh. – B: 0883, 1257, 1068, T: 7456.→**Irányi, Dániel; Petőfi, Sándor; Tompa, Mihály; Pákh, Albert.**

Kerényi, Grácia (Grace) (Budapest, 9 September 1925 - Budapest, 7 April 1985) – Poetess, literary translator. She began studying at the Hungarian-Latin-Greek Faculty of Budapest University in 1943. The Gestapo arrested her in April 1944 for spreading anti-German propaganda among the students. She was taken to Auschwitz as a political prisoner, where she learnt Polish from her fellow inmates. After returning home, she resumed her studies and received a Degree in Education in 1948. For a while she worked as a teacher, and later at the Parliamentary Library. She was a research student at the Polish Institute of the University of Budapest. Early on she published translations in various journals; later her own poems appeared in them as well. In the 1960s she lived alternately in Warsaw and Budapest. She translated poems of numerous Hungarian poets into Polish, which appeared in some anthologies. Her poems, short stories, essays and studies were published both in Hungarian and Polish. In the early 1980s she took part in the Polish anti-Communist movements. Her works include *Sheer Happiness (Csupa boldogság)* short novel (1977); *Resurrection of the Body (Testnek feltámadása)* (1982), and *Book of Songs (Dalok könyve)* (1982). The Polish Pen Club presented her with a translator's prize in 1980. – B: 0883, 0878, 1257, T: 7456.

Kerényi, György (George) (Csorna, 9 March 1902 - Budapest, 30 December 1986) – Folk music researcher, composer, choirmaster. He attended high school in Veszprém, and

was a student of Zoltán Kodály at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest, (1920-1925). He completed his doctoral thesis at the Eötvös College of the University of Budapest. He taught at Győr (1925-1930), and contributed to the *Győr Journal (Győri Hírlap).* He was on a scholarship in Berlin and Rome. He edited the periodicals *Singing (Énekszó),* and *Singing Youth (Éneklő Ifjúság).* He was Choirmaster of the Mixed Choir of the Chinoin Pharmaceutical Plant and Chief Contributor for the Folkmusic Research Group of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. He chaired the Folk music research group of the Musicology Institute of the Academy (1949-1970). He was Editor-in-Chief of the *Hungarian Folk Music Collection (Magyar Népzene Tára).* He collected folk music mainly in the northern region of Lake Balaton. His works include *Twin Pipe (Kétágú síp)* (1934); *Nine Pieces for Girls' Choir (Kilenc leánykar)* (1929); *The Beginnings of* Choir *Culture (Az énekkari műveltség kezdetei)* (1936); *Little Bird, 102 Hungarian Folksongs (Madárka, 102 magyar népdal)* (1939); *Submerged Village in Transdanubia (Elsüllyedt falu a Dunántúlon)* (1936); *There Goes the Basket (Megy a kosár)* (1957), and *Jewish Music, Hungarian Folk Music (Zsidó zene, magyar népzene),* (1969). A school bears his name in Budapest. – B: 0932, 1160, T: 7103.

Kerényi, Imre (Emeric) (Csopak, 28 September 1943 -) - Theater director, politician. He received his diploma from the Academy of Dramatic Art in 1966; then joined the Madách Theater *(Madách Színház).* From 1978 he was Director and Manager of the Szigligeti Theater *(Szigligeti Színház)* in Szolnok. From 1980 he was Director at the Folk Theater *(Népszínház),* and from 1983 was in the same position at the National Theater *(Nemzeti Színház),* Budapest. Since 1989 he has been the Director of the Madách Theater. He is also Professor at the Academy of Dramatic Art since 1969. In 1990, he was nominated as a representative of the Hungarian Parliament for the Hungarian Democratic Forum Party. Since 1997 he has been a Committee Member of the Hungarian Theater Association. He is also present in public life as a political writer. In his TV program "In my Opinion" *(Szerintem),* he often criticized his adversaries. His main stage managements include Shakespeare's *Richard II, Henry V,* and *King Lear (Lear Király);* the *Churchyard Games of Szentendre (Szentendrei Templom-téri játékok)*; E. Balogh - I. Kerényi's, *The Passion Play of Csiksomlyó* [in Transylvania] *(Csíksomlyói passió);* F. Dürrenmatt's *King John (János király);* L. Szörényi - J. Bródy's *István the King (István, a király);* Pongrác Kacsóh's *John the Brave (János vitéz).* He was a recipient of the Mari Jászai Prize (1977), the Merited Artist title (1981), For Hungarian Art Prize (1988), the Outstanding Artist title (1989, which he refused to accept), For Budapest Prize (1999), and the Kossuth Prize (2002). – B: 1031, 1445, T: 7692.

Kerényi, Jenő (Eugene) (Budapest, 20 November 1908 - Budapest, 10 July 1975) – Sculptor. He studied at the School of Industrial Design. Between 1931 and 1937 he was at first a student, then a teaching assistant at the Academy of Fine Arts. In 1937 he spent a year in Italy on a scholarship. In addition to the works of Rodin, Bourdelle and Maillol, Etruscan sculpture had a decisive influence on his art. The first exhibit of his collected works took place in the Tamás Gallery in 1941. His first nudes reflect a certain uneasiness of style, such as *The Dreamer (Álmodozó)* (1938); *Coming From Work (Munkából)* (1938); *Washer Woman (Mosó asszony)* (1939); *Woman Undressing (Vetkőző nő)* (1940), and *Woman Combing Her Hair (Fésülködő Nő)* (1942). The memorial

sculpture of Léva (now Levice, Slovakia), inaugurated in 1943, was his first major state commission. In 1946 he sculpted the Partisan Memorial of Sátoraljaújhely, his first public sculpture, followed by others, such as *Ostyapenko* (1951), and the *Group of Marchers (Felvonulók csoportja)* (1954). In 1958, the *Dancers (Táncolók),* sculpted together with József (Joseph) Somogyi, won the Grand Prize at the Brussels Exhibition. His work in the 1960s contributed to the Renaissance of Hungarian fine arts evident in that period: *The Legend of Tihany (Tihanyi legenda)* (1963); *The Piper (A furulyázó)* (1965); *Falconer (Solymász)* (1970); *The Stealing of Europe (Európa elrablása)* (1971), and the *Prophet (Próféta)* (1973). Numerous national and international exhibitions showed his works. He won first prize at Suzarra, Italy, and exhibited a larger collection in the 1960 Venetian Biannale. He has a Museum in the town of Szentendre. He was a recipient of the Munkácsy Prize (1951, 1953), the Kossuth Prize (1955), the Merited Artist title (1964) and the Outstanding Artist title (1966). – B: 0883, 0934, T: 7667.→**Somogyi, József.**

Kerényi, Károly (Karl, Charles) (Temesvár, now Timişoara, Romania, 15 January 1897 - Kischenberg bei Zürich, Switzerland, 14 April 1973) – Classical philologist, historian of religions. He obtained a Ph.D. from the University of Budapest in 1919, received a Degree in Education, and became an honorary lecturer there. At first, he taught at a high school; but from 1934, he was Professor of Classical Philology and Ancient History at the University of Pécs. Between 1941 and 1943 he was a professor at the University of Szeged, where he launched and edited the journal, *Island (Sziget),* and the book series, *Bilingual Classics (Kétnyelvű klasszikusok).* Between 1924 and 1934 he edited the *Universal Philological Bulletin (Egyetemes Philologiai Közlöny)*, later on the *Workshop (Műhely),* and the *Pannonia Library (Pannónia Könyvtár)* series. A number of his articles, studies and reviews appeared in these publications. He met *Walter F. Otto*, a German classical philologist in 1929, whose work on church history exerted a significant influence on Kerényi's development. His name was internationally known at the end of the 1930s. In 1943, his emigration to Switzerland was partly as a result of his collaboration with the renowned psychologist *Karl Gustav Jung.* Together they wrote the work, *Einführung in das Wesen der Mythologie* (Zürich, 1942), and they founded the C.G. Jung Institute in Zürich, where he often lectured. He wrote a series of lengthy essays on the archetypes of Greek mythology. He was visiting professor at the Universities of Bonn, Oslo, Rome, Zürich, and Genoa between 1956 and 1964. His works include *Immortality and the Apollonian Religion (Halhatatlanság és Apollon-vallás)* (1933); *Die Mythologie der Griechen* (1951), translated into 10 languages; in Hungarian appeared as *Görög mitológia, (Greek Mythology),* translated by Grácia (Grace) Kerényi, with the collaboration of János (John) G. Szilágyi (1977). He received the Baumgarten Prize in 1948, and the Golden Humboldt Medal in 1969. He was a corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1946-1949), a regular member in 1961, and also a regular member of the Norwegian Academy of Sciences since 1961. The Faculty of Theology of Uppsala University conferred an Honorary Doctorate of Theology on him in 1963. – B: 0883, 1068, 1257, T: 7456.→**Kerényi, Grácia.**

Keres, Emil (Szombathely, 9 July 1925 -) – Actor, director. He graduated from the Academy of Dramatic Art in 1950. He started his career in the Hungarian People's Army

Theater *(Magyar Néphadsereg Színháza),* and from 1951 to 1954 he was a member of the National Theater *(Nemzeti Színház),* Budapest. From 1954 to 1956 he joined the Szigligeti Theater *(Szígligeti Színház),* Szolnok; in 1961 the Jókai Theater, and later the Thália Theater. Between 1973 and 1985 he was Director of the Radnóti Stage *(Radnóti Színpad),* and at the same time President of the Performers' Section of the Theater Artists' League. He plays small and large character roles in classical and modern pieces. He usually presents these characters with an intellectual distance, characteristic of his other presentations. He is also an excellent and popular poetry interpreter. His main roles include Horatio in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, Petruchio in *The Taming of the Shrew (A makrancos hölgy);* Attila József in J. Gosztonyi's *With a Pure Heart (Tiszta szívvel);* Raskolnikov in Dostoievski-Baty's *Crime and Punishment, (Bűn és bűnhödés);* Vladimir in Beckett's *Waiting for Godot, (Godotra várva);* Pius XII in Hochhuth's *The Deputy (Der Stellvertreter – A helytartó);* Josef K. in Kafka-Gide's *The Trial (A per);* Light *(Fény)* in I. Csurka's *Who will be the Patroness of the Ball? (Ki lesz a bálanya?),* and Nagy Lajos in L. Nagy's *The Grand Coffee House of Budapest (Budapest Nagykávéház).* He played in 25 feature and TV films, including *Twenty Hours (Húsz óra)* (1965); *At the End of September (Szeptember végén)* (TV, 1973); *Elephant* (TV, 1978); *A Nice Day (Szép nap)* (2004), and *Konyec* (2007). He was a recipient of the Kossuth Prize (1965), the Mari Jászai Prize (1951, 1963), the Merited Artist title (1974), the Outstanding Artist title (1985), and the VOXCar-Prize (2007) – B: 1031, 1445, T: 7692.

Keresztes, Attila (Budapest, 18 January 1928 - Budapest, 26 September 2002) – Swordsman. From 1953 he was the swordsman of the *Budapesti Lokomotiv,* and from 1954 he appeared in the Hungarian select team. In 1955 he attended the World Championships in Rome; and in 1956 the Melbourne Olympics. He was member of the Hungarian saber team, which won the title of champion. His best individual result was winning a gold medal in the Budapest Collegiate World Championship. After the 1956 Olympics, he settled in New York, USA, but returned to Hungary shortly before his death. – B: 1031, T: 7456.

Keresztes-Fischer, Ferenc (Francis) *Vitéz* (Pécs, 18 February 1881 - Vienna, 3 March 1948) – Politician. He studied Law at the Law School of the University of Budapest, and was legal advisor for the Savings Bank of Pécs. In 1919, he was one of the organizers of the nationalist and Counter-Revolutionary Movement in the occupied city of Pécs. From 1921 he was Lord Lieutenant of the County of Baranya, and the City of Pécs and, from 1925, also that of the County of Somogy. From 1931 to 1935, he was Minister of Internal Affairs of the Károlyi and Gömbös Governments, and Member of Parliament. In January 1936, he became a member of the Upper House. He was President of the Central Bank. From 1938 to 1944 he was again Minister of Internal Affairs in the Imrédy, Teleki, Bárdossy and Kállay Governments. He closely monitored the Political Police Force, and became known for organizing the police suppression of the left. During World War II, he belonged to Regent Horthy's personal circle, and was a member of the Bethlen-Kállay Conservative Group. He represented the Anglo-Saxon orientation. During the German occupation, he was arrested by the Gestapo and taken to a concentration camp. He died shortly after regaining his freedom. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7667.→**Horthy, Miklós.**

Keresztes, József (1) (Joseph) (Veszprém, 29 November 1748 - Szalacs, now Sălacea, Romania, 15 May 1812) – Minister of the Reformed Church. At first he studied in Miskolc; from 1769 in Debrecen, and finally abroad, where he attended the University of Franeker from 1775, and the University of Utrecht during the 1780-1781 academic year. On returning to Hungary, for a short time, he worked as Parish Minister in the Vértes Congregation; then, from 1783, in the newly formed Church of Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania); and from 1787, in the Church of Szalacs. The Deanery of Érmellék (Transylvania, now in Romania), made him Council-Judge in 1790. As a songwriter, author of sermons, and as a diary writer, he gained distinction. The Reformed Hymn Book of Hungary contains 37 of his songs; he also wrote verses for funeral songs. He delivered some famous sermons, which became history. His timeless work was his *Diary*, rising above all his other work. – B: 0942, T: 7456.

Keresztes, József (2) (Joseph) (Csombord, now Ciumbrud, Romania, 1846 - Nagyszeben, now Sibiu, Romania, 28 November 1888) – Reformed theological teacher. He studied Theology at Nagyenyed (now Aiud, Transylvania, Romania), from 1853 to 1868. Thereafter, he worked in public schools as a teacher, and in the College of Nagyenyed as Senior, until the fall of 1870, when he went abroad to study Eastern Languages and Biblical Disciplines at the University of Utrecht for two years; at the University of Tübingen for six months, and at the University of Leipzig also for six months. In 1873, he became an assistant professor; in 1879, a full professor at the Theological College of Nagyenyed. The strenuous intellectual work drove him into insanity and early death. From his essays, only the one dealing with the History of the Religion of Israel, remained intact. He also wrote smaller studies, and independently published works, including *Observations on the Revised Edition of the New Testament of Gáspár Károlyi (Észrevételek a Károlyi Gáspár-féle Újtestamentum átdolgozott kiadására)* (1879) and *The Bible* (1879). – B: 0942, T: 7456.→**Károli, Gáspár.**

Keresztes, Kálmán (Coloman) (Kákics, south of Szigetvár in County Baranya, 1 April 1919 - Budapest, 16 March 2006) – Linguist. He completed high school studies at Pécs, and his higher studies in the Teachers' College of the University of Debrecen, majoring in Hungarian and Italian. From 1946 he taught at the College of Pécs where, from 1948-1952, taught in a High School. Concurrently, he conducted dialect collecting in his native village and its environs. In 1950 he was commissioned by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences to edit and create a dictionary out of the Great Ormányság-Dialect Collection of the late Reformed Minister of Kákics, Géza Kiss. He completed this work in eighteen months. In February 1952, he was admitted to the Linguistic Institute of the Academy of Sciences in the status of Scientific Researcher, where he joined the collecting activity for the compilation of the great *Atlas of the Hungarian Dialects*, embracing the entire Carpathian Basin. His very promising linguistic career came to an end when, in January of 1957, for fear of reprisals after the 1956 Revolution, and his worry about his children's future, he had to leave his native land and emigrate the USA. Through the good offices of the distinguished linguistic scholars, János Lotz and Robert Austerlitz, he came by positions commensurate with his qualification, doing research work and teaching at the Universities of New York, Washington and California. He obtained a PhD at the Finno-Ugrian Faculty of Columbia University of New York. After his retirement he settled near

Washington in Virginia State; but in 2004, under duress for family reasons, he had to return to Budapest. His main scholarly work remained the Ormányság Dictionary; it was published in 1952, entitled: *Géza Kiss – Kálmán Keresztes: Ormányság Dictionary*. – B: 1911, T: 7456.→**Kiss, Géza; Lotz, János.**

Keresztesi, Pál (Paul) (Debrecen, ? - Debrecen, 26 January 1734) – Physician. First he studied Theology at the Reformed College of Debrecen from 1711 to 1713. Thereafter, he went to Holland, where he obtained his Medical Degree. On his return to Debrecen, he became a hospital preacher; he was also a skillful surgeon. His works include *Dissertatio de somnambulis* (1725); *De utilitate et necessitate medicinae (About the usefulness and necessity of medicine)* (1725), and *Exegesis vexatissimi loci (Interpretation of the most difficult passages)* (1727). – B: 0942, T: 7456.

Keresztessy, József (Joseph) *(Bánfalvi and Homokszentiványi)* (Pest, 7 August 1819 - Budapest, 16 April 1895) – Fencing master. He began learning the art of fencing from Ignác (Ignatrius) Fridrich at the age of 13, later becoming his First Assistant. His Fencing Master Diploma was issued by the current fencing masters of Pest: Fridrich, Chappon, Biasini, Clair, Fosse and Bertolini in 1842. He fought right through the 1848-1849 War of Independence from Habsburg oppression and, as Second Lieutenant, he laid down his arms with the troops of General György (George) Klapka. He was freed from imprisonment in the Komárom Fortress by receiving a pardon in 1850, and then was able to open his own Fencing Hall, in which he taught fencing for 50 years. The 50-year jubilee was organized by his students and admirers on 4 February 1892. In the same year, he published his *Memorial Book,* edited by his friends and grateful students (1892). – B: 0942, 0883, T: 7456.→**Klapka, György.**

Keresztury, Dezső (Desider) (Zalaegerszeg, 6 September 1904 - Budapest, 30 April 1996) – Poet, writer, literary historian and translator, politician. He attended the Eötvös College of the University of Budapest, and studied at the Universities of Vienna and Berlin, and obtained a Degree in Hungarian and German Literature. He lectured at the Humboldt University, Berlin. From 1936 he was a lecturer and Principal at the Eötvös College. Between 1945 and 1947, he was minister in the Ministry of Culture and Education, then Head Librarian at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. From 1950 he worked at the Széchényi National Library. Some of his works are *Lake Balaton (Balaton)* (1940); *Our Place in the World (Helyünk a világban)* (1946); *Picture-book of Hungarian Literature (A magyar irodalom képeskönyve)* (1956); *Unbridled Time (Féktelen idő)* poems (1956); *"And What Am I ...?" János (John) Arany 1817-1856 („S mi vagyok én...?" Arany János 1817-1856),* (1967); *He Only Sounds Different: János Arany 1856-1882 (Csak hangköre más, Arany János 1856-1882)* (1987); *The Way of Hungarian Self-knowledge (A magyar önismeret útja)* (1985); *Borders, Fronts (Határok, frontok)* (1989); *Selected Translations of Literary Works (Válogatott műforditások)* (1997), and *My Memoires, My Birthplace (Emlékezéseim, szülőföldeim)* (1993). He was a versatile and prolific writer. He received many awards and prizes, among them the Batsányi Prize (1966), the Herder Prize (1976), and the Gold Medal of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1989). – B: 0881, 0878, 0879, 0877, 1257, T: 7103.→**Arany, János.**

Kéri Borgia, Ferenc (Francis) (Kenézlő, 10 October 1702 - Nagyszombat, now Trnava, Slovakia, 1 December 1768) – Astronomer, physicist. He joined the University of Nagyszombat in 1735 as a teacher of the Jesuit Order and, in addition to mathematics and physics, he also taught astronomy. Due to the lack of suitable telescopes for his astronomical observations, he complemented the available instruments of the day with self-made mirrors. The results were so successful that his bronze telescope mirrors became known and were in demand abroad. According to his contemporaries, his Newton-system telescopes did not have to take second place either in size or quality behind the best English telescopes. His self-made mirrors were about 12-16 cm in diameter. The administration of the University of Nagyszombat decided to establish a permanent Astronomical Observatory as a consequence of Kéri's work. The Observatory was opened with the collaboration of Xavér Ferenc (Francis) Weiss, and partly of Miksa (Maximilian) Hell in 1765. Kéri remained active in the work of the Observatory to the end. His books dealt with the physics of his time on a high level. As a historian, he collected parts of the Byzantine archival resources relevant to Hungarian history. – B: 0883, 1105, T: 7674.→**Kulin, György; Konkoly Thege, Miklós; Kövesligethy, Radó; Hell, Miksa; Weiss, Xavér Ferenc.**

Kéri, Kálmán (Coloman) (Igló, 25 June 1901 - Budapest, 26 May 1994) – Military officer and politician. He descended from a German Cipszer (Zipser) family from County Szepes in *Felvidék,* the northern part of Historic Hungary (now Slovakia), east of the Tatra Mountain. During World War I, he joined the Hungarian Army, also serving during the Soviet Council Republic of 1919. Thereafter, he was called in to the Military Ludovika Academy and, in 1921, he became an artillery officer; later he served in the General Staff. In 1941 he became Military Attaché in Slovakia and, after he was recalled, he was promoted to Staff Colonel, serving under several Ministers of Defense. In 1944 he became Chief of Staff, first for the 6th Army Corps, and later for the Fist Hungarian Army. On 16 October 1944, he went across to the Soviet forces and joined the armistice delegation planning to go to Moscow; he became one of the leaders of the new Hungarian Army to be organized. Early in 1945 he was arrested by the authorities when the western part of Hungary was under German occupation (while the eastern part was increasingly invaded by the Russian forces); after his release, he was an agent at a Swiss pharmaceutical works. On his return to Hungary after the war, a court of law acquitted him of the charges, but he was put on half-pay. In 1949 he was again arrested and held in the Kistarcsa internment camp (just east of Budapest), and later in the forced-labor camp of Recsk, north of the Mátra Mountain. When the Recsk camp was closed in 1953, he was sentenced retrospectively to 4 years and 9 months imprisonment. From 1954 until his retirement in 1966, he worked as a night watchman, unskilled laborer, store-man, and as a cellar-man at the Astoria Hotel, Budapest. In 1990, with the change of regime, he was rehabilitated and appointed Brigadier General and, in 1991, Colonel General. In the 1990 elections, he received a mandate and he ran for Parliament for the Hungarian Democratic Forum. He was member of the National Defense Committee. – B: 1031, 1742, T: 7456.→**Ludovika Royal Hungarian Military Academy; Cipszers.**

Kerkai, Jenő S.J. (Eugene) (Czinder up to about 1934) (Kerkaújfalú in County Zala, 9 November 1904 - Pannonhalma, 8 November 1970) – Jesuit Evangelist. His father, Jenő

Czinder was a miller on the banks of the Kerka Creek. From 1906 to the year of his matriculation in 1923, his maternal grandparents took care of him. His parents did not want him to become a Jesuit, although for one year they paid the expenses of his theological studies in Innsbruck. He joined the Jesuit Order in Érd on 8 February 1924. Between 1925 and 1928 he studied Philosophy at the University of Szeged; between 1928 and 1931 he was an instructor at the Boarding School of Kalocsa. From 1931 to 1934 he studied Theology at Innsbruck University, where he received a Doctorate in Theology, and was ordained on 26 July 1934. Following his return to Hungary in 1935, he established the KALOT *(Katolikus Legények Országos Testülete – National Organization of Catholic Young Men),* with the assistance of György (George) Farkas and József (Joseph) Ugrin. As its National President, the Jesuit Order freed him from all other duties. In a few years he developed a social organization of half a million members. On 15 August 1941, in Budapest, he did his final professing to his Order. Then he was called up to work as an army chaplain and posted to be the resident pastor for the crippled soldiers at the Margaret Islad Hospital of Budapest. After the war, with the help of the parish priest László (Ladislas) Bánáss, he succeeded in getting his youth organization, the KALOT recognized by the provisional government under Soviet occupation; but the Minister of Home Affairs, László Rajk, dissolved his organization in July 1946. He was still an organizer of the Democratic People's Party. Simultaneously, he was working as the pastor for the settlers on the fields newly allotted by the diocesan Bishop of Veszprém, László Bánáss. He went to Rome, sought and received instruction from Pope Pius XII, to get the episcopate to attempt to work out a *modus vivendi* with the Communist Government. On 2 February 1949 he was arrested and imprisoned for two years in the Markó Street Prison, Budapest. Due to an article he wrote in 1944, he was accused of anti-Semitism and sentenced to a further four years' imprisonment, first in the Kozma Street jail, then in the Vác Prison. Although he was freed during the 1956 uprising and Revolution, and suffering from a heart condition, blind in his left eye and depressed, he did not leave Hungary. In fact, he was forced to spend another 2 years in prison to complete his original sentence. Finally, although freed in September 1959, he was not allowed to serve as a priest. He worked as an unskilled laborer in a factory and lived in a room originally serving as a stall. In 1964, the Church's Charity Service moved him to the Abbey of Pannonhalma, where, in March 1965, he suffered a heart attack during an interrogation in connection with a legal action against the Jesuit Order. His works includes: *Catholic Responsibility (Katolikus felelősség)* (1946). – B: 0945, T: 7456.→**Rajk, László.**

Kerkápoly, Károly (Charles) (Szentgál, 3 May 1824 - Budapest, 31 December 1890) – Politician, historian, writer. He attended school at the Reformed College, Pápa, and was a schoolmate of Sándor (Alexander) Petőfi and Mór (Maurice) Jókai. He read Law and studied at the universities of Halle and Berlin, and taught Philosophy at Pápa. He was a member of the *National Guard (Nemzetőrség)* during the War of Independence of 1848-1849. At the time of the Compromise (1867), he became a Member of Parliament (1869-1883). He was Minister of Finance (1870-1873), then a professor at Pápa again. He retired in 1878, and managed his estate. Some of his works are: *World History vol. i (Világtörténet I),* (1859); *Protestant Church Constitution (Protestáns egyházalkotmány),* (1860); *Doctrine of Pure Mind (Tiszta észtan),* (1863); *State's Final Account*

(Államzárszámadás), (1870), and *Political Lectures of Károly Kerkápoly (Kerkápoly Károly politikai előadásai),* (1882). – B: 0932, 0883, T: 7103.→**Petőfi, Sándor; Jókai, Mór.**

Kern, András (Andrew) (Budapest, 28 January 1948 -) – Actor. He did his higher studies at the Academy of Dramatic Arts, Budapest (1970). Since 1970, he has been a member of the Comedy Theater *(Vígszínház),* Budapest. His major roles include Morceau in Arthur Miller's *Incident at Vichy (Közjáték Vichyben);* Dauphin in Shaw's *St. Joan;* title role in Shakespeare's *Richard III*, Vanek B. Eduard in Rejtő-Schwajda's *The Invisible Legion (A láthatatlan légió);* Szatyin in Gorky's *Night Asylum (Éjjeli menedékhely);* Doctor in Ibsen's *Nora;* Turai in F. Molnár's *The Play's the Thing (Játék a kastélyban);* Kurt in Strindberg's *Dance of Death (Haláltánc),* and Károly Plundrich in Szomory's *Hermelin*. There are some 15 feature films to his credit including *Sárika, My Dearest (Sárika, Dágám); Deliver us from Evil (Szabadíts meg a gonosztól); Shiny Winds (Fényes szelek); Twenty Hours (Húsz óra); Lucky Daniel (Szerencsés Dániel,* and *Pagan Madonna (Pogány Madonna).* He acted in TV films, such as *Optimist**ic** Tragedy (Optimista tragédia); Fools of Love (Szerelem bolondjai),* and *Mission to Evian (Küldedés Evianba).* He was Stage Manager and Producer as well, and a recording artist. He is a versatile and popular actor. He received the Mari Jászai Prize (1968), Merited Artist title (1989), the Karinthy Ring (1995), Officer Cross of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (1996), the Special Prize of the Theater Festival (1997), and the Kossuth Prize (2007). – B: 0874, 1445, T: 7103.

Kernstok, Károly (Charles) (Budapest, 23 December 1873 - Budapest, 9 June 1940) – Painter. From 1892, he studied with Simon Hollósy at the Academy of Applied Arts, Budapest, then, between 1893 and 1895, at the Julian Academy in Paris. In 1896, he returned home and continued his education at the Benczúr Art School. His early genre-paintings, *Agitator (Agitátor)* (1897) and *Towing Lines (Hajóvontatók)* (1897), are representative creations of the Hungarian critical realism movement. Inspired by the painters of Nagybánya (now Baia Mare, now in Romania), he sought to exploit the possibilities of *plein air* in realist expression in *Plum Harvesters (Szilvaszedők)* (1901). His style changed after a study tour to Paris in 1906. He began to produce large, decorative compositions and post-impressionist paintings, emphasizing stylized forms and lines, such as *Horsemen on the Beach (Lovasok a vízparton)* (1910). From 1907, as one of the leaders of the *Eights (Nyolcak),* he was a pioneer of the New Painters' artistic aspirations. A friend of poet Endre (Andrew) Ady, he was a characteristic representative of the radical intelligentsia. One of the artistic-political leaders of the democratic civil uprising, then of the Council Republic (1919), he played a role in directing the Free School of Fine Arts. One of his most beautiful works *Rainstorm (Zivatar)* (1919) was painted in the spirit of contemporary revolutionary events. After the fall of the Council Republic, he moved to Berlin, but returned in 1926. The expressionist painting, *Last Supper (Az utolsó vacsora)* is from this period. Creations near the end of his life reflect influences of the Etruscan style: *The Abduction of Beautiful Helena (Szép Heléna elrablása)* (1933), and the *Interment (Sírbatétel)* (1934). Several exhibitions of his collected works were held and he received various honors, among them the Ráth Prize in 1898. The Hungarian National Gallery owns most of his paintings. – B: 0883, 0934, T:

7667.→**Hollósy, Simon; Nagybánya Artist Colony; Eight, The Group of; Ady, Endre; Derkovits, Gyula; Hungarian Council (Soviet) Republic.**

Kerpel-Fronius, Ödön (Edmund) (Versec, now Vršac, Serbia, 14 January 1906 - West-Berlin, 22 April 1984) – Physician, pediatrician. He obtained his Medical Degree from the University of Budapest in 1929, where he became an Associate of the Biological Institute, and. from 1930 an Associate of the Children's Clinic. During 1933-1934, he was on a Rockefeller scholarship in the USA for further studies. In 1936 he worked as a pediatrician; from 1946 to 1967 he was Head of the Children's Clinic of the University of Pécs and, from 1967, Head of the Children's Clinic No. 2 of the University of Budapest, later Professor and Head of the Department. From 1970 to 1976 he was Director of the National Infant and Child Welfare Institute. His most important field of research was the pathology of household salt and water management; he investigated infantile atrophy, toxicosis, childhood nephrosis, the pathology and biology of the infant. He served as Counselor for the World Health Organization; was Honorary President of the Hungarian Pediatricians' Society. His works include *Infantile Atrophy (A csecsemőkori sorvadás* (1953); *Pathologie und Klinik des Salz- und Wasserhaushaltes (Pathology and Clinic of the Salt and Water Budget)* (1959), and *Pediatrics (Gyermekgyógyászat)* (1969). In 1951 he received the Kossuth Prize and, in 1970, the Palm-Prize of the French Academy of Sciences. – B: 1730, 0883, T: 7456.

Kerpely, Knight Antal (Anthony) *(Krassai),* (Kürtös in County Arad, now in Romania, 5 February 1837 - Selmecbánya, now Banská Štiavnica, Slovakia, 22 July 1907) – Metallurgical engineer. He grew up as an orphan, living with relatives. First, he worked as an auxiliary in the ironworks of Anina of the Bánát Ore Mountain, County Krassó-Szörény, now in Romania. His talents becoming evident, his superior sent him to the mining office of Vienna, where he worked for 2 years, after which he went to study on a state scholarship at the Mining Academy of Selmecbánya. From 1862 he worked as an engineer at the ironworks of Anina. In 1864 he was a chemical engineer at the Paraffin Works of Oravicabánya (Oraviţa) and, in 1865, a metallurgical engineer of the iron-ore forges near Ruszkabánya (now Rusca Montana, Romania). Early in his career, Kerpely was already engaged in the solution of practical problems, and his findings were publihed; he had to design a blast furnace and an iron-works. In 1865 he patented one of his important inventions: cleaning crude iron of its sulphur, phosphorus and copper content, which was tried out in practice in Saxony. He was still young when he became Assistant Director of the old Ironworks of Kisgaram (now Hronec, Slovakia). By this time, he could speak six languages. In 1869, at the age of 32, he was appointed Professor and Head of the Department of Iron Metallurgy at the Mining Academy of Selmecbánya. From 1881 to 1896 he directed the Hungarian State Ironworks. In the meantime, in 1880, he patented his procedure for making bricks bonded with lime and magnesium oxide and, in 1884, the production of a puddling kiln with his new double-regenerative system. Kerpely emphasized to his students the importance of the practical aspects of metallurgy, apart from theory. He took his students to various plants and gave lecture courses on building up ironworks and on heating procedures. All his high-standard work led to the foundation of a separate Chair under his leadership. His published works, mostly in German, were extensive. Between 1871 and 1881, he edited the *Mining and*

Metallurgical Journal (Bányászati és Kohászati lapok); he wrote a textbook and wrote papers in Hungarian and German journals, usually presenting new ideas. In 1873 and 1874, he published his 2-volume work: *The Practical and Theoretical Handbook of Iron-Metallurgy*, and the equally important *Future of the Hungarian Iron Industry* (1884). He was also the author of *Die Anlage und Einrichtung der Eisenhütten (The installation and setup of the ironworks)* (1874); his papers are published in the 29 volumes of *Berichte über die Fortschritte des Eisenhüttentechnik) (Reports on the Advances of the Ironworks Technology);* his book is entitled *Die Untersuchung der Eisenbahnschienen (The inspection of the railroad tracks).* Leaving his teaching position at Selmecbánya, he entered state service. Antal Kerpely modernized various state-owned and privately run ironworks. The founding of the Metallurgical works of the Transylvanian Vajdahunyad (now Castelul Huniazilor or Castelul Corvineştilor, now in Romania), the cable railway between Piski and Vajdahunyad, the establishment of the metallurgical workshop of Kudzsir, the metallurgical establishments of Oravicabánya (Oraviţa) Csiklovabánya (Ciclova Montană), Stájerlakanina (Anina), Resicabánya (Reşiţa), and Boksánbánya (Bogsán), now all in Romania – are linked to his name. He raised his academic laboratories to international level, preceding the Budapest Polytechnic in starting metallographic research, including the use of the microscope in Hungary. In 1877 he became a corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Antal Kerpely was the originator of the iron-metallurgical literature, and also the teaching of a new generation in Hungary, for which achievement he received a number of distinctions, including the title of *"Krassai Knight"(Lovag),* the Knight's Cross of the Leopold Order, and the Cross of the Iron-Crown Order. – B: 1031, 2033, T: 7456.

Kertai, György (George) (Budapest, 21 August 1912 - Budapest, 11 May 1968) – Oil geologist. From the University of Budapest he obtained a Degree in Education, majoring in Natural Science and Chemistry in 1935 and, in the same year, he received his Ph.D. He carried out research in the fields of mineralogy and petrology, covering crystal optics and ore genetics. In 1937 he joined the staff of Standard Oil Hungarian Branch, the later Hungarian-American Oil Industrial Company (MAORT). His work area was Transdanubia and, by 1942, he was directing the research. Because of the Jewish Laws, he was dismissed in 1944; but, as a forced-laborer, he worked in the same place and his specialized knowledge was made use of. He spent a short period in German custody, in the reception camp of Sopronbánfalva. After 1945, when Hungary was under Soviet occupation, he took part in the development of the three-year plan and worked as senior geologist in the MAORT at Nagykanizsa, continuing to work there in the same capacity after its nationalization. In 1951 he became Senior Geologist of the Hungarian-Soviet Oil-Industrial Company; and in 1954, Senior Geologist of the single Hungarian Oil Industry. By 1963 he was directing the hydrocarbon research all over Hungary and, in 1964, he became President of the *Central Geological Bureau (Központi Földtani Hivatal).* In 1947 he became an instructor at the University of Szeged, and he also gave lectures on Petroleum Geology at the University of Budapest until his death, where he had been a titular professor since 1963. He was Secretary of the Hungarian Geological Society, where he was President for two terms between 1960 and 1966. The development of the hydrocarbon beds of Kiscseh-Lendvaújfalu-Nagylengyel and Görgeteg-Babócsa are linked to his name, as well as the development of the search for

hydrocarbon beds in the Great Hungarian Plain at Battonya, Pusztaföldvár, Kunmadaras and Hajdúszoboszló. His systematization and introduction of new nomenclature of these beds are recognized internationally; he was also active in the field of economic geology. His works include *Elements of Petroleum Geology (Kőolajföldtani alapismeretek* (1951) and *Petroleum Geology (Kőolajföldtan)* (1966). He was a corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1965) and he received the Kossuth Prize in 1953. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7456.

Kertbeny, Károly (Charles) (Benkert until 1848) (Vienna, 28 February 1824 - Budapest, 23 January 1882) – Translator of literary works, bibliographer. He moved to Pest with his parents in 1826, and studied there, and also in Eger. In 1842 he became a bookseller; and in 1845 became acquainted with the great lyric poet Sándor (Alexander) Petőfi. Between 1846 and 1852 he traveled through a number of European countries. He participated in the 1848 Revolutionary Movements in Hamburg and Berlin. He lived in Hungary from 1852 to 1855, then went abroad again; but returned to Budapest in 1875. The Petőfi Society elected him a member. His translations of Petőfi's poems made him widely known abroad. He also translated into German the works of numerous Hungarian greats of the literary world, such as János (John) Arany, János (John) Garay, Mór (Maurice) Jókai, Mihály (Michael) Vörösmarty, as well as Hungarian folksongs. It became his life's ambition to make Hungary known abroad. For varying lengths of time he was a correspondent for some 200 papers and journals, for which he prepared a large number of bibliographies and articles related to Hungary or Hungarians. His works include *Hungarian Literature in World Literature (A magyar irodalom a világirodalomban)* (1876), and *German Bibliography in Hungary 1501-1860, vols. i,ii (Magyarországi német könyvészet, I-II)*, completed by Géza Petrik (1886). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456.**→Petőfi, Sándor; Arany, János; Garay, János; Jókai, Mór; Vörösmarty, Mihály.**

Kertész, André (Andor) (Budapest, 2 July 1894 - New York, 27 September 1985) – Photographer. He was born into a middle-class Jewish family. Having completed his secondary education in 1912, he became a clerk at the Stock Exchange. He started working in photography at the age of eighteen. In World War I, he was enlisted in the army and was sent to the front, where he was wounded in 1915. With his photo, *Self-portrait*, published in the comic paper *Tom Thumb (Borsszem Jankó),* he won a prize in 1916. In 1917 his pictures appeared in the paper *Interesting News (Érdekes Újság).* In 1925 he settled in Paris. He produced photos at fairs and exhibitions. His reports were published in the papers *Uhu*, *La Nazionalede*, *Vu*, *Strassburger Illustrierte*, and *The Times*. His first independent exhibition took place in a Paris gallery in 1927, and his first album of photographs, *Children (Gyermekek),* with 60 pictures, appeared in 1933. In 1936 he moved with his wife to New York, on a contract with an advertising firm. Later on he worked for fashion magazines, and became a contributor to the magazine *House and Garden*. He visited Hungary in 1948, 1972, 1975, and for the last time in 1984, to attend the Spring Festival of Budapest. He also visited Szigetbecse on Csepel Island, a place with childhood memories, where a memorial house bears his name. His exhibitions include New York Art Studio (1963), National Gallery, Budapest (1971), Tokyo Expo US Pavilion (1970), Helsinki Valokuva Museum (1972), Hayward Gallery, London

(1978), Toronto Canadian Centre for Photography (1982), Vigadó Gallery, Budapest (1984), Hungarian Memories, Toronto (1982). In 1974 he was awarded the Gugghenheim Prize, followed by a number of other prizes and decorations. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7456.

Kertész, Imre (Emeric) (Budapest, 9 November 1929 -) – Writer, literary translator. At the age of 14, he was taken to the concentration camp at Auschwitz, Poland. He completed his high school studies in Budapest in 1948, and worked at the journal, *Light (Világosság)* from 1948 to 1950. He was an associate for the journal, *Evening Budapest (Esti Budapest,)* and an industrial worker in 1951. From 1953, he was a freelance writer and literary translator. A selection of his works includes: *Fatelessness (Sorstalanság),* novel (1975); *A Kaddish for an Unborn Child (Kaddis egy meg nem született gyermekért)* novel (1990); *The Pathfinder (A nyomkereső); The Failure (A kudarc); Detective-story (Detektivtörténet); Galley Diary (Gályanapló); The English Flag (Az angol lobogó)* stories, and *The Holocaust as a Culture (A holocaust mint kultúra),* essay. In a masterly way, he depicted the fate of the individual amidst the hatreds, genocides and inhumanities of the 20th century. His works were translated into several languages. He translated from German selected works of Freud, Nietzsche and Wittgenstein. He received many prestigeous awards, among them the Milán Füst, the Attila József, the Kossuth, the Baumgarten and the Herder Prizes. He is the first Hungarian writer to be awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature (2002). – B: 0874, 0878, 0928, 1257, T: 7103.

Kertész, István (1) (Stephen) (Stephen Denis) (Putnok, 8 April 1904 - Notre Dame, IN, 26 January 1986) – Diplomat, historian. In 1926 he earned a Ph.D. in Law and in Political Science from the University of Budapest. For a while he was a lecturer at the University; later on he became an attorney. From 1938 to 1942 he was at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, dealing with nationality issues. In 1942 he worked as an official of the Hungarian Consulate in Bucharest. In 1946 he took part in the Peace Negotiations as the Secretary-General of the Hungarian Delegation in Paris. In 1947-1948 he was Hungarian Consul in Rome. In 1948 he defected and settled in the USA. From 1948 to 1950 he was a lecturer at Yale University. From 1951 he was Professor of Political Science at the University of Notre Dame (Indiana). His English-language essays appeared mainly in American journals and study collections. He gave lectures at a number of international scientific conferences. His works include *General Peace-revision, or the Separate Revision of the Trianon Treaty? (Általános békerevízió, vagy a trianoni szerződés külön revíziója?)* (1933); *International Responsibility of the State (Az állam nemzetközi felelőssége)* (1938); *Diplomacy in a Whirlpool, Hungary between Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia* (1953); *Peace Treaty After World War II (Békekötés a II. világháború után)* (1978), and *Between Russia and the West, Hungary and the Illusions of Peace-Making 1945-1947* (1984). – B: 1672, 0883, T: 7456.

Kertész, István (2) (Stephen) (Budapest, 28 August 1929 - Kfar Saba, Izrael, 16 April 1973) – Conductor. He was born into a large Jewish family. At the age of six, he learned to play the violin. From 1947 he studied composing under Zoltán Kodály in the Ferenc (Franz) Academy of Music, Budapest, and studied Chamber Music under Leó Weiner. From 1949 to 1953 he completed the conductor-training course there under László Somogyi. Thereafter, he worked as a conductor at the Budapest Opera House, and at the

same time also conducted the Symphony Orchestra of Győr. Early in 1956 he left Hungary. For a year he was furthering his studies at the Santa Cecilia Academy, Rome, under Fernando Previtali. In 1958 he settled in Augsburg, Germany, where he became the Senior Music Director of the Municipal Theater. In 1961 he appeared as a guest artist for the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, USA; in 1963-1964 he was Director of the West-Berlin Opera. He also took part in the Music Festivals in Salzburg, Lucern and Spoleto. Between 1965 and 1968, he was Chief Conductor of the London Symphony Orchestra. In 1969 he conducted the New York Philharmonic for the first time. In June 1970 he visited his birthplace, conducting the Symphony Orchestra of Hungarian Radio and Television. He made a number of recordings. He died early caused by a heart attack. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7456.→**Kodály, Zoltán; Weiner, Leó; Somogyi, László.**

Kertész, Kálmán (Coloman) (Kolarik) (Zétény, now Zatín, Slovakia, 7 August 1878 - Kassa, now Košice, Slovakia, 27 May 1940) – Roman Catholic cleric, writer, journalist. He attended high school in Kassa; and studied Theology at the Seminaries of Veszprém and Budapest. He was a chaplain in Szolnok and Veszprém. He edited the *Veszprém Journal (Veszpémi Hírlap)* (1907-1910). As a priest in Zákány and an army chaplain in World War I, he taught religion at Balatonfüred from 1923, and also edited the journal entitled, *Balatonfüred* from 1928. He worked as a priest in Öskü from 1930. He was a prolific writer, author of published articles, plays and novels. His books include *Our Father (Miatyánk); The White Turul Bird (A fehér Turul),* the first novel on aviation (1913); *Stories (Elbeszélések)* (1910), and *The Two-Thousand-Year old Woman and other Stories (A kétezeréves asszony és egyéb elbeszélések*, (1912). – B: 0932, T: 7103.

Kertész, Mihály (Michael Curtiz; original name Manó Kertész Kaminer) (Budapest, 24 December 1886 - Hollywood, CA, USA, 10 April 1962) – Film producer. He was born into a Hungarian Jewish family, and studied acting at the Academy of Dramatic Art, Budapest. He worked at the Theater of Pécs, then at Szeged, and at the Hungarian Theater *(Magyar Színház),* Budapest. He directed stage plays, then films. His first film was *Today and Tomorrow (Ma és Holnap),* in 1912. In 1913 he studied the Danish film industry. In 1914 he served a year in the Austro-Hungarian infantry before resuming his film career. His early films include *The Last Bohemian (Az utolsó bohém)* (1912); *Bánk bán* (1914); *The Strength of the Hungarian Fatherland (Magyar föld ereje)* (1916); *Tartar Invasion (Tatárjárás)* (1917). In 1919, he was on the move first to Sweden, then to France, Germany and Austria. He directed 21 European motion pictures in seven years. In 1926 he was brought to Hollywood by Warner Bros., and started directing American movies. The breakthrough came in 1929 with *Noah's Ark*, which firmly established him as a "prestigious" director, whose films were among the best and most profitable the Studio ever turned out. He directed some 170 films. His great contribution to motion picture art includes: *Captain Blood* (1935); *The Charge of the Light Brigade* (1936); *The Adventures of Robin Hood* (1938); *Casablanca* (1942) that won an Oscar for him and qualified as the best romance film ever. Some of his other movies are: *Yankee Doodle Dandy, Mildred Pierce* (1945), *Night and Day* (1946), *White Christmas* (1954); *The Hangman* (1959); *Francis of Assisi* (1961), and his final film *The Comancheros.* He was a talented artist, blessed with creative power of imagination. He was prolific, dedicated and versatile; he is on the Walk of Fame, Hollywood Boulevard, Los Angeles, California.

He was one of Hollywood's most prolific and colorful directors. – B: 1037, 1031, T: 7685, 7103.→**Cukor, Adolf; Cukor György; Angelo, F. Pál; Ungerleider, Mór.**

Kertész, Sándor (Alexander) (Debrecen, 29 June 1911 - Toronto, 14 June 1990) – Actor, director. His secondary studies were at the Reformed College of Debrecen. He started his acting in Debrecen in 1929. He was a member of the Árpád Kiss Troupe in Sopron, and the Lőrincz (Lawrence) Deák Troupe in Kispest. He played in the Royal Theater *(Királyszínház),* Budapest in 1938. During World War II, he was sent to a forced-labor camp and was taken prisoner of war. In the Focsani prison (Romania) he organized a Camp Theater. Between 1946 and 1948, he was a member of the Csokonai Theater *(Csokonai Színház)* in Debrecen. From 1948 to 1951 he was a member of the National Theater *(Nemzeti Színház)* in Miskolc, and between 1951-1952, he was a member of the Theater in Pécs. In the beginning, he was a dancer-comedian; later he switched to dramatic roles. Between 1952 and 1954 he was the Director of the Comedy Theater *(Vígszínház)*, Budapest, and held the same position in Attila József Theater *(József Attila Színház)* Budapest, between 1955 and 1956. In 1957, he and his family emigrated to the West. In 1958 he founded the Hungarian Theater in Toronto, first called Merry Stage *(Vidám Színpad);* later he changed it to Art Theater. He was the director, actor and drama critic of the theater until his retirement (1988). He was the most successful theater director in western émigré Hungarian circles. Most of the pieces he presented were operettas, but he acted in classical pieces as well. He used to give lectures on poets S. Petőfi, V. M. Csokonai and M. Vörösmarty at the Helicon Literary Association in Toronto. His roles included Raskolnikov in Dostoievsky's *Crime and Punishment (Bűn és bűnhödés);* Bóni in I. Kálmán's *Csárdás Princess (A csárdáskirálynő),* and Actor in F. Molnár's *The The Guardsman (A testőr).* His book are: *I was Mrs. Déry in Canada*, *The 23 Years of History of the Artisic Theater in Toronto (Déryné voltam Kanadában…),* appeared in English too, (1981). Toward the end of his life the Hungarian Government honored him with the *Pro Cultura Hungarica* Medallion. – B: 1445, 0883, T: 7692.

Keserű Alajos (Aloysius) (Budapest, 8 March 1905 - Budapest, 3 May 1965) – Water polo player. He first competed at the Summer Olympic Games in 1924. As a member of the Hungarian water polo team, he finished seventh. He played in all four matches and scored one goal. He was also a member of the Hungarian water polo team, which won the Silver Medal in Amsterdam at the 1928 Summer Olympic Games. He played in all four matches and was the top scorer of the tournament with ten goals. Four years later, in Los Angeles, he played in one match. At the Berlin Summer Olympic Games in 1936, his team won the Gold Medal. – B: 1031, T: 7103.→**Keserű, Ferenc.**

Keserű, Ferenc (Francis) (Budapest, 27 August, 1903 - Budapest, 16 July, 1968) – Water polo player. He was the brother of Alajos (Aloyse) Keserű. He first competed at the Hungarian Gymnastic Club *(Magyar Torna Klub – MTK),* Budapest, as a swimmer and water polo player. From 1921 he was with the District III *(Gymnastics and Fencing Club – Torna és Vívó Egylet),* Óbuda. From 1927 he was abroad, first with SCUF Omnisports Paris, then with the La Nage Saint Gilles, Belgium. In 1928 he returned to the MTK, Hungary, Between 1921 and 1931 he played in the National Water Polo Team 66 times. He was member of the winner Hungarian Team at the 1932 Summem Olympic

Games at Los Angeles. He obtained a Law Degree and after his retirement in 1932, he worked as a lawyer. From 1933 to 1935 he was Captain of the Hungarian National Water Polo Team. – B: 1031, T: 7103.→**Keserű, Alajos.**

Keserüi Dajka, János (John) (Érkeserű, now Chesereu, Romania, 1580 – Gyulafehérvár, now Alba Iulia, Romania, 18 May 1633) – Bishop of the Reformed Church. He completed his secondary school education in Debrecen, and his university studies at Wittenberg, Marburg and Heidelberg in Germany. On returning to Hungary he became preacher at Várad (Nagyvárad, now Oradea, Romania). In 1615, Gábor (Gabriel) Bethlen, the Reigning Prince of Transylvania invited him to work as a pastor at Gyulafehérvár, as well as his court preacher. Keserüi Dajka became Bishop of the Transylvanian Diocese from 18 November 1618 until his death. He was follower of the orthodox Calvinistic trend. He exerted great force in the fight against the Unitarians. In 1617, in the presence of the Prince, he held a public religious debate with *Pál Csanádi*, the eminent Unitarian theologian. Among his best-known church works is the Reformed hymnbook, known by the name *Old Gradual (Öreg Graduál)*, which was published after his death by István (Stephen) Geleji Katona at Gyulafehérvár in 1636. His funeral orations under the title in Latin *Exequiarum Caeremonialium…..libelli duo (The funeral ceremony… book two)* appeared at Gyulafehérvár in 1624. There is a memorial tablet for him in the Reformed Church of his birthplace. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7456.→**Bethlen, Prince Gábor; Geleji Katona, István.**

Keszeli, Ferenc (Francis) (Pozsony, now Bratislava, Slovakia, 14 April 1947 -) – Writer, poet, journalist, literary translator. He did his high school studies by correspondence, at Galánta (now Galanta, Slovakia) and Pozsony (1962-1970). He worked as Editor for the Hungarian version at the district paper of Galánta, the *Victorious Road (Győzelmes Út)* (1964-1965). He was an editorial reporter for the weekly *Week (Hét)* (1965-1966), a freelance reporter (1967-1968), and an editorial reporter for the magazine, *New Youth (Új Ifjúság)* (1968-1976). From 1989 he worked at the Hungarian Cultural Center of Pozsony; from 1990, he was an associate of the paper, *Day (Nap)*, and a contributor for the *Hungarian News Service (Magyar Távirati Iroda – MTI).* His poems, prose writings, fables, reports and writings in the fields of literary and cultural history and fine arts, as well as sociological verse and prose translations from the Slovakian and Czech languages include *One-eyed Night*, anthology of poems (1970); *Siege-ladder (Ostromlétra),* poems (1972); *From Csallóköz to Bodrogköz (Csallóköztől Bodrogközig),* anthology of confessional prose (1977); *Adventures of Awry Philip (Kajla Fülöp kalandjai)* fables (1986); *Hocus-pocus (Hókuszpókusz)* children poems (1967); *Nice Poems 1989 (Szép versek 1989*) an anthology of poems (1990); *Flame Palace (Tűzpalota),* anthology of poems (1990), and *The Trojan and the Hungarian Wooden-Horse (A trójai és a magyar faló),* (1990). His translations and works include *Indirect Straight Line (Kitérő egyenesek)* by Dušan Kužel, short story (1971); *Sandbank on the Barque (Zátony a bárkán)*, poems (1988), and *Gene-novel (Génregény)*, with pictures by Lajos Szkukálek (2006). He is a member of a number of writers' associations, and the recipient of a prize of excellence from the Slovakian Literary Foundation (1989). – B: 1083, 1890, T: 7456.

Keszi, Imre (Emeric) (Kramer) (Budapest, 16 June 1910 - Budapest, 26 November 1974) – Writer, critic, musicologist, literary translator. He received his Ph.D. from the University of Budapest. At the Academy of Music, Budapest, he frequented the lectures of Zoltán Kodály. In the 1930s he worked as a high school teacher, later as a lecturer at the Teachers' College. His volume of poems attracted attention with its peculiar tone and his musical and floristic studies. He abandoned poetry writing, and devoted himself to translations of novels and poems from German and French, while his activity in music theory and music criticism continued until the end of his life. As a writer, he became known for his short stories, such as *The Banquet of the Waiting Folk (A várakozók lakomája)* (1944). From 1942 he worked in a labor camp. After the War (1946) he was Editor for the Cultural Column at the daily, *Free Nation (Szabad Nép,)* and also its critic, known for his sarcastically sharp tone. He edited the journal, *Humaneness (Emberségesség)* as well. Between 1951 and 1957 he lectured at the Academy of Dramatic Art, Budapest. From 1957 he devoted himself entirely to literature and music criticism. For many years he acted as music critic for the periodical, *Film, Theater, Music (Film, Színház, Muzsika).* Among his incomplete novel series, one, *Elysium* (1958) is quite outstanding. The Wagnerian biographical novel about music, entitled *The Unending Tune (A Végtelen Dallam)* (1963) is a skillful mixture of the description of post-1848 life in Hungary, and the psychology of the people. Among his radio plays, the one on Schumann is notable. His works include *Writing Poetry is a Profession (A versírás mesterség)* (1934), and *Souls in the Balance (Lelkek a mérlegen)* (1977). – B: 0883, 0878, 1257, T: 7456.→**Kodály, Zoltán.**

Keszthely Codex – A record in Hungarian, prepared for the Franciscan Benigna Nuns in 1522. It is a complete paper Codex containing psalms and a few hymns and prayers. Many of its parts are the same as those in the Kulcsár Codex. With the exception of a few pages of later origin, it is the writing of one person, the Franciscan monk, Gergely (Gregory) Velikei, who copied it in Léka. It is the property of the Festetics Library in Keszthely; 226 leaves of it are stored at the National Széchényi Library. – B: 1150, 0942, T: 7659. →**Codex Literature.**

Keszthely Culture – The period represented by the archeological remains of the large cemeteries of Alsópáhok, Dobogó and Fenékpuszta, in the region of Keszthely (at the western end of Lake Balaton), discovered by the archeologist Vilmos (William) Lipp in 1872. They have been dated as being from the time of the Great Migration of Peoples (in the 5th-6th centuries AD), here featuring the Huns and Avars. Western literature refers to these remains as the Early Medieval Keszthely Culture. – B: 1582, 0942, T: 7456.

Keszthely Manuscript – A manuscript collection consisting of 65 items, compiled in the early 1820s. It consists mostly of Hungarian dances written or transcribed for piano, preserving among them many dances by János (John) Bihari and Antal (Anthony) Csermák. It is the only source of Bihari's two dances. – B: 1197, T: 7659.→**Bihari, János; Csermák, Antal.**

Kéthly, Anna – (Budapest, 16 November 1889 - Blankerberg, Belgium, 7 September 1976). Politician. Her political career started in 1917, as a clerk, then as President of the

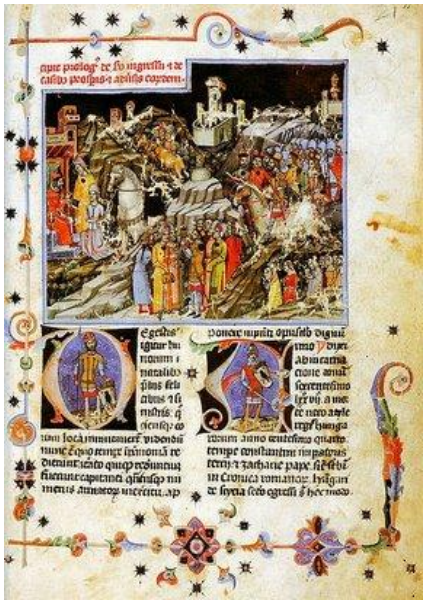
National Federation of Private Civil Servants *(Magántisztviselők Országos Szövetsége).* After 1919 she joined the Social Democratic Party, where she became the leader of the Central Women's Organization Committee, and Editor for the journal, *Woman Worker (Nőmunkás)*. Her writings regularly appeared in the daily, *People's Voice (Népszava).* She was a member of the Social Democratic Party from 1922 to 1948, and she fought for better education for women. After World War II, she gradually opposed the policy of her Party, and became leader of its right wing. When she protested the unification of the two workers' parties, she was excluded from her party. In 1949 she was arrested, prosecuted and sentenced to life in prison. She was freed by an amnesty in 1954. She actively participated in the reorganizing of the Social Democratic Party during the 1956 Revolution and Freedom Fight, and was State Minister of the Cabinet of Imre (Emeric) Nagy. In November 1956 she went to Vienna for an international meeting, and never returned to Hungary. She settled in Blankerberg, Belgium, and was the President of the Hungarian Revolutionary Council. From 1957, she edited the journal, *People Voice* in London. She was the first major Hungarian female politician. – B: 0883, 1105, 1031, T: 7103**.→Nagy, Imre**.

Keve, András (Andrew) (Kleiner) (Budapest, 10 November 1909 - Budapest 30 March 1984) – Ornithologist. He attended the Piarist High School in Budapest, then read Law and Philosophy, and earned Doctoral Degrees in Law (1932) and in Philosophy (1935) at the University of Budapest. He became an Honorary Lecturer in 1946. He worked at the Ornithological Institute from 1934. In 1958 and 1959 he headed the Museum of Agriculture. He retired from the Ornithological Institute, but stayed active at the Museum of Natural Sciences. His main areas of research were in ornithology and fauna. He was one of the outstanding ornithologists of the 20th century. Some of his publications are *The Birds of the Keszthely Range and the Little Bakony (A keszthelyi-hegység és a Kisbakony madárvilága)* (1968); *Birds of Keszthely and its Surroundings (Keszthely és környékének madárvilága)* with Károly (Charles) Sági (1970), and *Birds of Lake Balaton's Northland (A Balaton-felvidék madárvilága),* (1978). – B: 0932, T: 7103.**→Herman Ottó.**

Keveházi, Gábor (Gabriel) (Budapest, 23 February 1953 -) – Dancer, choreographer and ballet director. He completed his studies at the State Ballet Institute in 1971, and went on a scholarship to Leningrad (now St. Petersburg), for one year as a student of Bregvadze. From 1972 he was a member of the Opera House, Budapest, and from 1973 its solo dancer; during 1989-1992 he was its Ballet Director. From the early 1980's he choreographed mainly minor entertainment pieces. He contributed to studio presentations of operas. He is an excellent *danseur noble,* danced almost all the leading roles of ballet history, and danced everywhere in the world. His main roles include Albert in Adam-Lavrovski's *Giselle;* Prince in Tchaikovsky-Voinonen's *Nutcracker (Diótörő);* Prince in Bartók-Seregi's *The Wooden Prince (A fából faragott királyfi);* Prince in Tchaikovsky-Messerer's *Swan Lake (A hattyúk tava);* title role in Khachaturian-Seregi's *Spartacus;* Amyntas in Delibes-Seregi's *Sylvia,* and Tybalt in Prokofiev-Seregi's *Romeo and Juliet.* He won the Second Prize at the Várna Ballet Contest (1984), was the best male dancer in the Tokyo Ballet Contest (1976), awarded the Nijinski Prize (1976), the Franz Liszt Prize

(1977), the Artist of Merit title (1983), the Outstanding Artist title (1986), and the Kossuth Prize (1990). – B: 1437, 1445, T: 7692.

Kézai Chronicle – A medieval chronicle written around 1282, by Simon Kézai, a royal notary for his master, King László (Ladislas) IV (1272-1290), by extracting sequences from the Ancient Chronicles. His work was named *Gesta Hungarorum (Deeds of the Hungarians).* To distinguish his work from that of Anonymus' *Gesta Hungarorum*, historians usually named it more precisely: *Gesta Hunnorum et Hungarorum (Deeds of Huns and Hungarians).* Its first volume covers history up until the death of Attila, and ends with the breaking up of the Hun Empire, which is the adaptation of an earlier work. The second volume includes the period from the arrival of the Magyars in the Carpathian Basin, until 1280. In this – as stated by the author – he wanted to adhere to the facts. With the exception of the appendices, its documentary value is now controversial. Although eclectic in his own way, he was basically a naive chronicler. While he noticed the contradictions in the material subsequent to the Ancient Chronicle, he increased the confusion by giving his own rectification. This is why, in his rendering, the great, also called wise, judge Bulcsú *(Horka),* became a blood-guzzler *(Vérbulcsú);* while the mythical Csaba (allegedly the youngest son of Attila, called Irnik), who was reincarnated and returned through the "army's heavenly pathway" *(Hadak Útja),* to save his people, in his records disappeared in Greece and never returned. He also omitted the dream of Emese. Notwithstanding, the most arbitrary of all was the way he treated the dates of three episodes. We could perhaps excuse him for merging the dates of the occupation of 667 and 888, dating these as 872, because others have also committed this mistake, but the modification of the date of the home settlement before Attila from the year 373 to 700 is inexplicable to some historians. On the other hand, the appendices give a valuable survey about the society of the Árpád era by describing the migrant nobles, inhabitants of the castles, castle serfs, freemen, maids and slaves, as well as those belonging to communities of the clan system and blood ties *(communitas)* that at his times existed in Hungary. Moreover, the clan system has survived virtually to this very day in the closed society of the Szeklers (Transylvanian Hungarians). The chronicle was first published in Vienna in 1782, and, later in the same year, a revised edition was published in Buda. Since then several editions have been published. – B: 1031, 1440, 1031, T: 7659.→**Kézai, Simon, Gesta Hungarorum; Gesta Ungarorum, Anonymus; Chronicle Literature; Árpád; Csaba, Legend of Prince; Double Conquest; Dual, Successive, Hungarian Settlements; László, Gyula.**



Kézai, Simon (Keszi) (second half of 13th century) – Royal notary, chronicler, whose works do not reflect experiences obtained outside Hungary. In all probability he obtained his magistracy within the country, possibly at the College *(Studium)* of Veszprém. He

became the Court Chaplain and Chronicler of King László *(Ladislas)* IV (1272-1290). On 19 October 1283, the King called him *homo regius* (the king's man), his personal chronicler. It was in response to the King's instructions that he wrote the chronicle called *Gesta Hungarorum*. The circumstances of the rest of his life are unknown. – B: 0942, 0883, 1153, T: 7659.→**Kézai Chronicle; Anonymus; Gesta.**

Khabars→Kabars.

Khagan – Title of the supreme head of a tribal confederation (e.g. Khagan Árpád), first used in the 5th century by the Great Princes of the White Hun Khaganate that included a part of Asia and Eastern Turkestan at that time. Later, numerous Turkic peoples adopted this title. It was the also the title of the Supreme Ruler in the Avar Khanate. Its royal symbol was the Golden Drinking Horn. The Avar Khagans considered themselves equal in rank to the Byzantine emperors. The Khagan was always buried alone and secretively, and this was customary among the Huns as well. – B: 1138, 1274, 1031, T: 7665.

Khazars (Kazars) **–** A semi-nomadic Turkic people, both linguistically and culturally, from the *Völkerwanderung* (migration of peoples) period, with a horse-riding nomadic life-style, speaking the Chuvash Turkic *Khazar* language.

They left the Central Asian Turk Empire *(Hsiung Nu)* and lived in Transcaucasia in the 2nd century AD. In about 680 AD they settled in southern Russia, where they established a powerful empire, the *Khazar Khanate*, extending from the Caspian Sea to Kiev and the River Don. Its capital was Alkazar at the mouth (delta) of the Volga (Itil) River, which was a large commercial center. Other Khazar towns were: Balandzhar, Sarkel and Semender.

Earlier, the Khazars were warring with the Islamic peoples attempting to move north of the Caucasus Mountains; as a result, they became allies of the Byzantine Empire and the Swedish Black Sea stronghold: the Principality of *Tmotorokan,* which maintained the Khazar control of the Don-to-Constantinople trade. They defeated the Volga Bulgars and took Crimea. Their State obtained its income from tariffs and tributes levied on the eastern Slavs. They maintained a standing army, and also fought with the Persians and Armenians. In course of the 8th century, the Khazar Empire experienced a drastic transformation: its basic population abandoned the nomadic way of life and mainly occupied themselves with agriculture (including viticulture), commerce and industry; this led to a big increase in its population.

Their Empire or Khanate included a number of ethnically different peoples; the Turkic components including also the early Magyars, who lived in alliance with the Khazars in *Levedia,* in the territory of the Khazar Empire, from the end of 7th century A.D. to 830. There was a very high level of religious tolerance and an unusually high degree of civilized life. The centrally maintained alliance between the Magyars and the Khazars seems to have consisted mainly of common defense commitments and taxation; this relationship is shown also by the fact that, beside the old title *gyula*, the Khazar *khagan* (supreme head, ruler) placed his own man, the *kende* or *kündü* above the Hungarian tribal leaders. Even the Khazar Khagan gave a high-ranking Khazar lady to be the wife of Levedi, the leader of the Magyars. The two persons were relatives, and similar in language, custom, folk art, and the art of warfare.

Because of their many-sided contacts with various monotheistic religions, a variety of religions were adopted; the ruling family and the nobility converted to Judaism about 740 AD. Jewish communities had existed in the Greek cities of the Black Sea coast since late classical times. Jews fled from Byzantium to Khazaria as a consequence of persecution under Heraclius, Justinian II, Leo III, and Romanos I. Other Jews soon joined in, those fleeing from Sassanid Persia, and later, the Islamic world. Jewish merchants, such as the Radhanites, regularly traded in Khazar territory, and may have wielded significant economic and political influence. At some point in the last decades of the 8th or the early 9th century, the Khazar royalty and nobility converted to Judaism, and part of the general population followed. The military class became Islamic and the lower classes followed Christianity. Cyril and Methodius also helped in their conversion.

At some point in the 9th century, a group of three Khazar clans called Khabars revolted against the Khazar government. Some scholars have speculated that the revolt had something to do with a rejection of rabbinic Judaism. The Khabars were defeated and their three tribes, originally Khabar tribes, joined the confederacy of the Magyars. This enabled the Magyars to leave the Khazar confederation about 830 AD. They moved toward the Carpathian Basin and settled in *Etelköz,* in present-day southern Ukraine, for a short time. Finally, under the leadership of Khagan Árpád, the Magyar tribal alliance entered the Carpathian Basin, modern-day Hungary, in 896.

The Khazar Khanate broke up when Svkiatoslav, the Duke of Kiev, defeated its army in 965 and seized the Khazar town, Sarkel, at the mouth of the Don, the westernmost boundary fortification. He also took its capital, Alkazar, at the mouth of the Volga (Itil) in 969. The Khanate was also under attack from the Swedes *(Varangians)* about the same time; in its slow demise, the Khazar Khanate only survived a few decades beyond the year 1000 AD, after which the Khazars largely disappeared as a culturally distinct people and vanished from history. The Khazars are considered by some historians to have been the ancestors of the East European Jews, forming the majority of all Jews. – B: 1031, 1647, 1068, 1647, 1789, 1871, 7456, T: 7456, 7617.→**Khabars; Hungarians; Levedia; Etelköz; Uyghurs.**

Khorezm→Chorezm.

Khrushchev, Nikita Sergeyevich (Kalinovka, 17 April 1894 - Moscow, 11 September 1971) – Leader of the Soviet Union (1955-1964). He was born into a serf family near Kursk, Russia, but he was of Ukrainian nationality. He received little formal education. He joined the Bolshevik Party in 1918, and served in the Red Army during the Russian Civil War. In 1929, Khrushchev moved to Moscow to attend the Stalin Industrial Academy. In 1931 he began to work full-time for the Communist Party, rising through its ranks to become First Secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee in 1938. The following year he became a member of the Politburo, the highest decision-making body of the Communist Party. During World War II, Khrushchev worked as a political commissar in the Army. Shortly after Stalin's death in 1953, Khrushchev became Leader of the Party shortly afterwards; but it took him several years to consolidate his position. In February 1956, he made a secret speech to the 20th Party Congress, denouncing Stalin, and initiated a campaign of "de-Stalinization". Khrushchev also attempted to improve Soviet living standards and allow greater freedom in cultural and intellectual life. He

however, was not prepared to loosen the grip of the Soviet Union on its satellite states in Eastern Europe and, in 1956 the uprising in Hungary against Communist rule was brutally suppressed. He launched his "Virgin Lands" campaign on previously uncultivated land in Kazakhstan. He invested in the Soviet Space Program, resulting in the 1957 flight of Sputnik I, the first spacecraft to orbit the earth. Khrushchev's rule was marked by a series of crises - the shooting down of an American U2 spy-plane over the Soviet Union in 1960, the building of the Berlin Wall in 1961, and the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962, which brought the world to the brink of nuclear war. He also attempted to pursue a policy of co-existence with the West, and signed the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty in 1963. His rejection of Stalinism, together with his policy of co-existence, led to a split with Communist China in 1960. By 1964, Khrushchev had alienated much of the Soviet elite, and was forced to retire by opponents led by Leonid Brezhnev. – B: 1931, T: 7103. – **Stalin, Joseph; Freedom Fight of 1956; Kádár, János.**

Khuen-Héderváry, Count Sándor (Alexander) (Hédervár, 16 June 1881 - Szentendre, 1947) – Diplomat. He did diplomatic service in Bucharest, Madrid, London and Berlin. In 1918 he was posted to the Press Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as Consular Councilor. From 1920 he was in charge of the Political Department as Senior Consular Counselor. From 1925 he was permanent Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. From 1934 to 1941 he was Ambassador in Paris. He was the organizer of the Foreign Service. He probably drowned in the Danube. – B: 0883, 1471, T: 7456.

Kibédi, Ervin (Erwin) (Budapest, 14 December 1924 - Budapest, 5 May 1999) – Actor, comedian. He completed his higher studies at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest. He wanted to be an opera singer; but was enticed instead by the world of cabaret, and ended up as an actor-comedian. His career started in 1951 with the choir of the Ensemble of the National Guard *(Honvéd Együttes),* established in 1948. Renowned singers, such as Róbert Ilosfalvy, Ferenc (Francis) Béres and József (Joseph) Gregor sang with this Ensemble. His stage performance included Jodelet in Rostand's *Cyrano de Bergerac;* Fiorillo in Rossini-Kibédy's *The Barber of Seville (A szevillai borbély),* and Barranco in Pirandello-M.Gáspár's *The Bluebeard of Venice (A velencei kékszakáll).* He finally found his right place on the stage of cabarets. His acid humor soon made him popular. He worked at the Merry Stage *(Vídám Színpad),* and at the Radio Cabaret, and appeared on stages countrywide. His most successful series were the *Hacsek and Sajó* humorous dialogues. He was on successful tours in Europe, USA and Canada. There are some 60 feature films to his credit, including *Half Pint of Beer (Egy pikoló világos)* (1955); *Hospital Ward No. 9 (9-es kórterem)* (1955); *Merry-Go-Round* (USA, 1958) *(Körhinta)* (1956), *Quiet Home (Csendes otthon)* (1957); *La Belle et le Tzigane (Fekete szem éjszakája)* (1959); *Two Lives of Auntie Mici (Mici néni két élete)* (1962); *The Golden Head (Az aranyfej)* (1964); *Purple Acacia) (Lila ákác)* (1972); *The End of a Miracle (A Csoda vége)* (1984), and *Round Trip* (Retúr) (1997). He also wrote poems and two books: *Kibédi's Variations (Kibédi variációk)* (1989), and *Chatting with the Parrot (Beszélgetés a papagállyal)* (1992). He was famous for his birds and orchids. He was awarded the Mari Jászai Prize (1967), and the title of Merited Artist (1975). – B: 1161, 1445, T: 7103.→**Ilosfalvy, Róbert; Béres, Ferenc; Gregor, József.**

Kibédi Varga, Áron (Aaron) (originally Sándor Varga Jr.) (Szeged, 4 February 1930 -) – Poet, literary historian. He is the son of philosopher, Sándor Kibédi Varga. In 1945 he left Hungary with his parents. In 1948 he moved from Germany to the Netherlands. He completed high school in the township of Alphen an den Rijn, studied on higher level in the Netherlands and France; studied Arabic in Leiden, French literature in Amsterdam and Paris. He obtained a Ph.D. from the University of Leiden. From 1954 to 1966 he was an assistant professor at the Free University of Amsterdam. From 1966 to 1971 he was Professor of French literature at the Municipal University. From 1971 he was a professor at the Free University. His main fields of research are Theory of Literature and History of French Literature. His studies appeared in international academic journals. He was one of the founders of the Kelemen Mikes Circle *(Mikes Kelemen Kör)* in Holland. His poems and prose writings appeared, among others in: *Horizon (Látóhatár); New Horizon (Új Látóhatár),* and *Literary Journal (Irodalmi Újság)*. His works include *Outside and Inside (Kint és bent)* poems (1963); *Rhétorique et littérature. Études de structures classiques* (1970); *Théorie de la litterature* (ed., 1981); *Les poétiques du classicisme* (ed., 1990), and *Nicely 1957-1989 (Szépen 1957-1989)* poems (1991). Since 1981 he has been a member of the Royal Dutch Academy of Sciences, and an external member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1990). – B: 1672, 0878, 1257, T: 7456.→**Kibédi Varga, Sándor; Mikes, Kelemen.**

Kibédi Varga, Sándor (Alexander Varga de Kibéd) (Szentgerice, now Gălăţeni, Romania, 18 March 1902 - Munich, 17 June 1986) – Philosopher, psychologist. He studied Philosophy at the Universities of Budapest, Berlin, Jena and Heidelberg, and obtained his Ph.D. in 1924. In 1929 he was an honorary lecturer at the University of Szeged. Between 1929 and 1941 he worked as a librarian at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. He was also an honorary lecturer at the University of Budapest in 1931, and a professor there in 1937. From 1941 to 1944 he was a ministerial counselor. He left Hungary near the end of World War II. From 1946 he gave lectures in Philosophy at the University of Munich, where he became an associate professor in 1951. From 1959 he was Professor of Philosophy and Head of Department in the Teachers' College of the University of Munich. Between 1955 and 1977 he was Commandant of the Hungarian Order of St. John. His specialization was Epistemology and General Theory of Values. He was also Secretary for the Hungarian-German Society. Several of his books appeared in Hungary. In emigration his works appeared mainly in German. They include *The Basic Notions of Hungarian Identity (A magyarságismeret alapfogalmai)* in German: *Das Wesen der Ungartum* (2003); *Systematic Philosophy (Rendszeres filozófia)* (2004); *Power of the Spirit (A szellem hatalma)* (2005); *The Transcendental Deduction with Kant (Transcendentális dedukció Kantnál)* (2005); *Reality and Value (Valóság és érték)* (2006); *Einführung in die Erkenntnislehre, Die Grundrichtungen und die Grenzen der Erkenntnis der Wahrheit (Introduction to epistemology, the theory of knowledge, the basic directions and the limits of knowledge of reality)* (1953), *Geschichtliche Einführung in die Grundbegriffe der Philosophie – Der Ursprung der Europäischen Philosophie (Historical introduction to the basic concepts of philosophy – The origin of the European Philosophy)* (1977); and *Die Philosophie der Neuzeit, Die grossen Denker Europas*

(Philosophy of modern times, the Great thinkers of Europe) (1980). – B: 1672, 1091, T: 7456.→**Kibédi Varga, Áron.**

Kiel Meeting (Germany) – On 18 September 1938, in Kiel, Adolf Hitler presented his plan: *Unternehmen Grün (Undertaking Green)* to Miklós (Nicholas) Horthy, Regent of Hungary. By carrying out this plan, he would squash the Czechs and, if necessary, destroy Prague and force Czechoslovakia under German protection. He expected Horthy to support the German invasion by simultaneously attacking Slovakia from the south. "*We shall supply the weapons*" promised Hitler in encouragement. He also made it clear that whatever territory the Hungarians captured, they could keep. Horthy declared that Hungary would not participate in this action. He emphasized to Hitler that, while Hungary had territorial claims against Czechoslovakia, he intended to pursue these claims through peaceful means. The northern part of Historic Hungary, the *Felvidék*, was ceded to the newly created Czechoslovakia by the Versailles-Trianon Peace Dictate in 1920, with 700 000 ethnic Hungarians, mostly in one block. *(Felvidék* has belonged to Slovakia since 1993). – B: 1230, 1394, T: 7665.→**Horthy, Miklós; Hitler, Adolf; Trianon Peace Treaty.**

Kijev (Kiev), Battle of – The ancient Russian chronicle notes for the year 855 that: "*The Hungarians captured Kijev with their songs".* Several chronicles mention this battle, but only Anonymus deals with it in detail. According to his account, the Hungarians passed by Kiev after they left Lebedia on their way to the West. Anonymus relates that the Russian leaders were afraid of the approaching army, when they heard that its leader, Álmos, was the descendant of Attila, to whom their ancestors paid taxes. Nevertheless, they were prepared to resist and asked the leaders of the friendly Cumanians *(Kunok)* for assistance. The Hungarians first surrounded the city and did not begin its siege for two weeks. At that time Kiev sent a peace delegation to Álmos, who demanded a yearly payment of 10,000 gold marks besides foodstuffs and other goods. Kiev accepted the terms and gave 100 of their children as hostages, 40 camels, large quantities of fur, and 1000 horses saddled in the Russian fashion. Some of the Cumanian leaders: Bonger, Ed, Edemen, Ketel, Ocsad and Vajta left the Russians and swore loyalty to Álmos. To commemorate the battle, in 1008 Prince Vladimir commissioned a frieze in the St Michael Church of Kiev, illustrating a Russian warrior running a sword through a Hungarian. In the XI century Kiev, there was mention of a Hungarian street and a Hungarian gate and the Hungarian shore, where the leaders' tents were set up: all these attesting to the activities of the Hungarians in the area. – B: 1942, 1078, T: 7665.

Kilyén, Ilka (Nagynyulas, now Milaş, Romania, 6 November 1954 -) – Actress. She attended the Farkas Bólyai School and, in 1977, she graduated from the István Szentgyörgyi Drama Institute of Marosvásárhely (now Targu Mures, Romania). Her teachers were Miklós (Nicholas) Tompa, Irma Erdős, Levente Kovás and Csaba Szabó. After completing her training she became a member of the Hungarian National Theater *(Magyar Nemzeti Színház)* of Temesvár (now Timişoara, Romania) for five years. In 1982, she transferred to Marosvásárhely. She interprets her lyric roles with deep insight. Her main roles include Sonia in Chekhov's *Uncle Vanya (Ványa bácsi);* Yvette in B. Brecht's *Mother Courage and her Children (Kurázsi mama és gyermekei);* Olivia in

Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night (Vízkereszt);* Larissa Dmitrievna in Ostrovski's *Girl Without a Dowry (Hozomány nélküli lány),* and the title role in S. Bródy's *The Schoolmistress (A tanitónő)*. She also gives individual poetry recitations. She toured overseas countries, visiting also Canada in 2007. She is a member of the Advisory Board of the Transylvanian Helikon Foundation of Marosvásárhely, and is Vice President of the Maros District Hungarian Cultural Association of Transylvania *(Erdély,* now in Romania). – B: 0875, 1445, 1757, T: 7692.

"Kincsem" ("My Treasure") (Tápiószentmárton, 17 March 1874 - Kisbér, 14 March 1887) – The name of the "never beaten" racehorse, "marvelous mare", the "'Hungarian Wonder", from the stud farm of Ernő (Ernest) Blaskovich. The birthplace of the horse is uncertain, possibly Kisbér. The mare and sire were Waternymph and Cambusen. The trainer of the tawny mare was Róbert Hesp. She raced in 13 cities in six countries, took part in 54 races between 1876 and 1879, and always won. Her overwhelming victories won legendary fame for Hungarian horse breeding, and respect for the whole field of animal husbandry. Her results have never before or since been achieved on a world scale by any other racehorse. – B: 1562, T: 7675.

Kincses, Veronika (Veronica) (Budapest, 8 September 1948 -) – Opera singer (soprano). She completed her studies at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest from 1968 to 1973, and in 1974 she went to Santa Cecilia Academy in Rome to further her studies under Gianna Pederzini. She became a member of the Opera House in Budapest in 1973, where she made her debut in the role of *Zerlina* in Mozart's *Don Giovanni,* and soon became the leading soprano singer of the theater through successes in the roles of heroines of Verdi and Puccini. In the late 1970s, and the early 1980s, she sang major roles in the Verdi-cycle conducted by Lamberto Gardelli, of which several performances were recorded by Hungaroton label. She sang in many premiers of Hungarian operas and often performed on European stages and in the USA. She is also a well-known oratorio singer. She contributed to many TV opera recordings, having also made three solo recordings. Her portrayal of characters is authentic in its simplicity, fairness and directness. Her sense of style and music, perfect singing technique and pliant phrasing are evident, especially in Mozartian roles and in her Italian repertoire. Her roles include Susanna in Mozart's *Marriage of Figaro (Figaró házassága);* Vitellia in Mozart's *La clemenza di Tito (Titus kegyelme);* Amélia in Verdi's *Simon Boccanegra;* Micaela in Bizet's *Carmen;* Mimi in Puccini's *La Bohème (Bohémélet);* title role in Puccini's *Madama Butterfly (Pillangókisasszony);* Eva in Wagner's *Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg (A nürnbergi mesterdalnokok),* and Judit in Bartók's *Bluebeard's Castle (A kékszakállú herceg vára)*. She was a recipient of the Kossuth Prize (1980), the Franz Liszt Prize (1978), the Artist of Merit title (1988), and also the Erzsébet Award (1990) and the Emerton Award (1999). - B: 1031, 1105, 1445, B: 7692.

Kinga, Saint (Kunigunda) of the House of Árpád, (5 March 1224 - 24 July 1292) – Hungarian royal princess, the first child of King Béla IV (1235-1270), and Maria Laskaris. She is the elder sister of Saint Margaret. In 1238, on the suggestion of the Polish Salome, the wife of Kinga's uncle, Prince Kálmán (Coloman), she, at the age of 14, was betrothed to Boleslav V. (the Chaste), Prince of Krakow and Sadomir (ruled

1243-1279), son of Prince Lesko. She was sent to the Polish court to learn the language and customs. The wedding was held in 1239, but the young married couple lived strictly ascetically as brother and sister. In 1241, fleeing from the advancing Mongol-Tartar Army, they moved to Podolin in the Szepes (Zips, Spiš) area of northern Hungary (now in Slovakia), and later they fled to the cliff-like rock fortress of Chorstyn. After the Mongol-Tartar devastation, Kinga briefly visited Hungary and, with the miners of her father, she opened the Salt Mine of Bochina (Wieliczka). She established a Convent at Sandec (Sandecz) and later, in the presence of Bishop Prandotha of Krakow (1242-1266), she and her husband pledged eternal virginity. Boleslav died on 7 December 1279. Kinga with her younger sister Jolán (Yolanda), entered the Clarissa Cloister of Ósandec, and became its Mother Superior in 1284. From the second Mongol-Tartar invasion, she again had to flee with her Convent sisters to the fort of Chorstyn. Here, György (George), son of Simon (Simon) Baksa, and his small group of fighters sent the Mongol-Tartar forces to flight in a nighttime surprise attack. She rebuilt the ransacked Convent of Sandec. She was well known for caring for the sick all her life. She passed away after a ten-month long illness. From her work of miracles, a long series of legends arose. The Convent of Ósandec became a place of pilgrimage. Pope Alexander VIII (1689-1691) beatified her in 1690; Pope Innocent XII made her one the Patron Saints of Poland in 1695, and Pope John Paul II canonized her at Ósandec (Stary Sacz), on 16 June 1999. For this occasion, at Osandec, the world's largest Szekler Gate *(Székelykapu)* was erected in her honor. In the Hungarians' Our Lady Chapel of the Vatican, the Kinga relief (1980) is the work of András (Andrew) Kiss Nagy. Her feast is on 24 July. Her tomb is in the Cathedral of Krakow. She is widely venerated in Poland. There is a Kinga Chapel, 55 m long, 14 m wide and 10 m high in the salt mine of Wieliczka, hewn by the miners in the 19th century (she is their Patron Saint as well), with an image of Kinga, also hewn out of salt on its main altar. B: 0945, T: 7456.→**Béla IV, King; Jolán, (Yolanda), Saint; Margit, Saint; Muhi Battle.**

Kingdom – A monarchic form of government. The King, supported by the Church, is the Head of the Government. With the development of Capitalism, the absolute monarchies gradually disappeared, and the few remaining became parliamentary monarchies. Hungary's form of state was monarchic between 972 and 1918, and it officially remained as such, headed by a Regent, representing a king, between 1919 and 1946. The National Assembly officially abolished the institution of the monarchy on 1 February 1946, by declaring the country a Republic. – B: 1230, 1230, T: 3240.

Kinizsi, Pál (Paul) (ca. 1446 - Szent-Kelemen, 24 November 1494) – Military leader. According to tradition, he was the son of a miller in County Bihar; he first became known as Balázs (Blaise) Magyar's Second in Command in 1468, during the Moravian and Polish campaigns. He won his first victory in the Battle of Kenyérmező (1479) in Transylvania, between Alkenyér and Szászváros (now Şibot and Orăştie, Romania) on the banks of the Maros River, against the forces of the Turkish Bey (governor). In the same year, still under the command of Balázs Magyar, he took part in the occupation of Veglia (Slavonic Krk), then, in 1480 he participated in the recovery of Otranto from the Ottoman Turks. From 1481, King Mátyás I (Matthias Corvinus, 1458-1490) put him in charge of the defense of the southern borders of his realm. Held in high esteem by the

King as a successful military leader, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Bács, Temes and Bihar Counties, and also received a number of land grants. In 1481 he routed the troops of Pasha Iskander, Governor of Serbia, who raided the Temes region of southern Hungary, pursuing the Turks as far as Krisevac. Then, in 1482, he destroyed the army units of the Pasha of Szendrő, who broke into the area of historic County Torontál. After King Matthias' death in 1490, he joined the majority of aristocrats opposing Prince János (John) Corvin, the natural son of King Matthias, whose army he defeated at Csontmező in 1490. He recaptured Nádorfehérvár (now Belgrade, Serebia) in 1491 from Emperor Maximilian, who had taken it the previous year. In 1492, at Halászfalu, he wiped out the remnants of Matthias' disbanded Black Army *(Fekete Sereg),* which by then had become nothing but a band of marauding troops. He spent the last phase of his life in the southern part of the increasingly weakening Kingdom, as Head of his diminishing army. In 1494, he rescued the betrayed Fortress of Nádorfehérvár, and broke into the Turkish-occupied Serbia and Bulgaria. By then seriously ill, he was carried in a chair to the sites of fighting and it was due to his perseverance that, at this stage, the southern border defenses did not break up. Kinizsi died in the siege of the Castle of Szendrő, and was buried at Nagyvázsony at the Monastery of the Order of St Paul that he had established. In 1708 treasure-hunters ransacked his tomb, found his shirt of mail armour, his helmet and his double-edged sword. All were eventually deposited in the Hungarian National Museum. He was married to Benigna Magyar. His outstanding military leadership capabilities, his extraordinary physical strength and his series of victories made him an almost legendary Hungarian hero. Schools, sport clubs and streets bear his name everywhere and his statue is in Budapest. – B: 1078, 0883, 1031, T: 7456.→**Magyar, Balázs; Magyar, Benigna.**

Király, Béla (Kaposvár, 14 April 1912 - Budapest, 4 July 2009) – Army officer, historian. He studied at the Royal Ludovika Military Academy, Budapest. He participated in the reunification of Northern Transylvania with Hungary in 1940, as a result of the Second Vienna Award. He served at the Ministry of Defense in 1942; later he fought at the River Don on the Eastern Front in World War II. He survived the tragedy of the 2nd Hungarian Army, and fought at the Tartar Pass of the Carpathian Mountain Range, and at the Csongrád-Szentes salient. He was charged with the defense of Kőszeg. Instead of engaging in a hopeless fight, he changed sides with his brigade. He escaped from the POW camp, returned to Hungary, and played an increasingly prominent role in the new Hungarian army. However, in 1951, during the Communist purge of the Army, he was arrested, falsely charged with war crimes and anti-state activity, sentenced to death; but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment, and was released in September 1956. During the 1956 Revolution and Freedom Fight, he was rehabilitated and put into important military positions. On 31 October 1956, he was appointed Head Commander of the National Guard, and Military Commander of Budapest. When the Soviet Army occupied Hungary again on 4 November, he fled to Austria, then moved to the USA. For 10 years he played an important role in the émigré Hungarian Freedom Societies. In 1957 he studied at Columbia University, and acquired a Degree in Education, then a Ph.D. in History. From 1996 he taught at Brooklyn College and gradually turned to historical research. He became Professor of Military History at the Brooklyn College and at the City University of New York, and Editor for the *Studies on Society in Change* series. In 1989 he returned to Hungary and was elected MP in 1990. In 2000, he was Adviser to the

Prime Minister. Lately, some of his achievements are being scrutinized. Some of his works are: *Hungary in the Late Eighteenth Century: The Decline of Enlightened Despotism*, (1969); *Ferenc (Francis) Deák* (1975, in Hungarian 1993); *The First War among Socialist States (Az első háború Szocialista országok között)* (1981); *From Defense Force to People's Army, 1944-1956 (Honvédségből Néphadsereg, 1944-1956)* (1986); *From Revolution to Revolution (A forradalomtól a forradalomig)* (1990); *Trianon: Antecedents and Repercussions (Trianon: Előzmények és visszahatások)* (1995); *Basic History of Modern Hungary, 1867-1999 (A modern Magyarország alapvető története, 1876-1999)* (2001); and *The Trampling-down and Victory of the Ideas of the Hungarian Revolution 1956-1999 (A magyar forradalom eszméinek eltiprása és győzelme 1956-1999)* (2001). He was bestowed with an Honorary Doctorate from the City University of New York, and received the Áron Márton Prize (1989), the Pál Demény Medal (1996), the Pro Cultura Hungarica Prize (1997) and the Great Cross of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (2002). – B: 0878, 1037, 1031, 1257, T: 7103.→**Don Bend, Battle of the; Freedom Fight of 1965.**

Király, Dezső (Desider) (Rex) (Budapest, 5 February 1896 - Budapest, 11 June 1966) – Writer, humorist, sports journalist. He graduated in 1912 from the Academy of Commerce in Budapest, and worked in his parent's business until 1942. From 1914 he was a member of the Social Democratic Party, and worked with the Galileo Circle *(Galilei Kör)*. From 1924 he regularly wrote for the *Sports News (Sporthírlap),* and for the sports column of the *Evening Pages (Est-lapok)*. He reported on the 1924 Paris Olympics. Between 1927 and 1948 he wrote several books on sport-related topics. His first humorous sketch appeared in 1915, and subsequently he was a regular contributor to the *People's Word (Népszava)*. His column *That's it...' (Ez van...)* became popular. His short plays were performed on the Merry Stage *(Vídám Színpad). The Man with the Slip (Cédulás embe*r*)* was on actor Árpád Latabár's repertoire for years. From 1945 until his retirement, he was Editor-in-Chief for the political comic paper, *Free Mouth (Szabad Száj).* His other works include *Instruction Book for Youth Games (Ifjúsági játékok vezérkönyve)* (1943); *Yoga Training (Jógatorna)* (1944); *Captain Brandy and the others (Brandy kapitány meg a többiek)*, (1947); *Within the Joke (Tréfán belül),* (1963); *The True One (Az igazi)* (1963), and *Let's Keep Our Wits (Észnél legyünk)*, (1977). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7667.→**Latabár, Árpád.**

Király, Ede (Edward) (Budapest, 23 February 1926 – Ontario, Canada, 11 August 2009) – Figure skater, engineer and coach. He obtained a Degree in Engineering from the Budapest Polytechnic in 1950. He settled in Canada, and worked as an engineer in Ontario, and also as a coach. He visited Hungary several times. From 1940 to 1949 he was a member of the Budapest Skating Club *(Budapesti Korcsolyázó Egylet).* From 1944 to 1949 he was a member of the National Team. As a solo skater, he won two Silver Medals and a Bronze at the World Figure Skating Championship, placing second twice. He was also European men's champion in 1950. In pairs, he and Andrea Kékesy won the Silver Medal at the 1948 Winer Olympic Games. The following year they won Gold at the European Championships. In the 1950s he became a coach in Oshawa, Ontario, Canada. Ede Király was the most successful Hungarian figure skater. – B: 2038, T: 7103.

Király, István (Stephen) (Ragály, near the Aggtelek Caves, 15 July 1921 - Budapest, 19 October 1989) – Literary historian, critic. He had his high school education at the Sárospatak Reformed College (1931-1939); then he studied at the Faculty of Arts of the University of Budapest, majoring in German Literature. He also studied on a state scholarship at the University of Berlin. Early in 1944 he obtained a Degree in Education. In 1944-1945 he worked as a teacher in Debrecen; and until 1947, he was President of the Council of Public Education. He worked as a librarian at the National Széchényi Library between 1947 and 1948; and from 1949 until 1957, was an assistant professor at the Faculty of Literature of the University of Budapes; then, for two years, he was a professor at the University of Szeged. From 1959 until his death he was Professor and Chair of Twentieth Century History of Literature at the Faculty of Arts of the University of Budapest. The main theme of his lectures was the poetry of the great 20th century lyric poet, Endre (Andrew) Ady. With his vital personality as Head of the Faculty until 1988, he built up a bright, debating workshop atmosphere. He exposed, with an analytic approach, Ady's life work, published in a four-volume monograph. His studies of the poems of Dezső (Desider) Kosztolányi have monographic value. He was Editor for the journals *Star (Csillag)* (1953-1956); *Contemporary (Kortárs)* (1962-1969), and *Soviet Literature (Szoviet Irodalom)* (1970-1989). From 1970 he was Editor for the *Encyclopedia of World Literature (Világiradolmi Lexikon),* and Technical Editor for the *Hungarian Biographical Encyclopedia (Magyar Életrajzi Lexikon)* from 1967. He edited with notes the selected works of writer László (Ladislas) Németh (1981). He was a Member of Parliament from 1971. His works include *Kálmán (Coloman) Mikszáth* (1952, 1960); *Endre Ady, vols. i,ii* (1970); *Kosztolányi, Polemic and Confession (Kosztolányi. Vita és vallomás),* studies (1986); *Seeking Ways and Means (Útkeresések),* studies, articles, interviews, critiques (1989). He was member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (corresponding, 1970, regular 1979). He received a number of prizes, among them the Kossuth Prize (1953), the State Prize (1973), and the László Németh Commemorative Medal (1989). – B: 0883, 0878, 1257, T: 7456.→**Ady, Endre; Kosztolányi, Dezső; Mikszáth, Kálmán; Németh, László.**

Király, Kálmán (Coloman) (Ragály, 14 October 1919 - Budapest, 18 May 1978) – Physician, dermatologist. He obtained his Medical Degree from the University of Debrecen in 1944. He was an extern in the Dermatological Clinic there from 1942 to 1944; he was a dermatologist, specialist in sexual diseases; then he received special qualification in cosmetics. Between 1946 and 1950, he was a postgraduate student at the Dermatological Clinic of the University of Leningrad (now St. Petersburg). In 1950-1951 he was a demonstrator at the Dermatological Clinic of the University of Budapest; from 1952 Deputy Director of the National Institute of Dermatology and Sexual Pathology. From 1955 to 1957 he was Department Head of the Health Ministry. From 1957 he was Departmental Head again of the National Institute of Dermatology and Sexual Pathology, and a member of the Specialist Group of the World Health Organization (WHO). From 1967 he served as Deputy Departmental Head of the Dermatological Clinic of the University of Budapest; from 1968 he was Professor and Director of the National Institute of Dermatology and Sexual Pathology, and also Secretary of the Association of Hungarian Medical Societies. He was a founder and member of several scientific societies in Hungary. Between 1972 and 1974 he was Head of the Venereal sub-Section

of the World Health Organization in Geneva. His main field of research was Dermatology. In Europe, he was among the first to introduce the Nelson-test (TPIT) for the examination of unexpectedly seropositive cases. Later, he connected his research with immunological problems. In the field of venereal diseases, he was an internationally recognized specialist. He published more than a hundred papers and book chapters. He committed suicide. His works include *Dermatological and Sexual Diseases (Bőr- és nemi betegségek),* with István Rácz and Ibolya Török (1979). – B: 0883, 1730, T: 7456.

Király, Karch (Santa Barbara, California, USA 3 November 1960 -) – Sportsman. His father left Hungary in 1956, during the Revolution. Following in his father's footsteps, he also became a volleyball player. His sports career started at the age of 11. He loved this sport and soon he became a professional player. In 1984 he was a member of the winning team at the Los Angeles Summer Olympic Games. In 1985 his team won the World Cup; in 1986 they won the World Competition. From 1988 to 1991 he was a member of an Italian Team that won the European Cup. In 1999 he was named the most successful volleyball player of the world by winning 141 games. – B: 1037, T: 7103.

Király, Károly (Chareles) (Dicsőszentmárton, now Diciosânmartin, Transylvania, in Romania, 20 September 1930 -) – Politician, economist. From 1950-1965 he was an activist of the youth organization of the Romanian Communist Party (RKP), later Secretary of the Committee of the Hungarian Autonomous Province, and also appointed Secretary for the Gyergyó (now Gherghiu, Romania) section, (1966-1968), and a correspondent of the Central Committee of the RKP. Between 1968 and 1972 he was Secretary of the Party Committee in Kovászna County, and Vice- President of the Council of Workers of Hungarian Nationality, formed late in 1968. In 1972 he relinquished his post in protest against the official Romanian policy. The power banished him from his position as Party Secretary in Romanian-populated County Krassó-Szörény; but later he was allowed to return to Marosvásárhely (now Târgu-Mureş, Romania). In 1978 he protested in a letter against the Romanian measures that affected the Hungarian population. An unknown person shot at Király's car on 16 June 1978. In October of the same year, in his position as Director of the canning factory of Medgyesfalva (now Mureşeni, Romania), he gave work to Árpád Visky, who had just been freed from prison; and also to István (Stephen) Hosszú, persecuted since 1977. After the 1989 change of regime, he was elected Vice-President of the Romanian National Salvation Front. He took part in the formation of the Romanian-Hungarian Democratic Association and, during 1992 and 1993, he was President of the Háromszék County branch of the Association. As the Vice-President of the National Salvation Front, he played an important part in the ethnic disturbances in the town of Marosvásárhely, during the days of 17th to 19th March 1990, the "black March". In a concrete manner, he exerted pressure on the leaders of the police and army of County Maros to intervene and stop the atrocities, threatening that he would have them tried by court-martial if they did not intervene. At the end of May 1990, he became a member of the Romanian Senate, the other House of the bicameral Romanian Parliament, next to the House of Representatives. He did not complete his mandate: on 12 December 1991, he resigned and withdrew to Mezőkovácsháza. His works include *With open Cards. Biography and Diary Notes (Nyílt kártyákkal. Önéletírás és naplójegyzetek)* (Budapest, 1995), and *With open Cards, II, The*

Road to Self-determination (Pécs, 1999). – B: 1031, T: 7456.→**Maros Hungarian Autonomous Province.**

Király, László (Ladislas) (László Vass) (Sóvárad, now Sărăţeni, Romania, 19 November 1943 -) – Poet, writer, translator. He studied Russian and Hungarian Literature at the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). He taught at Felsőbánya (now Baia-Sprie, Romania) (1966-1967). From 1968 he was a correspondent for the journal, *Forward (Előre)* in Kolozsvár, and Editor for the journal, *Our Road (Útunk)* (1968-1989). He became Assistant Editor for the journal *Helikon* in 1990. His volumes of poetry include *Hunter's Dance (Vadásztánc)* (1967); *Ballad About the Tired Wives (Ballada a fáradt asszonyokról)* (1970); *When You were Poppies (Amikor pipacsok voltatok)* (1982), and *Scorpion (Skorpió)* (1993). His prose writings include *Blue Wolves (Kék farkasok),* novel (1972). Among his translations is Ioan Flora: *The Material World (Az anyagi világ)* (1984). He translated from Romanian into Hungarian the poems of Geo Bogza, Cezar Baltag and Daniela Crăsnaru. He has translated poems also from Polish, Russian, French and Bulgarian. He was awarded a number of prizes, including the Prize of the Romanian Writers' Federation (1970, 1976, 1981), the Prize of the Romanian Academy of Sciences, (1982), the Attila József Prize, (1997), and the Tibor Déry Prize (1997). – B: 1036, 0878, 1257, T: 7456.

Király, Levente (Budapest, 6 March 1937 -) – Actor. He completed the College of Dramatic and Cinematic Art in 1959. After that he was a member of the National Theater of Szeged. As a character actor, he has played the leading roles of dramatic and musical works. He retired in 1996. In 212 premieres he has been in prominent roles, which include Figaro in Beaumarchais' *Marriage of Figaro (Figaro házassága);* Antipholus of Syracuse in Shakespeare's *The Comedy of Errors (Tévedések vígjátéka);* Firs in Chekhov's *The Cherry Orchard (Cseresznyéskert);* Sancho in Leigh-Wasserman's *Man of La Mancha (La Mancha lovagja);* Doolittle in Loewe's *My Fair Lady,* and Willy Loman in Miller's *The Death of a Salesman (Az ügynök halála).* His feature films include *Three Nights of a Love (Egy szerelem harom éjszakája)* (1967); *A Little Place Under the Sun (Egy kis hely a nap alatt)* (1973); *Book of Virtues (Erények könyve)* (2006), and *Adventurers (Kalandorok)* (2008). He received a number of distinctions: the Mari Jászai Prize (1976), Merited Artist title (1986), Kossuth Prize (2003) and the Pager ring (2004). In 2006 he was elected the Actor of the Nation. His son, Attila Király is an actor, director, and choreographer. – B: 1445, 1031, T: 7456.

Király, Tibor (Málca, now Malčice, Slovakia, 11 July 1920 -) – Lawyer, legal expert. He began his higher studies in the Faculty of Law at the University of Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia), where he obtained his Law Degree in 1943; and, from the Department of Jurisprudence of the University of Budapest, he obtained a second Law Degree in 1948. He started his career as a practicing lawyer. In 1951, became a lecturer at the Department of Jurisprudence of the University of Budapest. He obtained his professorial appointment in 1962. At one time he was also Dean of the Faculty and Vice Chancellor. During the years from 1971 to 1974, he was Head of Department of Higher Education Policy in the Ministry of Education, Budapest. In 1990 he went into retirement. In 1979 he became corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of

Sciences, and became ordinary member in 1987. In 1991 he was elected President of the Hungarian Legal Committee; and between 1984 and 1999, he was President of the Hungarian group of the Association: *Internationale de Droit Penal.* He was also member of the Foundation *Pro Renovanda Cultura Hungariae,* and member of the Board of Trustees of the Gábor Bethlen Foundation, as well as President of the Board of Trustees for the Public Endowment for a Secure Hungary *(Biztonságos Magyarország).* He was also active as member of the editorial committee of the legal periodical *Acta Juridica*, and member of the committees of the Kossuth and Széchenyi Prizes. The planning of several criminal proceedings is linked to his name, also the carrying out the teaching of criminal proceedings. He took part in the preparation of several important laws. He is author of numerous textbooks, such as *Criminal Sentence on the Boundary of Law (Büntetőitélet a jog határán)* (1972); *Constitutional Regulation of the Law of Criminal Prosecution (A büntetőeljárási jog alkotmányos szabályozása)*(1986); *Law of Criminal Prosecution (Büntetőeljárási jog)* (fourth edition, 2007). His distinctions include the Academy Prize (1965), the Széchenyi Prize (1991) the Szent-Györgyi Prize (1992), the Middle Cross of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (1994), Pro Renovada Cultura Hungariae Foundation Main Prize (1995), and the Gábor Bethlen Prize (2010). – B: 1031, T: 7456.

Királyfi-brothers; Balázs (Blaise) (? 1848 - 1932, New-York; Imre (Emeric) (?,1849-1919 Brighton); **Arnold** (?- 1908, New-York); **Aniola** (?-?) – Dancers, choreographers, directors. The earliest record of them is about Aniola, who, after 1861, exported the scandalous French dance, the cancan, from Paris to England. The rest of his life is unknown. The three brothers arrived in New York in 1868, and already in 1869, they were performing in the Hickory-Dickory Dock Revue. In 1871, two of them danced a "Hungarian Divertissement" in Harlequin costumes in a Humpty-Dumpty musical comedy. In 1873 they appeared in the "dance of the people" in the revival piece of Black Crook. In 1875, Arnold and Imre danced only the minor two roles of the natives of Borneo in the great revue, *Around the World in Eighty Days.* But in 1880, the revived version was staged by Imre and Balázs, and Arnold danced solo. From this moment on, their lives were tied to the Niblo's Garden Theater. In 1883 they acquired the show costumes and fittings of the Excelsior in Paris. They organized two troupes for the Black Crook production of *Around the World in Eighty Days*. From then on, until 1888, when Imre and Balázs went their own ways, the brothers staged and choreographed large-scale, successful shows: *Sieba* (1884); *The Pied Piper of Hamelin* (1885); *Dolores* (1888), and *Nero's Fall.* In 1888, Balázs directed the Verne theme: *Mathias Sandor* (1888); *The Queen of the Waters* (1889), and then on the stage of the Alhambra Theater in London, *The Antiope* (1889); and finally followed the production of *Beautiful Star* (1891). Imre had already returned to England in 1889, and he died there. Arnold used to dance solo even in 1899 and 1900. An important period of the history of the American musical theater is linked to the name of the Királyfi-brothers. – B: 1445, T: 7692.

Királyhegyi, Pál (Paul) (pen-name: Paul King) (Budapest, 27 December 1900 - Budapest, 7 August 1981) – Writer. After completing his high school studies in Budapest, he emigrated to the USA, where he worked for Hungarian papers and, from time to time, he also worked as a waiter, laborer and clerk. From 1927 to 1931, he was employed as a

mute in Hollywood, later, as scenarist. He returned to Hungary in 1931, became a correspondent for the paper, *Pest Diary (Pesti Napló),* and regularly wrote for the papers, *New Times (Új idők),* and *Theater Life (Szinházi Élet)*. In 1938 he went to England, where he worked for the newspaper, *Daily Telegraph,* and also did translations. He again returned to Hungary in 1941, but was deported in 1944. On his return, he became a correspondent for the satirical weekly, *Ludas Matyi (Crafty Matt, the Goose-herd))*, and *Illustrated Observer (Képes Figyelő)*. In 1950 he resettled abroad. When he was able to return to Budapest he lived on occasional white-collar jobs, since he was not allowed to publish before 1956. He was working as an MC in cabarets. His works include *The Stranger (Az idegen)* novel (1932), and *My First Two Hundred Years (Első kétszáz évem)*, autobiographical novel (1979). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456.

Királyi, Pál József (Szepetnek, 10 August 1818 - Budapest, 25 May 1892) – Politician, journalist and agrarian-political writer. He read Law at the University of Pest. Between 1845 and 1848 he was a correspondent of the paper, *Present Time (Jelenkor)*, later its Editor. He took part in the 1848-1849 War of Independence. After the defeat at Világos, he was drafted into the Austrian Army, from where he was discharged in 1856. From 1854 to 1860 he was Editor of the paper, *Pester Journal (Pesti Napló).* In 1861 he was elected Town Clerk of the town of Pest, and became a Member of Parliament for the first time, with the Deák Party program. From 1865 until 1884 he was again a Member of Parliament, as a personal follower of Count Albert Apponyi, President of the National Party. In the post-Compromise era, he played an important role in the organizing and promoting of various cultural institutions (National Academy of Music, People's Theater, etc.). With the granting of foundations and scholarships, he was a main supporter of the musical life of the Capital. He was also engaged in literary activity. His works include *Szigetvár in 1566,* historical novel, I-IV, (Pest, 1858-1859). A Street and a Hostel in Budapest bear his name. – B: 0883, 1031; T: 7456.→**Apponyi, Count Albert; Compromise of 1867.**

Kirkconnell, Watson (Port Hope, Ontario, Canada, 16 May 1895 - Wolfville, NS, Canada, 27 February 1977) – Linguist, historian, literary translator. He came from a Scottish family, and settled in Canada. He studied Classics at Queen University at Kingston, Ontario, graduated in 1916, and studied Economics at Oxford University (1922). He served in World War I. He taught English and Classics at the University of Manitoba from 1922 to 1940. He was interested in the languages of people living in Winnipeg: Ukrainian, Hungarian, Polish, Icelandic and French. His anthology, *Canadian Overtones*, published in 1935, was the first English collection of writings by new Canadians. He taught at McMaster University, Hamilton, and was President of Arcadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia (1948-1968). During World War II, he worked with the Federal Government; in 1943, he published *Our Ukrainian Loyalists* and, in 1944, the *Seven Pillars of Freedom.* He was also involved in translating works of Hungarian poets from the earliest to modern times: poems of Kazinczy, Csokonai, Vörösmarty, Arany, Ady, Babits, Radnóti, Pilinszky, and many others appeared in English. His translations were published in the *Hungarian Helicon.* One hundred copies of it were presented to Hungarian President Ferenc Mádl by the Canadian Ambassador in Budapest. Kirkconnell received 12 Honorary Doctorates and many medals. He was an

Officer of the Order of Canada. – B: 1067, T: 7103.→**Kazinczy, Ferenc; Csokonai Vitéz, Mihály; Vörösmarty, Mihály; Arany, János; Ady, Endre; Radnőti, Miklós; Pilinszky, János.**

Kis, Albert (1664 - after 15 March 1704) – *"Kuruc"* insurrectionist Captain (fighting against the Habsburg oppression in Hungary). In the *Kuruc* Army of Prince Imre Thököly, he was Leader of the Freedom Fighters, and finally became Second Lieutenant, and followed the Prince even into his exile in Turkey. As former *Kuruc* Second Lieutenant, in September 1695, together with Tamás (Thomas) Esze, he moved into the mountains of Nagybánya (now Baia Mare in Transylvania, now in Romania) to organize an uprising, making the peasantry swear allegiance to Imre Thököly. One year later, in the company of nearly 200 other freedom fighters, he arrived in Barkaszó in County Bereg, and continued the preparations. Then, after traveling through all the northeastern counties (now mainly in Carpatho-Ukraine), he became one of the leading organizers of the *Kuruc* Insurrectionist Movement. On 3 June 1697, the Imperial Commander of Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania) La Porta, had him arrested and delivered him to Baron Sándor (Alexander) Károlyi. Thus, he spent the uprising in a Hegyalja prison. He escaped, was recaptured, then he escaped again, continuing the organization of the *Kuruc* movement. In the spring of 1703, he led his troops from the Verecke Pass to Prince Ferenc (Francis) Rákóczi II. The Prince appointed him and Tamás Esze captains. When, in early 1704, in the *Kuruc* Camp, the conflicts became critical between the nobility and the peasantry trying to break free from manorial control, referring to Rákóczi's promise in this, he sided with the peasantry. During the siege of Szatmár (Szatmárnémeti, now Satu Mare, Romania), the conflict grew into open confrontation. Prince Ferenc Rákóczi II, fearing he would lose the nobility in the process, had him arrested and executed. – B: 1230, 0883, T: 7456. →**Kuruc; Esze, Tamás (1); Thököly, Count Imre; Károlyi, Baron Sándor; Rákóczi II, Prince Ferenc.**

Kis, János (John) (Budapest, 17 September 1943 -) – Writer of political philosophy, literary translator. In 1967 he graduated from the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Budapest. From 1967 until 1973 he was a researcher at the Institute of Philosophy of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. In 1973 he was dismissed for political reasons for co-authoring a book on Karl Marx's conception of socialism, and was banned from academia until 1989. Between 1973 and 1989 he worked as a freelance translator. He was a leading member of the democratic opposition to the Communist regime from the mid-1970s. He was founder and Editor-in-Chief for the underground political review *Beszélő (Speaker)* from the time of its launching in 1981, until 1989. He was a co-founder and first Chairman of the Party, Alliance of Free Democrats of Hungary. *(Szabad Demokraták Szövetsége – SZDSZ).* He took an active part in the process of the transition to democracy in 1989-1990, but withdrew from active politics in 1991. However, he was regarded as one of the main ideologues of the *SZDSZ.* He left the Party in disagreement in 2002. He is Professor of Political Science and Philosophy at the Central European University, Budapest. In 1983 he was guest lecturer at the École des *Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales*, Paris, France. In 1988-1989 he was a visiting professor at the New School for Social Research, New York, USA. His main professional interests are Moral and Political Philosophy and Democratic Theory. His numerous articles and books

include *An Appeal* (1983); *Do We Have Human Rights? (Vannak-e emberi jogaink?)* (1985), 2nd revised and enlarged edition, Paris (1987), an expanded version in French: *L'Égale Dignité* (Paris, 1989); *Politics in Hungary* (1989); *Abortion: for and against (Az abortuszról: érvek és ellenérvek)* (1992), also in Polish, *Neutrality of the State (Az állam semlegessége)* (1997), and also in Serbian, *Constitutional Democracy (Alkotmányos demokrácia)* (2003). He translated, among others, treatises of Rousseau, *The Vocation of Man* by Fichte, and Kant's *Critique of Pure Reason*. – B: 0874, 1031, T: 7103.

Kis Jankó, Bori (Barbara) (Mrs. Márton Gáspár, née Borbála Molnár) (Mezőkövesd, 27 August 1876 - Mezőkövesd, 14 July 1954) – Embroidery Sample-writing woman. During most of the Communist era under Soviet occupation (1945-1991) she was one of the founding members of the "Matyó" Homecraft Cooperative of Mezőkövesd. With her embroideries she appeared in numerous exhibitions. In 1955, a memorial exhibition was organized from her works in Budapest. She was one of the greatest among the further developers of the tradition of *Matyó* embroidery. She made the embroidery of the Mezőkövesd region more ornate, more colorful and richer in motif assembly. In 1963, the Council of Applied Folk Art and the Council of County Borsod founded the Kis Jankó Bori Memorial Prize to be awarded annually to the best embroiderers of the country. After her death, her house was fitted out as a memorial museum. She was given the title of Master of Folk Art in 1953. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7456.

Kis, József (Joseph) (Budapest, 13 April 1917 - Budapest, 18 January 1990) – Film director. In 1938-1939, he completed the Drama Course at the Actor's Association's School, later he learnt Stage Directing from Ferenc (Francis) Hont. As early as 1937, he was acting and working as an Assistant Director at the Independent Theater *(Független Szinház)*. In 1948 he became Drama Critic and Director of the Madách Theater *(Madách Színház)* Budapest; he also started working for the News and Document Film Works, where, until 1954, he was Director and Artistic Director. From 1949 to 1953 he lectured at the Academy of Dramatic Art, Budapest. From 1955, in the Pannonia Film Studio, he worked as Director of Synchronized Films, and, from 1958, was Director for *Hungarian Film (MAFILM)*. He also shot feature films, e.g. *Window Open to the Sky (Égrenyiló ablak); Frost in May (Májusi fagy),* and *Half Way (Félúton*). Between 1960 and 1980 he prepared documentary and educational films in the *Document and Popular-Scientific Studios.* The documentary film, *Sacred Fountain (Szentkút)* (1961) was a great success. He prepared a portrait film of Zoltán Kodály in 1965, followed by films of Béla Uitz, Ármin Vámbéry and Ottó Herman. He shot films abroad as well: in Vietnam, Korea, Afghanistan, Syria, Mongolia, the Soviet Union, and Egypt. His books include *Two Loves (Két szerelem)* youth novel (1959), and *In the Footsteps of Vámbéry (Vámbéry nyomában),* travelogue (1972). – B: 0883, 1504, T: 7456.→ **Hont, Ferenc; Kodály, Zoltán; Herman, Ottó; Vámbéry, Ármin; Uitz, Béla.**

Kisbér – (1) Name of a racehorse, foaled at the Kisbér Royal Hungarian State Stud Farm in 1873, by the mare Mineral, and sire Buccaneer, imported from England. She became the property of the Baltazzi Brothers, who took her to England for training. Unexpectedly, she became the favorite at the Derby in 1876. Not long after that, she competed for the most prestigious prize of France, the Grand Prix, and won it

convincingly. She became the only horse to earn the greatest for the Hungarian horse-breeding program: victory at the English Derby. (2) Name of a village in Transdanubia *(Dunántúl* in western Hungary). – B: 1078, T: 7675.

Kisberk, Imre (Emeric) (Pereszteg, 8 September 1906 - Székesfehérvár, 24 April 1982) – Roman Catholic Bishop. He graduated from the High School of Sopron, and studied Theology at Székesfehérvár. He was consecrated into priesthood in Ráckeve in 1930. He taught Religion at Székesfehérvár (1934), was Parish Priest in Perkáta (1936), then in Ráckeve (1941). He became an Auxiliary Bishop in 1951, and Parish Priest in Dunabogdány. He was put off duty in 1956; later became Parish Priest in Székesfehévár in 1958, and Bishop in 1974. In the meantime, he was the Apostolic Governor of Esztergom from 1974. At his request, he was relieved from the leadership of the Diocese. From 1973 he was a member of the National Liturgical Council, and played a role in preparing the *Collectio Rituum,* (1961). – B: 0945, T: 7103.

Kisfaludy Family (Kisfaludi) – Ancient Hungarian landowning family, originating from the Csák Clan. The family's first known ancestor was Ugrin, a descendant of the Csák family clan in 1146. Some of the family's important members were: the poets Károly and Sándor (Charles and Alexander), as well as Móric (Maurice), Lieutenant Colonel in the War of Independence of 1848-1849, who later became Lajos (Louis) Kossuth's assistant. – B: 1357, T: 7676.→**Kossuth, Lajos.**

Kisfaludy, Károly (Charles) (Tét, 5 February 1788 - Pest, 21 November 1830) – Writer, painter. He studied in Győr and Sopron. He became a soldier in 1804, and participated in the war against Napoleon; fought bravely, and was promoted to lieutenant. In 1811 he left the army because of its strict discipline. He learned painting at the Academy of Vienna, but spent most of his time at the theaters. He also learnt copper plate engraving and frequented the company of artists. He earned his living from portrait painting. After Vienna and Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia), he toured Italy, and finally settled down in Pest. He lived in want until one of his sixteen dramas *Tartars in Hungary (Tatárok Magyarországon)* was performed with great success. Then his plays were performed in succession. He published the first volume of his literary pocketbook, *Auróra* in 1822. He was soon regarded as a leader of the younger writers, who met at the *Aurora Circle* that became the center of literary life of Pest. In his last years his interest turned toward folk songs; he also wrote a few. In his comedies realistic features came to the fore and in well-characterized types he mocked backwardness and the lack of culture. His paintings include *In the Tavern (Ivóban); Storm at Night (Éjjeli szélvész),* and *King Ladislas in the Battle of Cserhalom (László király a cserhalmi ütközeztben).* – B: 0883, 0934, 1257, T: 7103.

Kisfaludy, Lajos (Louis) (Sajógömör, 30 August 1924 - Budapest, 30 October 1988) – Chemical Engineer. He earned a B.Sc. Degree in Chemical Engineering from the University of Budapest in 1948. As a demonstrator, he was a correspondent for the Institute of Organic Chemistry at the University. In 1956, he worked in the Pharmaceutical Plant of Kőbánya. From 1958 until his death, he was in charge of the synthetic laboratory as a Research Professor. It was in 1958 that he began to exploit the

peptide chemical range of the laboratory, recognizing the enormous potentials of this field in pharmaceutical research. In his Masters Degree research (1963) he investigated the introduction of the p-chlorine benzihoxi-carbonile, p-chlorine benzyl-ether and ester derivatives in applied protective groups. In his 1975 doctoral research he made it possible to elaborate a "fast peptide synthesis". With his working group, he made it possible to manufacture drugs (with patent specification): *Suprastin, Seuxen, Eunoctin, Cavinton* etc. The results of his industrial research are protected with nearly 80 patents. He was honored several times with the title of "outstanding inventor". He received the State Prize in 1970 (divided amongst his work associates) for working out a synthetic human hormone (ACTH), which stimulates the functioning of the suprarenal glands. In 1965-1966 he was Guest Research Scientist at St. John's University of New York. He published more than 150 papers and book-sections. He became a corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 1982. One of his works is *The Connection of Theory and Practice in Peptide Chemistry (Az elmélet és gyakorlat kapcsolata a peptidkémiában)* (1982). – B: 0883, 1406, T: 7456.

Kisfaludy, Sándor (Alexander) (Sümeg, 27 September 1772 - Sümeg, 28 October 1844) – Poet. He studied Philosophy and Law at the Academies of Győr and Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia). From 1792, he served with the Transylvanian Light Hussars and, in the following year, he was commissioned as lieutenant to the Viennese Guards. In 1795 he was transferred to the regular army, where he started to write. He fought against the French, and was discharged in 1799; afterwards, he lived in Sümeg from 1805 until his death. He wrote love poems, sagas about the castles along the northern shores of Lake Balaton, exalted the Nobles' Insurgence, and he argued with Lajos (Louis) Kossuth toward the end of his life. He also started composing music and became one of the favorite poets of Hungarian literature of his time. There is a Kisfaludy Society in Hungary. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7659.→**Kossuth, Lajos.**

Kisfaludi-Stróbl, Zsigmond (Sigismund) (Alsórajk, 1 July 1884 - Budapest, 14 August 1975) – Sculptor. He studied at the Academy of Applied Art, Budapest, then on a scholarship, in Vienna. On his return to Hungary, he continued his studies at the Graphic Arts School. He became recognized after his exhibition at the Budapest Artists' House in 1909. His career flourished to its fullest between the two World Wars. He used his technical skills in all of his works. Impetus and elegance from larger-than-life size to tiny porcelain figurines characterized his work. His portraits brought unparalleled fame to him, especially those created in Great Britain. After World War II, he completed in great haste the Liberation Memorial, raised on Mount Gellért in Buda. In 1952 he sculpted the central figure for the Kossuth Group Monument in front of the Parliament Building in Budapest. Then a year later, the new statues of Prince Ferenc (Francis) Rákóczi II and Lajos (Louis) Kossuth were created for the Millennium Monument. In England, he made some 50 portraits, including one of Princess Elizabeth, the heiress presumptive to the throne; of G. B. Shaw; as well as the statue of General Hamilton in Aberdeen, Scotland, and the Birth of Venus in Santa Barbara, California. He had a series of exhibitions, including Moscow, London and Prague. As Professor of the Academy, he educated new artists for decades. There are more than fifty of his works displayed in various Hungarian squares. Museums in Hungary and abroad (the British Museum, Hermitage, Puskin

Museum) preserve his creations. He received the Kossuth Prize (1950, 1953), and the title of Outstanding Artist (1953). – B: 0883, 0934, T: 7675.

Kishegyi, Árpád (Budapest, 16 November 1922 - New York, 4 April 1978) – Opera singer (tenor). His first stage appearance was in 1933, in the Lakner Children's Theater. From 1937 to 1939, and from 1939 respectively, he sang in the "Szalmás" and "Vándor" choirs. He joined the *Comedy Opera (Vígopera)* of Budapest in 1946. From 1947 until his death, he was tenor buffo *(Spieltenor)* or lyric tenor at the Budapest Opera, playing a series of character roles. He performed frequently abroad, in Italy in 1965, with the *Teatro Stabile Company.* He died on a tour in America. His main roles included Mime in Wagner's *Siegfried;* Monostatos in Mozart's *Magic Flute;* Pedrillo in Mozart's *Abduction from the Seraglio;* David in Wagner's *Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg;* Goro in Puccini's *Madama Butterfly;* French King in Kacsóh's *John the Brave (János Vitéz),* and The Fool in Mussorgsky's *Boris Godunov.* He received the Liszt Prize (1965), and the Merited Artist title. (1974). – B: 0883, 1445, T: 7667.

Kishon(t), Ferenc (Francis) (Ephraim, Hoffmann, Hont) (Budapest, 30 August 1924 - Switzerland, 30 January 2005) – Satirical writer, journalist, producer. He completed his higher education at the Academy of Commerce and at the Academy of Applied Art, Budapest, where he became a goldsmith. During World War II, he was taken to a German concentration camp. After the war, he was a contributor to the satirical weekly, *Ludas Matyi (Crafty Matt, the Goose-herd),* Budapest (1945-1949). In 1949, he emigrated to Israel and worked in a *kibbutz.* From 1952 he was a journalist and a writer and worked as a humorist at the daily, *Maariv.* From 1958 to 1962 he was Founder and Manager for the *Green Onion (Zöldhagyma)* Cabaret in Tel Aviv. Between 1964 and 1974 he worked for the Hollywood film industry. He was President of the Association of Film Producers in Israel. He wrote some 50 books, satirical scenes and dramas, and 7 film-scripts in Hungarian. His books were translated into 43 languages, and sold 43 million copies. He was particularly popular in Germany. His works include *Humorous Sketches (Humoreszkek)* (1963); *The Cop (A rendőr)* (1970); *Decameron* (1982), and *The Seasick Whale (A tengeribeteg bálna)* (1996). He received numerous prizes and awards, among them the Nordau Prize (1953), the Golden Globe Prize (1964, 1972), and the Münchausen Prize (2001). – B: 0874, 0878, 1257, 1332, T: 7103.

Kisjó, Sándor (Alexander) (Kiss, József Sándor) (Kecskemét, 6 March 1903 - Budapest, 21 January 1973) – Journalist, humorist. He graduated from the Academy of Commerce, Budapest (1924). From 1925 he worked as a journalist and humorist under the pseudonym of *Kázmér Szimat* for the Gazette of Kecskemét. From 1949 he worked for the comic paper *Free Mouth (Szabad Száj)* of Budapest, then, from 1952, he was Associate Editor for the daily, *Hungarian Nation (Magyar Nemzet).* In 1956 he joined the paper, *Evening News (Esti Hírlap),* where he ran the column Cheerful Page *(Derűs Oldal).* From 1964 until his retirement, he served as a contributor to the paper. His humorous sketches and stories in the comic paper, *Ludas Matyi (Crafty Matt, the Goose-herd),* in the weekly, *Women's Pages (Nők Lapja),* and on the Hungarian Radio were well known and very popular. His main works are: *No Shame in Laughing (Nevetni nem*

szégyen) (1964), and *How Are You Nervous? (Ön hogyan ideges?)* (1967) – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7667.

Kisjókai, Erzsébet (Elizabeth) (original name Szakal, later van Assendorf) (Budapest, 1 December 1909 - Hilversum, Netherlands, 17 July 1988) – Writer, poet, literary translator. She studied Painting and Sculpting, as well as Theology for a few semesters in Budapest. She started writing poetry at a young age; quite a few of her poems were set to music. She was an associate at the weekly, *Reformed Life (Református Élet).* After World War II, she moved to the Netherlands, and later participated in the establishment of the Hungarian Publishing House, and the Congress of Emigré Hungarian Writers. She was a full time lecturer for six years at the Mindszenty Free University, Belgium. In 1984, she organized the Ady Society. Between 1964 and 1968, she was Founder and Editor for the literary magazine *Future (Jövendő)*. Her works include *Butterfly-dance (Lepketánc),* poems (1942); *The Peacock of the Empress (A császárnő pávája)* novel (1965), and *The Naked Woman (A meztelen asszony)* novel (1978). Besides publishing literary works, she also wrote fiction and plays. She toured 28 states of the United States of America with the intent to acquaint Americans with Hungary and her people. She produced many original volumes; some of them were also published in other languages. – B: 0878, 1257, T: 7659.

Kiss, Arnold (Klein until 1902) (Ungvár, now Uzhhorod, Ukraine, 2 November 1869 - Budapest, 14 November 1940) – Rabbi, poet. He attended high school at Nagybecskerek (now Zrenjanin, Serbia), and pursued his higher studies at the University of Budapest, where he earned a Doctoral Degree. He was rabbi in Zsolna, Veszprém and Budapest, from 1901. Some of his lyric works are *The Harp of the Priest (A pap hárfája); Job; Ghetto Songs (Gettó dalok); Fog and Sunshine (Köd és napsugár),* and *Under Flipped-over Stars (Felborult csillagok alatt).* His prose works are: *Young and Old (Ifjak és Öregek); Dream and Reality (Álom és valóság),* and *The Black Horovitz (A fekete Horovitz).* – B: 0932, T: 7103.

Kiss, Árpád (Sárospatak, 16 September 1889 - Szeged, 10 November 1968) – Chemist. He received his teaching qualifications and Ph.D. from the University of Budapest. Subsequently, he worked at the University's Number III. Chemistry Institute. From 1921 to 1924 he worked at the University of Leiden, Holland. From 1924 until his retirement in 1961, he was Head of the Chemistry Department; and from 1954, Head of General Physics and Chemistry at the University of Szeged. He was a member of the Faraday Society of London (1943), the German Bunsen Society (1945), the American Chemical Society of Washington (1945), and the French Chemical Society (1949). His research area was mainly physical chemistry. His focus was primarily on homogeneous third-order chemical reactions and the Brönsted-Lowry theory of solutions and its experimental demonstrations. He studied the neutral effect of salt on ion reaction in aqueous solutions, the influence of non-electrolytes on the reaction velocity and the light absorption of complex compounds and their structures. He published numerous articles in national and international scientific journals. His main works include. *Cyano-und thiesolfatkomplexe* (1941); *General Chemistry (Általános kémia)* (1950); *Physical Chemistry (Fizikai kémia)* (1951); *The Effects of Steric Hindrance on Light Absorption (A szterikus gátlás hatása a*

fényelnyelésre) (1955), and *Theorie der Lichtabsorption* (1958). He was member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1954), and received the Kossuth Prize (1955). – B: 0883, 1408, T: 7667

Kiss, Balázs (Blaise) (Veszprém, 21 March 1972 -) – Hammer thrower. As a junior athlete, he won the Bronze Medal at the 1991 European Junior Championships, with a throw of 68.40 meters. That same year, he had thrown 70.66 meters. Kiss enrolled as a student in the United States. He won the 1993 National Collegiate Athletic Championships with a throw of 75.24 meters, and later won three more titles in a row. In 1995 and 1996, he set a new record. He represented the University of Southern California. In 1995 he broke the 80-meter barrier for the first time, his season's best being 82.56 meters, achieved in Veszprém in August. He is the 1996 Olympic Champion with a throw of 81.24 meters. His best throw was 83.00 meters, achieved during the 1998 Golden League circuit. His best throw between 1999 and 2002 was 81.36 meters, achieved in July 2001 in Cottbus, Germany. Kiss became the Hungarian Champion in 1995, 1998 and 2000. He announced his retirement in July 2004. – B: 1031, T: 7103.

Kiss B. Atilla (Bánffyhunyad, Transylvania, now Huedin, Romania, 1963 -) – Opera singer (tenor). In 1996 he obtained a diploma from the Academy of Music in Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania); his teachers were Alexandru Farcas, Ágnes Kriza, and Gheorghe Rosu. Afterwards he did postgraduate studies at the Mozart Academy of Prague, and at the Conservatoire de Musique de la Ville de Luxembourg, where he studied singing and operatic art for two years under Eva Blahova, Kerstin Meyer and Ionel Pantea. He also participated in the master classes of Luisa Bosabalian and Mariana Nicolesco. Since 1993, he has been the soloist of the Hungarian State Opera House of Kolozsvár. Since 1998, he has been a regular guest of the Hungarian State Opera House, Budapest, where he is one of the lead singers. Among his major roles are: Szatjaván in Szokolay's *Szávitri;* Grigorij in Mussorgsky's *Boris Godunov;* Prince in Verdi's *Rigoletto;* Deserter in E. Petrovics' *C'est la guerre;* Bánk in Erkel's *Bánk bán;* Radames in Verdi's *Aïda;* Cavaradossi in Puccini's *Tosca;* des Grieux in Puccini's *Manon Lescaut*. Other opera roles include *Don Carlos,* Hoffman, in the *Tales of Hoffman*, Turiddu *in Cavalleria Rusticana,* and Bacchus in *Ariadne auf Naxos.* Besides the classical repertoire, he takes on leading roles in world premières of operas of contemporary Hungarian composers. In the film of the opera *Bánk bán,* he sings the title role as the partner of Éva Marton and Andrea Rost (2002). He also a sought after oratorio singer: Beethoven's *Simphony No. 9,* Verdi's *Requiem,* Kodály's *Psalmus Hungaricus*, Bartók's *Cantata Profana,* and Webber's *Requiem*. He has also appeared in Barcelona, Bern, Berlin, Tokyo, Toronto, etc. In 2007 he returned to Tokyo to sing Ramerrez in Puccini's *Girl of the Golden West*. In 1998, he received the Ágnes Kriza Prize and, in 2000, the Artisjus Prize, in 2002 the Liszt Prize. – B: 2043, T: 7456.→**Marton, Éva; Rost Andrea.**

Kiss, Dénes (Denis) (Pacsa, 1 January 1936 -) – Poet, writer, literary translator. He did his higher studies at the University of Pécs (1956-1957). He published a poem on 24 October 1956, during the Revolution, for which he was barred in 1957 from all universities, and put in an interment camp. After his release he worked as a factory worker and later as a librarian in Budapest. From 1960 he was a contributor to the

journal, *Evening News (Esti Hírlap),* and from 1963 to factory newspapers. In the 1970s he was Literary Editor for the journal, *People's Voice (Népszava).* In 1990-1991 he was deputy Editor-in-Chief for the periodical, *Hungarian Forum (Magyar Fórum);* in 1992-1993 he worked as a text-editor for the periodical, *New Hungary (Új Magyarország).* From 1993 he was Editor-in-Chief of the *Weekly News (Heti Újság),* later of the *Weekly National News (Heti Nemzeti Újság).* Since 1985, he has been General Secretary, then Deputy President of the Berzsenyi Society. Since 1993, he has been General Secretary for the Writer's Chamber *(Író Kamara)*, the Hungarian Writers' Society *(Magyar Írók Egyesülete),* and a member of the Hungarian Art Academy *(Magyar Művészeti Akadémia).* He is President of the Trianon Society. His main field of interest is the Hungarian language and juvenile literature. His works include *Play and Law (Játék és törvény)* (1984); *Original Language, Language Origin (Ősnyelv nyelv Ős)* (1993); *Tell it to the Walls (Mondd a falaknak),* novel (1974); *Golden Gate (Aranykapu),* drama on Sándor (Alexander) Kőrösi Csoma, and *Feeding the Monster (A fenevad etetése),* poem (1992). He also made literary translations. He has received awards, including the Attila József Prize (1975), the Standard Prize (1977, 1979, 1985), the Kölcsey Prize (1995) and the Laurel Wreath of the Hungarian Republic (1999). – B: 1874, 0878, 1257, T: 7103.

Kiss, Elemér (Elmer) (Brassó, now Braşov, Romania, 25 August 1929 - Marosvásárhely, now Targu Mureş, Romania, 13 August 2006) – Mathematician and historian of mathematics. He completed his secondary studies in the high school of Csíkszereda (now Mercurea Ciuc, Romania), and his higher studies at the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania), obtaining his Degree in 1951. Until 1961, he taught at the Girls' School (lyceum) of Marosvásárhely, where, later on, he was a lecturer in the Mathematics Department of the Teachers' College. After it was closed down, he continued his work at the Petru Maior University as a lecturer, where he was also Head of Department between 1976 and 1985, completing his Ph.D. in the field of Modern Algebra. During the last decade and a half, he investigated the János (John) Bolyai manuscript bequest in the Teleki-Bolyai Library. He threw light on the sofar unknown chapters of the Bolyai oeuvre, pointing out that János Bólyai was also dealing with the current problems of number theory, thus showing him not only as a geometrician, but who drafted a number of fine proofs in the field of number theory, but also in several cases, as one who anticipated the scientific status of the era by decades. What is more, the relationship between Farkas Bolyai and his son, János Bólyai, appears in a closer form. Kiss took part in the foundation of the Hungarian University of Transylvania, and he was the first President of the Marosvásárhely branch of the Sapientia Foundation. His work: *Mathematical Treasures from the Bequest of János Bolyai* was published both in Hungarian and English in 1999. He also gave an account of the results of his research in international forums, in public lectures, and also in publications. He worked all his life in Marosvásárhely. In 2001 the Hungarian Academy of Sciences elected him as an external member. In 2006 he received the title of Honorary Freeman of the town of Marosvásárhely. – B: 1817, T: 7456**.→Bolyai, Farkas, Bolyai, János,**

Kiss, Ernő (Ernest) (Temesvár, now Timişoara, Romania, 13 June 1799 - Arad, 6 October 1849) – Hungarian "honvéd", i.e. National Guard, army officer, earlier served as an officer in the Habsburg Imperial Army as Colonel of the Hanover Hussar Regiment. In

the summer of 1848, he offered his services to the Hungarian Government, then standing in opposition to the Habsburg Emperor. On 12 October 1848, he was appointed General, and Commander of the forces in southern Hungary's Bácska-Bánát area (now Voivodina, Serbia). On 22 December 1848, he became Lieutenant-General; from 9 January he was in charge of the National Army. After the Hungarian capitulation at Világos to the invading Russian army (called in by the Habsburg emperor), Emperor Franz Joseph appointed the ill-famed military leader J. Haynau as Commander with full powers in Hungary. Ernő Kiss was among the 13 Hungarian Generals executed in Arad (now in Romania) on 6 October 1849, by the Austrian General Haynau. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7456.→**Arad, Martyrs of; Haynau, Baron Julius Freiherr von.**

Kiss, Ferenc (1) (Francis) (Kenderes, December 1862 - Pesterzsébet, 9 April 1948) – Minister of the Reformed Church. He studied Theology at the Reformed College of Debrecen, and also in Vienna from 1886. Back in Hungary, he worked as an assistant minister in several places: from 1893 in Földes and, from 1899, he was Pastor in Püspökladány. In 1911 he became Dean of the Alsószabolcs Deanery. Between 1914 and 1933, he was Professor of Pastoral Theology at the Faculty of Theology of the University of Debrecen, and was also First Rector of the University. From 1936 he lived in Budapest. He established *Calvineum* orphanages in Hajdúböszörmény and Nyíregyháza, and a National Reformed Social Organization called *Love-Alliance (Szeretetszövetség).* Between 1920 and 1922 he was a Member of the National Assembly. Throughout his life he carried out extensive theological literary work. – B: 0883, 0911, T: 7103.

Kiss, Ferenc (2) (Francis) (Nagyszalonta, now Salonta, Romania 7 September 1889 - Budapest, 7 April 1996) – Anatomist, theologian. He earned an MD from the Medical School of the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) (1913). He was an assistant professor there; then, from 1919, an adjunct professor at the Institute of Anatomy, University of Budapest. From 1929 he was Professor of Anatomy at the University of Szeged and, from 1931 he was Professor of Anatomy and Head of the Anatomy Institute. He retired in 1961. His field of research was blood and liquid circulation of the vegetative nervous system and the brain. His work on anatomy textbooks is significant. It includes an *Atlas of Human Anatomy (Az ember anatómiájának atlasza)* with János (John) Szentágothai (1946), which appeared in eight translations; and *Systemic Anatomy (Rendszeres bonctan)* with A. Gellért and J. Szentágotai (1939). In 1923 he founded the Christian Brotherhood Congregation. He received the Kossuth Prize (1952). – B: 0883, 1457, T: 7103.→**Szentágothai, János.**

Kiss, Ferenc (3) (Francis) (Székesfehérvár, 15 April 1893 - Budapest, 13 August 1978) – Actor. He studied at the Academy of Dramatic Art, Budapest. His first performance was in Debrecen in 1917. From the fall of 1919 to 1927, he was a member of the National Theater *(Nemzeti Színház),* Budapest. Between 1927 and 1931, he was on the stage of the Magyar Theater *(Magyar Színház);* from 1930 to 1946 he was again a member of the National Theater and, in 1937, he became its life member. From 1937 to 1944 he taught at the Academy of Dramatic Art, Budapest. Due to his right-wing political stand, the People's Tribunal sentenced him on 27 February 1945 to eight years in prison. Following his release, he only found employment as a manual worker until 1956, when he finally

received a theater contract and acted mostly on the stages of county theaters. He used his rich deep voice very effectively, not only in classical plays, but also when he portraid popular figures in his characteristic style. He played character roles mostly from great classical works, such as Danton in Büchner's *Death of Danton;* Petruchio in Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew (Makrancos hölgy), Macbeth* and *Othello;* Adam in Madách's *The Tragedy of Man (Az ember tragédiája)*, and Cyrano in Rostand's *Cyrano de Bergerac*. He also had numerous leading movie roles. Between 1937 and 1944, he was Director of the Academy of Dramatic Arts and simultaneously President of the Chamber of Dramatic and Cinematographic Arts. His outstanding film performances include *Golden Man (Aranyember),* and *The Silenced Bells (Elnémult harangok)*. He received the Corvin Wreath in 1935 and the Merited Artist title in 1964. – B: 0883, 1445, T: 7685, 7103.

Kiss, Géza *(kákicsi)* (Kákics, south of Szigetvár in County Baranya, 26 February 1891 - Pécs, 28 April 1947) – Minister of the Reformed Church, folklorist and dialectologist. He completed his high school studies in Kunszentmiklós and Pápa. He studied Theology at the Reformed Theological Academy of Pápa, and was on a scholarship in Leipzig, Germany. He was a minister in Kákics (1915-1947), and was the first who warned about the dangers of having only one child in the family. He was a dedicated researcher of the Ormánság region. His main works are: *Ormánság*, (1937, 1979, 1986), and *Ormánság Dictionary*, *(Ormánsági szótár),* edited by Kálmán (Coloman) Keresztes (1952). – B: 0879, 0877, T: 7103.→**Keresztes, Kálmán.**

Kiss, István (Stephen) (Békéscsaba, 17 August 1923 - Szeged, 18 April 1990) – Chemical scientist. His secondary education was in Békéscsaba. In 1945 he began his higher studies at the Natural Science Faculty of the University of Szeged, where he obtained a BSc Degree, majoring in Chemistry. Then, for one year, he was a demonstrator in the Organic Chemistry Department there. From 1950, he was a postgraduate student in the Department of Physical Chemistry at the University of Leningrad (now St. Petersburg, Russia) and, in 1954 he studied the Liquid-vapor Equilibrium of Three-component Systems. Then, for one year, he was a research fellow in the Chemical Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; this was followed by a position in the Central Physical Research Institute, where he became Head of the Chemistry Section. Here he researched the effect of isotopes and the production of radioactive isotopes and radiation chemistry, connected with reactor technology. Besides this, from 1959 on he lectured the Nuclear Chemistry Course at the University of Budapest. He earned a Doctorate in Chemistry in 1968. From 1966 to 1971 he was a contributor to the Viennese Center of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), and from 1978, its Section Head. He had seven patents. He published more than eighty papers, and attended conferences in Hungary and abroad. He was awarded the Kossuth Prize in 1963 for his research on artificially produced radioactive isotopes. – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7456**.→Keresztes, Kálmán.**

Kiss, János (1) (John) (Erdőszentgyörgy, now Sangeorgiul-de-Padure, Romania, 24 March 1883 - Budapest, 8 December 1944) – Army officer. He studied at the Cadet School of Kassa (now Košice, Slovakia), but completed his military studies at the Cadet

Sschool of Nagyszeben (now Sibiu, Romania), in 1902. In the same year, he joined the Austro-Hungarian Army. Toward the end of World War I he was wounded. After that, he taught at the Military High School of Kőszeg; later becaming Commander of a Bicycle Brigade, and finally Inspector-General of the Hungarian Infantry Army Division. Due to the Germanization policy of the Hungarian High Command, he went into early retirement as Lieutenant General in 1939. He was a member of the Military Tribunal in December 1943, formed to investigate the military raid of Újvidék (now Novi Sad, Serbia). In 1944, he worked out a far-reaching plan, in which he proposed that, in the situation created by the German occupation of Hungary, the Hungarian Army should move to the Balkans and join the Yugoslav Resistance Movement. In early November 1944, he became connected with the anti-German Armed Resistance led by his friend, Endre (Andrew) Bajcsy-Zsilinszky. He took over the direction of the military organization of the Resistance Movement, and worked on the military planning of the uprising in Budapest. He was arrested on 24 November 1944; the military tribunal sentenced him to death, and was executed in the Margaret Boulevard Military Prison. A School and a Street in Budapest bear his name. – B: 0883, 1105, 1631, T: 7456.→**Bajcsy-Zsilinszky, Endre.**

Kiss, János (2) (John) (Veszprém, 1865 - Veszprém, 1932) – Composer, violinist. He studied violin in Veszprém. After 1880, he performed with his orchestra in Veszprém; then, at the age of 21, he toured Europe and America. He returned to Veszprém and gave several concerts in Budapest. In a competition in 1903, he won the Golden Prize of the Folk Theater *(Népszínház)* Budapest, and the Szemere Prize as well. After 1919, he retired to Balatonalmádi. – B: 0932, T: 7103.

Kiss, József (1) (Joseph) (Mezőcsát, 30 November 1843 - Budapest, 31 December 1921) – Poet, newspaper editor. He began his studies in Miskolc and, at the age of 13, he ran away from home and moved to Vienna. After returning to Hungary, he continued his studies, first at the Secondary School of Rimaszombat (now Rimavská Sobota, Slovakia), later at the Reformed College of Debrecen. He abandoned his studies in 1862 and, for the following five years, he was an itinerant teacher in the towns of the Great Hungarian Plain. His first poems, *Jewish Songs (Zsidó dalok)* were published in 1868. After this he became a proofreader, then Editor for the *Illustrated World (Képes Világ)* between 1871 and 1873. He achieved his first success in 1875 with the ballad, *Judith Simon* (*Simon Judit).* From 1876, he was the Notary for the Jewish community; in 1890, with the support of his friends, he established the literary periodical, *The Week (A Hét)*. It was successful at the beginning but, challenged by the literary review, *West (A Nyugat)*, its popularity diminished. He was one of the distinguished representatives of late 19th century Hungarian lyrical poetry; his multicolored poetry unified Hungarian and Jewish, the popular and modern, the rural and urban, the epic and lyric, the realistic and fictitious elements. His poems were also translated into other languages. He was a member of the Petőfi Society (1877) and the Kisfaludy Society (1914). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7659.→**Berzsenyi, Dániel.**

Kiss, József (2) (Joseph) (Nagykapos, now Vel'ké Kapušany, Slovakia, 28 April 1944 -) – Historian, publicist, archivist. He completed his secondary studies at the Hungarian-language High School of Nagykapos (1961), and his higher studies at the Arts Faculty of

the University of Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia), qualifying as an archivist in 1967. He earned an M.A. in 1978. He was Editor-in-Chief for the *New Word (Új Szó)* (1968-1969). From 1969 he worked as an archivist for the Cultural Society of Hungarian Workers in Czechoslovakia (*Csehszlovákiai Magyar Dolgozók Kultúrális Szövetsége – Csemadok)* until 1986. Thereafter, until 1990, he was again Editor for *New Word*, where he stayed on as a journalist and editor after 1990. Between 1970 and 1986, he worked for the Cabinet of the Scientific Academy of Slovakia. In 1986 he became a member of the Central Committee of the Slovakian Communist Party and, in 1988, became a member of its Secretariat. From 2000, he was an Associate at the Institute of Political Sciences. His field of research is the 20th century history of Slovakia. His works include historical and minority historical studies, commemorative articles. His publications appeared in Hungarian and Slovak in the *Literary Review (Irodalmi Szemle)* from 1976; in the *Week (Hét),* from 1980, and in the *New Word* from 1990. His articles include *Destruction of Barriers, the 70th Anniversary of Trianon (Korlátok lerombolása, Trianon 70. évfordulója), European Patriotism – Széchenyi and the Slovakian Hungarians (Európai hazafiság – Széchenyi és a szlovákiai magyarság)* (1991), *Banters and Perspectives (Kötődések és távlatok),* study (2002), – B: 1083, 1890, T: 7456.

Kiss, Károly (Charles) (Buda, 12 August 1793 - Pest, 17 February 1866) – Military historian. Until 1837 he was on active military service; later he was active in organizing the civic Hungarian Guard *(őrhad)* of Pest (1845), and the National Guard (1848). In March 1848, he was appointed Head of the Department of the National Council of the National Guard, and also its political speaker. Later, he moved to the Ministry of the Interior, then to the Ministry of Defense. In his work on military history, he dealt mainly with the campaigns of János Hunyadi. He prepared a Dictionary of Military Terminology and translated into Hungarian the work of Prince Charles of Habsburg, about the tactics of war. He prepared descriptions of the tactics employed in the battles of Várna (now in Bulgaria), Rigómező (now Kosovo, Serbia), and Nikápoly (now Nikopol, Bulgaria). He was a research worker for the *Aurora* of Károly (Charles) Kisfaludy; a member of the Kisfaludy Society (1836), and a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (corresponding 1831, ordinary 1840). His works include *János Hunyadi's Last Campaign in Bulgaria and Serbia* (1836) and *Readings from Military History* (1845). – B: 0883, 1122, T: 7456.→**Kisfaludy, Károly; Hunyadi, János.**

Kiss, Manyi (Margie) (Magyarlóna, now Luna de Sus, Transylvania, Romania, 12 March 1911 - Budapest 14 March 1971) – Actress. Her career started in Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) in 1926, and she had her debut in Budapest in 1934. Then worked at the Operetta Theater *(Operettszínház),* Budapest, where she became popular. She had an outstanding success in Mihály (Michael) Eisemann's comedy, *Peter Black (Fekete Péter)* at the Comedy Theater *(Vígszínház),* where she worked between 1943 and 1953. From 1954 until the end of her career, she was with the Madách Theater *(Madách Színház),* Budapest. Her major roles included Iluska in P. Kacsóh's *John the Brave (János vitéz);* Clarisse in J. Huszka's *Baroness Lily (Lili bárónő);* Stázi in Imre Kálmán's *The Gypsy Princess (Csárdáskirálynő);* Olga in Chekhov's *Three Sisters (Három nővér),* and the title role in L. Németh's *Mrs Bognár (Bognárné).* She appeared in more than a hundred feature films from 1936, including *Bride of Torockó (Torockói menyasszony)* (1937); *The*

Checkered Coat (Pepitakabát) (1941); *Baptism of Fire (Tűzkeresztség)* (1951); *Carousel (Körhinta)* (1955); *Two Lives of Aunty Mizzie (Mici néni két élete)* (1962), and *Fig Leaf (Fügefalevél)* (1966). She was a versatile actress, excellent in comedies as well as in dramas. She received the Kossuth Prize (1957), the Mari Jászai Prize (1964) and the titles of Merited and Outstanding Artist (1962, 1964). – B: 0938, 1445, T: 7103.→**Eisemann, Mihály; Huszka, Jenő; Kacsóh, Pongrác; Kálmán, Imre; Németh, László.**

Kiss, Roland (Budapest, 23 October 1888 - Budapest, 18 May 1967) – Politician, church leader. From 1907 he worked as a clerk at the Post Office Savings Bank *(Postatakarékpénztár).* He became a leftist politician and, from 1917, he was a member of the Social Democratic Party. In 1918 he was Lord-Lieutenant Commissioner of County Szabolcs; then, in 1999, President of the Directorate, and soon an Associate of the Home Commissariat. After the fall of the Hungarian Council (Soviet) Republic, he was sentenced to five years in prison. After that, he became a managing clerk of a firm. He was active in the Social Democratic Party and participated in the Kinder-friends Movement. He called himself a "Biblical-Socialist", and organized the National Protestant Days *(Országos Protestáns Napok).* After 1948 he was a Member of Parliament. In 1948 he joined the Hungarian Workers' Party (Communist) *(Magyar Dolgozók Pártja- MDP).* In the same year, he became Undersecretary of the Ministry of Defense, and President of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian Border Committee. Later, he was a member of the Church-State Separation Committee and was Chief Curator of the Trans-Danubian Reformed Church District, and Lay-President of the General Convent of the Reformed Church in Hungary. He resigned during the 1956 Revolution. He received the Order of Merit of the Republic of Hungary. – B: 0910, 0883, T: 7103.

Kiss, Sándor (1) (Alexander) (Kecskemét, 28 July 1906 - Budapest, 3 May 1974) – Minister of the Reformed Church. He studied Theology at the Reformed Theological Academy of Budapest (1925-1929), and the Universities of Glasgow (1929-1930), Halle (1935), Berlin (1936), and Geneva (1936-1937). In 1941 he was an honorary lecturer in Practical Theology at the Reformed Theological Academy of Sárospatak. Later, he was Assistant Minister in Budapest, and then was with the Soli Deo Gloria Association (SDG) (1930-1931), where, between 1931 and 1934, he was a missionary pastor. From 1934 to 1942 he was Youth Pastor in the Reformed Convent, Budapest and, from 1942 to 1946 University Pastor. From 1947 he was Minister of the Congregation of Angyalföld (a suburb of Budapest). Before and after World War II, he was the organizer and leader of the SDG conferences at Balatonszárszó. In 1937 he was Editor for the periodical, *Calvinist Review (Kalvinista Szemle).* His works include *Youth Work in the Hungarian Reformed Church (Ifjúsági munka a magyar református egyházban)* (1941), and *The Hungarian Periodicals in the Service of the Youth Mission (A magyar református időszaki sajtó az ifjúsági misszió szolgálatában)* (1944). – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7456.

Kiss, Sándor (2) (Alexander) (Vásárosnamény, 19 March 1918 - Washington, 22 September 1982) – Publicist, politician. He studied at the Reformed College of Sárospatak; then, in 1941, at the University of Szeged, obtaining a Degree in Education, and in 1943, a Ph.D. He took part in the youth and folk, peasant and populist social movements, as well as in the Resistance Movement. For this reason, the Hungarian

Arrow Cross Party and the German Gestapo arrested him. In the early part of 1945, in the eastern half of Hungary (already occupied by Soviet forces), he was active in politics. As a representative of the Independent Smallholders' Party, he became a member of the Provisional National Assembly, and later, of the elected Parliament under Russian occupation. In January 1947, he was arrested by the security police (AVO) on trumped-up charges of conspiracy and, in a show trial he was sentenced to three-year imprisonment. After being freed, he was kept under close police surveillance; he did navvy work, then he learned electrical fitting and installing. During the 1956 Revolution and Freedom Fight, he set about reorganizing the Smallholders' Party and the Peasant Union. After the collapse of the Revolution, he fled to the West. In Vienna, he took part in organizing the Revolutionary Council; later, he emigrated to the USA. He became a member of the Hungarian Committee. He wrote studies and papers in the *Horizon (Látóhatár),* the *New Horizon (Új Látóhatár,)* as well as in English papers in the USA. He edited the Canadian *Hungarian Daily (Magyar Hírlap)*. In New York, he was a contributor to the press section of the Free Europe Committee, and for years he edited the Hungarian section of its journal, *East Europe*. A few years later he moved to Washington and worked at the Hungarian Editorial Board of *America's Voice (Amerika Hangja)*. He was killed in a car accident. His works include *Collectivization with Terror (Kollektivizálás terrorral)* (1959), and *For the Hungarian Democracy (A magyar demokráciáért)* (1983). – B: 1672, 0883, T: 7456.→**State Security Police.**

Kiss, Szaléz Affair – Following World War II, at the time of the nationalization of denominational schools, the Communist Government planned to portray the Catholic Church as the organizer of political murders and the center of anti-Soviet (anti-state) activities. The government proceeded with its attack solely on the basis of false confessions. The State Security Police *(Államvédelmi Hivatal – ÁVH),* and the Soviet Secret Service made the arrests. The trials were held at Conti Street Prison in Budapest, conducted by a Soviet Military Court. The accused were charged with inciting the students to murder, and then they were sentenced. From 18 April 1946, the total number of persons arrested amounted to 42. The names of the majority of the victims remained unknown; most of them simply disappeared or died in prison. The list of 13 people out of the 42 arrested contains: József (Joseph) Antal, law student, Secretary of the Central Organization of the Smallholders Party, executed on 20 October 1946; Illés (Elisha) Berényi, died in a Karelian Soviet labor camp; László (Ladislas) Bodnár, returned from the Soviet Union, re-sentenced; L. Borosi, high school student, his fate unknown; Attila Gyögyösi, high school student, died in a Soviet labor camp; Endre (Andrew) Kiss, high school student from Gyöngyös, his fate is unknown; Rev. Szaléz Kiss, Catholic priest, Franciscan teacher of religion from Gyöngyös, executed at Sopronkőhida on 20 October 1946; Ottó Kizmán, graduating high school student, executed at Sopronkőhida on 20 October 1946; László Kovács, high school student in Gyöngyös, fate unknown; Father Pelbárt (Pelbárt) Lukács from Hatvan, died in a Soviet labor camp; László Mester-Machner, secretary of the local Smallholders Party in Gyöngyös, fate unknown; József Ondrik, bank clerk, presumed executed and Ferenc (Francis) Pócs, high school student, fate unknown. – B: 0945, 1590, T: 7665.→**Kiss, Szaléz László O.M.F.; State Security Police.**

Kiss, Szaléz László O.M.F. (Ladislas) (Szeged, 27 July 1904 - Sopronkőhida, 20 October 1946) – Evangelist, preacher. On 3 October 1920, he joined the Capistrani (Franciscan) Order; on 28 July 1925, he solemnly professed; on 2 September 1928, he was ordained a priest. On 18 November 1944, he joined the Independent Smallholders' and Civic Party at Gyöngyös, and became a member of the National Committee of the Independent Youth Movement *(Független Ifjúsági Mozgalom).* In March 1945, he began organizing the Catholic youths, and established the Christian Democratic Youth Labor Party *(Keresztény Demokratikus Ifjúsági Munkaközösség – KEDIM).* The popular and talented preacher was reported to the police several times. Some members of the KEDIM, as a revenge for the dishonor suffered by their mothers, sisters or fathers during the Russian occupation, killed 2 Soviet soldiers, seriously wounded another 3, and also attacked with firearms the Police Commissary of Nagyréde and Gyöngyössolymos. László Kiss did not break the seal of confession as a priest and did not report them to the police. In April 1946, the secret police, suspecting a "conspiracy", arrested him together with most members of the KEDIM. In September 1946, the Military Tribunal of the Soviet Army sentenced him to death for directing illegal armed activities and charged him with inciting to kill Soviet soldiers. His best-known work is *Everything for God! The Character of Founding Matron Maria Francesca Lechner (Mindent az Istenért! Lechner Mária Franciska alapítóanya egyénisége)* (1943). – B: 0945, T: 7456.→**Kiss, Szaléz Affair.**

Kissling, Barna (Barnaby) (Kurtakeszi, now Krátke Kesy, Slovakia, 11 January 1925 - Pozsony, now Bratislava, Slovakia, 1 May 1994) – Architect. He completed his high-school studies at Léva (now Levice, Slovakia) (1944). From 1947 to 1950, he studied Architecture at the Budapest Polytechnic, and qualified as an Architect at the Technical Academy of Pozsony (1952). Between 1953 and 1955, he worked as a designer for the Building Section of the Czechoslovak Radio, and was Chief Designer of the Spojprojekt Designing Institute from 1955 to 1966. From 1966 until his retirement in 1987, he was Leading Planner for the State Research and Type-planning Institute. From 1955 he was a member of the Slovakian Architects' Society. As an architect, he chiefly designed postal and telecommunication buildings. His main works include the medium frequency radio station building of Rimaszombat (now Rimavská Sobota, Slovakia); blocks of flats in Pozsony (1956-1957); the District Radio Building in Besztercebánya (now Banská Bystrica, Slovakia) (1958-1959); Telecommunication and Post Office Buildings in Magyarvára (now Uherské Hradište, in Moravia) (1961), and in Érsekújvár (now Nové Zámky, Slovakia) (1962-1963). In 1984, he was named Outstanding Designer. – B: 1083, 2000, T: 7456.

Kistétényi, Melinda (Kaindl) (Budapest, 25 July 1926 - Budapest, 20 October 1999) – Organist, composer. In 1933, aged 7, she attended a class led by Klára (Clara) Franck. Following it she studied privately. As a high school student, she became acquainted with chamber music. She matriculated after 1945, and her higher studies in music were at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest. She studied church music with Lajos (Louis) Bárdos; studied composition with János (John) Ferencsik, and also attended the classes of János (John) Viski. In 1949, she received her certificate in singing and music teaching. She had absolute pitch, and her ability to sight-read scores was outstanding. She

also acquired great knowledge in music theory. She was acting as coach for the chorus of the National Council of Trade Unions *(Szakszervezetek Országos Tanácsa – SZOT).* From 1953, she was part-time teacher at the Academy of Music, first in voice, then in conducting. In 1957 she was appointed solfège teacher; then she became professor of music theory, solfège and improvisation until her retirement in 1989. She appeared as an organist in 1959; from 1965, she appeared on concert stages regularly all over the country. Between 1965 and 1968, she was several times in Great Britain, where she played on the great organs of England and Scotland. She also occupied herself with the translation of songs, chorus works and texts of oratorios. She wrote choruses for the poetry of Sándor (Alexander) Petőfi, Endre (Andrew) Ady, Gyula (Julius) Juhász, Árpád Tóth, János (John) Arany, Attila József and Sándor (Alexander) Weöres, and also for Shakespeare's sonnets. In addition, she worked on folksongs from Welsh, and also Scottish and English folksongs. Some of her major works are: *Oboe Suite (Oboaszvit)* (1957); *Organ Suite (Orgonaszvit)* (1957); *Organ Concerto (Organverseny)* (1962); *Give Me Peace at Last (Adj már csendességet)* (1971); *He, Who Contemplates the Water (Vízrenéző)* (1972-1973); *You just keep walking, who are Condemned to Death (Járkálj csak halálraítélt)* (1978); *Two Ballets (Két táncjáték); Ballad of the Girl, Who was Danced to Death (Halálra táncoltatott lány balladája),* and the *Serenade (Szerenád),* which **was** also performed abroad. Among her students were: András (Andrew) Schiff, Zoltán Kocsis, Iván Fischer, Dezső (Desider) Ránki, Xaver Varnus, Szilvia (Sylvia) Sass, and Veronika (Veronica) Kincses. – B: 1031, T: 7684.→**Bárdos, Lajos, Ferencsik, János; Viski, János; Petőfi, Sándor; Ady, Endre; Juhász, Gyula; Tóth, Árpád; Arany, János; József, Attila; Weöres, Sándor; Varnus, Xavér; Kocsis, Zoltán; Schiff, András; Fischer, Iván; Ránki, Dezső; Sass, Szilvia; Kincses, Veronika.**

Kiszely, Gábor (Gabriel) (Budapest, 1949 - Budapest, 13 October 2011) – Writer, journalist, historian, state security expert. He moved to Germany in 1966, and studied Political Science, History, and Theater Research in Bonn, Germany (1969-1974). He studied Theology at the Péter Pázmány Catholic University, Budapest. From 1974 he worked for German, then Austrian journals and radio stations. He was a correspondent for the *Westdeutsche Rundfunk*, Budapest, from 1986. He was founder-director of the House of Terror *(Terror Háza),* Budapest. He is regarded as a renowned, many-faceted writer. His major works include *Holy Land (Szentföld)* (1966); *We Romans (Mi rómaiak)* (1977); *Freemasonry: History, Secrets, Ceremonies (A szabadkőmüvesség, história, titkok, szertartások)* (1999), *AVH - History of a Terror Organization (ÁVH - egy terrorszervezet története)* (2000), *State-Security 1956-1990 (Állambiztonság 1956 - 1990)* (2001), and *The Autonomous Personality (Az autonóm személyiség)* (2006). He receved the Pro Urbe Prize of Jerusalem (1967), and the Officer's Cross of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (2002). – B: 0874, T: 7103.→**State Security Police.**

Kiszely, István (Stephen) (Budapest, 14 June 1932 -) – Biologist, historian, anthropologist. Initially, he studied piano and organ music at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest, and Catholic Theology for five years at the Pannonhalma Abbey Seminary. He continued his higher studies at the University of Budapest, studying Biology and Geography, and acquiring a Ph.D. in Soil-hydrology in 1963. He studied Anthropology and Anatomy for five years at the Semmelweis Medical Faculty of the

University of Budapest. From 1964, he conducted scientific work in various positions in the Anthropology Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. His field of research was bone chemistry, bone biology and osteology. This is the time when he became involved with the history of the early Hungarians. He traveled frequently, carried out expeditions to Inner Asia, worked for years in Egypt, and was a Visiting Professor in many foreign universities. From 1971 he taught the history of the early Hungarians and of the people of the Great Hungarian Plain at the University of Budapest. He left the University in 1990, due to the Petőfi controversy. He was Deputy Mayor of District I, Budapest, an Associate of the National Television Station, and Advisor for the Ministry of Town Development. He lectures at the Szent István (St. Stephen) University, Gödöllő. His works include *Graves, Bones, Men (Sirok, csontok, emberek)* (1969); *The Lombard Man* (Oxford, 1979); *Rassengeschichte von Ungarn (Study of races in Hungary)* (1979); *Peoples of Europe (Európa népei)* (1979); *Where did we Come from? (Honnan jöttünk?)* (1992); *Is it Petőfi, after all? (Mégis Petőfi?)* (1992); *The Ancient History of the Hungarians (A magyarság őstörténete)* (1993); *Peoples of America (Amerika népei)* (1993), and the *Origin of the Hungarians and their Ancient Culture, vols. i,ii (A magyarok eredete és ősi kultúrája, I, II)* (2000). He received the Martin Rudolph Prize (Oxford), and the Bronze Medal of the Einstein Academy (USA). – B: 0874, 1031, T: 7103.→**László, Gyula; Uygurs.**

Kitaibel, Pál (Paul) (Nagymarton, 3 February 1757 - Pest, 3 December 1817) – Natural scientist. He intended to study for the priesthood, but registered instead with the Faculty of Law at Pest University; thereafter, he continued his studies at the Medical Faculty, where he received his MD in 1875. He went to work at the Botanical Garden of the University, where he laid the foundation of the Herbarium. On a government commission, he traveled all over the Kingdom of Hungary with the exception of Transylvania *(Erdély*, now in Romania), between 1792 and 1816, in order to study the mineral springs, and the state of the country's natural environment. He collected mineral deposits and rock-samples, and analyzed them during his travels. He also made folkloric observations. In 1789 he discovered, independently from Baron Ferenc József (Franz Joseph) Müller, the naturally occurring semi-metallic element *Tellurium.* In 1810, he was appointed Professor and Head of the Faculty, but did not lectured there. He prepared the first Hungarian Earthquake Monograph in cooperation with Professor Ádám Tomcsányi, containing the first earthquake map of the world. This was published in connection with the 1870 earthquake at Mór. The authors were the first in international technical literature to employ the so-called isoseismic lines. He proposed the idea of a Natural Science Association; but the Court in Vienna turned down his proposition. He was considered the greatest natural scientist at the turn of the 18th century. With his patron, Count Francis (Ferenc) Waldstein, he wrote the three-volume work: *Descriptiones et icones plantarium rarum Hungariae (Description and pictures of rare Hungarian Plants)* published in 1812. However, a large portion of his research work remained in manuscript form; only a small part was compiled from his estate. Sándor (Alexander) Jávorka elaborated his collected herbarium consisting of 15,000 pages, between 1926 and 1936. – B: 0883, 1105, 1123, 1031, T: 7675.→**Müller, Baron Ferenc József; Tomcsányi, Ádám; Jávorka, Sándor.**

Kittenberger, Kálmán (Coloman) (Léva, now Levice, Slovakia, 10 October 1881 - Nagymaros, 4 January 1958*)* – Africa explorer, zoological collector. He completed the Teachers' Training College in Léva, and continued his studies in Budapest. He was Principal of an elementary school at Tatrang. He traveled six times on assignment for the Hungarian National Museum, zoologically and geographically the richest and most interesting region of equatorial East Africa. Between 1902 and 1906, he collected and hunted in the primeval forests on the slopes of the extinct volcano Kilimanjaro, on the steppes and savannas of the area and, later on (1906-1907), in the Danakil Desert, on the eastern coast of Victoria-Nyanzaland. He worked on the east side of Uganda between 1913 and 1914. At the beginning of World War I, he was interned and later deported to India until 1919. Between 1925 and 1926, he was again in Uganda, collecting and hunting in the jungles of Ruwenzori. Finally, he sought out the western regions of Uganda in 1928 and 1929, to study the life of big game and birds. He collected over 60 thousand animal specimens, rich in variety and species, for the Hungarian National Museum, Budapest. His collection contains specimens belonging to 300 new species, including 40 bearing his name. He edited the periodical, *Nimrod (Nimród),* for sports hunters, and provided data for trade magazines at home and abroad. He also published his travel memoirs. – B: 0883, 1136, 1257, T: 7675.→**Magyar, László; Teleki, Count Sámuel (2); Almásy, László Ede.**

K. Kovács Péter (Polgár, 4 July 1912 - Budapest, 19 September 1981) – Ethnographer. His hisgher studies were completed in Budapest at the University of Economics, at the Arts Faculty of the University of Budapest, and at the Budapest Polytechnic, during the period 1933 to 1937. His Ph.D. in Economics was obtained in 1948; the dissertation was entitled: *Change of Life Forms in the Life of the Region (Economic Life of the Northern Transtibiscan).* From 1937 to 1939, he worked as a demonstrator under the eminent geographer Count Pál (Paul) Teleki, and the ethnographer István (Stephen) Győrffy. He was one of the organizers of the Regional and Ethnographic Exhibition. He played an important role in the establishment of the Győrffy College. Between 1938 and 1944, he actively participated in village research, in organizing People's Colleges *(Népi Kollégiumok),* in establishing regional and ethnographic research, and in organizing research camps. In 1941, Pál Teleki sent him to the USA with a cultural commission. He returned from there in 1942. He joined the Ethnographic Museum as Head of the Documentation Department, and was employed there until 1973, when he retired. As a result of his organizing work, the Manuscript Collection increased significantly, became systematic, and became the indispensable base for ethnographic work. Early in his scientific work, he did research into human geography and life-form changes. Within ethnography, he dealt with the field of popular life form and culture and the keeping of animals, on which he published articles in technical journals; some however remained unpublished in manuscript form. – B: 0883, 1134, T: 7456.→**Győrffy, István; Teleki, Count Pál.**

Klaniczay, Tibor (Budapest, 5 July 1923 - Budapest, 14 May 2002) – Literary historian. He did his higher studies at the University of Budapest. From 1954 he was professor at the same University. In 1956 he established the Institute of Literary History within the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and was its Secretary and Director from 1983. In 1984,

with a scholarship, he went to Wolfenbütteln, West Germany. On his initiative, the *International Hungarian Philology Society (Nemzetközi Magyar Filológiai Társaság)* was established in 1977; this became the scientific institution of Hungarologists of the world. He frequently lectured abroad: in France, Italy, West and East Germany, and the USA, and raised new generations of literary scholars in Hungary. His research focused on the medieval Humanistic and Renaissance literature. In his scientific work, he applied the comparative method involving literary and other sciences. He was one of the greatest Hungarian literary historians of the second half of the late 20th century. His works became a part of the European Literary History. His large output of works includes *Miklós (Nicholas) Zrinyi* (1954); *Little History of Hungarian Literature (Kis magyar irodalomtörténet)*, co-editor (1962); *History of Hungarian Literature until 1600 (11th - 15th centuries)* in English (1964); *The Great Eras of the Past (A múlt nagy korszakai)* (1973); *Awakening of Heritages (Hagyományok ébresztése)* (1976); *Renaissance und Manierismus* (1977); *Handbuch der ungarischen Literatur* (1977); *A History of Hungarian Literature* (in English), with others (1985); *Hungarian Descendants of Pallas (Pallas magyar ivadékai)* (1985); *Literary Reader 11th - 18th Centuries* (in English) (1988); and *L'Epoque de la Renaissance Crises et Essors Nouveaux* (with others) (2001). He was an ordinary member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, foreign member of the Polish Academy, corresponding fellow of the Medieval Academy of America, Honorary Doctor of the University of Tours, France, Officer of the *Palmes Academiques* of France, Knight of the Order of Merit of Italy, Kossuth Prize, Hungary. – B: 1163, 1164, 1257, T: 7103.

Klapka, György (George) (Temesvár, now Timişoara in Romania, 7 April 1820 - Budapest, 7 May 1892) – Hungarian army officer. In 1842 he was admitted to the Viennese Guards. While in Vienna, he became acquainted and formed a close friendship with Artur (Arthur) Görgey. In 1847 he was Lieutenant in the 12th Frontier Guard Regiment; but early in 1848, he left the Austrian Army and volunteered in the Hungarian Army. From June 1848, he was a Captain; from October he was already a Major in the General Staff, while from November he was Chief of the General Staff in the Bánság Army of southern Hungary. In December 1848, he became Section Head in the Ministry of Defense. Early in 1849, he was a Major; in April he became a General; then, in May 1849, he was appointed Deputy Minister of Defense. In the War of Independence (from Habsburg rule) (1848-1849), a number of victorious feats of arms are linked to his name. From 28 May to 2 October 1849, he was Commander of the Fort of Komárom. He handed over the Fort only after his 30 thousand soldiers were guaranteed safe conduct six weeks after the capitulation at Világos. He emigrated to Turkey, where he organized a Hungarian Legion of the local émigrés, with the approval of Pasha Tewfik, the Minister of Defense of Turkey. More than 10,000 Hungarian men had already assembled when, upon a threat from Austria, the legion, still being organized, had to be disbanded. After this, he lived in Italy and Switzerland. During the Austrian-Italian-French war of 1859, he formed, with the participation of Lajos (Louis) Kossuth and Count László (Ladislas) Teleki, the leading organ of the expatriates, the Hungarian National Directorate. He took part in the organization of the Italian-Hungarian Legion. In 1864 he supported the preparations of Garibaldi's armed operation against Austria. At the time of the Austrian-German War in 1866, he established the Klapka Legion with the assistance of Bismarck.

He penetrated into County Trencsén but, without the expected uprising and without Prussian support, he had to withdraw into Prussian Silesia. He returned to Hungary only after the Compromise with Austria in 1867. He remained active, and became a Member of Parliament. He wrote three different memoirs, the first two with the intention of popularizing the case of the Hungarian struggle for independence from Habsburg rule. The community of the town of Komárom erected a statue out of respect for him in 1896, and, in 1908, the Hungarian Students' Association of Geneva placed a plaque on the wall of the house in Geneva, where he once lived (Rue des Paquis 28). There is a Klapka Museum in Komárom. – B: 1031, 1105, 1150, 1078, 1230, 0883, T: 7456.→**Görgey, Artúr; Italy, Hungarian Legion in; Kossuth, Lajos; Teleki, Count László; Hungarian Legion of Italy; Freedom Fight of 1848-1849.**

Klatt, Virgil (Temesvár, now Timişoara, Romania, 30 August 1850 - Pozsony, now Bratislava, Slovakia, 22 January 1935) – Physicist. He completed his higher studies at the University of Vienna; later becoming a teacher at a High School in Pozsony. His research field was spectro-photoanalysis and resonance; he later turned to photoluminescence phenomena. His first study was published in 1889. One of his students was Fülöp Lénárd (Philip Leonard), a future Nobel laureate. Klatt conducted research with Lénárd, and they published their studies jointly**.** He organized experimental educational workshops. He is regarded as the forerunner of polytechnic research and education. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7686, 7103.→**Lénárd, Fülöp.**

Klauzál, Gábor (Gabriel) (Szlavoviczi) (Pest, 18 November 1804 - Kalocsa, 3 August 1866) – Politician, lawyer. He was a delegate from County Csongrád to the Diet in 1832-1836, 1839-1840, and 1843-1844. He was member of the liberal opposition. He served as Minister of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce in the Cabinet of Count Batthyány in 1848. He was in favor of a balanced policy. He resigned from his ministerial office due to ill health, at the beginning of the armed conflict between Hungary and Austria in 1848. In 1861 and 1865, he was the delegate from Szeged at the National Assembly. He was a follower of Ferenc (Francis) Deák, the designer of the Compromise between Hungary and Austria (1867). There is a Gábor Klauzál Society; Streets and a Square bear his name in Budapest. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7103.→**Batthyány, Count Lajos; Deák, Ferenc.**

Klebelsberg, Count Kunó (Magyarpécska, now Pecica, Romania, 13 November 1875 - Budapest, 11 October 1932) – Politician. He studied at the Benedictine High School of Székesfehérvár. He continued his education in Budapest, Berlin, Munich and Paris. He worked at the Prime Minister's office as a clerk, then as an advisor. In 1914, he was Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Public Education. During World War I, he was one of the organizers of the National Labor Party. From 1917, he was President of the Office of Veterans' Affairs, then political Undersecretary of the Cabinet, and parliamentary representative from Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). With Count István (Stephen) Bethlen, he organized the National Uniting Party *(Nemzeti Egyesülés*

Pártja). He was a member of the Truncated Hungary's parliament from 1920 on. He was Minister of Home Affairs for a short while; then Minister of Culture and Public Education from 1922 to 1931. He found a new home in Szeged for the University of Kolozsvár, escaping from the Romanian occupation of Transylvania *(Erdély,* now in Romania), in the early 1920s. He provided new facilities for them, including colleges; thus, he laid down the foundations of the University of Szeged. During his tenure, he had 5000 farmland schools built. He reformed the girls' schools and established the "Collegium Hungaricum" in Vienna, Berlin and Rome. He also helped the completion of the Votive Church of Szeged, including its famous organ, and initiated the Szeged Games in front of the Cathedral open air. He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. He is regarded as one of the most important cultural politicians in Hungarian history. His books include *Neonationalism (Neonacionalizmus)* (1928); *Come, Years of the Thirties (Jöjjetek harmincas évek)* (1929); *In World Crisis (Világválságban)* (1931), and *The Last Accords (Az utolsó akkordok)* (1932). Today, Schools in Budapest, a Cultural Center in Pesthidegkút, and a Prize bear his name. – B: 0883, 0945, 1257, T: 7103.→**Bethlen, Count István.**

Klein, Calvin (Bronx, New York, 19 November 1942 -) – American Fashion King. His father, Leo Klein was Hungarian-born, who emigrated to the USA. A grocer by trade, he came to the United States at age eleven with his older brother Ernest. Calvin Klein graduated from the Fashion Institute of Technology in 1962 at the age of twenty, then worked five years for the manufacturer Dan Misstein. In 1968, longtime friends Calvin Klein and Barry Schwartz opened their first apparel company, designing and selling ladies´ coats. Klein's achievements soon earned the recognition of the fashion world. By 1969, he had appeared on the cover of the fashion magazine *Vogue*. In 1973 he won the first three consecutive Coty awards. – B: 1081, T: 7103.

Klein, George (György) (Budapest, 28 July 1925 -) – Physician, biologist, medical scientist. He studied at the medical faculties of universities in Hungary. In 1945 he was an instructor in Histology; in 1946 an instructor in Pathology at Budapest University; he was a research fellow at the Karolinska Institute, Stockholm (1947-1949), and Assistant Professor of Cell Research 1951-1957. He was Professor of Tumor Biology and Head of the Department of Tumor Biology at the Karolinska Institute between 1957 and 1993, and has been Research Group Head of the Microbiology and Tumor Biology Center, at the Karolinska Institute since 1993. He was a guest researcher at the Institute for Cancer Research, Philadelphia, Pa. (1950); visiting professor, Stanford University, 1961; Fogarty Scholar, NIH, Bethesda, MD, 1972; and visiting professor, Hebrew University, Hadassah Medical School, Jerusalem (1973-1993). He published more than 1280 papers in the fields of experimental cell and cancer research. His books are: *The Atheist and the Holy City* (1990); *Pietà* (1989, 1992); *Live Now* (1997), in Swedish: *Istället för Hemland* (1984); *Ateisten och den Heliga Staden (The Atheist and the Holy City)* (1987); *Motståndet,* with Per Ahlmark (1991); *Utvägen* (1992); *Hack i häl på Minerva*, with Lars Gyllensten (1993); *Den Sjunde Djävulen* (1995); *Korpens blick* (1998), and *Så jag kan svara döden, när den kommer* (2001). He received many honorary degrees: from the Karolinska Institute, (1951), University of Chicago (1966), University of Debrecen, Hungary (1988), Hebrew University, Jerusalem (1989) and Osaka University, Japan

(2001). He is member of many learned societies, among them the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences; Foreign Member of the Finnish Scientific Society; Foreign Associate of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States; Honorary Member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Honorary Member of the American Association of Immunologists; also, honorary Member of numerous other scientific societies of the world, and a member of the Nobel Prize Award Committee of Karolinska Institute (957-1993). He received more than 30 awards and prizes, among them the Bertha Goldblatt Teplitz Award together with Eva Klein (1960), the Robert Koch Gold Medal (1998), the Prize of the Brupbacher Foundation, Zürich (1999), the Paracelsus Medal (2001), and the Ingemar Hedenius Prize (2002). – B&T: 1086.

Klementina, Queen (Clementine) (Visegrád - Paris, 1328) – Hungarian princess, wife of King Louis X of France, sister of King Károly I (Charles Robert, 1307-1342) of Hungary, daughter of Charles Martell. She arrived in the French court as the bride of King Louis X, in August 1315. Her lavish dowry of gold and silver astonished the French Court. The historians refer to her as *Hungarian Clementina*, the Royal Court called her *Madame de Hongrie*. She introduced the customs of the Visegrád Court to the French: the use of knives and forks at the table, instead of hunting knives and fingers, as was the general custom throughout Europe. The pious Queen became the protector of the poor, as was her ancestor, St Elizabeth *(Szent Erzsébet)* of Hungary. Before the birth of her child, her husband died under suspicious circumstances, as did her child during baptism. A widow at twenty-two, she withdrew to the Temple Monastery of Paris and mourned the loss of her husband and child in white garments. – B: 1288, 1068, T: 7658.→**Károly (Charles) I, King.**

Klemperer, Otto (Breslau, Germany, now Wroclaw, Poland**,** 14 May 1885 - Zurich, 6 July 1973) – Conductor. In 1905 he met the composer, Gustav Mahler, and they became friends. While still in Berlin, he made an emergency debut, conducting Max Reinhardt's production of *Orphée aux Enfers* in 1906. On Mahler's recommendation, he became Conductor at the German Opera in Prague in 1907. From 1910 to 1912, he was Conductor in Hamburg, from 1912 to 1913, in Barmen (now part of Wuppertal), the Strasbourg Opera (1914-1917), the Cologne Opera (1917-1924), and the State Opera in Wiesbaden (1924-1927). From 1927 to 1931, he was Conductor at the Kroll Opera in Berlin; and from 1931 at the Berlin State Opera. While in Berlin, he introduced a number of new works, e.g. Janáček's *From the House of the Dead*, Schönberg's *Erwartung*, Stravinsky's *Oedipus Rex,* and Hindemith's *Cardillac,* in addition to controversial productions of classical and Romantic repertory operas. He was dismissed in 1933 for being Jewish. He fled to the West, and became Conductor of the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra (1935-1939). Here, he began to concentrate on the standard works of the Germanic Classical and Romantic repertoire that brought him more and more acclaim, especially the works of Beethoven, Brahms and Mahler. In 1939, he developed a brain tumor; the surgery caused him a partial paralysis. He was forced into a long retirement. Clashing with the US immigration authorities, Klemperer returned to Europe after World War II. From 1947 to 1950, he was Music Director of the Budapest Opera, later centering his activities on the Philharmonia Orchestra of London, and was its principal conductor from 1955. The ensuing years mark the peak of his career. The

reconstituted orchestra, now called New Philharmonia, reached new heights in the Beethoven cycles in the 1960s. He also conducted and produced *Fidelio* (1961), and *Lohengrin* (1962), as well as *Fliegende Holländer* and four *Mozart* operas, including the *Zauberflöte*. (1963). In the same period, he also conducted at the Covent Garden Opera House. Though a controversial figure, he was a master of large-scale organic structure and rich sonority. According to his critics, his penchant for stately tempos lacked enough dramatic tension. Largely due to the support of his daughter, Lotte, he continued conducting until his retirement in 1971. After concluding his planned last performance as Conductor at Covent Garden, he said to the members of the orchestra: "I will come back next February. If I am dead, I will still come back". He died in Zurich aged 88. – B: 1031, 1068, 1693, T: 7456.→**Mahler, Gustav.**

K. Lengyel, Zsolt (Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 23 November 1960 -) – Historian. He attended school in Kolozsvár and Arad and, after settling in Germany in 1974, he completed his High School studies at Bensheim in Hessen. At the Universities of Heidelberg and Munich, he studied History, Political Economy and Literature. Since 1983, his studies, essays and articles in Hungarian and German regularly appear in the *Viennese Diary (Bécsi Napló)*, *Rainbow (Szivárvány),* and in Hungarian papers. He also published articles in *New Horizon (Új Látóhatár)*. Since 1983, he has been a correspondent for the Hungarian Institute in Munich, and has edited the Institute's scientific yearbook, *Ungarn-Jahrbuch,* and the *Studia Hungarica* book-series. He is a member of the Editorial Board of the *New Transylvanian Museum (Új Erdélyi Múzeum)*. He took part in the redaction and editing of several Hungarian publications in the West. His works include *Auf der Suche nach dem Kompromiss, Der frühe Transsylvanismus 1918-1928 (On the Search for Compromise.The Early Transylvanism 1918-1928)* (1991). – B: 1672, T: 7456.

Kliegl, József (Joseph) (Baja, 25 December 1795 - Pest, 7 January 1870) – Mechanic, inventor, painter. He graduated from the University of Budapest and became a soldier but resigned prematurely as an officer, due to a leg injury, and became a bailiff. Then he moved to Vienna to study painting, and made a living from his art. Living and working in Nyitra (now Nitra, Slovakia), he engaged in mechanical engineering. His first inventions: a calculator and a submersible ship, survived in press reports. The idea of the typesetter and sorting machine came up in 1833, and he made the machine in Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia). He faced much hardship in building his machine, and it was never completed but foreign inventors later adopted its system. He also designed a monorail in 1845, a rail-laying engine, and a musical notation-recording machine. He spent his last years in poverty. Nonetheless, he was a pioneer of modern printing technology. – B: 1160, 1462, T: 7103.

Klimits, Lajos (Louis) (Pozsony, now Bratislava, Slovakia, 27 March 1935 - Pozsony, 15 April, 1996) – Writer, book publisher. Following his secondary studies in Pozsony (1945-1953), he attended the Academy of Dramatic Arts at the Pozsony Arts College. From 1954 to 1956, he studied in the Dramaturgy section of the Academy of Dramatic Art, Budapest, and obtained a Diploma in Dramaturgy from the Pozsony Arts College (1956-1959). From 1957 to 1959 he was Dramaturgy Director of the Hungarian Regional

Theater, Komárno, and between 1959 and 1980, he was Director of Dramaturgy at the Hungarian program of the Czechoslovak Radio. From 1980 to 1987, he was Minority Cultural Advisor for the Slovak Ministry of Culture. From 1987 until his retirement in 1990, he was Director of the Madách Kiadó (Publisher). He was a member of two Writers' Associations, and received two prizes. In 1985, he was named a "praiseworthy worker in culture". His plays, radio shows, cultural-political articles, and translations from the Slovak and Czech languages appeared in the *New Youth (Új Ifjúság)* (1962), in the *Week (Hét)* (1965), in the *Literary Review (Irodalmi Szemle)* (1985), and at the *Újvidék Radio* (now Novi Sad, Serbia) (1980), His selected dramas appeared in his book: *Wild Flood (Vad áradás)* (1985). – B: 1083, 1690, 0878, T: 7456.

Klug, Nándor (Ferdinand) (Kotterbach, 18 October 1845 - Budapest, 14 May 1909) – Physician, physiologist. He obtained his Medical Degree from the Medical School of the University of Pest. From 1871 to 1873 he worked as a demonstrator at the Zoological Institute of the University, and from 1873, at the Biological Institute. In 1874 he became an honorary lecturer of Physics in connection with symptoms based on fremitus. In 1877 he was promoted to titular Associate Professor. From 1878 to 1891, he was Professor of Biology at the University of Kolozsvár *(Erdély,* Transylvania, now Cluj Napoca, in Romania). Between 1891 and 1909, he served as Head of the Biological Institute, and was Professor at the University of Budapest. He was engaged in the physiology of the sense organs, the heart, and the circulatory system; the functioning of the digestive organs, histology and embryology; and the chemical problems of physiology. His works include *On Vision (A látásról)* (1878); *The Human Voice and Speech (Az emberi hang és beszéd)* (1887); *The Physiology of the Sense Organs (Az érzékszervek élettana)* (1896), and *On the More Recent Progress in the Physiology of Metabolism (Az anyagcsere élettanának újabb haladásáról)* (1904). He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (corresponding 1890; ordinary 1894). – B: 1730, 0883, T: 7456.

Kmeczkó, Mihály (Michael) (Buzita, now Buzica, Slovakia, 14 September 1919 - Révkomárom, now Komarno, Slovakia, 21 January 2004) – Local historian, ethnographic fact-finder and farmer. He completed eight years of primary school in Buzita (1925-1933). From 1936 to 1938 he was a reporter for the Catholic weekly, *Sajóvidék,* of Rozsnyó/Rožňava. In 1939 he attended a People's College for 6 months in Kassa (now Košice, Slovakia) where, in 1941, he completed a 200-day special training course. From 1938 to 1940 he was a reporter for the paper *Working Youth (Dolgozó Fiatalság)*. Between 1948 and 1952, he was a farmer on his own land; then, until 1958, he was a member of the Farmers' Cooperative in Buzita, and later its President (1956-1958). From 1956 to 1960 he completed the Agricultural High School of Lelesz (now Leles) in a correspondence course, while from 1959 to 1960, he was a shopkeeper. From 1961 to 1962, he attended an evening class and completed a course in the water-conservation and water-supply extension school of Kassa. In the northern part of Historic Hungary, he carried out local historical research in the town of Kassa, including its historic churches, especially the Gothic St. Elizabeth Cathedral, the Dominican Church (of 1350), and the former Franciscan Church (now a Seminary). Between 1965 and 1971, he was a river regulation supervisor. Since 1977, he has been an invalid pensioner. His writings include *When We Return (Majd ha visszatérünk),* drama in 3 acts, performed in 1948 in a Russian

POW camp, in front of 2600 prisoners; *Kassa in the Storm of History (Kassa a történelem viharában)* local history (1982), cyclostyled in 60 copies; *The Historic Monument Churches of Kassa (Kassa műemlék templomai)* (1983), and *From Mt. Carmel to Barka (Kármelhegytől Barkáig)* pilgrimage to Barka. (1988). – B: 1083, T: 7456.

Kmety, György (George) (also Kmetty) (Felsöpokorágy, now Vysná Pokoradz, Slovakia, 24 May 1813 - London, 25 April 1863) – Former Imperial Army Officer. Immediately prior to the 1848 events in Hungary, he was stationed in Italy with his regiment but, upon hearing of the outbreak of the 1848-1849 War of Independence, he returned to Hungary and joined the independent Hungarian Army. After the great victory of Csorna, he was promoted to General, and, as a Brigade Commander, he excelled in the Battle of Isaszeg. At the Siege of Buda Castle, he led the attack during the entire duration of the siege from the hilly, southwest-direction. In the Bácska area, near the southern border of Hungary, he won several smaller victories. In the Battle of Temesvár (now Timişoara, Romania), his fighting units formed the rear-guard to cover the retreat. After the capitulation, he left for Turkey. He settled in Aleppo, where he lived until 1851, when, with other refugees, he went to England. When the Turkish-Russian War broke out (1853-1856), he returned to Turkey, embraced the Islamic religion and, in Anatolia, under the name of Pasha Ferhát, he became Commander of a Turkish Army Division. In 1855, he defended the Castle of Kars against the Russian General Murajev, and then handed over the defense of Kars to the Englishman, Colonel Williams. He won a great victory over the Russian forces of 20,000 in the Takman Mountains, on 29 September 1855. He went into retirement as a Turkish Pasha, and settled in London. He was the first to write a critique, in the form of a pamphlet, of the memoirs of Artúr Görgey. A Street in Budapest bears his name. – B: 1078, 0883, T: 7456.→**Görgey, Artur; Broczky, Károly; Freedom Fight of 1848-1849.**

Kmetty, János (John) (Miskolc, 23 December 1889 - Budapest, 16 November 1975) – Painter, graphic artist. He graduated from the Commercial High School of Kassa (now Košice, Slovakia), in 1908. He studied drawing with Elemér Halász-Radil in Kassa. From 1909 he attended Ferenc (Francis) Szablya-Frischauf's School in Budapest, where he attended Károly (Charles) Ferenczy's evening course. He completed his studies at the Julian Academy, Paris, in 1911. He was several times in Paris, and studied the works of Cézanne, Picasso, as well as the Renaissance painters. He returned to Hungary as the first Hungarian representative of Cubism. He worked at the artist colony of Kecskemét, and had several exhibitions. He visited the artist colony of Nagybánya (now Baia Mare, Romania). During World War II, he hid several persecuted persons. From 1926, he was a professor at the Academy of Applied Art, Budapest. During the summer he worked in Szentendre, near Budapest. In the last years of his life, he made several stained glass windows. His style of composition, based on structure, developed around 1910. In the 1930s his less formal period started; light played a more important role in his compositions, and a series of still-life and self-portraits, with harsher compositions, followed. His work includes *Kecskemét* (1912); *Woman with Cup (Nő pohárral)* (1916); *Sermon on the Mount (Hegyi beszéd)* (1916-1917); *Still Life (Csendélet)* (1930), and *Triple Stained Glass Windows (Hármas üvegablakok)* (1972-1973). Some of his graphics are *Nude (Női akt)* (1911); *Self-portrait (Önarckép)* (1912), and *Idyll in*

Szentendre (Szentendrei idill) (1969). He also wrote books: *About Myself (Önmagamról)* (1922); *I was and Am a Painter (Festő voltam és vagyok)* (1976), and *Notes on Art-Theory, vols. i,ii,iii (Művészetelméleti feljegyzések I,II,III*) (1977). He received the Kossuth Prize (1949), and the titles of Merited and Outstanding Artist (1959, 1989). – B: 0934, 0883, 1445, T: 7103.→**Kokas, Ignác; Melocco, Miklós; Ferenczy, Károly.**

Kmoskó, Mihály (Michael) (Illava, now Ilava, Slovakia, 29 August 1876 - Pusztazámor, 8 April 1931) – Orientalist, Catholic cleric. In 1898 he was ordained a priest. For a while, he was an assistant master at the Central Seminary of Budapest. In 1908 he became an honorary lecturer (*privat dozent*). From 1909 he was Professor of Old Testament Studies and Hebrew at the Theological Faculty; and later, Professor at the Department of Oriental Languages. From 1923 until his death, he was Professor of Semitic Languages at the Faculty of Arts. He was also appointed Parish Priest in Pusztazámor. He studied the works of Hammurabi, Jewish history, as well as Christian Syrian literature, and published several Syrian manuscripts in the *Patrologia Syriaca*, in Paris. He wrote a popular booklet, entitled: *Islam (Az iszlám)* (1906). He was a representative of the National System, and a follower of anti-Semitic trends. He was a corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1922). His works include *Papyrus of Unu Amon (Unu Amon papyrusa)* (1909), and *Laws of Hammurabi (Hammurabi Törvényei)* (1911). – B: 1068, 1160, T: 7456.

Knefler, Frigyes (Frederick) (Arad, 12 April 1834 - Indianapolis, USA, 14 June 1904) – Military officer. He was born into a middle-class Jewish family. He completed his secondary studies in Vienna and, at the age of 14, he joined the Hungarian Independent Army in 1848, and served right through the war beside his father, a Sergeant Major. After the capitulation at Világos, the family fled to the West in 1850, and settled in New York. During the American Civil War (1861-1865), he joined the Union Army as a Private, then as Second Lieutenant. After the battle near Romney, he was made Captain (at the age of 27). General Lewis Wallace made him his Orderly Officer. He organized the 79th Infantry Regiment of Indiana, and became its Colonel. On the basis of his military successes, the American Congress appointed him Brigadier-General; in that capacity, he accomplished victory and is being referred to as the "Hero of the Battle of Missionary Ridge". After the Civil War he was among the last ones to leave the service. He opened an attorney's office, and also became President of the Committee of Instituting Memorials for Soldiers and Sailors. Many military memorials are linked to his name in the USA. – B: 1143, 1658, T: 7456.→**Freedom Fight of 1848-1849.**

Kner, Imre (Emeric) (Gyoma, 3 February 1890 - in a concentration camp, 1944) – Printer. He learned the printer's trade first in his father's workshop, and then, during 1904 and 1905, attended the Printing Technical School *Mäser* in Leipzig, Germany. He returned to Gyoma, Hungary in 1905, and became Editor for the paper, *Short Papers (Röpke Lapok).* In 1907 he was in charge of the management of the technical and artistic leadership of the family workshop. By 1916 he took over the management of a publishing company. After World War I, he collaborated with the builder and graphic artist, Lajos (Louis) Kozma, and with literary historian, György (George) Király, in creating a new Hungarian book-making art, by utilizing the various historical styles, renewing the folk,

Baroque, and above all, the modern use of classicistic typography. In 1937, he was awarded the Grand Prix of the International Exhibition in Paris. In 1944, the German National Socialist forces carried him off to a concentration camp, where he perished. His works include the outstanding publication: *Monumenta Literarum, vols. i,ii,* (Gyoma, 1921-1922), *The Elements of the Typographic Style (A tipográfiai stilus elemei)* (1934), and *The Art of the Book (A könyv művészete),* omnibus volume of his studies, with György (George) Haiman's foreword (1957). B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456.→**Kner, Izidor.**

Kner, Izidor (Isidor) (Gyoma, 5 February 1860 - Gyoma, 19 August 1935) – Printer, bookbinder and publisher, father of Imre Kner. He learned the bookbinding trade in Szolnok; then worked in Arad (now in Romania), Budapest, Eger, Komárom, Tata, and at the *Számner Printery* of Székesfehérvár. He established his workshop in Gyoma in 1882, at first, using only one hand-press, producing invitations to balls, and administrative papers, such as the *Public Administration Sample Collection (Közigazgatási Mintatár*). He was the pioneer of artistic book editing and printing (typography) in Hungary. His professional articles appeared in the papers *Graphica* and *Graphic Review (Graphical Szemle)*. His autobiographical writings and aphorism collection became well known. His works include *Bitter Bread (Keserves kenyér).* (1928). He was awarded a gold medal at the Leipzig Exhibition of 1914. In 1932, he received the title and diploma of Guild Master. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456.→**Kner, Imre.**

Knézich, Károly (Charles) (Knézits, Knezich) (Velike-Gredevac, Croatia, 1808 - Arad, 6 October 1849) – Army officer, martyr of Arad. He came from a Croatian and a Mosul (now Iraq) family. He joined the Imperial Austrian Army and became an officer; in 1848 he was promoted to Captain. He joined the Hungarian War of Independence (1848-1849) and participated in the fighting in the southern part of Hungary. In 1849 he was promoted to Colonel, and took part in the Battle of Tápióbicske, and in the siege of Buda Castle. Lajos (Louis) Kossuth appointed him Commander of the Reserve Army at the upper Tisza River. He put down his arms at Világos, was condemned to death by General Haynau, and executed by hanging on 6 October 1849 in Arad. A Street in Budapest is named after him. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7103.→**Kossuth, Lajos; Freedom Fight of 1848-1849; Arad, Martyrs of.**

Knézy, Jenő (Eugene) (Nagyvárad, now Oradea, Romania, 19 August 1944 - Budapest, 17 June 2003) – Journalist and reporter. He obtained a Degree in Mechanical Engineering from the Agrarian College of Gödöllő (1964 to 1969). He also received a diploma in journalism from the National Journalists' Association in 1974. From 1969 to 1971, he worked in the Agricultural Engineering Works of Budapest. From 1971 until his death, he was employed at the Hungarian Television, after he familiarized himself with editorial work and reporting on sports events, himself a former basketball player. He became a columnist in 1971, and Editor for the paper, *Sport,* from late 1996 to June 1997. He was a television correspondent from 1 November 1999. His name became inseparable from TV sports reporting and sports news. His best-known sports films were: *From the Millenary to the Népstadion (A Millenáristól a Népstadionig)* (1972), and *Verebes, the Magician (Verebes, a mágus)* (1981). He was their editor and reporter. He presented the Summer Olympics on TV (1972 to 2000), the Winter Olympics (1976 to 2002), and the reports on

the Football World Championships from 1974 to 2002. He also presented on TV a variety of domestic and foreign sports events. He was awarded the Life-work Prize of Hungarian TV (2003), and the Officer's Cross of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (2003). – B: 1996, T: 7456.

Knights Hospitaler (The Sovereign Order of Saint John of Jerusalem of Rhodes and Malta, Knights of Malta, Knights of Rhodes, and Chevaliers of Malta) – The knights of the First Crusade at the time of the occupation of Jerusalem; they stumbled on a pilgrim's hospital named after John the Baptist. Some of the knights joined to help them in caring work. They first formed a religious order in 1180, called *"Ispotályos* (Hospitaler) *Order",* later *"Johannite Order"* to care for the sick, and they had to take a triple vow of poverty, chastity and obedience, combined with the virtues of wisdom, courage, moderation and righteousness. The military tasks also became important from the end of the 12th century, when the fight against the unbelievers and pagans came into prominence. Later, the defense of the Christian West against the expanding Ottoman Turks had to be considered. After the loss of Jerusalem, the Order settled on the Island of Cyprus in 1291, later moving to the Island of Rhodes, where they remained until 1522; afterwards they lived in the Papal State for a while.

Knights of Saint John of Jerusalem. The Johannite Order moved to the Island of Malta in 1524, where the Order was renamed Order of Malta. They built a fortress and a hospital; their military tasks ceased; they built extensive landed properties in the Mediterranean and European regions; the head of the order was the Grandmaster. The Order has about 10,000 members over five continents. Since 1990, the Order has been present in Hungary. In 1991, it was given the opportunity to return and settle in Malta.

The *Johannite Protestant Branch* was established by the Prussian King Frederick William IV in 1852. It is an alliance of four Protestant Johannite Orders: the German Province of Brandenburg, the English Order of St. John, the Dutch Johannite Order in the Netherlands, and the Swedish Johannite Order. This alliance, the so-called *Allianz,* was created on 13 June 1961. The center of the Johannite Order has been in Berlin since 2000. The Protestant branch of the Order has used the Johannite name since the 16th century, whereas the name, Knights of St John of Jerusalem ("the Knights of Malta"), is used by the Roman Catholic branch.

Hungarian Johannites – A Hungarian "Ispotály" (Hospital) was set up in Jerusalem by Petronilla, a lady of noble birth, in 1134. After an early period of Hungarian hermits living in the Holy Land, a house of pilgrimage was set up in Jerusalem by King Géza II, and his leading men in court around 1150, and its care was left in the hands of a priest. The community in Jerusalem received the settlement of Szentkirályfalva as their property. This led to the establishment of a Hospital Order in Hungary, called the Stefanite Order, after King St. Stephen (István I). The Johannites settled in Székesfehérvár and in Mór (Martyrius). The Archbishop of Esztergom had a Monastery built for them in 1156. Eufrozina, the widow of King Géza II, granted them more than fifty landed properties, and there were 35 monasteries on former Crown Lands, some monasteries also located in Transylvania (*Erdély*, then part of the Kingdom of Hungary). The Johannite Order was destroyed during the Ottoman Turkish occupation. The Order was re-established in 1924; but, after 1945, the Communist government closed it down.

After 1990, it came into being again, carrying out charity work and works of mercy. – B: 0907, 1031, 1506, T: 7456.→**Templars, Knights of; Boeselager, Csilla.**

Kőbányai, János (John) (Budapest, 25 August 1951 -) - Writer, sociologist, photographer. He studied at the University of Budapest, (1970-1975), and at the Hebrew University, Jerusalem (1990-1992). He worked at the Court of Guardians (1975-1976), and was an industrial lawyer (1976-1978). Later he became a freelancer. Since 1988, he has been Editor-in-Chief for the Jewish cultural magazine *Past and Future (Múlt és Jövő).* His works include *On the Margin (A Margón)* sociology (1986); *Hungarian Wailing Wall (Magyar siratófal)* essays (1990); *Discover Israel! (Fedezd fel Izráelt!)* travelogue (1990); *Report from Sarajevo (Szarajevói jelentés)* (1995); *Balkan Chronicle* (1995), and *Jewish Spirit Today (Zsidó szellem ma)* (1999). He also had photo exhibitions. He has received prizes and rewards, including the Aszú Prize (1979), the Book of the Year Award (1996), and the Sándor (Alexander) Seibert Prize (1997). – B: 0883, 0878, 1257, T: 7103.

Koboz – is an old plucked, string instrument, similar to the lute. It is still played by the Hungarian *Csángó* people of Transylvania *(Erdély,* now in Romania) and Moldavia. The name most probably came into the Hungarian from one of the Turkic languages, where it was called *kobuz.* It also appears as a family name, *Kobzos,* in a 14th century document. – B&T: 7617.→**Music of the Hungarians; Csángó.**

Kobulej, Tibor (Munkács, now Mukacheve, Carpatho-Ukraine, 20 March 1921 - Budapest, 3 May 1997) – Veterinarian. In 1944 he attained a Degree from the Budapest Polytechnic and, in 1948, he earned a Ph.D. in Veterinary Science from the University of Agricultural Sciences, Budapest. From 1946 he was a veterinary surgeon at Rákoscsaba (a suburb of Budapest); from 1947, a research student at the Parasitology Department of the University of Agricultural Sciences. He became an assistant lecturer in 1948, and assistant professor in 1952 at that University. He became Head of Department and later Professor in 1968. His main research field was veterinary parasitology. Above all, it was in the investigation of the parasitism of pigs, cattle and dogs that he gained international recognition. From 1964 he was a member of the Presidency of the Hungarian Parasitologists' Society; a member of management, later Vice-President of the Hungarian Veterinarians' Association. His works include *Parasitology,* with L. Versényi (1956, 4th revised edition 1957); *The More Important Parasitic Illnesses of Pigs (A sertések fontosabb parazitás betegségei)* (1079); *Parasitology in Hungary - A Historical Review* (1981); *Parasitology. The Health Protection of Dogs and Cats (Parazitológia. A kutyák és macskák egészségvédelme)* (1987), and *Parasitology. Epidemiology of Zoonoses (Parazitológia. A zoonózisok járványtana)* (1993). – B: 1730, T: 7456.

Kobzos Kiss, Tamás (Debrecen, 30 May 1950 -) – Pop-musician. He studied piano, then privately learned to play the guitar. He studied Science at the University of Debrecen, where he received his Degree, majoring in Chemistry. Early in his career he developed an interest in Hungarian folk music and historic music. He joined the Főnix Acting Ensemble, and subsequently became a member of the folk music ensemble *Délibáb* (Mirage) (1973-1974). Besides singing, he also played several folk instruments:

zither, viola, flute and lute. In 1974, he settled in Budapest, and worked as a painter and restorer at the Ethnographic Museum. For a short time, he was a member of the Kaláka Ensemble; thereafter, he played in bands at dance salons. In 1977 he became the senior restorer of the Déri Museum of Debrecen, from where he returned to Budapest to continue his restoration work until 1979. During the years 1979 to 1985, he played as a member of the András L. Kecskés Old-music Ensemble, with whom he appeared on several records published by Hungaroton: *Music in Transylvania of the Renaissance Age; Faidit Gauzelm Troubadour Songs,* and *Old Turkish Music in Europe*. In this period, he contributed to the University Stage. For a number of years, he played on the Radnóty Stage in the presentation of the epic poem *Toldi*, by the great poet, János (John) Arany, on the Radnóti Stage. Since 1981, Kobzos Kiss has been a member of the Viennese *Clemencic Consort,* with whom he gave several hundred concerts in a number of European countries. Later, he gave concerts with the Provencal musician, Michel Montanaro for ten years. Since 1991, he has also often appeared with his Turkish friend, Erdal Salikoglu, with whom he prepared several CDs. He has worked with György (George) Szabados since 1983 in contemporary pieces. He also appeared abroad with the *János Ensemble.* He won a prize from the Hungarian Art Academy in 1998. In 1992, he prepared the cassette *Protestant Minstrels* with the Musica Historica Ensemble and, in 1994, the cassette and book: *Songs of Wanderers (Vándorok énekei).* He has given concerts several times in the USA, Japan, Turkey and China, and also for the Hungarian minorities in the Carpathian Basin. In 2000, he published a record, featuring the minstrel verses of poets from Debrecen. In 2006, he prepared the *Tinódi Cronica* on CD-ROM (Arcanum). In 2009, he prepared a CD on medieval music, published in Istanbul. Since 1986, he has been a lecturer and, from 1991, Director of the Folk Music School of Óbuda, and teaches in the Folk Music Department of the Liszt Academy of Music. Among his distinctions are: the Young Master of Folk Art title (1975), For Hungarian Art Prize (1998), the Gold Cross of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (1998), the Tinódi Prize (2005), the Hungarian Heritage Prize (2006), the Prima Prize (2007), For the Culture of Óbuda Prize (2009), the Molnár Szenczi Prize (2010), and the Ferenc Liszt Prize (2011).– B: 2044, T: 7456.→**Arany, János; Szabados, György.**

Kocogh, Ákos (Budapest, 2 December 1915 - Budapest, 29 November 1986) – Literary and art historian. He studied at the University of Budapest. Already, as a philosophy student, he took part in rural sociological research; then in 1936, he joined the *March Front Movement (Márciusi Front)*. He received a Degree in Education in 1939. Initially, he was a teaching assistant at the Roman Catholic University and, after 1945, he taught at a High School in Debrecen. Later, he was an honorary lecturer *(privatdozent)*, then Head and Lecturer at the Department of Philosophy at the University of Debrecen. He organized the Debrecen Group of the Writer's Association, and was Editor for the literary journal, *Great Plain (Alföld)*. From 1958, he took part in the evaluation of art objects of the Reformed Church, and of the work of the Council for Applied Arts, including editing its periodical in Budapest. He gave radio presentations, published critiques and studies on aesthetic, literary and art history themes, and also wrote essays and travelogues. His main works include *Expressionism (Az expresszionizmus)* (1958); *Modern Hungarian Metal Art (Modern magyar fémmûvesség)* (1972); *Applied Art in Hungary Today (Mai magyar iparmûvészet)* (1975); *Margit Tevan, (Tevan Margit)* (1977); *László Finta (Finta László)*

(1978); *In Praise of Beautiful Objects: The World of Objects (Szép tárgyak dicsérete: A tárgyak világa)* (1978); *József Engels (Engelsz József)* (1980); *László (Ladislas) Holló Album (Holló László album)* (1986), and *At Home in Finland (Otthon Finnországban)*, 1986. – B: 0883, 0878, 1257, T: 7667.

Kocsár, Miklós (Nicholas) (Debrecen, 21 December 1933 -) – Composer. He studied composition with Ferenc (Francis) Farkas at the Franz Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest, graduating in 1959. Between 1963 and 1972, he worked as Musical Director and Conductor of the Madách Theater *(Madách Színház)* in Budapest. In 1972, he joined the staff of the Béla Bartók Secondary School of Music, where he has since been teaching composition. In 1974, he also became a leading member of the musical staff at the Hungarian Radio and, from 1983 until 1995, he was Deputy Head of the Music Department. His oeuvre includes more than 35 major compositions, among them: *Attila József Songs* (1955); *Concerto for Horn* (1957); *String Quartet* (1960); *Sonata for Solo Violin* (1961); *Metamorphoses* for orchestra (1979); *Mass in A* for choir (1991), *Symfoniette per archi* for orchestra (1996), and *Ave Maria Stella* for female choir (2004). He was also a recording artist with some 30 CDs to his credit. Kocsár is an outstanding composer of the second half of the 20th century. He was awarded the Erkel Prize (1973 and 1980), the Merited Artist title (1987), the Bartók- Ditta Pásztory Award (1992) and the Kossuth Prize (2000). – B: 1852, 1031; T: 7456.→**Farkas, Ferenc.**

Kocsi→Coach.

Kocsi Csergő, Bálint (Valentine) (Kocs, August 1647 - Hosszúpályi, after 1698) – Teacher and Preacher of the Reformed Church. Between 1664 and 1670, he studied at the Reformed College of Debrecen; in 1670, he became Headmaster of the High School at Munkács (now Mukacheve, Carpatho-Ukraine), and, from 1671, also at Pápa. In 1674, he was summoned to the *Judicium Delegatum* at Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia), because he allegedly took part in the Wesselényi Conspiracy, and was condemned to the galleys. In 1676, Dutch Admiral de Ruyter freed him and his companions. He went to Switzerland, then returned to Pápa, Hungary, in 1678, and worked again as a teacher. In 1698, he retired to Hosszúpályi. He recorded the history of his forced labor in the galleys in the *Narratio brevis de oppressione libertatis*, the manuscript of which is kept in the National Széchényi Library, Budapest. It was first published in Utrecht in 1728. A partial edited version, translated into Hungarian, was published by Lajos (Louis) Szimonidesz, under the title, *In the Footsteps of Hungarian Martyrs (Magyar vértanúk nyomában* (Pápa, 1944). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456.→**Wesselényi Conspiracy; Galley Slave Hungarian Preacher; Szimonidesz, Lajos.**

Kocsis, András (Andreas) (Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 31 July 1905 - Budapest, 26 October 1976) – Sculptor. After a difficult childhood, he studied in the School of the Timber Industry, followed by a year at the Department of Decorative Sculpture, under the tutorship of Lajos (Louis) Mátrai. Between 1924 and 1928, he was doing molding in the studio of János (John) Pásztor. From 1928 to 1931, he continued his training at the Academy of Applied Arts as a student of Zsigmond (Sigismund) Kisfaludi Strobl and, as early as 1930, he was working with his Master. He first appeared at an

exhibition in 1926. It was after gaining his independence that his peculiar art form started to develop, shown in works, such as: *Harvesting Girl (Arató lány)* (1937); *Fatherly Love (Apai szeretet)* (1939); *Stripper (Vetkőző)* (1940), and *Fishermen (Halászok)* (1947). In 1939, he won the prize of the Ede (Edward) Ballo Foundation. In 1940, he prepared one of his most significant works: the 18 m long aluminum relief of thirty-two figures in the Sports Hall of Budapest, after winning the competition of the National Council of Physical Education; it is a relief work depicting the history of sport from the oldest times till the recent past. In 1941, his statue, *Shepherdess*, was erected in Nyíregyháza. Other of his sculptures are: Soviet War Memorial on a large scale in Újpest (suburb of Budapest) (1947); *György Szondy* in Körönd (a junction between districts VI and VII of Budapest) (1952), "*1. May"* in the Széchenyi housing district, Budapest (1958); *Romanian Memorial*, Debrecen (1962); *Six Accessory Figures*, prepared with Lajos (Louis) Ungvári (1952) for the Kossuth statue (the Kossuth bronze figure is the work of Zsigmond Kisfaludi Strobl), in front of the Parliament Building. There are also many smaller memorials in the form of portraits, such as *Mihály (Michael) Zichy*, painter (1957) on Margaret Island, Budapest; *Mikszáth*, writer (1960) on Kálmán Mikszáth Plaza, district VIII of Budapest, and *Haydn* (1960) in Haydn Park, District I of Budapest. He prepared some busts in the folk-art theme, like *Peasant Woman; Man with Fur Cap*, and others. Several of his works are kept in the Hungarian National Gallery. He was awarded the Kossuth Prize in 1953, and the Munkácsy Prize in 1956. He received the Artist of Merit title in 1972. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7456.→**Pásztor, János; Kisfaludi Strobl, Zsigmond; Mátrai, Lajos.**

Kocsis, Elemér (Elmer) (Balmazújváros, 14 May 1926 - Debrecen, 7 May 2009) – Bishop of the Reformed Church. He completed his High School studies in Debrecen in 1944, and went on to study Theology at the University of Debrecen (1944-1948), Basel, Switzerland (1948-1949), and Erlangen, Germany (1957-1959). He earned his Doctoral Degree in New Testament Theology from the University of Erlangen in 1959. After having been Assistant Minister (1947, 1950-1952), he became Assistant Professor of History of Religion and Biblical Theology at the Reformed Theological Academy of Debrecen from 1952, and was named Professor of Systematic Theology in 1968. Between 1977 and 1987, he was the Director of the Reformed College of Debrecen, and Director of its Scientific Collection. He was Minister in the Great Reformed Church of Debrecen, and was elected Bishop of the Trans-Tibiscan Reformed Church District *(Tiszántúli Református Egyházkerület)* (1986-1996). Between 1988 and 1991, he was Ministerial President of the General Synod of the Reformed Church in Hungary. From 1991 to 1994, he was President of the Ecumenical Council of the Hungarian Churches. He also served as President of the Hungarian Bible Council (1987-1997) His field of research included History of Religions, Biblical Sciences, Dogmatics, Ethics, and Social Ethics. He became a member of the *Societas Ethica* in 1970. He hosted Pope John Paul II at an ecumenical service at the Great Church of Debrecen, when the Pope laid his wreath at the memorial statue of the galley-slave protestant preachers (1991). He was a member of several Editorial Boards in Hungary and abroad. He wrote more than 300 articles and essays, including books. He received several awards, among them the Csokonai Prize in 1996. – B: 0910, T: 7103**.→Bartha, Tibor; Bölcskei, Gusztáv.**

Kocsis, István (Stephen) (Ombod, now in Romania, 1940 -) – Writer, historian. He graduated from the Babes Bolyai University in Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) in 1965 with a Degree in Philosophy. He now lives in Budapest. He has been a guest lecturer at various universities, and has delivered many lectures on the subject of Constitutional Law and General History (primarily on the Mystery and Doctrine of the Hungarian Holy Crown). He has lectured about outstanding figures of Hungarian history. He has written mainly historical studies and books, including *Historians on the Cross (Történészek a kereszten)* (1994); *For the Naked Truth (A meztelen igazságért)* (1994, 1996); *The Doctrine of the Holy Cown (A Szent Korona tana)* (1995, 1996); *The Mystery of he Holy Crown (A Szent Korona misztériuma)* (1997); *A szakrális fejedelem (The Annointed Leader)* (1999); *Magyarország Szent Koronája (The Holy Crown of Hungary)* (2000, 2001, 2005), and *Széchenyi. The Novel of Hungarian Consciousness (Széchenyi. A magyarságtudat regénye)* (2002, 2003). His other works include *Equations (Egyenletek)*, short stories and a drama (1967); *The Crown is Made of Gold (A korona aranyból van)* dramas (1972); *The Great Gambler (A nagy játékos)* dramas (1976); *The Crowned One (A meg-koronázott)* dramas (1996), and *The Victim (Az áldozat)* dramas (2006). His dramas have been performed since 1969 in theaters in Hungary, Transylvania, Slovakia, Serbia, and Finland. His literary works, short stories and dramas have appeared in Hungarian and Transylvanian periodicals since 1965. His TV films include *Magellán; The Victim (Az áldozat),* and *Vincent van Gogh.* He also wrote audio plays. In 1987, he received the Attila József Prize. – B: 1935, T: 7690, 7103.

Kocsis, Pál (Paul) (Kecskemét, 1 December 1884 - Kecskemét, 24 February 1967) – Grape cultivator, viticulturist. He interrupted his painting studies in Paris, returned to his hometown, and became a grape grower. On the encouragement of János (John) Mathiász, he turned to the cultivation of grape varieties especially suitable for the sandy soil of the Great Hungarian Plain. He produced about 2500 hybrids, 67 of which are still grown. Among the most famous varieties are *Irsay Olivér, Gloria Hungariae, Kecskeméti Rizling* and *Fehér Kadarka*. He participated in various exhibitions, starting in 1922. In 1966, the College of Horticulture and Grape Production awarded him the Ferenc Entz memorial medal. He was a recipient of the Kossuth Prize (1959). An agricultural School in Kecskemét bears his name. – B: 0883, 1591, T: 7667.→**Kecskemét; Mathiász, János**.

Kocsis, Sándor (Alexander) (Budapest, 21 September 1929 - Barcelona, Spain, 22 July 1979) – Soccer player. Between 1947 and 1949, he played for the Tournament Club of Ferencváros (FTC - Fradi) of Budapest; from 1949 to 1950, for the National Food Workers' Association (ÉDOSZ); from 1950 to 1956, for the Budapest Honvéd; in 1957, for the Young Fellows, Zurich and, between 1958 and 1966, he was with the FC Barcelona. In 1952, he was member of the Hungarian Olympic Champion Soccer Team in Helsinki. At the Swiss World Cup in 1954, his team was placed second. At the so-called "Match of the Century" in 1953, in London, he was in the winning Hungarian team, defeating the English with a 6:3 score. From 1948 to 1956, he was Hungarian Champion six times. In the championships of 1951, 1952 and 1954, he scored the highest number of goals and was named "King of Goals". Similarly, at the 1954 World Cup in Switzerland, he scored the top number of goals. From 1948 to 1956, he was on the so-called "Golden Team" *(Aranycsapat).* He was 68 times member of the National

Representative Team. In 1957, he lived in Switzerland and, from 1958, in Spain. In 1959 and 1960, he was Spanish Champion and, between 1959 and 1963, he was a member of the winning team of the Spanish Cup. He was the best ever Hungarian footballer after Ferenc (Francis) Puskás.– B: 0883, 1031, T: 7667.→**Bozsik, József; Buzánszky Jenő; Czibor, Zoltán; Grosics, Gyula; Kocsis, Sándor; Puskás, Ferenc.**

Kocsis, Zoltán (Budapest. 30 May 1952-) – Piano virtuoso, composer, conductor. He began his musical studies at the age of 5, and, from 1963, continued at the Béla Bartók Conservatory of Music, specializing in piano and composition. In 1968, he studied at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest, under Pál (Paul) Kadosa and Ferenc (Francis) Rados. In 1973 he taught at the Academy's Piano Faculty. He made his debut, both at home and abroad, in 1970. During the subsequent years, he performed solo concerts at Carnegie Hall, New York, the Concert Gebouw of Amsterdam, and the Philharmonic of St Petersburg. He performed together with the world's most famous orchestras, among them the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, the Dresdener Staatskapelle, the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, the Philharmonia of London, and the Wiener Philharmoniker. He regularly performs at famous summer festivals in Edinburgh, Tours, Luzern and Salzburg, and at the Prague Spring Festival, as well as at La Roque d'Anthéron. He has many recordings with Hungaroton, Denon and Philips Classics. Noted among them are Béla Bartók's complete works, written for piano and orchestra (1987). He recorded a selection of Debussy's solo works (1990). He is a successful composer, and one of the founders of the *New Musical Studio* of Budapest. His works, written for the *Ensemble Modern*, and performed together with the Ensemble at concerts along with his Bartók and Schönberg transcriptions, won him great professional appreciation. Several of his transcriptions for piano and chamber orchestra are on the program of concert halls around the world. As a musician of chamber music, he conducts chamber music series at home and abroad. His repertoire is extremely diverse, from classical to contemporary music. He has often performed as a conductor, especially with the Budapest Festival Orchestra. His repertoire as conductor and as pianist contains sofar neglected, peripheral works, such as Tchaikovsky's *Manfred*, Rachmaninov's *Isle of the Dead*, Bruckner's *8th Symphony*, and Debussy's *Images*. Since 1997, he has been Music Director of the Hungarian National Philharmonic Orchestra (formerly Hungarian State Orchestra). He was awarded many prizes and awards, among them the Kossuth and Liszt Prizes. – B: 0874, 1031, 1178, T: 7103.→**Kadosa, Pál.**

"**Köcsögduda" –** Homemade musical instrument with a sound, resembling the mooing of a cow. It is a membranophone, a folk instrument making a sound by a rubbing action. A thin pigskin or similar skin is stretched across the mouth of a clay jug. In the center of the membrane, one or two spans-long reeds are pulled through and secured. By rubbing the length of the reed(s) with wet or resinous fingers, the membrane transmits the resonance (vibration) into the cavity of the jug, creating murmuring sounds. It is also known as *höppögő, köcsögbőgő* or *szötyök*. In Hungary, it was the primary instrument of the minstrels in *Transdanubia.* – B: 1134, 1138, T: 7684**.→Jugpipe.**

Kóczé, Antal (Anthony) (Tasnád, now Tasnad, Romania, 9 December 1879 - Budapest, 8 October 1926) – Leader *(Primás)* of a gipsy orchestra. Already at the age of 9, he played in Vince (Vincent) Bunkó's band. In 1890, he established his own band in Dés (now Dej, Romania), and performed with them for an extended period of time in Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). At the end of the 19th century, he traveled all over Europe with his orchestra, playing for royalty, including Emperor Franz Joseph, the British Monarch, and the Czar's family in St. Petersburg. In 1903, he won the contest for Gypsy Orchestras held at the People's Theater *(Népszínház),* Budapest. In 1924, he toured Europe once again. His virtuoso musicianship attracted the attention of eminent artists, including cellist, Pablo Casals. – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7667.

Kóczé, Gyula (Julius) (Budapest, 5 April 1903 - Budapest, 1 November 1981) – Leader *(Primás)* of a gipsy orchestra. He was a member of a musical dynasty, descendant of the famous Pista (Steve) Dankó. In 1929 he went to London for an extended guest appearance; between 1936 and 1944, he performed in Vienna. After 1945, he played at the Hotel Astoria and the Fortuna Restaurant, Budapest, with his own orchestra. He played with great success for Otto Klemperer, David Oistrakh, Wilhelm Furtwängler, Sergey Obrazcov, and Igor Moiseev. He accompanied, among others, voice recordings of Mihály (Michael) Székely, Mária Gyurkovics and Tibor Udvardy. - B: 0883, 1160, T: 7667.→**Székely, Mihály; Gyurkovics, Mária; Udvardy, Tibor; Dankó Pista.**

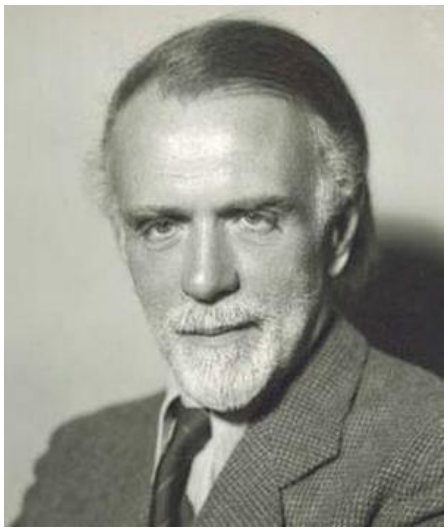
Kodály Institute (Zoltán Kodály Pedagogical Institute of Music, Kecskemét) – Located in a former Franciscan Monastery, erected in 1736 in the center of the town, and rebuilt in the mid-1970s. The Institute belongs to the Ferenc Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest. The Institute was established on 15 June 1973, and has been operating since 1975. The founding charter of the Institute states that its main aims are: (a) *to reveal the theoretical and practical experiences necessary for the development of music education: to work out suggestions in relation to the practical activities of educational institutions;* (b) *to organize the dissemination of the methods of Hungarian music education abroad*; (c) *to provide post-graduate training for foreign music pedagogues in the field of Hungarian music pedagogy and methodology. In order to realize its aims, the Institute should organize Academic conferences, meetings and other events, both in Hungary and abroad, to serve the aim of regular exchange of experiences.* Since the opening of the Institute, there have been students from 44 different countries. The majority of these students have come from the USA, Canada, Australia, Japan, Ireland, Great Britain and Canada. The success of the course, and the increasing interest in it, is proved by the fact that many of the students extend their stay at the Institute to a second or a third year. Today, the Institute has a high reputation worldwide in disseminating the Kodály method in the teaching of music. – B: 2046, T: 7103**.→Kodály, Zoltán.**

Kodály Method – It is a child-centered music education method, an introduction to the musical world for children of any nationality with the help of their own folk songs. "*Singing, independent of an instrument, is the real and profound schooling of musical abilities*" said Zoltán Kodály. There is no better material to use than the songs and singing games, used by children for centuries. Kodály devised a system for the musical training of young children, which is basically very simple. It is a solfège, or ear

training method that teaches first to recognize, and then to sing the intervals between the notes. The Kodály-school also devised hand signals for each of the notes, based on the solfège names: *doh-re-me-fah-soh-lah-te-(doh*). This is an excellent way to train young children, for by the time they learn to read and write music they have mastered the ability to sight-read. Nowadays the Kodály-method is used all over the world in schools and music conservatories. – B: 1592, 7617, T: 7617.→**Kodály, Zoltán; Ádám, Jenő; Nemesszeghy, Lajosné.**

Kodály String Quartet – Formed in Budapest in 1966, its members are: Attila Falvay (first violin), Erika Tóth (second volin), János (John) Fejérváry (viola), and György (George) Éder (cello). The Ensemble exemplifies the greatest standards of the rich Hungarian musical tradition, which has been carried with distinction throughout the world during more than four decades of international appearances. International critics have been lavish with remarkable acclaim for the Kodály Quartet's numerous (over 50) recordings, including the monumental undertaking of the complete cycles of Haydn, Beethoven and Schubert for Naxos Records. Haydn's Op.64 was named Classic CD Magazine's Best Chamber Music Release of 1993, and Vol. VI. of Beethoven's was BBC Music Magazine's "Pick of the Month", giving it five stars for both performance and sound, calling it an "extraordinary achievement". Octets of Bruch and Mendelssohn received a "10 out of 10" rating for both artistic and recording quality. – B&T: 2047.→**Kodály, Zoltán.**

Kodály, Zoltán (Kecskemét, 16 December 1882 - Budapest, 6 March 1967) – Composer, folk music researcher and collector, ethnomusicologist, music educator. He studied at the



Archbishop High School in Szombathely, while he concurrently undertook musical studies. From 1900, he studied at the University of Budapest, and at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest. He received his Ph.D. after writing his dissertation on "The Stanzaic Structure of Hungarian Folk Song" in 1906. From 1906 to 1907, he went on a study tour to Berlin and Paris. Already, as early as 1905, he carried out folk music collecting with Béla Bartók, and continued this activity with minor interruptions until 1925; but he still collected materials afterwards. His collecting was exclusively concentrated on the ethnically Hungarian language areas of the Carpathian Basin. His goal, as he wrote in his diary, was "*the establishment of true Hungarian music on the basis of Hungarian folk music*". Traveling from village to village, he collected barely known, nearly forgotten folk music treasures. He was a professor at the Academy of Music, where his first evening performance as a composer was presented in 1910. It was in 1923, on the 50th anniversary of the birth of Budapest (uniting Buda and Pest) that he composed one of the highlights of his work as a composer, the *Psalmus Hungaricus* for tenor solo, orchestra and chorus, that became known all over the world and brought him great fame. Its victorious progress also meant the beginning of his career as a conductor.

Around 1925, his attention was drawn to children's choirs, as well as to singing and music teaching in schools. It became clear to him that the musical education was unsatisfactory; it was conducted in a foreign spirit, i.e. in a non-ethnically based setting. Therefore, he facilitated musical material based on nationalistic roots. In those years, he became the great musical educator of the Hungarian nation; his choral works took his musical teaching to schools, to Choral Societies and Concert halls. His *Háry János Suite,* first performed in 1926, also became a concert piece played all over the world. From 1930, he initiated music folklore and music theory seminars at the University of Budapest that he led until 1939. In 1940 he started working at the Academy of Sciences, where, under his supervision, the first five volumes of the *Hungarian Folk Music Repertory* were published. His musical activities almost completely stopped during the German occupation in 1944, when he was doing only musical education, and was often attacked on that score. It was around this time that he worked out his Kodály Concept, a uniquely new approach to children's musical education. In 1945, Kodály became President of the Directorial Council of the Music Academy and, at the same time, he visited North America. He defined the two-sided mission of Hungarian emigration: "*You are the 8th tribe from distant lands. Your responsibility is to speak up about all that cannot be said at home. You represent Hungary for the West; it is by your behavior through which the whole world will judge us.*" In 1958 he bravely defined the national purpose of musical education: "*Because the folk songs of the people advertise life, never cease life even in the hardest years of suppression*". Between 1946 and 1949, Kodály was President of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. He often traveled abroad, where he and his works were received with the greatest appreciation. Several foreign universities bestowed an Honorary Doctorate on him and several musical societies elected him an Honorary President. Leaning on Hungarian folk music, he shaped his individual Hungarian style and represented Hungary's musical culture on the highest international level. The work of his life covered almost every form of musical culture. However, it is his choral works that, in 20th century musical history, has become of a singular, contemporary importance, and is most outstanding. He fought unfailingly to preserve the correct Hungarian language and national traditions. Schools, choirs, places and a Music Institute in Kecskemét bear his name. – B: 0883, 1031, 1105, 1134, 1257, T: 7684.→**Kodály Concept; Bartók, Béla; Dohnányi, Ernő; Lajtha, László; Ádám, Jenő; Kodály Institute; Kodály String Quartet; Music of the Hungarians.**

Kodolányi, János (John) (Telki, 13 March 1899 - Budapest, 10 August 1969) – Writer, critic. He matriculated in 1919, and was already writing and editing during his student years. His first volume of poetry was published in 1915, while he was still a student at Pécs, where he also edited the literary journal, *Student Pen (Diák Toll),* in 1917. He studied Philosophy, Esthetics and Social Sciences from 1919 to 1921; the *Krónika (Chronicle)* of Pécs regularly published his poems. In 1921, his second volume of poetry was published, after which he stopped writing poems. The theme of his novels and short stories was the life of the middle class and the fate of the peasantry, especially in the *Ormánság* (small area in southern Hungary). He became a contributor to a number of newspapers and journals and was one of the leading figures of the Popular Writers' Movement. Between 1936 and 1938, he traveled to Finland five times, giving accounts of his travels in travelogues and in his diary. During the same period, past centuries of

Hungarian history came to life in his novels. For a short time, he also made his debut as a playwright; in 1939, two of his social dramas, the *Earthquake (Földindulás)* and *Last Will (Végrendelet),* were performed at the Inner City Theater *(Belvárosi Szinház)* in Budapest. He delivered the opening address at the Balatonszárszó Writers' Congress in 1943; but, by this time, his connections with the popular writers had weakened. The national ideology was increasingly noticeable in his articles and speeches written during World War II; for a while, he was a correspondent for the weekly newspaper entitled *Turul Fraternal Society (Turul Bajtársi Szövetség),* and in 1939, he became Editor-in-Chief of the Monday paper, *National Guard (Nemzetőr),* which was founded on resolute national principles; he rejected both pro-German and Communist politics. After World War II, Kodolányi was not in a position to publish from 1949 until 1955, due to his nationalistic stand, and could only return to the literary life in 1955. He was one of the outstanding prose writers of the second generation of the literary journal, *Nyugat (West).* His novels include *Sons of Iron (A vas fiai)* (1936); *Friar Julian (Juliánus barát)* (1938); *Blessed Margaret (Boldog Margit); Secret of Suomi (Suomi titka)* (1939); *Sinking World (Süllyedő világ)* (1940); *Aquarius (Vízöntő)* (1948); *I Exist (Én vagyok)* (1972); *The Burning Rose Bush (Az égő csipkebokor)* (1957), *Rear View Mirror (Visszapillantó tükör),* memoirs (1968), and the posthumously published, two-volume *Vizözön (The Great Flood)* (1999), based on the ancient Sumerian Gilgamesh Epic. The trauma of World War II raised questions in his mind; for answers he turned to the mystical ancient and historic times. In his view, while belief in myths provided him with great strength, he also felt that the nature of man remained unchanged through the ages and beliefs, and always dragged him into catastrophe. This is why mankind often needs firm-handed leaders with the characteristics of gods and prophets, who can stand close to God, while the earthly despots are united. The Republic of Finland awarded the Leon Order of Merit for his distinguished work; he received the Baumgarten Prize (1937), and the Kossuth Prize posthumously (1999). There is a Kodlolányi János Academy in Budapest. – B: 0883, 0878, 1257, T: 7659.→**Kiss, Géza.**

Koessler, János (John) (Waldeck, Germany, 1 January 1853 - Ansbach, Germany**,** 23 May 1926) – Composer, music-educator. He first obtained his music teacher's qualification; thereafter he studied at the Music Academy of Munich under Rheinberger and Wüller (1877- 1881). He worked at the Conservatory of Music of Dresden, teaching music theory, while in Cologne he was theater conductor. He moved to Hungary in 1882 as a professor of the Music Academy of Budapest, where he taught organ and, from 1883, music theory until 1908. Among his students were Béla Bartók, Ernő (Ernst) Dohnányi, Zoltán Kodály and Leo Weiner. After years of wandering, he settled in Ansbach. On Dohnányi's invitation, he resumed his work at the Budapest Music Academy in 1924, but eventually he returned to Ansbach. Brahms influenced his music. His life work includes: *Sounds of New Year's Eve (Szilveszteri hangok),* oratorio (1897); *Der Münzenfranz,* opera (1903), and *Symphonic Variations (Szimfonikus variációk)* (1909), as well as chamber work, choir pieces and song. His education work is regarded as significant. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7456. **→Szabadi, Béla; Bartók, Béla; Dohnányi, Ernő; Kodály, Zoltán; Reiner, Frigyes; Weiner, Leó.**

Koestler, Arthur (Kösztler, Artúr) (Budapest, 5 September 1905 - London England, 3 March 1983) – Writer, journalist, polymath. He moved to Vienna as a high school student, with his parents in 1919. He studied Electronics and Psychology; but did not complete these courses. Instead, he became a journalist. He traveled to the Near East, Paris, and Berlin, and frequently visited Budapest. In 1931, he joined the German Communist Party. As a German news correspondent, he spent nearly two years in the Soviet Union, enthusiastically at first, disillusioned later. From 1936 to 1938, as an English news correspondent, he participated in the Spanish Civil War. He broke with Communism there, withdrew from the Communist Party in 1938, and became an outspoken anti-communist. Following his release from a French internment camp on English intervention, he settled in the United Kingdom. He served in the British Army during World War II. His 1940 novel, *Darkness at Noon*, achieved worldwide success. In it, he wrote about the Soviet purges of the 1930s, and the mechanism of the Stalinist show trials. The impact of his book can be traced to Orwell's novel *Nineteen-Eighty-Four*. Today, his novel *Darkness at Noon* is considered to be one of the best in 20th century English literature. The Hungarian translation, *Sötétség délben,* by István (Stephen) Bart, was published in 1988. His most important works include the *Spanish Testament (Spanyol testamentum)* (1937); *The Yogi and the Commissar (A Jógi és a komisszár),* collection of essays, many dealing with Communism (1945); *The God Who Failed (Az isten aki megbukott)* (1949); *The Sleepwalkers (Az alvajáró)* (1959); *The Act of Creation (A Teremtés)* (1964); *The Ghost in the Machine (Kísértet a gépben)* (1967); *The Thirteenth Tribe (A tizenharmadik törzs)* (1976), and *Bricks of Babel (Bábel téglái),* a collection of his writings (1981). He also wrote on the history of astronomy, and topics on biology, genetics and philosophy. His autobiography was published in two volumes: *Arrow to Infinity (A végtelenbe kilőtt nyíl)* (1952) and the *Invisible Writing (Láthatatlan írás)* 1954. – B: 0883, 1028, 1031, 1257, T: 7667, 7103.

Kögl, Szeverin János O.S.B. (John) (pseudonym: Krassó Szörény) (Mosonszentpéter, 20 June 1914 - Sao Paulo, Brazil, 13 February 1994) – Priest, teacher. He entered the Benedictine Order in 1934, took his vows in 1939, and was ordained in 1940. For a short period he taught in Budapest; and became Rector of the Parish in Zalaapáti (1943-1948). He emigrated to Brazil in 1949, where he became Chaplain in the Anastacio Parish and for the Hungarian community. He was President of the Hungarian Red Cross Relief Action from 1951 to 1968, and managed its finances. He oversaw the construction of the School and Monastery, and organized the Parish of St. Benedict (1960-1988). He was the Superior of Nova Santa Rosa and a teacher, later Principal at the High School (1970-1984). He was Advisor to the Toledo Diocese (1970-1984). His works include *Joy and Comfort (Öröm és vígasz),* meditations (1954), and *Que deram os húngaros ao mundo? (What did Hungarians Give to the World? Mit adtak a magyarok a világnak?),* edited (1954), *Is Christianity Bankrupt? (Csődött mondott-e a kereszténység?),* in a Memorial book of Kálmán (Coloman) Könyves Free University (1949-1959). – B: 0945, T: 7103.

Kogutowicz, Károly (Charles) (Budapest, 14 February 1886 - Ludwigsburg, Germany, 6 September 1948) – Geographer. He was the son of Manó Kogutowicz. After the death of his father, he led and modernized the Hungarian Geographical Institute. In 1919 it was in this Institute that he produced the military maps of the urgently set up Red Army of the

Soviet Council Republic. He edited and published numerous school atlases and wall maps. Early in his career, he taught at the Elizabeth Women's College of Budapest; later, from 1923, he was Professor of General and Comparative Geography at the University of Szeged; from 1941 to 1942, the Vice-Chancellor of the University. He was Editor of *Earth and Man (Föld és Ember).* His works include *Ethnographic Map of Hungary (Magyarország néprajzi térképe)* (1928), *Transdanubia and the Lesser Hungarian Plain, i,ii (Dunántúl és Kisalföld, I-II)* (1928-1932). – B: 0883, 1068, T: 7456→**Kogutowicz, Manó.**

Kogutowicz, Manó (Manuel) (Seelowitz, now Židlochovice, Czech Republic, 21 December 1851 - Budapest, 21 December 1908). – Geographer, cartographer. After the completion of his education, he entered the military, but soon switched over to the educational profession and was active in Sopron. In 1885 he prepared the first hand atlas of the counties of Historic Hungary in the Carpathian Basin. When he noticed that the Hungarian schools were using foreign-made maps and school equipment, he founded the Hungarian Geographical Institute in 1890, and became its first Director. He made 71 county atlases and 35 county wall-maps. He designed and drew several geographic and historic maps for schools. In their production, he utilized all known scientific, cartographic and map-drawing methods. He is the founder of Cartography in Hungary. – B: 1078, 0883, 1031, T: 7675.→**Kogutowicz, Károly.**

Koháry, Count István (Stephen) (Csábrág, now Caprad, Slovakia, 11 March 1649 - Csábrág, 29 March 1731) – Poet, politician, military commander. He studied at Nagyszombat (now Trnava, Slovakia), then at the University of Vienna. He was an undaunted follower of Emperor Lipót I (Leopold) (6154-1705). From 1667 he was Captain of Fülek Castle; while defending it, he was taken prisoner by Count Imre (Emeric) Thököly in 1682. A large portion of his poetry was composed in his mind during his captivity and only later written down from memory, after he was freed. In 1685, he received a hereditary title of Count from the Emperor. From 1685, he participated in a series of campaigns to reclaim formerly Hungarian territory from the Ottoman Turks, and also in the liberation of Buda (1686), and Eger (1687). From 1703, he fought against Prince Ferenc Rákóczi II's Freedom Fight (1704-1711). In 1714 he was elected Lord Chief Justice. Great honors were conferred on him by Emperors Lipót I, and József I (Joseph) (1705-1711). Between 1720 and 1726, he published his lyric poems in five booklets. He is regarded as an important aristocratic lyric poet, influenced by Bálint Balassi; one poem particularly stands out, entitled: *I am Worthy to Lament over Hungary's Lost Freedom and her Fate in the Turkish Yoke (Magyarországnak elveszett szabadságán s török igájában esett sorsán, jaj méltón keseregnem)* (1720). – B: 0883, 1068, T: 7456.→**Thököly, Count Imre; Balassa, Bálint; Rákóczi II, Prince Ferenc.**

Koháry Family (Count and Duke Csabraghi and Szitnyai) – An extinct Hungarian family that first appeared in the middle of the 16th century in the County of Hont. Its most eminent member was Peter, son of Imre (Emeric), who was an outstanding soldier and diplomat. Peter, as the King's representative, took part in the negotiations for the Vienna Peace Treaty in 1606. For his and bravery, and loyalty to the Crown, he received the title of baron in 1616. István (Stephen) Koháry, a captain and Lord Lieutenant, fell in

a battle against the Turks. Another prominent member, Count István Koháry was a Supreme Court Judge, army commander, politician and poet. He was also responsible for procuring the title of Count for the family. János (John) Koháry (1657-1696) fought against Count Imre Thököly, and was captured and imprisoned. András (Andrew) Koháry (1694-1757) was Cavalry General and Lord Lieutenant, and contributed much to charity. His son was captain in his regiment. He later became a Major and Lord Lieutenant, who could recite poetry in Latin. Antal (Anthony) Koháry, apart from holding high-ranking posts, was a Chancellor, Lord Lieutenant and, in 1815, also won the title of Prince for the family. Without male heirs, the family died out. – B: 0942, 1297, T: 7676.

Kohut, Magda (Budapest, 30 November 1928 -) - Actress. After graduating from the Academy of Dramatic Art, Budapest, she became a member of the Honvéd Theater in 1950. From 1954, she performed in the National Theater *(Nemzeti Színház),* Budapest and has been a life-member of it since 1989. Her great talent for lyric works and delivery of texts prevails in the classical dramas. Her roles include Widow of András Csernyik in L. H. Barta's *Cry (Kiáltás);* Desdemona in Shakespeare's *Othello;* Amelia in García Lorca's *House of Bernarda Alba (Bernarda Alba háza);* Mirigy and Éj in M. Vörösmarty's *Csongor and Tünde;* Elektra in Aeschylus' *Oresteia;* Ximena in Corneille's *Le Cid;* Harisnyásné, Mária in I. Csurka's *To Survive (Megmaradni),* and Szabrina in S. Márai's *Citizens of Kassa (A kassai polgárok).* She has 10 feature and TV films to her credit, including *Sign of Life (Életjel*) (1954); *The Valley (A Völgy) (*1967); *Anthill (Hangyaboly)* (1971); *The Two of Them (Ők ketten)* (1977); *Cloud Play (Felhőjáték)* (1983), and *The Green Tower (A zöld torony)* (1985). From time to time she also performed on radio. She received the Mari Jászai Prize (1958, 1968), the Merited Artist Award (1974), the Outstanding Artist title (1988), and the Kazinczy Prize (1989). – B: 1445, 1719, T: 7692.

Kóka, Rozália (Rosa) (Bajmók, Vajdaság, now Serbia, 1943 -) – Folk singer and story-teller. Her father was a Szekler from Bucovina, and the family was relocated to the Bácska (Bačka) in 1941, from where they had to flee in October 1944 to Völgység in County Tolna. After matriculation she studied at the Teachers' College of Kaposvár and obtained a Teacher' Certificate. In 1962, the family moved to Érd and, in 1964, she became a teacher in Tárnok. While she taught at a number of schools, she became an associate at the Cultural Center of Buda District. After a serous illness in 1979, she became a journalist for the youth paper, *Little Drummer (Kisdobos)* until 1990. As Deputy Director for Cultural Affairs, she worked at the Thermal Hotel in Érd. In 1992, she was invited to work as Chief Reporter for the Hungarian Cultural Institute, where she worked until the end of 2000. In 1998 she moved to Budapest. From early childhood, she learned the history and folk art of the Szeklers in Bucovina, and shared it with others. From the age of 10, she was a member of the *Sárközi Ensemble* of Szekszárd, and later of the *Somogyi Folk Ensemble (Somogyi Népi Együttes).* At the age of 19, she set off on her first ethnographical collecting trip, collecting folk songs and folk fables. While in Budapest, she organized and led the *Bucovina Szekler Folksong Group of Érd (Érdi Bukovinai Székely Népdalkört)*. Her performing artist career had also begun. Her first book appeared in 1989, entitled: *A Woman's Two Small Transgressions (Egy asszon két vétkecskéje),* love stories. She wrote more than 15 books, including *Little Serpent Prince*

(Kicsi kigyókirályfi) fables; *The Three Harvesting Girls (A három arató leján),* folk-fables; *My Lord, my Country (Istenem, országom),* Szekler folksong of Bukovina; and *In the Plain of Bethlehem (Betlehemnek pusztájában).* She has her own performing and fable-telling programs. She is a recipient of the European Prize (1992), the Master of Folk Art (1992), the Small Cross of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (1994), and the Hungarian Heritage Prize (2007). – B: 2048, T: 7103.→**Bukovina, Szeklers.**

Kókai, Rezső (Rodolph) (Budapest, 15 January 1906 - Budapest, 6 March 1962) – Composer, musicologist. In the Academy of Music of Budapest, he studied Composing under János (John) Koessler, and piano under Emánuel Hegyi. From 1926 until 1934, he was a piano teacher at the *National Music School (Nemzeti Zenede),* and concurrently (1931-1933) furthered his studies at the University of Freiburg, Germany, under the direction of Willibald Gurlitt and Martin Heidegger, where he obtained his Doctorate in Musicology. From 1929 until his death, he was Professor at the Academy of Music in Budapest, teaching Composition, History of Music, Music Education and Esthetics. After World War II, for 3 years, he was the Head of the Music Section of the Hungarian Radio and, from 1960, its Music Editor. The main field of his musicological work was the Age of Romanticism, and 20th century music. The influence of Richard Strauss and Igor Stravinsky may be felt in his musical works, with which occasionally nationalistic colors are mingled; their effectiveness was achieved by refined and elegant instrumentation. His works include *Violin Concerto* (1952); *Serenade for String Trio* (1949; *Toccata for Piano* (1926); *Verbunkos Suite* (1950); an incomplete opera, and *The Black Town (A fekete város)* (1961). His writings include *Franz Liszt in seinen frühen Klavierwerken* (1933), and *Music of Our Century (Századunk zenéje),* co-authored with Imre Fábián (1961). He was awarded the Erkel Prize (1952, 1955, 1956). – B: 0883, 1426, T: 7456**.→Koesler, János.**

Kokas Ignác (Ignatius) (Vál, 4 March, 1926 -) – Painter. He spent his childhood in the Vál valley area, his birthplace. His father was a carpenter and he also prepared to be the same but, early in his life, he became interested in painting and drawing. He privately completed junior high school, and in 1947, he joined Dési-Huber People's College *(Népi Kollégium)* of Budapest. On the advice of his former drawing teacher, he applied for admission, without any pre-training, to the Academy of Applied Arts, and he was admitted. In 1952, he completed his course; his teachers were János (John) Kmety and Aurél Bernáth. The picture, entitled *The Carpenter,* depicting his father, was his diploma work in 1952. The painting scored a great success, and the National Gallery purchased it. Till the present day, he has proved to be a popular artist, painting a great deal in the open air. He also paints in watercolors. It was a considerable challenge for him when he was commissioned to paint murals, and produced the murals of Oroszlány and Székesfehérvár. He was strongly influenced by the art of Tivadar Csontváry Kosztka, and he always yearned to express the harmony of body-and-soul environment. From the mid-1960s, for 3 years, he entered his "Green Period"; and from 1969, he spent several months every year on the *Puszta* of Ginza (an abandoned manor near Alcsút, 35 km west of Budapest), starting his "Ginza period". It was here that he painted his entirely individual pictures, marking the border between representational and non-figurative

portrayal, with outstanding ability for composition and powerful coloring to express a universal human message. From 1973 to 1983, he taught at the Academy of Applied Arts in Budapest. His many paintings include *On the Bridge of Ginza* (1971); *Between Heaven and Earth* (1991); *At Sunset* (1995), and *After Winter* (2004). He took part in a number of one-man shows, as well as collective exhibitions. His paintings are held in the Metropolitan Gallery of Budapest, at the King Szent István (St.Stephen) Museum at Székesfehérvár, and at the Hungarian National Gallery, Budapest. He received a number of honors, including the Munkácsy Prize (1956, 1969), the Egry Prize (1964), the Merited Artist (1971) and Outstanding Artist (1978) prizes, the Kossuth Prize (1983), the Prima Primissima Prize (2004), and the My Country Prize (2006). – B: 1031, 1653, T: 7456.→**Bernáth, Aurél; Kmety, János; Csontváry Kosztka, Tivadar.**

Kolbány, Pál (Paul) (Ozdin, now Ozdín, Slovakia, 1758 - Pozsony, now Bratislava, Slovakia, 16 April 1816) – Physician, botanist. First he studied in Halle, Germany; his Medical Degree was obtained from the University of Vienna in 1786. From 1787 he lived in Pozsony as a practicing physician. He was the first to use vaccination for smallpox in Hungary. He carried out research into Hungarian flora of poisonous plants. He was a member of several societies outside Hungary. His works include *Ungarische Giftpflanzen* (1791), and *Abhandlung über die herrschenden Gifte in den Küchen* (1792, 1793) – B: 1730, 0883, 0907, T: 7456.

Kolbányi, Géza (Budapest, 13 December 1863 - Budapest, 13 April 1936) – Aircraft engine and airplane designer. After graduating from the Senior Technical College, he got a position in a hospital as a mechanical engineer. From 1909 he was engaged with the main problem of the time: the designing of reliable and light aircraft engines. The completed 60 horsepower motor, in every respect, could rival the similar constructions abroad; in fact, it possessed two original solutions as well. One was the type of carburetor that feeds the regulated petrol-air mixture through a conical screw. The other was the first use of a storage battery for the motor ignition, leading to more reliable operation. When his engine operated perfectly, he began the design of the airplane. With the exception of the first plane, the following five were of the monoplane type. Regrettably, all the planes broke into pieces in accidents and one person lost his life but, as a result of these experiments, he was able to improve his ideas of design and he successfully flew, with passengers, several times the construction named Kolbányi VI. Without material sources to assist his work, he had to cease experimenting. He was one of the pioneers in designing aircraft engines and airplanes. His book: *My Airplane at Rákos (Repülőgépem Rákoson)* was published posthumously in 1937. A street bears his name in Budapest. – B: 0883, 1091, T: 7456.→**Pioneers of Hungarian Aviation.**

Kölcséri, Sámuel Jr. (Szendrő, 18 November 1663 - Nagyszeben, now Sibiu, Romania, 24 December 1732) – Physician, natural scientist. He was the son of Sámuel Kölcséri, a pastor of the Reformed Church. He studied at the Reformed College of Debrecen, after which he obtained a Ph.D. in Philosophy at the University of Franeker in Holland, and a Medical Doctorate from the University of Leiden. After a study trip to England, he became the physician of the Transylvanian Chancellor, Mihály Teleki in 1688, of the Transylvanian *Gubernium* (provincial administration of the directorate of Erdély) in

1693, and later physician of the Transylvanian Imperial Military Command. In addition, he was the Transylvanian mining inspector in 1699; then overseer of the gold exchange and coining in 1705. During the War of Independence from Habsburg rule led by Prince Ferenc (Francis) Rákóczi II, Kölcséri remained on the side of the Habsburg Emperor and lived in Szeben. He increasingly subordinated his wide-ranging scientific activities to his success in community life, and his ambitions to increase his wealth. In 1713 he gave up his mining position, became the reporter for the *Gubernium,* and from 1727, Deputy-Counselor, then from 1729 Counselor. His political opponents succeeded in 1731 to have his divorce from his first wife (of 1715) legally declared null and void, whereupon Kölcséri, who was already living with his third wife, was arrested by the Gubernium in 1731. He died in captivity. He was the central figure in the scientific and community life of Transylvania *(Erdély,* now in Romania); early in the 18th century, he was the representative of Cartesian Philosophy and Natural Science, and one of the most effective mediators of early German enlightenment. He corresponded with a number of scholars outside Hungary. He became a member of the Imperial Academy of Natural Science in 1718, and of the Royal Society of London in 1729. His works include *Disputatio Mathematico Physica De Lumine* (1681); *Auraria Romano-Dacica,* (1717); *Tractatus brevis de Mediis* (Solna, 1681), and *Tanáts adás pestisről* (*Giving Advice on Pestilence)* (Kolozsvár, 1719). – B: 1530, 0907, 0883, 1068, 1582, T: 7456.→**Rákóczi II, Prince Ferenc.**

Kölcsey, Ferenc (Francis) (Sződemeter, 8 August 1790 - Cseke, 24 August 1838) – Poet, critic, politician. The family traced its origin to Ond, one of the Seven Leaders of the Settlemet Era (see Anonymus, *Gesta hungarorum).* He attended the Reformed College of Debrecen for 13 years, where he also completed his Law studies. He went to Pest in 1810 to set up a legal practice; but he refused to take his law finals, since they didn't suit his ideals. He retired first to the family estate at Álmosd, later to Cseke. He wrote the famous poem *Himnusz* in 1823, which became the official Hungarian National Anthem, set to music by Ferenc (Francis) Erkel. He accepted a County Office in Szatmár in 1829 and, as Chief Notary of the County, he participated in the first so-called Reform Diet that started in 1832. Here, he was one of the most progressive leaders of the Reform Opposition. At the beginning of 1835, he resigned his mandate and worked at home as Chief Public Notary, as well as farming his estate. He was a versatile, philosophically up-to-date and erudite literary personality and a splendid orator. His speeches about the Hungarian language, manumission compensation, the ecclesiastical tithe, and the interests of the oppressed Polish nation placed him among the foremost representatives of the Diet. His literary works include *Huszt; Himnusz (National Anthem); Paraneisis to Kálmán (Coloman) Kölcsey; Vanitatum Vanitas; Song of Zrinyi (Zrinyi dala),* and *The Second Song of Zrinyi (Zrinyi második éneke).* He was the first to write ballad-like poems, at times expressing with staggering power the bitter mood and, at other times the reassuring mood of the Reform era. He was the great poet of the Reform Age (1825-1848). Several high schools bear his name. – B: 0942, 0883, 1257, T: 7659.→**Himnusz; Erkel, Ferenc; Anonymus.**

"Kolhoz" in Hungary – Farming collective. After 1948, "the year of spin", the Communist Party achieved complete political power over Hungary, and its policy of

collectivization (setting up collective farms, or *kolhoz*) was implemented: a policy it previously denied even contemplating because, initially, the Communist Party pretended to be the protector of the peasants' land. Support for the new policy in the villages was gained through inciting class warfare within the population. The number of hectares they possessed categorized the peasants: small (below 10 ha), middle (10-25 ha) and upper (over 25 ha) levels. Those owning over 25 ha were called the 'rich peasants' or by the derogatory Russian term, "*kulak".* In 1949, the percentage of land holdings from the smallest to the largest was as follows: 79%, 18% and 3%.

The first stage focused on the persecution of the well-to-do peasants. The shameful and dangerous term "*kulak"* was applied to any peasant whose operation was profitable or who employed workers. Those *kulaks* that did not offer their land to the State, in lieu of the almost monthly increasing taxes they could not pay (in fact they were designed to be impossible to pay), soon ended up in forced labor camps for sabotaging the socialist agricultural production. Many were sent to Stalin City (Sztálinváros, today Dunaújváros in Central Transdanubia, along the Danube river), where red stripes were painted on the back of their jackets for further humiliation. When these persecuted peasants – representing the backbone of Hungarian agriculture – were finally forced to abandon their lands and often their houses to find employment in the mines, factories or construction projects, the government began the second phase.

The Communist Party declared that the middle level peasants were also *kulaks*, since they had been "infected" by bourgeois ideology, and the Party proceeded to take similar steps against them. However, the desired class warfare did not materialize, because the poor peasants demonstrated total solidarity with the persecuted peasants, no matter their class. Physical intimidation, backed by police power, was used to force the middle level peasants onto collective farms. The end result was the beginning of the collapse of the agricultural production.

It was further exacerbated by the third-stage move against the last group: those holding less than 10 acres. These smallholders had received their land in the much-touted 1945 land reform, and were even more reluctant to give up their land because they realized that they had been deceived and were resentful. In the end, they too were forced to enter the collective farms, since the levied quotas were increased drastically. They lacked sufficient machinery and animal power to cultivate their land. In 1949, there were places in Hungary where peasants were harnessing themselves to the plough followed by their wives holding the handles.

Through harassment, police terror and many individual tragedies, the Soviet-style *kolhoz* system (collective farm movement) was finally implemented. In reality, it was a failure because the landless peasants had no incentive to work. The "managers" of the newly formed collective farms, lacking agricultural knowledge or experience, were chosen from the factory workers. They were not particularly good, even as workers, but were promoted because of their party work. Under such leadership and the constant increase in the quotas that the collective farms were required to produce and hand over to the state, the unimaginable happened in Hungarian agriculture: a shortage of bread and potatoes in the villages.

After the departure of the Soviet occupying forces (1991), the socialist economic system collapsed and with it the collective farm movement. The former owners of the nationalized lands were compensated in a complex program that was not fully

satisfactory; the collective farms were disbanded and the land returned to the original owners or their descendants. – B: 1231, 1376, 1031, 7665, T: 7665.→**Collectivization of Agriculture in Hungary; Soviet Rule in Hungary (1944-1989).**

Kollányi, Ágoston (Austin) (Esztergom, 6 November 1913 - Budapest, 7 May 1988) – Film director. Between 1931 and 1935 he studied Mathematics and Physics at the Catholic University of Budapest. He earned his living as a clerk and studied Directing for one year at the Academy of Dramatic Art, Budapest. From 1945, he produced graphics; from 1947 he filmed advertisements. In 1950, the "Studio for News and Documentary Films" hired him. His genre was the educational popular science film. This is where his outstanding talent and unique vision came to the fore from the mid-1950s. In 1956, he won a prize at the Cannes Festival for his film, *Cradles (Bölcsők)*. Initially, he favored a short, tightly edited style; but later, he directed expansive feature-length films, including *Eternal Renewal (Örök megújulás)* (1965) and *Noah's Arks (Noé bárkái)* (1982). He also made animal feature films: *Kati and the Wild Cat (Kati és a vadmacska)* (1955), and *The Zoo is Dreaming (Álmodik az állatkert)* (1984). His main films are: *The Structure of Matter (Az anyag szerkezete)* (1951); *Aquarium (Akvárium)* (1954); *Report From Wax City (Riport viaszvárosból)* (1956); *István Szőnyi* (1957); *Silver Threads (Ezüstszálak)* (1960); *As a Sea in the Drop (Mint cseppben a tenger)* (1961); *Synthesis (Szintézis)* (1968); *The Animals Respond (Az állatok válaszolnak)* (1979); *Musica Prehumana* (1985), and *Celebration in Esztergom (Ünnep Esztergomban)* (1988). He received the Kossuth Prize (1958), the titles of Merited Artist (1965) and Outstanding Artist (1972). – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7667**.→Tamássy, Zdenkó.**

Kollár, Ádám Ferenc (Adam Francis) (Frantisek) (Terchová, now Slovakia, 15 April 1718 - Vienna, Austria, 13 July 1783) – Lawyer, historian. He studied in Selmecbánya (now Banská Stiavnica, Slovakia), Besztercebánya (now Banská-Bystrica, Slovakia) and Nagyszombat (now Trnava, Slovakia). In 1737 he joined the Jesuit Order and worked for a few years as a High School teacher. Later, in Vienna, he studied Eastern Languages and Theology. In 1748 he resigned from the Order and, with the help of van Swieten, he joined the Imperial Library, eventually becoming its Head Librarian and Imperial Advisor in 1773. He was an adherent of enlightened absolutism; considered himself Slovakian, and championed the state-patriotism of the Habsburg Empire in its totality, as opposed to the Hungarian feudal nationalism. He condemned the privileges of the higher clergy and the feudal lords, as well as the absurdity of the serfdom; he promulgated (with the silent support of the Habsburg Court) the superior authority of the State over the Church. This caused a furor in the 1764-1765 Diet, and the Hungarian Estates demanded its suppression. With the help of the higher clergy, this was achieved: the work was banned. His manuscript of *The Origins of the Legislative Power of the Apostolic Kings of Hungary (Az apostoli magyar királyok törvényhozó hatalmoknak eredeteiről)* (Vienna, 1764), written in Hungarian, is kept in the National Széchényi Library, Budapest. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456.

Kollár, Ferenc S.J. (Francis) (Pécs 2 February 1912 - Budapest, 28 July 1978) – Ecclesiast. He began his High School studies with the Jesuits of Pécs, and entered the Jesuit Order as a secondary school student in 1927. He graduated in 1931, later studied

Philosophy at Szeged. In 1935, he was choirmaster at the high school of Kalocsa. He studied Theology at Szeged (1937), and was ordained in 1940. He worked in Szatmárnémeti (1941). He was National Director of the Jesus' Heart Association *(Jézus Szive Szövetség),* and Editor-in-Chief for the journal *Heart (Szív).* He ran a people's kitchen following the siege of Budapest (1945). He was Prior at Kaposvár, then at Pest. After a short detention, he again edited the journal, *Heart*, until its prohibition in 1951. He was banned from performing priestly services; therefore he worked as a church-organist in Pécs, Kelenföld, Makkosmária and Budapest. Between 1955 and 1978, he was Provincial of the Jesuit Order. Some of his works are: *Christ is our Judge (Krisztus a mi bíránk) (*1944); *Christ is our High Priest (Krisztus a mi főpapunk)* (1944), and *Church and State (Egyház és állam)* (1947). – B: 0945, T: 7103.

Koller, Károly (Charles) (Pius) (Nagykanizsa, 15 April 1904 - Brushwood, USA, 29 June 1979) – Physician, biologist, Benedictine monk. He earned his Medical Degree from the University of Budapest, then became an Associate at the General Medical Clinic No. 3. Between 1930 and 1933, he carried out further studies in England at the Universities of Cambridge and Edinburgh. From 1933 to 1936, he was a correspondent for the Biological Research Institute of Tihany. From 1936 to 1937, he was on a Rockefeller scholarship in the T.H. Morgan Institute, Pasadena, California. Between 1938 and 1944, he was a lecturer at the University of Edinburgh, an Associate at the Cytological Research Institute, and Head Physician of the Royal Cancer Hospital. From 1944 he worked as a correspondent for the Cancer Research Institute of London. From 1952 he was a professor and Director of that Institute; from 1940 to 1952 he was Head of the Department of Genetics. From 1946 to 1969 he was active as a professor at Harvard University. From 1969 he was invited as an expert by the International Atomic Energy Agency. He was engaged in the study of the genetics of tumorous diseases and the cytogenetic effect of ionizing radiation. His works include *Chromosomes and Genes. The Biological Foundations of Inheritance (Kromoszómák és gének. Az öröklődés biológiai alapjai)* (1971), and *The Role of Chromosomes in Cancer Biology* (1972). – B: 1730, 1160, T: 7456.

Kollonitsch, Count Lipót (Leopold) *(kollegrádi)* (Komárom, 26 October 1631 - Vienna, 20 January 1707) – Archbishop of the Catholic Church and statesman. He was a descendant of a patriotic imperial Croatian military family. He was educated in Vienna, and soon afterwards joined the Knights of Malta. In 1651 he took part in the fight against the advancing Turkish forces at Cardia. Returning to Hungary in 1660, he began a Church career, becoming Bishop of Nyitra (now Nitra, Slovakia) in 1666, and Bishop of Wiener Neustadt, Austria, in 1670. Having been one of the forcful leaders in the Counter-Reformation, he was a member of the Court at Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia), sitting in judgment on Protestant parsons (1673-1674), condemning many of them to severe punishments. From 1685, he was Bishop of Győr, from 1691 Archbishop of Kalocsa, and from 1695 Archbishop of Esztergom and Primate of Hungary. Besides his high positions in the Church, he also took on high political positions. In 1672 he became the President of the Hungarian Treasury. At the time of the 1683 siege of Vienna by the Turks, he played an important part in procuring the material resources for the defense. On the request of the Hungarian Diet, Emperor Lipót I (Leopold) (1654-1705) released him

from heading the Court Treasury; but he remained the leading expert on Hungarian matters at the Imperial Court. Therefore, he was charged with the commission of working out the plan for the new economic and social structure of the recently, by force of arms, reoccupied areas of Hungary; he completed this in 1689, with the title: *Einrichtungswerk des Königreichs Ungarn (Structure for the Hungarian Kingdom*). According to tradition, he summarized his plan: *"I would make Hungary first captive, then a beggar, and finally Catholic".* He was the leading opponent not only of Protestantism, but of the Hungarian Constitution as well. In 1692 he became Head of the Treasury in Vienna and, in 1694, President of the Privy Council. Some of his ideas were admittedly modern; he insisted on canceling the nobility's exemption from taxation, introducing certain social services, and furthering the settlement of German colonists in depopulated areas of Hungary, after the Turkish occupation. This was endorsed by the ruling circles in Vienna; but they disagreed on the development of a flourishing economy in Hungary, and they tried to make Hungary just another hereditary province of the Habsburgs. Therefore, the *"Einrichtungswerk"* was not realized in its entirety. These ideas and anti-Hungarian measures undoubtedly formed a contributing factor to the outbreak of the seven-year long freedom fight against Habsburg rule (1704-1711), led by Prince Ferenc Rákóczi II, Hungary's national hero. Works about him include J. Maurer (1887) *Kardinal Graf Kollonitsch Primas von Ungarn (Cardinal Count Kollonitsch Primas of Hungary),* T. Mayer (1911) and *Verwaltungsreform in Ungarn nach der Türkenzeit (Administration Reform in Hungary after the Turkish Time).* – B: 0883, 1068, 1582; T: 7456.→**Galley Slave Hungarian Preachers; Decade of Mourning; Freedom Fight of Rákóczi II, Prince Ferenc.**

Kolnai, Aurél (Aurelius) (Budapest, 1900 - Quebec, Canada, 27 June 1973) – Philosophical writer, publicist. At the age of 18, he published psychological and sociological papers in the journal, *Twentieth Century (Huszadik Század)*. He emigrated in 1920, and studied Philosophy, History and Economics at the University of Freiburg, Germany, and received his Ph.D. in Arts from the University of Vienna. He belonged to Oszkár Jászi's circle, but leaned toward religion. In 1926 he became Associate Editor for the *Österreichischer Volkswirt (Autrian Folks-farmer).* He displayed many-sided publicist and scientific activities in the journals of the German language-area of Europe, and in the periodical, *Our Century (Századunk).* He caused a considerable sensation with his work, *The War Against the West* (1938), a thoroughgoing ideological, critical analysis of German nationalism. Fleeing from National Socialism in Central Europe, he first moved to Paris, and later to the USA, where he worked for the journal, *Liberation*, and for Austrian independence and the European unity movement (1941-1945). From 1945 he was Professor of Sociology and Political Economy at Laval University in Quebec. His philosophical works were published in the journal *The Thomist*. He is regarded as one of the most original, provocative, and sensitive philosophers of the twentieth century. Kolnai's moral philosophy is best described in his own words as "intrinsic, non-naturalist, non-reductionist". His works include *Psychoanalyse und Soziologie (Psychoanalysis and Sociology)* (1920); *Der ethische Wert und die Wirklichkeit (The Ethial Value and Reality)* (1927); *The Magicians of Common Sense: Kraus and Chesterton* (1936); *Critica de las Utopias politicas (Critique of the Utopistic Policies)* (Madrid, 1959), *and Konservative*

und revolutionäres Ethos (Conservative and Revolutioary Ethos) (1972). – B: 0883, 1769, T: 7456.→**Jászi, Oszkár.**

Kolos, Abbey of the Virgin Mary (Kolos, now Velky Klíz, S1ovakia) – The oldest Benedictine Abbey in Hungary before the Trianon-Versailles Peace Treaty (1920), belonging to the Diocese of Esztergom. Allegedly, King László I, (St. Ladislas, 1077-1095) established it. A monk confirmed its existence in 1230. The feudal lord Máté (Martin) Csák owned and destroyed it. King Károly I (Charles Robert) of Hungary (1307-1342) rebuilt the Abbey. Following the Turkish devastation, the monks became dispersed. The Diet of 1548 ordered its stones to be used for fortifying the wall around the parish church. From 1570 nuns, fleeing from the Margaret Island of Pest, lived in the abbey. Today, a small 12th century stone chapel in the cemetery is the only remainder from the Abbey. – B: 0942, 0945, T: 7103.→**Csák, Máté.**

Kolosi, Tamás (Thomas) (Budapest, 11 March 1946 -) – Sociologist. He studied at the Art Faculty of the University of Budapest, majoring in Philosophy, Esthetics and Hungarian Literature (1964-1969). He was a correspondent for the Sociological Institute from 1967 to 1976, Head Correspondent from 1976-1979, and section-head between 1979 and 1988. He headed several organizations and, since 1987, he has been Professor of Sociology at the University of Budapest. His research field is: community structure, mobility, and methodology. He is the author of a number of books, and about a hundred papers. His works include *Equality and Inequality under Socialism* (1964); *Community Structure and Socialism (Társadalmi struktúra és szocializmus)* (1974), and *Community Reports (Társadalmi riport)* (1990, 1992, 1994, 1996, 1998, 2000). He was awarded the Széchenyi Prize in 2001. – B: 0874; T: 7456.

Kolosi Török, István (Kolozsi) (Stephen) (Kolozs, now Cojocna, Romania, 1610/1611 - Csíkszentmárton ?, now Sânmartin, Romania, 1652) – Poet. Probably completed his education in Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). Around 1630, he was a schoolmaster in Kolozvár, alongside the Unitarian Minister János (John) Szent-Mártoni Bodó, who was also a prolific writer of verses. Later, he was Parish Priest in Torockószentgyörgy (now Colteşti, Romania), and Csíkszentmárton. He wrote ethically oriented epic poetry and meditative poetry respectively: *Rhythms about the Nobility, Dignity and Praiseworthy Nature of the Female Sex* that was a kind exception among the verses mocking womanhood of the time. He wrote *A Song About the Office of Priests, Based on Allegories about the Rooster*, which was also published in Kolozsvár in 1643. Five of his longer songs survived in print; three have religious subjects and are translated from Latin. – B: 1150, 1078, 1257, T: 7859.

Koloss, István (Stephen) (1932 -) – Organist. At the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music of Budapest, he was a student of Professors Ferenc (Francis) Gergely and István (Stephen) Szelényi. In 1963 he took part in the improvisation course of Marcel Dupré and, in 1972, attended the master class of Fernando Germani. In addition to the larger towns in Hungary, he held concerts in Austria, England, Finland, France, Germany, Italy and Switzerland. He conducted courses in Budapest, Győr, at the Academy of Music of Vienna, and at Ratzeburg. Since 1963, he has been the organist of St. Stephen's Basilica

in Budapest, and he is also the Artistic Leader of the Summer Organ Concert Series there. In the training course for chorus master at the Academy of Music, he teaches Organ and Conducting. He led courses at the Royal Academy of Music, London, the Music Academy of Vienna, the Music Academy of Budapest, in Ratzenburg, Győr and Debrecen. A considerable portion of his life work has been taken up in composing church music. His works include *Supplication; To St. Stephen's Sacred Dexter; Partita No. 1; Sonata No. 1, 2.* His works are known also outside Hungary, of which a number of CD-recordings of Radio and TV performances were made. Of his orchestral works, two *Symphonies; Variations on St. Francis' Sun-hymn,* and his *Organ Concerto* were presented at the Assisi Music Festival. His oratorio is enitled *Hungaria Vivat* (2008). His distinctions include The Pro Arte Prize (1981), the Pro Arte Assisi Prize (1982) and the Knight's Cross of Merit of the Republic of Hungary. – B: 1742, T: 7456.

Kolosváry-Borcsa, Mihály (Michael) (Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 1896 - Budapest, 6 December, 1946) – Journalist, politician. He was the inner-circle member of the editors for the rightist paper, *Appeal to the People (Szózat).* He was also member of the circle of Prime Minister Gyula (Julius) Gömbös (1932-1936). From 1935 he worked for the Press Department of the Prime Minister's Office. From 1937 to 1944 he was intermittently the Editor-in-Chief for the Government's semi-official paper, *Independence (Függetlenség),* and also Member of Parliament. He was the Press Secretary of Béla Imrédy's Government, and from 1939, President of the Press Chamber *(Sajtókamara).* The Government of Döme Sztójay (March -August, 1944) appointed him Commissioner of the Press, Radio, Book-Publishing, and Foreign New Agencies. At the beginning of 1945, he fled to Germany with the treasury and secret archives of the Press-Chamber. After World War II, the Allied Forces extradited him to Hungary. The People's Court sentenced him to death and he was executed. He was an influential press-politician between the two World Wars. – B: 0883, T: 7103.→**Gömbös, Gyula; Imrédy, Béla; Szójay, Döme.**

Kolosváry, Gábor (Gabriel) (Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 18 August 1901-Szeged, 25 December 1968) – Zoologist, paleontologist. His higher studies, first in Medicine, then in Natural Science, were at the University of Kolozsvár. As Transylvania was ceded to Romania by the Trianon Peace Dictate in 1920, he transferred to the University of Szeged as a research student in 1923; here he obtained a B.Sc. Degree in Zoology in 1925, and a Degree in Education in 1926. He worked in the Institute of Zoology there from 1923-1929, then in the Zoological Collection from 1929-1945, and the Geological and Paleontological Collection of the Hungarian National Museum in Budapest from 1945-1954. In 1941, he became an honorary lecturer at the University of Szeged. As Museum Curator he made collecting field trips to Italy, Yugoslavia and Transylvania, and also worked in the Oceanographic Institute of Spalato. In 1954, he became Professor of Animal Taxonomy at the University of Szeged. He was Head of the River Tisza Research Team, and Editor for the journal *Tiscia*. His scientific research embraced general zoology and animal taxonomy, as well as paleontology for a decade. He also investigated ecological aspects, and problems in animal and theoretical biology genetics, oceanography, animal geography and faunal distributions, including the study of the spider faunas of the Great Plain, and and of some caves in Transylvania *(Erdély,*

now in Romania). As an eminent paleontologist, he headed the systematic and organized Tisza-River Research from 1955 on. He was member of the *Société Linnéenne de Lyon*. His works include *The Characteristics of the Spiritual Development of Animals (Az állatok lelki fejlődésének sajátosságairól)* (1924), (1966); *Die Balaniden der Adria* (1948); *Cretaceous Corals of Hungary (Magyarország kréta-időszaki korallja)* (1954); *The Eocene Corals of the Bükk Moutain. (A Bükkhegység eocén koralljai)* (1956), and *Über Triaskorallenfauna Ungarns (Magyarország triászkori korall faunája).* He was awarded the Hungarian Hydrological Society's Bogdánfy Prize in 1965. – B: 0883, 1471, T: 7456.

Kolozsi, Tibor (Szabadka, now Subotica, Serbia, 14 April 1915 - Szabadka, 7 September 1980) – Journalist, writer, editor. After completing his secondary school education, he became a correspondent for the *Journal (Napló)* in Szabadka. His poems appeared under the pseudonym Tibor Soós. During the years 1934-1936, he worked for the youth magazine *Bridge (Híd,)* and collaborated with the *Watch Fire (Őrtűz),* the *Corn Stock (Kalangya),* and the *Yugoslavian Hungarian Newspaper (Jugoszláviai Magyar Újság).* After 1945, he worked at the Editorial Office of the *Free Voivodina (Szabad Vajdaság),* Újvidék (now Novi Sad, Serbia). In the short-story competition of the paper *Bridge (Híd),* he won first prize with his writing *The Poisoned Strawberry Brandy (Mérgezett eperpálinka)* in 1948. From 1953, he lived in Szabadka again, was a contributor to the weekly paper *7 Days (7 Nap),* and from September 1956 until his retirement in September 1971, he was its Editor-in-Chief. He did notable work in the History of the Press. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456.

Kolozsy, Alexander (Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 15 February 1938 -) – Sculptor. He was born into an ancient Hungarian family. At the end of World War II, his family settled in Ménőcsanak, near the city of Győr, where he finished his schooling. As an assistant engine-fitter, he worked in the Győr Train Factory. He was a talented child and, on the advice of his art teacher, he enrolled in the Transdanubian Art Academy *(Dunántúli Képzőművészeti Akadémia),* where he worked with several renowned artists and learned graphic arts, painting and sculpting. In 1956, he participated in the Revolution, where he was wounded and fled from Hungary. He went to Helmond in Holland, where he received a scholarship to the Rembrandt Academy in Eindhoven, and he finished his studies in 1958. He emigrated to Australia, where he began to work as an artist in animations and stage scenery at the Opera and, in joint ventures with architects, he completed the outer sculptures of buildings. He became an internationally known sculptor. He worked on the collection of the Queen at Buckingham Palace, on President Reagan's collections at the White House in Washington D.C., in the National Gallery in Budapest, the Australian Parliament and National Gallery, and on several other collections. His life-size statue, the *Spirit of Sydney,* received a gold medal at the Árpád Academy in Cleveland. He received a Ph.D. in Art at Arizona's Benson University, and taught there as artist-sculptor in residence. He was the only sculptor who exhibited at the Sydney Special Olympics, thus representing the Hungarian and Székely (Szekler) art. His personal collection is treasured in Sydney. He participated in the plans for a statue commemorating the 1956 Revolution in Budapest. Kolozsy never ceased to work for Hungary. He has written a book about the Hungarian and Székely folk art. He organized

the Erdély World Federation of Sydney, where he constantly works for the rights of the three-million Hungarians, who were subjected to Romanian rule through the Trianon Peace dictate of 1920, for the rights of the 250.000 Csángó-Magyars of Moldavia, Romania, and to keep alive the memory of the thousands who perished in a forced labor camp, working at the Danube Delta, where 75% of the workers consisted of Hungarian intellectuals. – B: 1935, T: 7690.→**Szeklers; Csángó; Trianon Peace Treaty;** Cluj-Mănăştur.

Kolozsvár (Latin: Claudiopolis, Romanian: Cluj-Napoca; German: Klausenburg) – Capital of Transylvania, *Erdély*, now in Romania, formerly in Historic Hungary, royal free borough, seat of former County Kolozs (Cluj). The town is situated on both banks of the Little-Szamos (Somesul) River, at 345m above sea level; north of it is the citadel at 411m above sealevel. In 1894, its westerly neighbor, Kolozsmonostor (now Cluj-Mănăştur) was joined to it. The airport stretches near the neighboring village of Szamosfalva (now Someşeni). The population of the town in 1891 was 37,181, including 29,396 Hungarians, 5,637 Romanians; in 1910: 62,733, including 51,192 Hungarians, and 8,886 Romanians; in 1920: 85,509, including 42,168 Hungarians and 29,644 Romanians; in 1941: 110, 956, including 97,698 Hungarians and 10,029 Romanians; in 1992: 328,602, including 74, 871 Hungarians and 248,571 Romanians. Kolozsvár is the center for the Transylvanian Public Administration, Local Government, Educational, Financial and Postal Institutions, Law Courts, Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture, Medical Center; Consulates, Customs and State Archives. It is the Seat for the Reformed, Unitarian and Greek Orthodox Bishoprics and Board of Directors for the Roman Catholic Church of Transylvania, and there are several monasteries. There is a Hungarian and a Romanian University, the Babes-Bolyai University; formerly it was a Hungarian University, named Bolyai. In the interwar years, the Hungarian University was accommodated in the University of Szeged. There are also Reformed, Unitarian and Greek Catholic Theological Colleges, as well as colleges of dramatic art, music, economics and commerce. The town has State High Schools, Reformed, Unitarian and Roman Catholic Lycée for Girls, Teachers' College, other special schools and 20 primary schools. All the Hungarian organizations of Transylvania (social, cultural and political) are concentrated in Kolozsvár, including the *Szépmíves Céh* (Publishing House), and the *Transylvanian Museum Society*, with a library of 51,000 volumes. There is a National Theater and several Hungarian musical societies, as well as newspapers. The Házsongárd Cemetery is the final resting place of many famous Hungarian and Szekler people. For the Romanians of Transylvania, there is a National Theater, an Opera House, several libraries, a Museum, and cultural associations and papers. The inhabitants of the town work partly in the field of administration, education, and church, and partly in commerce, industry and self-employment. Its manufacturing industry includes: cigarettes, machinery, sugar, soap, flour milling, electricity and printing. Its hospitals, including a Pasteur Institute and a Red Cross Hospital, make the town an important medical center. The Kolozsvár Athletic Club is the oldest organization in its lively sporting life. The inner town center of an almost quadrangular outline is situated on the right bank of the Szamos River; it was bounded by a fortress wall, with 21 towers and bastions, and three large gates, built in the 15th – 16th centuries. It was pulled down in the 19th century. The central plaza is dominated by the old Roman Catholic, Gothic-style St. Michael's Parish

Church, with three naves and cathedral dimensions. Its construction began before 1349, during the reign of King Zsigmond (Sigismund of Luxemburg) and was completed in 1442, under Ulászló I (Wladislas). It went through many vicissitudes, was several times burnt down, and its recent, 80m high tower was built between 1837 and 1862. It contains many valuable interior pieces of art historical significance: 14th century wall paintings, Gothic portals, Renaissance vestry door, Baroque-style pulpit, statues and altars. In front of the church stands the large equestrian statue of King Mátyás I (Matthias Corvinus), the work of the famous sculptor, János Fadrusz (1902). On the southern side of the plaza is the Baroque style Bánffy Palace, the finest in Transylvania, designed in 1773-1786. The birth house of King Mátyás I (15th c.) and István Bocskay (16th c.) are in the oldest northwest-section of the inner town center, in the Old Fort (Óvár), near the 16th c. Franciscan monastery with a splendid refectory hall. The history of Kolozsvár started with the Roman *municipium* on its site, which perished at the end of the 3rd century. On its ruins a castle was built, already in the 11th century. Documents mention its name around 1178, during the reign of King Béla III. Privileges were given to the town in the 13th century, confirmed by King Charles Robert in 1316. King Sigismund raised it to a royal free borough, a "town with a key" and the walls started to be built during his reign. The Hunyadis were great patrons of the town; Matthias Corvinus (King Mátyás I), was born here on 23 February 1440. The chief administrative officer was alternately a Hungarian and a Saxon. By 1566, the inhabitants had become almost entirely Hungarian ethnically and, under the religious influence of Ferenc Dávid, most of them became Unitarian. The famous goldsmith trade of the town gave it the appellation of "Treasure-rich Kolozsvár" *(Kincses Kolozsvár)*. It became increasingly important politically: during the rule of the Transylvanian Princes (about 1540-1660), 80 diets were held in the town. Toward the end of the 17th century, the town went into decline, while, in the 18th century, the Catholic renewal movement gained ground and the Jesuits reappeared. The Governor-Generalship was transferred from Nagyszeben (now Sibiu) in 1790. The town developed enormously at the turn of the 19th to 20th centuries, but since Transylvania was ceded to Romania by the Versailles-Trianon Peace Dictate, (1920), and by the Paris Peace Dictate (1947), the town has been stagnating, and its Hungarian population has been dwindling. – B: 1031, 1068, 1582, 1789, 1816, 7456, T: 7456.→ **Zsigmond, King; Mátyás I, King; Dávid, Ferenc; Fadrusz, János; Kolozsvár, Anonymous of.**

Kolozsvár, Anonymous of (16th century) – Protestant writer of Biblical history, who published his work, *Esther's Concerns,* in Kolozsvár (1577). In it, he followed the *Vulgata's* narrative, although does not keep its chronology. It is a testimony to the author's classical education. On the basis of the story, he urges a certain "clever princess" to follow in the footsteps of the Biblical Esther. She was probably the Protestant Erzsébet (Elizabeth) Bocskai, wife of Kristóf (Christopher) Báthory. Presumably she may have played a similar role to Esther in relation to her over-zealous Catholic husband. – B: 1150, T: 7659**.→Kolozsvár.**

Kolozsvári Grandpierre, Emil (Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 15 January 1907 - Budapest, 11 May 1992) – Writer, critic, literary translator. His French ancestors settled in Hungary long before his birth. He was educated at the Reformed College of Kolozsvár. His family moved to Budapest after the Romanian occupation of Transylvania

(Erdély). He studied Law there, but did not complete it. He studied the Textile Industry at the Academy of Colmar, France. From 1928, he studied at the University of Pécs, majoring in Italian, French, as well as Philosophy, and earned a PhD. He worked at various offices; later he continued his studies at the Academy of Applied Arts, Budapest. His first novel, *The Sifter (A rosta)*, was published in 1931. The *West (Nyugat*), the *Hungarian Star (Magyar Csillag*), and the *Transylvanian Helicon (Erdélyi Helikon)* published his writings. He worked as a text editor for the Franklin Publishers *(Franklin Kiadó).* During World War II, he was in the army, and a prisoner of war in the Soviet Union. In 1946, he chaired the Literary Department of the Hungarian State Radio until his removal in 1949. From 1950 to 1951, he worked as a text editor. From 1951, he was a freelance writer. His articles appeared in the magazines *Contemporary (Kortárs), New Writing (Új Írás),* and *Present Age (Jelenkor).* In his writings he dealt with ethical questions, while in his essays and studies, he wrote about the characteristics of the Hungarian prose. His works include pieces for juveniles, such as *The Wonder-Flute (A csodafurulya)* folktales (1954); *Teddy Bear Book (Mackókönyv)* tale (1956); and novels, such as *You are not Alone (Nem vagy egyedül)* (1951); *The Star-Eyed (A csillagszemű)* (1953); *The Art of Happiness (A boldogság művészete)* (1958); *Venus of Aquincum (Az acquincumi Vénusz)* (1965); *Coherences (Összefüggések)* (1985), and *Remember Me Pleasantly (Szépen gondolj rám)* (1990). He wrote essays and studies on Mihály (Michael) Babits, Frigyes (Frederick) Karinthy, Stendhal and Pirandello. He translated works from Voltaire, Anatole France, Casanova, Bontempeli, Beckett and O'Casey. He received many prizes and awards, among them the Baumgarten Prize (1944), the Attila József Prize (1964, 1975), the Kossuth Prize (1980), and the Middle Cross of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (1992). He was a member of the Academy of Hungarian Arts (1992). – B: 0938, 0878, 1257, T: 7103.→**Babits, Mihály; Karinthy, Frigyes.**

Kolozsvári, Márton and György (Martin and George) (Second half of 14th century) – Sculptor brothers. They were sons of the painter, Miklós (Nicholas) Kolozsvári, of the city of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). By the order of the Bishop of Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania), Demeter Futaki, they produced life-sized statues of kings: *King István I (St Stephen); King Szent László I (St. Ladislas),* and *Prince Imre (Emeric)* between the years 1360 and 1365. They modeled and cast in bronze the equestrian statue of *St George* in 1373, whose lost shield was marked with the incorrect spelling of the artists' names and the city of Kolozsvár, as it appeared on the replicas. In 1390, they sculpted the bronze equestrian statue of St László, commissioned by Bishop János (John) Cudar. This was also erected in Nagyvárad in front of the Cathedral. The unveiling took place in the presence of King Zsigmond (Sigismund) and Queen Mária on 8 September 1390. Eventually, it became famous also in distant lands. The *Herma of St László* is most likely a copy of the head of the St László statue. It is preserved in the Héderváry Chapel of Győr Cathedral. The place of origin was marked in Hungarian on the Nagyvárad statues with the Latin inscriptions "Colosvar". When the Turks occupied Várad (Nagyvárad), the royal statues were destroyed. According to one theory, they were melted down to make cannons; another theory is that they were transferred to Belgrade and were dumped into the River Danube. Their only surviving work, the *St George* equestrian statue, is in the courtyard of the Castle in Prague. It is not known for what purpose the statue was created, or under what circumstances it was placed in its present

location. It is built on a smaller scale; its height up to the level of the raised arm is only 197 centimeters. Based on its form, it was most likely intended for a niche. The statue still had the shield on it in 1677. The inscription, read by the Jesuit priest Balbinus of Prague in that year. was: *"This statue of Saint George was made in 1373 by György and Márton of Clusenberch"* (sic). The statue was relocated several times within the area of Prague Castle. The inscribed shield and dagger were lost in the 18th century; supposedly they were taken to Vienna. At that time, a lance, decorated with a guidon, was added to it, and a modern base replaced the Baroque molded pedestal. In 1896, the Hungarian Government had a copy made (without dagger and shield) and erected it near the Fishermen's Bastion on the Castle Hill of Buda. The St. George statue is one of the greatest masterpieces of pre-Renaissance art, and is the earliest example of three-dimensional sculpture composition. The horse and rider were cast in one piece, using the wax method, since lost. The artistic concept of the horse, appearing to jump forward to bolt, can be seen on Hungarian cavalry-signets of the 1300's. Carved into stone, it was already on a 14th century relief in Pécs. All the smallest ornamental clothing details show a well-bred knight's attire and armor in archaic composition on mementos of that epoch. Its saddle is of the type made of two separate parts, to allow the rider to follow all the movements of the horse, as was depicted in examples of funeral archeological finds of the mounted shepherds from the age of the Hungarian settlement of the 9th century. The era's free-flowing sculptural artistic endeavor was focused in the artwork of the Kolozsvári brothers. – B: 1078, 1230, 1144, 1445, T: 7675.

Kolozsvári, Tamás (Thomas) (First half of the 15th century) – Painter. He became one of the first well-known European artists, who painted on wooden board surface, and gained recognition by name throughout Europe. His name was found on the scripture from the predella of Garam-Szent-Benedek that was kept in the Gallery of Esztergom until its destruction. In 1427, he was commissioned to paint the *Passion of Christ*, the middle piece of the triptych. On the side panels, he pictured the lives of saints in a late Gothic style, in compliance with the current styles of the great German artists. The captivating expressionism and the realistic imagery of his style made the triptych one of the famous early Hungarian pieces of art, kept in the Christian Museum of Esztergom – B: 0883, 1144, 1445, T: 7653.→**Garam-Szent-Benedek Abbey.**

Kolozsváry, Zsigmond (Sigismund) (Bánffyhunyad, now Huedin, Romania, 19 May 1899 - Paris, 1983) – Painter and puppeteer; also known by the name Sigismund Kolos-Vary. In 1926 he settled in Paris, where he was one of the founders of the puppet-show *Arc-en-Ciel*. He was daringly form-breaking with his puppets, particularly with his mannequin puppets, creating cubist influence, as well as with his grotesque figures, e.g. Fashion presentation, 1929; Fair of Figures, 1930. He participated in the 1937 puppet presentation of Madách's play, *The Tragedy of Man* in Paris, where he contributed with the design of an Eskimo scene. – B: 1445, T: 7456.

Koltai, Lajos (Louis) (Budapest, 2 April 1946 -) – Cinematographer, director. While a high school student, he aleady made amateur films. He spent one year at the TV, first as an assistant, later as a cameraman in 1965-1965. In 1965, he was admitted to the Cinematographer Department of the Academy of Dramatic and Film Arts, Budapest. He

earned a dimploma with his film, entitlet the *Propagandists (Agitátorok)* in 1970. At the beginning he made mainly documentary films; in the 1970s, he became one of the formative masters of cinematography in Hungary. He worked with many of famous film stars, including Liv Ullmann, Sean Connery, and others. There are more than seventy films to his credit, including *Film Novel (Filmregény)* (1977); *Mephisto* (1981); *Mario und der Zauberer – Mario and the Magician (Márió és a varázsló)* (1994); *Mother (Anya)* (1996); *La Leggenda del Pianista Sull'Oceano – The Legend of the Seafarer Pianist (Az óceánjáró zongorista legendája)* (1998); *Maléna* (2000); *The Emperors' Club (Császárok klubja)* (2002); *Being Julia (Csodálatos Júlia)* (2004); *Taking Sides (Szembesítés)* (2007), and *Evening (Este)* (2007). Koltai is a member of the Oscar Prize American Film Academy, and the Association of the American Cinematographers. He is one of the best known of Hungarian filmmakers with international reputation; a word-renowned twice Oscar nominted cinematographer and director and, a sought after artist abroad. He is a recipient of a number of distinctions including the Béla Balázs Prize, the Ernest Aratrai Prize, Locarno, the Outstanding Artist title, the Award of the Best Cameraman of Hungarian Film Week (several times), and the Kossuth Prize. – B 1031, 1719, T: 7103.→**Kovács, László (2); Zsigmond, Vilmos.**

Koltay, Gábor (Gabriel) (Budapest, 9 February 1950 -) – Producer. He completed his higher studies at the Department of Architecture of the Budapest Polytechnic (1969-1974), and at the Academy of Dramatic Art (1975-1979). He was Director of the Hungarian Television (1979-1981), of the Mafilm (1981-1986), and Director of the Budapest Artists' Weeks in 1986. From 1990 he was Director of the Open Air Theaters. His feature films include *The Concert* (1981); *István (Stephen), the King (István, a király)* (1984); *Here You Must Live and Die (Itt élned, halnod kell)* (1985); *Friar Julian (Julianus barát)* (1991); *Conquest (Honfoglalás)* (1996), and *Sacra Corona* (*Holy Crown,* 2001). Some of his TV films are: *Unfinished Revolution (Befejezetlen forradalom)* (1988) and *King István (István király)* (1993). Among his open-air stage managements are *István, the King (István, a király); Hungarian Mass (Magyar Mise)* (1987); *Porgy and Bess* (1991), *Attila – the Sword of God (Attila – az Isten kardja)* (1993); *He Was Crucified (Megfeszittetett)* (2003); *Trianon Is Living With Us (Velünk élő Trianon)* (2004), *Horthy, the Regent (Horthy, a kormányzó)* (2006); *Give Me Back My Mouintains (Adjátok vissza hegyeimet)* (2007); *Bleeding Hungary (Vérző Magyarország)* (2010), and *Mindszenty – The White Martyr (Mindszenty – A fehér mártír)* (2010). For the Round-Theater: *The Painter of Paris (A párizsi festő)* (1988). Some of his books are: *John Lennon* (1981); *Verebes, the Magician (Verebes, a mágus)* (1987); *It Was Nice, Boys… (Szép volt fiúk…)* (1987), and *Cinema of a Life (Egy élet mozija)* (1990). He received several prizes, among them the Béla Balázs Prize (1985), the Hungarian Heritage Prize (1995), and the Sándor Petőfi Freedom of the Press Prize (2000). – B: 0874, 0878, 1445, T: 7103.→**Koltay, Gergely.**

Koltay, Gergely (Gregory) (Budapest, 2 June 1952 -) – Musician, lyric poet, writer, composer, film director. He studied in the Flute Department of the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest. As child actor, he took part in the performances of the Comedy Theater, National Theater and József Katona Theater. During 1970-1977, he was a member of the 25th Theater, while playing also in the Sebő Ensemble (1972-1974). In

1976 he founded the *Kormorán Ensemble*, became its lyrics writer and collaborator. For two years he was in charge of music, and was also a conductor at the József Katona Theater of Kecskemét. From 1988 he was a correspondent for the Hungarian Radio. Between 1995 and 1997, he was in charge of entertainment music. From 1997 to 2000, he was Head of the Music Editing Group of Hungarian Television. From 2003, he was Head of Music of the Kossuth Radio. He takes part in documentary films as a cameraman and stage director. His feature films include *Forever Electra (Elektra mindörökké)* and *Secret Lovers (Titkos szeretők)*. He composed music for films, such as *Julianus; Sacra Corona; Forever Electra,* and *The Girl Clad in the Sun (A Napba öltözött leány).* His books include *Must Sow and Wait till Harvest (Vetni kell és várni aratásig).* He was awarded the Gold Cross of Distinction of the Republic of Hungary in 2001. – B: 1995, T: 7456.→**Koltay, Gábor; Kormorán Ensemble.**

Koltay-Kastner, Jenő (Eugene) (until 1935: Kastner) (Magyardiószeg, now Veľký Diosek, Slovakia, 15 February 1892 - Szeged, 3 March 1985) – Literary historian. He obtained his Bachelor of Arts Degree from the University of Budapest, majoring in Hungarian and French Literature. From 1923 he gave lectures on Italian Literature at the University of Budapest and, from 1924, at the University of Pécs. Between 1935 and 1940, he was visiting professor at the University of Rome, and Director of the Hungarian Academy in Rome. From 1940 until his death, he was Professor of Italian Literature, and later of Romance Philology. The publication of the first Great Hungarian-Italian Dictionary is to his credit. As a literary historian, his principal field of research was Italian-Hungarian cultural-historical connections, and the Italian-Hungarian political history of the 19th century's freedom wars. He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (correspondent from 1943 to 1949; his membership was posthumously reinstated in 1989). His works include *Mazzinie Kossuth* (1924); *Italian-Hungarian and Hungarian-Italian Dictionary (Olasz-magyar és magyar-olasz szótár)* (1930, 1933); *Leopardi* (1948); *Documents on the History of the Kossuth-Emigration (Iratok a Kossuth emigráció történetéhez)* (1949), and *The Literary Theory of the Italian Renaissance (Az olasz reneszánsz irodalomelémelete)* (ed., 1970). – B: 0879, 0883, 1257, T: 7456.

Koltay, Valéria (Valerie) (Budapest, 22 January 1925 - Budapest, 3 June 1998) – Opera singer (soprano). She was a student of Oszkár Maleczky at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest (1941-1947). During the period 1947-1977, she was a soloist at the Opera House, Budapest. In 1948, her debut was in the role of Blonde in Mozart's *The Abduction from the Seraglio (Szöktetés a szerájból)*, conducted by Otto Klemperer. During her career of three decades, she excelled in soubrette roles, especially in Mozart operas. She performed in all the well-known opera houses of Europe and the United States. Her roles included Susanna in Mozart's *The Marriage of Figaro (Figaró házassága);* Zerlina in Mozart's *Don Giovanni;* Papagena in Mozart's *Magic Flute (Varázsfuvola);* Rosina in Rossini's *The Barber of Seville (A szevillai borbély);* Norina in Donizetti's *Don Pasquale;* Gilda in Verdi's *Rigoletto,* and Lucy in Menotti's *The Telephone*. She performed in the opera, *Csínom Palkó* by Ferenc Farkas, and in the premiere of György Ránki's *King Pomadé's New Clothes (Pomádé király új ruhája).* In 1976, she was a recipient of the Artist of Merit title. – B: 1445, 1756, T: 7692. **→Klemperer, Otto.**

Kolumbán, Miklós (Nicholas) (Budapest, 17 June 1937 - Sommerville, USA, 2003) – Poet, translator of literary works. He arrived in the West after the 1956 Revolution and Freedom Fight and, in 1957, he emigrated to the USA. He studied at the State University of Pennsylvania, earning a Degree in Education in 1964, majoring in German Literature. He also studied Hotel Administration and Journalism. Thereafter, he taught German. Later, he taught English to immigrants' children in Somerville, New Jersey, USA. For three-and-a-half years, he edited the literary journal, *Footprint Magazine*, which he founded. His works include *Turmoil in Hungary, An Anthology of Twentieth Century Hungarian Poetry*, edited and translated in 1982; *Memory of Snow: The Selected Poems of Sándor Csoóri,* translation (1983), *Reception at the Mongolian Embassy: A Book of Poems*, translated (1987), *In Celsius or Fahrenheit*, poems (1996); *Surgery on My Soul*, poems (1997); *Flares on Water (Fényjelek a vizen)*, poems (2001), and *The Intricate Adventure of an Alien*, novel (2002). He was a recipient of the Order of Merit of Labor (1958), the Petry Fellowship Award (1984), and the Poetry Prize of New Jersey State (1985). – B: 1672, 0878, T: 7456.

Komár, László (Ladislas) (Adásztevel, 28 November 1944 - Budapest, 17 October 2012) – Rock-and-roll singer. From 1962 to 1964 he was a member of the *Scampolo Ensemble;* then, from 1965 to 1966, a member of the *Dogs Ensemble*. In 1966 he took part in the *Telesong Festival (Távdalfesztivál).* From 1969 to 1970 he was the singer of the *Atlas Ensemble*, and from 1971 to 1972, of the *Non-Stop Ensemble*. At that time, his first solo CD appeared with the title, *My Good Friend (Jóbarátom).* In 1977, his CD *Sprint* appeared. In 1981 his first large CD entitled *Pepita* was released, followed by numerous others. His songs are in the rock-and-roll style; he is called the Hungarian Elvis Presley. His films are: *Poppies (Pipacsok)* (1981); *The Great Generation (A nagy generáció)* (1985); *Moziklip* (*Movie Clip* (1987), and *Scampolo* (2005). – B: 1031, T: 7456.

Komarnicki, Gyula (Julius) (Budapest, 23 February 1885 - Budapest, 27 August 1975) – Alpinist. He earned his Doctorate in Law and Political Philosophy from the University of Budapest in 1908. The center of his activity was the exploration of the High Tatra Mountain within the Northern Carpathian Mountain Range (now Tatry, in Slovakia and Poland). Between 1892 and 1904, he organized an Association for the Hungarian mountaineers, and kept in close contact particularly with Polish alpinists. In the interwar years he toured the Alps on a number of occasions. He took part in the drawing up of the 1:50,000-scale map of the Tatra Mountain (already of museum value) in 1931. He published the first *Alpinist Guide of the High Tatra (A Magas Tátra hegymászó kalauza)* (1926), and *By Automobile in the High Tatra (Autóval a Magas-Tátrában* (1973). – B: 0883, T: 7456.

Komárom (Révkomárom, Slovak: Komárno, German: Komorn) – Town on the banks of the Danube, at its confluence with the Nyitra (Nitra) and Vág (Vah) Rivers. The larger, northern city is now in Slovakia, the smaller, southern town in Hungary. The estimated population of the northern part (Komárno, earlier Révkomárom) is 26,000 (in 1970s), and that of the southern part (Komárom, earlier Komárom-Újváros): 6,000 in 1920, 9,800 in

1970s, about 20,000 in 2001. The two parts are linked together with a bridge. Before the partition, the population was 20,000 in 1901, 30,858, in 1941, the two parts having become united again between 1938 and 1945, as a result of the First Vienna Award (1938). In 1977, Szőny (Latin *Brigetium)* was attached to Komárom. The citizenry of the town (south of the Danube) earn their living mainly from industry (30%), commerce, banking and transport (19%), and only 9% as primary producers (according to 1930 statistics). There is a local government, a Court of Justice, public authorities, and several Banks. The town is a railway and transportation junction. The port installations for river shipping provide quays on both the northern and southern banks for a landing place on the Danube. Industrial activity includes: machine works, iron foundry, textile factory, spinning-weaving works, flourmill, an electricity-generating plant, and gas works. In the town on the southern side there are lumberyards and sawmills. There are a number of primary schools, several lower secondary and special schools, and a famous Benedictine High School on the northern side of the town, founded in 1633. The town has Roman Catholic, Evangelical and Greek Orthodox churches. The notable buildings of the town include the Town Hall, the County Hall, the Theater, and the Cultural Palace (1913), containing the Museum and the Library. In the town center there are the bronze statues of György (George) Klapka and Mór (Mauric) Jókai, and also an old Holy Trinity monument. The birth house of the great novelist Mór Jókai is still intact. The history of Komárom begins with the first king of Hungary: the town was mentioned as St. Stephen's Crown Land in 1037, which it remained until the Tatar invasion in 1241-1242; after that, the town received franchises and fell into the hands of the Csák clan. King László V, (1453-1457) was born there. King Mátyás I (Matthias Corvinus, 1458-1490) had a splendid palace built here. The Turks only held the town for a short time. In the 16th -17th centuries, the town was the center of the Danube gunboats. At this time many Serbs, fleeing from the Turks, settled there, and later completely assimilated. During the Rákóczi uprising, the Habsburgs held the town. Although the town suffered several times from floods, earthquake and fire, as well as the bubonic plague in 1815, Komárom, with its 8321 inhabitants, was the fifth largest town in Historic Hungary in the Carpathian Basin. The town reached its golden age in the first half of the 19th century (well portrayed in Jókai's novel *The Golden Man (Az aranyember);* at that time, there were 500 merchants in the town. Its castle fortress played an important, historic part in the 1848-1849 War of Independence against the Habsburg rule. The Austrians launched a desperate attack against Komárom on 26 April, 2 and 11 July 1848 against the Hungarian garrison. The sige of the castle started on December 1848 and could only take it on 27 September 1849 (after the surrender at Világos, which ended the war), when the commander of the fort, György Klapka received assurances from Haynau, that the defenders would be unharmed. After the 1920 Peace Dictate of Trianon, when the town north of the Danube came under Czechoslovak rule, it was often the center of ethnic Hungarian political, cultural and youth movements. In 1938, the negotiations about the return of the Hungarian-inhabited southern strip of the *Felvidék* (Upper Hungary) were held in Vienna, which resulted the First Vienna Award of 30 September, and the Hungarian populated southern strip of Slovakia was re-annected to Hungary (1938-1944). After World War II, the "Beneš Decrees" (named after President Beneš) seriously affected the life of this town as well. – B: 1068, 1582, 1789, 1816, 7456, T: 7456.→ **Jókai, Mór; Klapka, György; Komárom, Capitulation of; Komárom, Safe conduct**

of; Trianon Peace Treaty; Vienna Award I; Beneš Decrees; Aquincum; Gorsium; Savaria; Sophianae; Strigonium; Scarbantia; Pannonia.

Komárom Fort, Capitulation of – Immediately after the capitulation at Világos on August 13, 1849, the Austrian High Command's next task was taking the fort of Komárom. György (George) Klapka and his 30,000 men defended this fort against the Austrian forces of 44,000. After repeated, albeit unsuccessful summons and threats addressed to the commander of the garrison, first by the Austrian Lieutenant General Csorich, then by the Russian Commander-in-chief, Paskievich, and finally by Field Marshal Haynau on 26 August 1849, the negotiations started on 1 September 1849, concerning the surrender of the fortified castle. However, the defending force submitted their conditions in eleven points. The acceptance of these points by the Austrians was made difficult by the fact that the first point involved a condition extending to the whole of Hungary: general amnesty to be given to the whole country and to all the members of the independent army, the Hungarian banknotes to be marketed and all citizens desiring to travel abroad be provided with a passport. Only after these conditions were withdrawn, did they conclude the agreement of surrender on 27 September 1849. It took place in Haynau's headquarters at Puszta-Herkály (now Herkály Puszta), some 5 km from Komárom. According to the conditions signed by both parties, the handing over of the fort started on 2 October and ended on 5 October 1849. – B: 0942, 1031, 1078, T: 7456.→**Klapka, György; Komárom, Safe conduct of; Világos, Capitulation at; Freedom Fight of 1848-1849.**

Komárom, Safe conduct of – Field Marshal Haynau accepted the conditions of surrender of the Fort of Komárom, and the Hungarian commander of the fort signed the surrender on 27 September 1849. Some of the conditions were that the 30,000 members of the garrison should be allowed to leave freely, the rank and file disarmed, the officers be allowed to keep their swords, and in the future would go unpunished. Whoever wanted to, could leave the country unharmed, and every member of the garrison to receive a free pass to prove his identity. - B: 1230, 1031, T: 7456.→**Klapka, György; Komárom, Capitulation of; Freedom Fight of 1848-1849.**

Komárom Songbook – A handwritten book of songs, collected in Győrszemere in 1701, mostly by Péter Mészáros. It contains the lyrics of 42 songs, the most significant love-song material, and a few historical *Kuruc* songs, including the one about the peril of Tokaj in 1697. – B: 1150, T: 7659.→**Kuruc.**

Komáromi Csipkés, György (George) (Komárom, 1628 - Debrecen, 6 October 1678) – Preacher of the Reformed Church, ecclesiastical writer, Bible translator. He began his studies at his place of birth (1646-1649), then continued at the Reformed College of Sárospatak (1649-1650), and became Headmaster in Kassa (now Košice, Slovakia) in 1649. He left his position in the summer of 1650 for the University in Utrecht, Holland, where he obtained a Doctorate in Theology. As an expert of Oriental languages, he had already attracted attention with his sermons in Utrecht. Returning to his homeland in the summer of 1653, he became a teacher of Biblical Languages and Philosophy at the Reformed College of Debrecen, where he was also appointed pastor in 1656. In theology,

he followed Puritanism, and was a friend of János (John) Apáczai Csere. His dissertations in Latin first appeared in 1650. He left behind the new Hungarian translation of the Bible in manuscript form, to be published in Leiden in 1718. The library of the Reformed College of Debrecen preserves the copy of the 17th century album of Pál (Paul) Kismarjai Veszelin. On its page 241, György Komáromi Csipkés entered a text in Telegdi font script on 12 March 1653, in Leiden, which is read from right to left, originating from the Apostle Paul. It is repeated in Greek as well: "*The grace of God is enough for me. You get to know yourself".* By that time, Komáromi, not familiar with the system of abbreviations of Hungarian runic script, used the *scriptio plena* for writing characters. He wrote 61 works, including *Hungaria illustrata*, a Hungarian grammar in Latin (1855), *Anglicum specilegium,* an English grammar in Latin (1646), and *True Faith (Igaz hit)* (1666). – B: 1150, 0883, 1078, 1257, T: 7659.→**Bible in Hungarian; Apáczai Csere, János; Hungarian Runic Script.**

Komáromi, János (John) (Málca, now Malčice, Slovakia, 22 December 1890 - Budapest, 7 October 1937) – Writer, journalist. He studied at the Reformed College of Sárospatak, and worked as a journalist from 1911. He returned from the front of World War I as an invalid. Despite this, he became a contributor to the *New Generation (Új Nemzedék,)* and the *Hungarians (Magyarság),* from 1920. The themes of his popular novels were of the poor of Zemplén County, and its historical past. Some of his works are: *Why Worry, Pal*? *(Mit búsulsz kenyeres?)* (1915), *Tamás (Thomas) Esze, Colonel of the Barefooted (Esze Tamás, a mezitlábasok ezredese)* (1923); *Students of Patak (Pataki diákok)* (1926); *Wolves* (*Ordasok)* (1930), and *Toward Zágon (Zágon felé*) (1934). He was a popular writer because of his conversational manner and humor. – B: 0883, 0877, 1257, T: 7103.

Kőmives, Kelemen, Mrs. (Clement) – An old-style ballad. According to its theme, the wall of the Déva fortress continually collapses, preventing the completion of the construction, until someone is sacrificed. In all the Hungarian ballads of this nature, a similar fate always befalls the wife of the master builder. The tragedy culminates with the Grand Master. In the interest of the construction the fortress, a law was enacted based on old beliefs, by which the Grand Master sacrifices his wife, ruins his own happiness, and leaves his son an orphan. This extremely archaic ballad is probably the oldest among the Hungarian ballads. It was recorded primarily in Transylvania (*Erdély,* now in Romania) and in Moldavia. During recent decades it was found in other regions of Hungarian language area as well, in the form of prose, as in a fairytale or a legend. Its Eastern origin is certain and also has a Mordvin, even a Caucasian fragment version. It was in connection with this ballad that the Wild Rose Lawsuit *(vadrózsa per)* unfolded, looking for an answer concerning the origin of popular poetry works. Today it has been scientifically proven that the peculiar composition of blood is an ideal catalyst in the process of setting of the mortar. Hence the cult of the ancient building sacrifice may have been supported by practical reasons. – B: 1134, 1134, T: 7659.→**Building Site Sacrifice.**

Kőmíves, Sándor (Alexander) (Budapest, 19 March 1897 - Budapest, 13 November 1980) – Actor. He comes from a family of actors. He finished the School of Commerce in 1914. In 1919 he turned to acting with the *Actors Circle (Színházkör)* of Budafok. He

appeared at Ungvár and Munkács (now Uzhhorod and Mukacheve in Carpatho Ukraine), and with small country theatrical troupes. He joined Árpád Horváth's theatrical company in Debrecen in 1936. From 1938 he played at the Comedy Theater *(Vígszínház)* of Budapest. Between 1945 and 1948 he played in the Inner City Theater *(Belvárosi Színház),* and the National Theater *(Nemzeti Színház);* then, from 1951 until his death, he was a member of the Madách Theater *(Madách Színház),* Budapest. In the countryside, he played almost the whole repertoire of opera buffa and comic dance to dramatic roles. He had a unique baritone voice and a bitter humor. He was able to show tragic depth even in a short episode or in minor roles. His roles included Doolittle in Shaw's *Pygmalion;* Orgon in Molière's *Tartuffe;* Chebutikin in Chekhov's *The Three Sisters (A három nővér);* Doctor Rank in Ibsen's *Nora,* Brother Laurence in Shakespeare's: *Romeo and Juliet,* and title role in *King Lear (Lear király).* There are a number of feature and TV films to his credit including *Gül Baba* (1940); *Student Gábor (Gábor diák)* (1956); *Bánk bán* (1968); *Elektra* (TV, 1962); *Golden Calf (Aranyborjú)* (TV, 1974), and *The Siege of Beszterce (Beszterce ostroma)* (TV series, 1976). He received the Artist of Merit Award (1957), and Outstanding Artist title (1971). – B: 0883, 1445, T: 7692.

Komjáthy, Aladár (1) (Miskolc, 1931 - Pittsburgh, USA, 1998) – Minister of the Reformed Church in North America. His father was a minister in Miskolc. Given the political conditions in Hungary, he decided to leave his native land and find his fortunes elsewhere. His path took him across several countries, among them Austria (1949-1950), the Netherlands (1950-1955), the United States (1955-1968, 1989-1998) and Canada (1968-1989). He began his theological studies at the University of Innsbruck in Austria, continued it in the Netherlands at Kampen (1950-1955), and finished his studies at the Princeton Theological Seminary (1955-1962), where he received his Ph.D. in Church History. He served as the pastor of the Hungarian Reformed congregations in Roebling, N.J., (1955-1963), Passaic, N.J. (1963-1967), Warrenville, Conn., (1967-1968), Montreal, Que., Canada, (1968-1989), and Pittsburgh, Penn., (1993-1998). He also served as personal secretary to Bishop Béky, (1958-1967), and as Adjunct Professor of History and/or Hungarian Studies at Bishop's University, Lennoxville, Canada (1967), McGill University of Montreal (1977-1989), and Duquesne University of Pittsburgh, USA (1983-1998). He the author of the best history of the American Hungarian Reformed Church, originally written in English as his Ph.D. dissertation at Princeton Theological Seminary. It appeared in Hungarian under the title *The Uprooted Church (A kitántorgott egyház),* Budapest in 1984. – B: 0906 T: 7103.

Komjáthy, Aladár (2) (Újpest, 24 May 1894 - Budapest, 30 November 1963) – Poet, natural scientist. He studied at the Department of Philosophy, University of Budapest as Lipót (Leopold) Fejér's student. He received a Ph.D. in Mathematics. His literary career began already as a High School student, under the guidance of his teacher, Mihály (Michael) Babits. He paid homage to his teacher in a number of poems. He was a member of the Petõfi and the Kisfaludy Societies. The first collection of his poems, published in 1925, is a text in formal practice with its daring rhymes and complicated verse structures. During the 1930s and 1940s, he became a spokesman for "reality", as his poems grew with Socialist content. In the last two decades of his life, he was primarily interested in problems of the natural sciences. He translated novels by Zola and

Claude Farrere, as well as Rutherford's *The Methods and Results of Atomic Research* (1945). His works include *Toward Infinity (A végtelen felé)* (1925); *Chain of Words (Szavak lánca)* (1938); *Miracles and Torments (Csodák és kínok)* (1943); *Strange Girl (Furcsa lány)* (1943); *Beyond the Atom (Túl az atomon)* (1946); *The Tree of Knowledge (A tudás fája)* (1947), and *Three Physicists: Newton, Rutherford, L. de Broglie (Három fizikus: Newton-Rutherford-L. de Broglie)* (1947). He received the Baumgartner Prize in 1940. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7667.→**Babits, Mihály.**

Komjáthy, István (Stephen) (Ekel, now Okoličná na Ostrove, Slovakia, 30 March 1917 - Budapest, 20 December 1963) – Writer. He studied at the Universities of Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia) and Debrecen. He obtained a Ph.D. in Education in 1944. He participated in editing the journals *Tátra* (Pozsony, 1938); *Eastern Gate (Keleti Kapu)* (Debrecen, 1946-1947), and *We Are Building (Építünk)* (1948). He was a High School teacher at Beszterce (now Bistriţa, Romania) and Komárom and, from 1946, in Debrecen, where he became Principal in 1951. In the same year he also became Literary Editor for the *Youth Book Publisher (Ifjusági Könyvkiadó)*. From 1958 until his retirement in 1962, he worked again as a teacher. He translated numerous Romanian works: folk ballads, epic poems and fairy tales. His works include *Sonorous Hortobágy (Zengő Hortobágy)* narrative poem (1951), and *Golden Book. Tales, Stories (Aranykönyv. Mesék, történetek)* with László (Ladislas) Hárs (1957). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456.

Komjáti, Benedek (Benedict) *(Benedictus Comyathinus)* (Komjáti, County Nyitra, now Nitra, Slovakia, c 1510) – Teacher, Bible translator. From 1527 to 1529, he studied at the University in Vienna, but fled from the Turks' siege of the city to Huszt (now Khust, Carpatho-Ukraine) around 1530. In that year he became a tutor at the court of the wife of Gábor (Gabriel) Perényi, Katalin (Katherine) Fragepán in Nyalábvár (now in Carpatho-Ukraine). Her request he translated the *Epistles of Apostle Paul* in 1532, which was published in Krakow financed by Perényi's wife, in 1533. It is the oldest of such printed texts in the Hungarian language. His work is in part the Erasmus-type edition of the New Testament (1516), and was prepared using the text of the Vulgata. In preparing the Hungarian text, he took note of several earlier Hungarian translations. His main work is *Epistolae Pavli lingva hvngarica donatae. (Az Zenth Paal leuelei magyar nyelven. Cracouie, MDXXXIII).* Its facsimile edition was first published in 1883, by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences *(Magyar Tudományos Akadémia – MTA*). Komjáti's final fate is unknown. – B: 0945, T: 7659.→**Bible in Hungarian.**

Komlós, Aladár (Kredens) (pen name: Álmos Koral) (Alsósztregova, now Dolnia Strehová, Slovakia, 10 December 1892 - Budapest, 23 June 1980) – Writer, poet, literary historian. He completed his high school at Losonc (now Lučenec, Slovákia), where his poetry teacher took note of his talent. In 1905 he wrote and edited the lithographed publication *Student News (Diáklap)*. Serving in World War I, he became a prisoner of war in Italy in 1918. He returned ill to Budapest. After quite an early attempt, his first book of poems: *I Was Also a Poet (Voltam poéta én is)* appeared in 1921. In the meantime, he was a teacher in Kassa (now Košice, Slovakia), but lost his position because of a newspaper article he wrote. Oszkár (Oscar) Jászi of the *Viennese Hungarian News (Bécsi Magyar Újság)* called him to become a correspondent, where he worked

from 1922 to 1923, until the paper ceased publication. His poems and articles appeared in the papers in Upper Hungary *(Felvidék,* now Slovakia). In 1925 he started working for the Theater Life *(Színházi Élet),* and his first article appeared in the literary review, *West (Nyugat),* where he became one of its best critics and writers. In 1928 his first literary history book appeared: *The New Hungarian Lyric Poetry (Az új magyar lira)*. After several unemployed years, he became a teacher of Hungarian and Latin in the Jewish high school of Budapest, where he worked from 1928 to 1938, then from 1940 to 1944. His book of poetry: *The Face of the Mute Lunatic (A néma őrült arca)* (1931) shocked his critics with its outspokenness. In his monograph, *Writers and Principles (Irók és elvek)* (1937), he philologically and critically surveyed the literary phenomena. In 1937, because of a statement he gave to the Czechoslovakian Communist paper, the *Hungarian Day (Magyar Nap),* he was suspended from his position for two years. During World War II, he was in the forced labor camp of Bergen-Belsen (1944-1945). After returning to Hungary in 1946, he became an honorary lecturer at the University of Budapest. Between 1949 and 1960 he was a seasonal lecturer at the University, then a High School teacher in Budapest. From 1953 he was a research associate at the Literary Historical Documentation Center of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. From 1954 to 1955 he wrote studies on the poet-trio of the end of the century: János Vajda, Gyula Reviczky and Jenő Komjáthy. In 1956 he obtained his Ph.D. in literary studies and he became an independent scholarly correspondent for the Institute of Literary History of the Academy, until his retirement. His works include *Hungarian Poetry from Petőfi to Ady (A magyar költészet Petőfitől Adyig)* (1959); *Symbolism and Hungarian Lyric Poetry (A szimbolizmus és a magyar lira)* (1965), and *Poesy and Criticism (Költészet és bírálat)* (1973). Among other prizes, he received the State Prize in 1973. – B: 0883, 0878, 1552, T: 7456.→**Vajda, János; Reviczky, Gyula; Jászi, Oszkár.**

Komlós, János (John) (Budapest, 9 February 1922 - Budapest, 18 July 1980) – Journalist, writer. He studied Philosophy at the Catholic University in Budapest. After 1945, he was involved in various state and social projects. In 1957 he worked for the Literary Department of the Hungarian Radio. From 1958 to 1967 he wrote a cultural column in the journals *Hungarian Nation (Magyar Nemzet)* and *People's Freedom (Népszabadság).* In 1967 he was appointed Artistic Director of the Microscope Stage *(Mikroszkóp Színpad).* His critiques, political writings and satirical sketches were published in daily newspapers and periodicals. He also wrote stage plays. He is credited with the revival of the political comedy as an art form. His main works are: *More with Wit Than Without It (Több ésszel mint anélkül)* (1962); *The Medal's Third Side (Az érem harmadik oldala)* (1963); *Why Inflate the Lion (Miért kell az oroszlánt felfújni)* (1966); *It Won't Work Without the Goal (Gól nélkül nem megy)* (1967); *Eden is Closed (Az édent bezárták)* (1967); *With Open Eyes (Nyitott szemmel)* (1969); *Racking Our Brains (Fő a fejünk)* (1970), and *How Many Times Do I Have to Say It? (Hányszor mondjam)* (1974). He received the Ferenc Rózsa Prize (1961) and the Merited Artist title (1975). – B: 0883, 0878, 1257, T: 7667.

Komlós, Juci (Judith) (Szabadka, now Subotica, Serbia, 10 February 1919 - Budapest, 5 April 2011) - Actress. In 1935 she graduated from Kálmán (Coloman) Rózsahegyi's School of Dramatic Art. She began her career in 1935, at the King Theater *(Király*

Színház). She performed in the Operetta Theater *(Operett Színház)* of Szeged, Miskolc and Budapest. After 1947 she performed at the Artist Theater *(Művész Színház),* at the Hungarian Theater *(Magyar Színház)*, and also on the Merry Stage *(Vidám Színpad)*; from 1957 she played at the Attila József Theater *(József Attila Színház),* and, from 1965, at the Thalia Theater *(Thália Színház).* At the beginning of her career, she played soubrette and naive roles; later she became an excellent character actress. Her playing style was fluent, natural and filled with pleasant emotions. Her roles included Birdie in Lilian Hellmann's *The Little Foxes (A kis rókák);* Roxane in Rostand's *Cyrano de Bergerac;* Hübscher Kata in Sardou's *Talkin' Loud (Szókimondó asszonyság),* and Polly in Brecht-Weil's *Beggar's Opera (Koldusopera).* She played in 24 feature films, among them: *Foreigners are Rolling (Forog az idegen)* (1936); *Storm (Vihar)* (1952); *Relatives (Rokonok)* (1954); *The Golden Man (Az Aranyember)* (1962); *Temptation (Kísértés)* (1977), and *Neighbors (Szomszédok)* (1987, 1999). She is a recipient of the Mari Jászai Prize (1957), Merited Artist title (1960), Small Cross of Order of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (1995), Lifetime membership in the Society of Immortals (1998), and Actor of the Nation (2002). – B: 1031, 1105, 1445, T: 7692.→**Rózsahegyi, Kálmán.**

Komlós, Péter (Budapest, October 25, 1935 -) – Violinist, leader of the famed Bartók String Quartet. He started to play the violin at the age of 4, and began his studies at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music in Budapest in 1950, graduating in 1957. He studied there with Ede (Edward) Zathureczky, Leó Weiner, Zoltán Kodály, György (George) Ligeti, and others. From 1960-1989, he was the concert master of the Hungarian State Opera Orchestra, and in between was a soloist with the Hungarian Philharmonic Orchestra. He had many solo tours all over Europe. In 1957, with three colleagues, he founded the Bartók String Quartet, which is still active today and has become world-famous. With the Quartet he performed in more than 4000 concerts in all European countries, the Soviet Union, USA and Canada (33 times). During those tours, between 1967 and 1998, they played 19 times in Vancouver, in Japan 29 times, and in Australia, New Zealand 4 times. The Quartet was guest at many different Festivals, among them in Salzburg, New York, Hong Kong, Athens, Aix-en Provence and London. During these tours, Komlós gave master classes in the USA, Canada, Japan, England, Germany, Austria, Australia, New Zealand, and other countries. Since 1986, Komlós has been teaching at the Ferenc (Franz Liszt) Academy of Music in Budapest. He is recipient of the Kossuth Prize (1997), and the Eminent Artist Title (1980). – B&T**:** 7617.→**Bartók String Quartet; Zathureczky, Ede; Kodály, Zoltán; Ligeti, György; Weiner, Leó.**

Komlóssy, Erzsébet (Elizabeth) (Salgótarján, 9 July 1933 -) – Opera singer (mezzo soprano). She finished her studies at the Béla Bartók School of Music as Géza László's student. She made her debut at the National Theater *(Nemzeti Színház),* Szeged in 1955, in the role of Housewife in Zoltán Kodály's *Szekler Spinner (Székelyfonó).* From 1955 to 1958 she was the soloist of the National Theater of Szeged; and in 1958, at the Opera House *(Operaház),* Budapest. She also toured abroad with great success, mostly in large, dramatic mezzo-soprano roles. Thanks to her charismatic appearance and multi-faceted acting talents, she presented convincing lyric figures as well. She participated in the premieres of the operas *Vérnász* and *Hamlet* by Sándor (Alexander) Szokolay, and she performed in oratorio performances as well. She has many recordings. Her roles include

Ulrica in Verdi's *The Masked Ball (Álarcosbál);* Azucena in Verdi's *Il Trovatore (A trubadúrok); Amneris* in Verdi's *Aïda;* Orpheus in Gluck's *Orpheus and Euridice;* Gertrud in F. Erkel's *Bánk bán;* Delila in Saint-Saëns' *Samson and Delila;* Márfa in Mussorgsky's *Khovanshchina,* and Örzse in Zoltán Kodály's *Háry János*. She was awarded the Kossuth Prize (1973), the Ferenc Liszt Prize (1964), and Merited Artist title (1982). She is Life Member of the Opera House, Budapest (2007). – B: 0878, 1445, T: 7692.→**Szokolay, Sándor.**

Komondor – An ancient Hungarian sheep dog used to guard and protect. It is of inner Asian origin and came into the Carpathian Basin with the Magyars in the 9th century. It has a very large stature: the female weighs 40-50 kg, the male 60 kg; their height is approximately 70 cm. Covered in long shaggy hair, its brown eyes can hardly be seen under the hair. The point of its nose and the lips are black. The ears, as well as the tail always hang down. Its appearance is captivating and demands respect. Its movements are light, steps are well spaced out and the komondor can be extremely fast when provoked. It is brave and, in the past, guarded the herd from wolves. It likes to lie around during the day, while watching its territory at night; but it is on the move incessantly. It is loyal, incorruptible and independent; it attacks courageously and without a sound. To his master it is obedient to the utmost. – B: 1153, 1031, T: 7684. **→Hungarian domestic animals; Herding dogs; Sheepdog, Hungarian; Mudi; Puli; Pumi.**

Komor, Vilmos (William) (Budapest, 12 May 1895 - Budapest, 28 September 1971) – Conductor. He studied violin at the National Music School *(Nemzeti Zenede),* and in 1920 he joined the orchestra of the Budapest Opera as a viola player. Between 1921 and 1928 he was active as Head Secretary of the Budapest Philharmonic Society. In 1923 he organized a chamber orchestra that performed numerous modern works. As a conductor, he made his debut in Vienna with Wagner's *Lohengrin* (1926). From 1928 to 1932 he was conductor at the City Theater *(Városi Színház),* then Artistic Director of the Opera. He is credited with organizing and conducting the 'Zoo Concerts and Operas". With the Jewish law of 1939, he lost his position at the Opera House. From 1945 until his death, he was conductor at the Hungarian Opera. Even in his advancing years, he regularly conducted concerts, especially the works of 20th century composers. During the 1950s, he conducted performances of the *Rolling Opera (Gördülő Opera)* across the country. He was also successful in Berlin, Dresden, and even held a position of director in Leipzig for a while. His most important performing works were Gounod's *Faust,* Verdi's *Aïda,* Mascagni's *Cavalleria Rusticana (Parasztbecsület),* Erkel's *László Hunyadi (Hunyadi László)* and *Bánk bán,* Verdi's *Masked Ball (Álarcos bál),* Wagner's *Tannhäuser,* Donizetti's *Lucia di Lammermoor* and *Don Pasquale,* Verdi's *Il Trovatore* and *Don Carlos*. He conducted the world premiere of Béla Bartók's composition: *Falun (In the Village),* a collection of Slovak folksongs for female choir and orchestra. He was

awarded the title of Merited Artist (1953) and was a recipient of the Liszt Prize (1952), and the Kossuth Prize (1963). – B: 0883, 1445, T: 7667.

Komoróczy, Géza (Budapest, 11 August 1937 -) – Sumerologist, historian of ancient Near- and Middle East. He studied at the Reformed College of Sárospatak (1948), and completed his higher studies at the University of Budapest (Eötvös College), did postgraduate studies at the University of Prague, and obtained a Ph.D. from University of Budapest in 1969. He became a lecturer in 1962, a senior lecturer in 1969, Associate Professor in 1976, Professor 1981, Professor and Head of the Department of Assyriology & Hebraistic Studies, which he founded at the University of Budapest in 1985. He is specialized in Mesopotamian civilization. He traveled to Turkey a number of times; also to Iraq (1968, 1984, 1987), Iran (1968, 1979), Syria (1979), Armenia, and other parts of the Near East; and also to Central Asia and India. His works include *A Little Mirror of the Sumerian Literature (A Sumer Irodalom Kistükre)* (1970); *The Bible and the Orient of Antiquity (A Biblia és az ókori kelet)* (1972); *Gilgames – Message of the Clay Tablets. Cuneiform Akkadian Verses (Gilgames – Agyagtáblák üzenete. Ékírásos akkád versek)* (1974); *Sumerian and Hungarian? (Sumer és Magyar?)* (1976); *The Mystery of the Sumerian Language as a Problem in Ancient History (A sumér nyelv rejtélye, mint östörténeti probléma)* (1976); *The Sumerian Literary Tradition (A Sumer irodalmi hagyomány* (1979); *Isolationist Withdrawal into National Tradition. The Responsibility of Intellectuals in the Ancient Middle East (Bezárkózás a nemzeti hagyományba. Az értelmiség felelőssége az ókori Keleten),* a study series (1992, 2nd. ed. 1995), and *Hebrew Sources for the History of Hungary and the Jewry in Hungary from the Beginnings until 1686 (Héber kútforrások Magyarország és a magyarországi zsidóság történetéhez a kezdetektől 1686-ig)* (2003). – B: 1080, 0878, 1257, T: 7456. →**Sumerians.**

Koncság, Nándor S.J. *(Ferdinánd Konsag, Konschak)* (Varasd, now Varaždin in Croatia, 2 December 1703 - Mexico 10 September 1759) – Priest, missionary, cartographer. He spent his childhood in Buda, where he attended school. He entered the Jesuit Order in Trencsén (now Trenčin, Slovakia) on 22 October 1719. He was ordained into the priesthood in Graz, Austria. After 1730, he taught humanistic subjects in Buda. After missionary training in Spain, he was posted to Mexico in 1730. In 1732, he worked in California as a missionary, pioneer and discoverer. While traveling there, he surveyed the largely unexplored regions, what is now known as New Mexico. He realized that Lower (Southern) California is not an island, as it was believed to be, but actually a peninsula and, during his travels, he discovered a number of unexplored areas. In 1745, he established the *Nuestra Seňora de los Dolores* mission. In 1746 he became leader of the *San Ignacio Mission*, where he had a church built, and where he christened 600 Cochimi Indians. In 1751 he founded the *St Gertrudis Mission* with some 500 natives. In 1753, he was appointed Visitor (superintendent) of the overall Mexican Jesuit organization. He was one of the best cartographers of his time. He kept a diary about his journeys: *Diario de Viajes en California*, published in Spanish, then in English, German and French translations. – B: 0945, T: 7456.

Koncz, Gábor (Gabriel) (Mezőkeresztes, 8 July 1938 -) – Actor, stage manager. He finished his studies at the Academy of Dramatic Art in 1963, followed by one season at Miskolc Theater *(Miskolci Színház),* and one at Kecskemét. He played in the Attila József Theater *(József Attila Színház)* between 1965 and 1974, while from 1974 he was a member of the Comedy Theater *(Vígszínház)* in Budapest. Since 1984, he has been playing and directing at the Madách Theater *(Madách Színház)* in Budapest. He plays dynamic and forceful character roles and often makes movies. His roles include Zoltán Szakhmáry in Zs. Móricz's *Gentlemen's Fun (Úri muri);* Vang, in Brecht's *The Good Woman of Setzuan (A szecsuáni jólélek);* F. Molnár's *Liliom;* Lucifer in Madách's *The Tragedy of Man (Az ember tragédiája);* Bodor Péter in A. Sütő's *The Barking Bird (Az ugató madár),* and Kent in Shakespeare's *King Lear (Lear király).* His stage managements include *Open Marriage (Nyitott házasság).* There are 70 feature and TV films to his credit, including *Love is Forbidden (Tilos a szerelem)* (1965); *Bors (Pepper)* (1968); *Face to Face (Szemtől szembe)* (1970); *Just a Dog (Csak egy kutya)* (1972); *The Boatman of the Danube (A dunai hajós)* (1974); *The Plague (A járvány)* (1975); *Hungarian Rhapsody (Magyar Rapszódia)* (1979); *Conquest (Honfoglalás)* (1996), and *Metamorphosis* (2006). He has been presented with numerous awards, including the Mari Jászai Prize (1968), the Award of the Film Festival at New Delhi (1981), the Artist of Merit title (1982), the Kossuth Prize (1997), the Middle Cross of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (2007), Life Member of the Society of Immortals (2009), and the Sándor Pécsi Prize (2011). – B: 0878, 1105, 1439, 1445, T: 7692.

Koncz, Sándor (Alexander) (Diósgyőr, 25 June 1913 - Sárospatak, 29 March 1983) – Minister of the Reformed Church, archivist and writer. He studied Theology at the Reformed Theological Academy of Sárospatak (1931-1936), the Universities in Basel (1933-1934), Glasgow (1936-1937) and Berlin (1937-1938). He earned a Ph.D. in Theology in Debrecen (1939), and became an honorary lecturer there (1943). He was a Missionary Minister of the General Convent of the Reformed Church (1938-1942). In World War II, he was a military chaplain, then prisoner of war (1942-1946), Minister of the Reformed Convent (1946-1947), and Professor at the Reformed Theological Academy of Sárospatak (1947-1951). After the Theological Academy closed down in 1951, he was minister in Alsóvadász (1952-1966), and was librarian at Sárospatak (1966-1983). He fought for the restitution of the Reformed College of Sárospatak, and was author of articles and books. Some of his works are: *Theological Dualism in the Theology of Barth (Teologiai dualizmus Barth teológiájában)* (1936); *Kierkegaard and the Postwar Theology (Kierkegaard és a háború utáni teológia)* (1938); *Faith and Religion (Hit és vallás)* (1941, and *The Teaching of Philosophy and Theology (A filozófia és a teológia oktatása)* (1981). He was one of the highly educated theologians of his time but, after World War II, he became marginalized. – B: 0910, T: 7103.

Koncz, Zsuzsa (Suzy) (Páty, 7 March, 1947 -) – Populat singer. She started her higher studies at the Law School of the University of Budapest, completing three years. In 1962, she appeared on the TV show: *Who knows What? (Ki mit tud?),* and instantly became popular. She sang with the Omeg, Illés and Metro music ensembles. Her first record is entitled: *Time Flies By (Rohan az idő)* (1966). Thereafter she worked with the Illés, and Fongráf Ensembles, and with the Radio Ensemble. In her repertoire are some 80 songs,

including *Against the Wind (Széllel szemben); Lullaby (Altató); André, je t'aime (André, I love you); Barbara; Wise men of Orient (Bethlehemi királyok); I love you; Without Illusion (Illúzió nélkül); The Sincere Clown (Őszinte bohóc); Time Flies by (Rohan az idő),* and *Losses (Veszteségek).* She has 33 recordings, including 5 German and 4 with poems. Her popular pieces include *Somewhere (Valahol)* (1979); *Ich komm und geh mit meinen Liedern (I come and I go with my songs – Jövök és megyek dalaimmal)* (1980); *Timetable (Menetrend)* (1981); *The World Turns (Fordul a világ)* (Hungarian-German TV 1984); *New Moon (Újhold)* (1985); *Without Illusion (Illuzió Nélkül)* (1991); *Unplugged I, II,* (1995), and *It's Simple (Egyszerű ez)*, poem-record (2006). There are 17 feature and TV films to her credit, including *Rainy Sunday (Esős vasárnap)* (1962); *Hello, Vera (Szevasz Vera*) (1987); *Don't Lose your Head (Ne veszitsd el a fejed)* (1991); *Between Heaven and Earth (Ég és föld között)* (1997), and *Wonderful World (Csodálatos világ)* (TV 1998). She is the recipient of a number of awards, among them the Ferenc Liszt Prize (1977), Merited Artist title (1989), Kazinczy Prize (1992), Jenő Huszka Prize (1999), Hungaroton Life-achievement Prize (2000), and the Mecenas Prize (2000). She is a popular and successful singer. – B: 0874, 1031, 1765, T: 7103.→**Illés Ensemble; Omega Rock Band; Metro Ensemble; Tolcsvay Nagy Béla.**

Kond (Könd) **–** Tribal leader (Prince), one of the seven leaders of the Carpathian Basin Settlement in 896 AD. According to Anonymus, he was the father of Kurszán, who was the *Kende* of the confederation of tribes in Etelköz. He was also co-ruler with Khagan Árpád. The Kaplony clan descends from him. On the Heroes' Square in Budapest he is portrayed in a group of equestrians to the right of Árpád. These statues were erected for the Millennium celebrations of 1896. – B: 0942, 1078, T: 7658.→**Anonymus.**

Kondor, Béla (Pestszentlőrinc, 17 February 1932 - Budapest, 12 December 1972) – Painter and graphic artist. He studied at the Academy of Applied Art; his diploma work consisted of a series of copper engravings featuring the György (George) Dózsa uprising of 1514 (1956). His first study tour took him to Paris, and to the satellite countries of the Soviet Union. His etchings brought him success in Lugano and Tokyo. His graphic art works are in Tokyo, Miami, Sao Paulo, Szabadka (now Subotica, Serbia), Miskolc and Budapest, all mainly from the 1960s. The omnibus exhibit of his work was presented in the Art Gallery of Budapest in 1970. Part of his artistic output was exhibited in the Ferenc (Francis) Móra Museum of Szeged, and in the University of Debrecen. Kondor showed great versatility in his artistic works. In addition to his graphic art, he created paintings, wrote poetry and prose, introduced new methods in photography, and was also a competent organist. He was able to integrate various avant-garde trends and past traditions with his own individual artistic expression, producing something unique in art. The duality of good and evil in his Christian artwork (biblical heroes, saints, angels) as well as the "human comedy" are ever present in his work. His panel painting, displaying Margaret Island on the Danube, Budapest (1968) depicts the legend of Saint Margaret, and is considered to be his most harmonic creation. His monumental oil painting, the *Procession of the Saints into Town (A Szentek bevonulása a városba)* (1972), is the pinnacle of his life work. He also designed a wall piece, but kept it in a museum. His works include *Savonarola* (1961), and the *Rocket Launching Site – The Bomb (Rakétakilövő állvány – A bomba)* (1966). Flying and soaring are common themes of his,

whereby he created weird symbols appearing in the form of insects, birds and various flying structures. Kondor was twice awarded the Munkácsy Prize (1965 and 1971). – B: 0883, 1257, 1445, T: 7456.→**Dózsa, György.**

Kondor, Gusztáv (Gustavus) (until 1848 Krauze) (Szántova, now Hercegszántó in County Bács-Bodrog, 7 August 1825 - Budapest, 17 September 1897) – Astronomer and mathematician. He studied at the Lyceum of Szeged, and at the Engineering Faculty of the University of Budapest, graduating with an Engineering Degree. Concurrently, he worked as a trainee in the Observatory on Mount Gellért in Budapest (1847-1848). In the 1848-1849 War of Indpendence, he joined the *Honvéd* army, and took part in the heaviest battles. Afterwards, between 1850 and 1854, he studied Astronomy at the Universities of Pest and Vienna. K.L. Littrow invited him to be his assistant in the University Observatory in Vienna. He prepared numerous calculations of orbits and eclipse-ephemeris. Returning to Hungary, he found himself unemployed, as the Observatory had ceased to operate. First he worked as a Secondary School teacher; in 1862, he obtained his Ph.D. In 1865, he became Professor of Astronomy at the University of Pest; in 1871 Professor of Elementary Mathematics there and, from 1883, Deputy Professor of Astronomy. From 1862 till 1867, he carried out regular accurate time-measurements on behalf of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and took part in the geographic locality definitions of many points in Hungary. As the sole Hungarian astronomer, he was offered a foundation membership in the *Astronomische Gesellschaft (Astronomy Society)*, founded in 1863 in Berlin. He was also a regular member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. He fought all his life to revive astronomic work in Hungary. A number of talented young astronomy students began their studies under him. Between 1862 and 1891, it was Kondor, who calculated the ever-increasing astronomical tabulations for the *Akadémiai Almanach,* which he brought to internationally recognized standard. His more important works are: *Theoretical Astronomy,* notes (1883-1884) and *Astronomy* (notes, 1886-1887). His articles appeared in the journals *Natural Scientific Proceedings (Természettudományi Közlemények*, 1862-1868) and *Natural Scientific Bulletin (Természettudományi Közlöny,* 1869-1891). – B: 0883, 1306, T: 7456.

Kondor, Katalin (Catherine) (Debrecen, 27 October 1946 -) – Journalist, media star. Her higher studies were at the University of Economics, Budapest (1971), at the School of Journalists (1973-1975), and at the Marxism-Leninism Evening University (1955). From 1955 to 1956 she worked as a nurse at the University Clinic, in Debrecen. From 1971 to 1972, she worked for the Co-op Tourist. From 1971 she was an associate at the Hungarian Radio. From 1985 to 1992 she was a columnist for its Economic-politics Section. From 1991 to 1993 she was its Deputy Department Leader. Between 1993 and 1997 she worked as a columnist in its Information Department. From 1997 to 1999 she was Deputy Editor-in-Chief for the Kossuth Radio; from 1999 to 2001, its Editor-in Chief, and from 2001 to 2005, the President of the Hungarian Radio. From 2006 on, her work at the Radio gradually diminished, and in 2008, on her birthday, she was sent into retirement. Her series, entitled *Calling Card (Névjegy),* was her signature program. She also worked for Hungarian Television, being the leader of *The Week (A hét)* program until 2010. She was sent to retirement, but since 2008, she has been an editor for the Echo TV. She is a popular media personality and, because of her patriotic stand, she has

suffered undue harassments. Her writings appear in literary periodicals. Some of her interviews appeared in a book: *Calling Card, vols. i,i,iii (Névjegy I,II,III).* She is a recipient of the Albert Wass Prize of the Kráter Publishers (2005), and the Silver Pen of the World Federation of Hungarians (2006). – B: 0874, T: 7103.

Konecsni, György (George) (Kiskunmajsa, 23 January 1908 - Budapest, 29 January 1970) – Painter, graphic artist. First, he studied painting under Gyula Rudnay at the Academy of Fine Arts, Budapest (1927-1931), but instead, he chose graphic art for a career. He soon won prizes with his posters, e.g. *Bathing in Mineral Water (Gyógyvízben fürödő)* (1932). He was imprisoned for subversive political activity against the national and social order in 1932. When freed, he was obliged to find work mainly abroad, preparing business and tourism posters and winning recognition and prizes. In the International Pavilion of the Parisian World Fair of 1937, he won a number of Grand Prix. In 1939, he was awarded the Grand Prize for three posters at the Milan Industrial Art Triennial. As a result of his successes, he was featured in the internationally known journal, *Gebrauchsgrafik*. Back in Hunagry, he prepared many placards for building walls and streets, and designed stamps for the Hungarian Post (the 1939 series depicting eminent women in Hungarian history). In 1943, he took part in planning the Hungarian Pavilion for the Exhibition at Barcelona. After 1945, he prepared powerful leftist political placards *(Never Again; And There Will be Bread,* etc.), and planned more stamp series; he also organized documentary exhibitions. In the 1950s he painted large-scale historical compositions, such as *Petőfi on the Steps of the National Museum on 15 March 1848.* He often used enamel paints (International Fair, 1965). Several of his monumental decorative mosaic works appeared in public institutions, e.g. in the Dining hall of the Tisza Hotel in Szeged; panel paintings in the railway station of Székesfehérvár. In 1968, a collective exhibition of his works was shown in the Picture Gallery in Budapest. He was active in art education. From 1946 to 1954, and from 1964 until his death, he taught at the Academy of Fine Arts, Budapest. He was awarded the Kossuth Prize twice (1950, 1952), and was given an Artist of Merit title in 1968. The Local-history Museum in Kuskunmajsa bears his name. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7456.→**Rudnay, Gyula.**

Kőnig, Dénes (Denis) (Budapest, 21 September 1884 - Budapest, 19 October 1944) – Mathematician. His father was the mathematician Gyula (Julius) Kőnig. From 1902, Dénes studied Mathematics in Budapest and Göttingen. He obtained his Ph.D. in 1907 in Mathematics, and worked at the Polytechnic in Budapest. In 1908 he became an assistant professor, two years later an adjunct professor and, from 1911, he was an honorary lecturer, lecturing in nomography, analysis situs, and group theory. He became a full professor in 1935. Toward the end of World War II, he committed suicide. His field of research included the Graph theory, Group theory and Combinatory Topology themes. His works include *Mathematical Amusements (Matematikai mulatságok)* (1905); *Elements of the Analysis Situs (Az analysis situs elemei)* (1918), and *Theorie der endlichen und unendlichen Graphen* (1941). – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7103.→**Kőnig, Gyula; Kürschák, József.**

Kőnig, Gyula (Julius) (Győr, 26 December 1849 - Budapest, 8 April 1913). Mathematician. He completed his higher studies at the Medical School of the University

of Vienna, and concurrently read Mathematics and Philosophy for a year and a half in Berlin, and continued them at the University of Heidelberg. After having spent some time in Berlin, he returned to Budapest and became a lecturer at the University of Budapest in 1871. In 1873, he was a professor at the Teacher Training Institute; and from 1874 to 1905, he was a professor at the Budapest Polytechnic. His achievements were in the fields of classical and abstract mathematics, in the theory of numbers, in analysis, in set theory, and in mathematical logic. In the set theory, the "inequality of Kőnig" was named after him. He authored some 70 essays, and his books include *Beiträge zur Theorie der elektrischen Nervenreizunge (Contributions to the theory of electrical nerve stimulation)* (1870); *Zur Theorie der Modulargleichungen der elliptischen Functionen (To the Theory of Modularequation of Elliptic Functions)* (1871); *Analízis (Analysis)* (1887), and *Neue Grundlagen der Logik, Arithmetik und Mengenlehre (New foundations of logic, arithmetic and set theory)* (1914). He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1880, 1889), and received the Grand Prize of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. His two sons established the Gyula Kőnig Memorial Prize in 1917. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7103.→**Kőnig, Dénes; Kürschák, József.**

Königsberg, Fragment and its Ribbons – Language relic of a religious subject, remnant of a longer manuscript, written in mixed Hungarian and Latin. In chronological order, it is the fourth continuous Hungarian language relic, dated to about 1350 A.D. The poem-like fragment of 9 lines is the concluding part of a meditation, glorifying the Blessed Mary's virgin motherhood, preserved on an attached parchment as a protective sheet over a Latin language Codex. It was discovered in Königsberg (now Kaliningrad, in Russia) in 1863. In 1894, the Ribbons, i.e. the parchment bands used for binding the Codex, were also found at the same location. After the fragments were joined together on both sides of the resulting letter, a fragmented Hungarian text of ecclesiastical character could be read in 21 complete and 34 half lines. The library of Königsberg University first held this language record, but during the retreat in World War II, the Germans transferred it to the town of Torun, which, by way of the Peace Treaty, became part of Poland. The fragment was later handed over to Hungary. – B: 0942, 1230, T: 7669.→**Gyulafehérvár Glossary.**

Konkoly-Thege, Miklós (Nicholas) (Budapest, 20 January 1842 - Budapest, 17 February 1916) – Astronomer. He completed his secondary education privately, continued his higher studies in Pest and Berlin, and received his Ph.D. from the University of Berlin in 1861. He studied at the major astronomical institutes of Europe, and subsequently established an observatory on his own country estate at Ógyalla in 1869. He developed it gradually and, in 1899, donated it to the State together with his estate. The huge progress, characterizing Hungarian astronomy at the end of the 19th century, was due to his genius. The observatory at Ógyalla (now Hurbanovo, Slovakia) was the first in Hungary and, after a few years in operation, it ranked among the best in Europe. He wrote about his astronomical observations continually in his private publications, as well as in the leading astronomical journals of the time. Several other observatories were built in Hungary with his collaboration, namely at Kalocsa in 1878, Herény in 1881, and Kiskartal in 1886. He was named Director of the National Meteorological Institute in 1890; he worked there until 1911. His great organizational ability was evident there. The weather forecast

service was organized, and the first weather report map was issued under his leadership. The focus of his scientific activities was astrophysics; he studied the comets and meteors, spectra of the stars, physics of Jupiter and Mars, and the photospheric phenomena of the Sun. He designed numerous instruments, and was active in the application of photography to astronomy. His major works include *Beobachtungen angestellt am Astrophysikalischen Observatorium in Ó-Gyalla in Ungarn, I-XVI (Observations made at the Astrophysical Observatory in Ó-Gyalla in Hungary, I-XVI)* (1879-1894), *Praktische Anleitung für Anstellung astronomischer Beobachtungen…(Practical Guide for making Astronomic Observations)* (1883), and *Praktische Anleitung zur Himmelsphotographie… (Practical Guide for Celestial Photography)* (1887). He was an invited member of several Hungarian and foreign scientific organizations. In his spare time he also composed music. Several of his folk songs and *csárdás* were published. The Konkolya Asteroid was named after him; the Slovakian Konkolya commemorative medal, Astronomical Observatory of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and a Square in Ógyalla bear his name. His statue was erected in Ógyalla in 2007. – B: 0883, 1030, 1105, 1306, T: 7674.→**Kéri Borgia, Ferenc; Kulin, György; Kövesligethy, Radó.**

Konkoly-Thege, Sándor (Alexander) (Szántód, 1888 - Budapest, 3 February 1969) – Agronomist, stockbreeder. He was a descendant of a landowner family. He gained a Degree from the Agricultural College, qualifying him as an Agronomist (1910), and a Ph.D. in Political Science from the University of Budapest (1914). Between 1942 and 1944, he was Under-Secretary of State in the Ministry of Agriculture, and at the same time Titular Professor at the Faculty of Agriculture and Veterinary Science of the Budapest Polytechnic, lecturing on stockbreeding policy. From 1945 to 1950 he was a professor at the Department of Animal Husbandry at the University of Agricultural Sciences in Budapest. From 1950 to his retirement in 1957, he worked as a correspondent for the cattle breeding section in the Research Institute of Animal Husbandry. In the 1940s, he played an important role in organizing the animal imports, and in the inland organization of the certificates of registration. He organized some 22 expositions. He had a leading role in the National Hungarian Economic Association and in the National Registration Committee. He had successes mainly in the field of cattle breeding. He published a number of specialized studies and articles in this field. He edited the work: *Animal Husbandry of Hungary, vols. i-iv (Magyarország állattenyésztése, I-IV)* (1926). – B: 0883, T: 7456.

Konrád, György (George) (Debrecen, 2 April 1933 -) – Writer. He studied Hungarian Language and Literature at the University of Budapest, Department of Philosophy (1951-1956). From 1956 to 1957 he was Editor of the *Vignettes from Life (Életképek);* from 1957 to 1959, he was unemployed. From 1959 to 1965, he was a youth protection supervisor for District VII of Budapest, Public Guardianship Authority, and at the same time was Editor for the *Magyar Helikon Publisher (Magyar Helikon Kiadó).* From 1965 to 1973 he was City Sociologist of the Scientific and Planning Institute for City Planning. After 1973, he became a freelance writer. Until 1988, publication of his works was prohibited. From 1987 to 1988 he taught World Literature at Colorado College, Colorado Springs, USA. From 1989 he was a permanent contributor to the periodical, *Hungarian Diary (Magyar Napló),* and President of the Advisory Board of the Reconciliation

Foundation. Berween 1990 and 1993, he was President of the International PEN Club and, from 1997, President of the Art Academy of Berlin-Brandenburg. In 1990 he received an Honorary Doctorate from the Instelling University of Antwerp. From 1991, he was a member of the State Council of the Alliance of Free Democrats *(Szabad Demokraták Szövetsége – SZDSZ),* and President of the Budapest Body of Magistrates; from 1993, he was Spokesperson of the Democratic Charter. In 1990, 1994 and 1998, he was a candidate for parliamentary representation. In 1992, he was a founding member of the Széchenyi Literary and Art Academy. Some of his major works are: *The Visitor (A látogató),* fiction (1979); *Sociological Problems of New Housing Developments (Új lakótelepek sociológiai problémái),* with István (Stephen) Szelényi (1979); *The Temptation of Autonomy (Az autonomia kisértése)* (1980); *Antipolitics (Antipolitika)* (1986); *Garden Party (Kerti mulatság),* fiction (1987); *Melancholy of Rebirth (Az ujjászületés melankóliája),* essays (1991), *Invisible Voice*. *Meditations on Jewish Themes (A láthatatlan hang. Zsidó tárgyú elmélkedések* (1997), and *Bequest (Hagyaték)* (1998). He was a dissident in the Communist era, and later, an advocate for individual freedom. He received a number of prizes, including the Herder Prize (Vienna) (1983), the Kossuth Prize (1990), the Peace Prize of the German Book Publishers (1991), the Literary Prize of the International PEN Club (1991), the Middle Cross of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (1996), the Officer of Legion d'Honneur (1996), the Central Europe Prize (1998), the Mitrov Ljubisa Prize (Montenegro) (1998), and the Central European Prize (Austria) (1998). – B: 0874, 0878, 1030, T: 7684.

Kónya, Ádám (Brassó, now Braşov, Romania, 10 February 1935 -) – Historian, specialized in local history. He completed the Science Course (Geography-Geology major) at the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) in 1956. Between 1956 and 1960, he taught at Sepsiszentgyörgy (now Sfântu Gheorghe, Romania); from 1960 to 1962 at Kökös (now Chichiş, Romania); from 1962 to 1972 he headed the Pioneer House at Sepsiszentgyörgy; from 1972 to 1976 he was Principal of the Folk Art School, and a teacher of the technical high school there. From 1990 he headed the Székely (Szekler) National Museum at Sepsiszentgyörgy. He specialized in manor houses, painted furniture, and pursued cultural historical studies. He has been a member of the Reformed Church District Council, and Town Councilor at Sepsiszentgyörgy since 1992. His works include *Bálványos and Environs (Bálványos és környéke),* co-author (1970), and *Moorland of Réty and Environs (A Rétyi Nyír és Környék)* (1970). – B: 1036, T: 7456.

Kónya, Imre (Emeric) (Budapest, 3 May 1947 -) – Lawyer, politician. He studied Political Science and Law at the University of Budapest, obtaining a Ph.D. with *summa cum laude* (1966-1971). Thereafter, he was an articling attorney from 1971 to 1973. He worked as an attorney from 1973 until 1990, and again from 1998. He became a member of the Hungarian Democratic Forum *(Magyar Demokrata Fórum – MDF)* and, between 1990 and 1996, was a member of its presidency. In 1993 he became Minister for Home Affairs in the Baross Cabinet. In 1996 he was one of the founders of the Hungarian Democratic People's Party *(Magyar Demokratata Néppárt – MDNP),* later a member of its presidency. In 1988 he founded the Independent Lawyer Forum and, from 1989 to 1990, he was its leader. Between 1990 and 1998, he was a Member of Parliament and

founder of the Centrum Party. He played an important role in the 1989-1990's regime change. He is author of the book entitled *We Born for Victory (Győzelemre születtünk)* (1990). – B: 0874, 1031, T: 7456.

Kónya, Lajos (Louis) (Felsőgalla, 2 November 1914 - Budapest, 13 July 1972) – Poet, writer. In 1924 he received a diploma from the Lutheran Teachers College of Sopron. For some time he lived from casual jobs; then, for 10 years, he worked as a teacher in a mining settlement in County Komárom. Early in his life, from the 1930s, he started to publish poems. From 1946 he taught in Oroszlány; between 1951 and 1954 he was secretary of the Writers' Association. In the fall of 1956 he became Editor for the periodical *Star (Csillag*) but, shortly afterwards, the 1956 Revolution and Freedom Fight involved him as a poet in a serious crisis and he became silent for several years. First, he appeared again with a volume of poems, *Memory and Warning (Emlék és intelem)* in 1960. From 1950 to 1970 he worked as a high school teacher and librarian; from May 1971 until his death, he was a research associate at the Petőfi Literary Museum. For many years after 1948, he was a representative figure of the poet generation of the time. With great political commitment, he expressed his enthusiasm about the post-1945 social changes, particularly the land distribution among the peasants e.g. in the volume, *Conquerors (Honfoglalók)*. His other works are: *On the Highway (Országúton),* poems (1954), and *Late Fantasy (Kései ábránd),* poems (1971). He received the Kossuth Prize twice (1950, 1953). – B: 0883, 0878, 1257, T: 7456.

Kónya Sándor (Alexander) (Sarkad, 23 September 1923 - Ibiza, Balearic Islands, Spain, 20 May 2002) – Opera singer (tenor). He had his debut in Bielefeld, Germany, in 1951, as Turiddu in Mascagni's *Cavalleria Rusticana (Parasztbecsület).* Following it he sang in various German theaters. Finally he became a member of the West Berlin Opera House in 1955. His outstanding success in the title role in Wagner's *Lohengrin* in Bayreuth (1958) was his first step to world fame. His *Lohengrin* was one of the highpoints of post-war Wagner interpretation. It was certainly the role for which his robust, yet lyric tenor voice was ideally suited and for which he will be best remembered. From this time on, he made many of his major theater debuts: Bayreuth (1958), Paris (1959), Metropolitan Opera, New York (1961), and Covent Garden, London (1963). His main leading roles were in German and Italian works, including new productions of *Lohengrin, Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg,* as well as Cavaradossi in Puccini's *Tosca;* Edgardo in *Lucia di Lammermoor*, and Pinkerton in *Madama Butterfly.* His repertoire also included Erik in *The Flying Dutchman* and Max in Weber's *Der Freischütz*, as well as such heavier Italian roles as Don Alvaro in Verdi's *La Froza del Destino;* and Radames in *Aïda;* Calaf in Puccini's *Turandot,* and Turiddu in Mascagni's *Cavalleria Rusticana.* He was also a recording artist from the mid-1960s, 1972, 1973, and finally in 1975, he returned to Budapest. – B: 1445, 1757, T: 7103.

Könnyű, László (Ladislas, Leslie), (Tamási, southeast of Lake Balaton, 28 February 1914 - St. Louis, Missouri, USA, March 1992) – Poet, literary historian. In 1944 he obtained a Degree in Education at the University of Szeged. Thereafter, he taught in high schools. In Hungary, several volumes of his poems, novels and stage plays were published. Before the end of World War II, early in 1945, fleeing from the advancing

Soviet forces, he moved to Austria, where he became the headmaster of a Hungarian school. In 1949 he emigrated to the USA. For two years he was a church organist in Jefferson City. Between 1951 and 1954, he studied music in St. Louis, and qualified as a music teacher. Later he studied cartography, obtaining his certificate in 1957. From 1955 he worked as a cartographer for the Defense Mapping Agency. At the same time, he was studying Geography at the University of St. Louis. In 1967 he received his Ph.D. from Kansas State University. His poems and articles appeared in the *National Guard (Nemzetőr), Catholic Hungarians' Sunday (Katolikus Magyarok Vasárnapja), Chronicle (Krónika)*, and *American Hungarian Life (Amerikai Magyar Élet)*. He wrote several books and essays on the history of American-Hungarian literature. Between 1963 and 1974 he edited and published the journal, *American Hungarian Review (Amerikai Magyar Szemle)*. His activity as a translator of literary works is considerable. His works include *Against the Flow (Szemben az árral)* poems (1961); *A History of American-Hungarian Literature* (1962, 1988); *Modern Magyar Literature* (1964); *Gedichte von Österreich (Poems from Austria)* translation (1965), *John Xantus, Hungarian Geographer in America (1851-64)* (1965); *Hungarians in the USA* (1967); *Collected Poems (Összegyüjtött versek)* (1968, in *Hungarian:* 1969); *A Condensed Geography of Hungary* (1971); *A Hundred-and-Five-Years in Tamási (Egyszázöt év Tamásiban),* textbook (1980), and *Hungarian Transylvania*, text book, in several languages (1980). There is a László Könnyű Foundation in Tamási, and the Municipal Library bears his name. – B: 1672, 0945, T: 7456.

Könyves, Tom (Budapest, 13 July 1947 -) – Poet. He followed the avant-garde trend, was a former editor for *Passion (Szenvedély),* Director of *Poetry Véhicule* and Secretary for *Véhicule Art*, Montreal, Que, Canada. He also spent several years with Quebécois artists in Montreal, documenting their work on videotape for the series *Art Montreal.* As a writer, he contributed poems for periodicals and published several collections, including *No Parking* (1978); *Poetry in Performance* (1982); *Ex Perimeter* (1988), and *Sleepwalking Among the Camels* (1994). – B: 0892, T: 4342.

Koós, János (John) (Kupsa) (Gyergyószárhegy, now Lăzarea, Transylvania, Romania, 21 November 1937 -) – Singer, actor, humorist. He studied voice at the Béla Bartók Music Secondary School (1957-1958), Budapest. He learned oboe under the direction of Nándor (Ferdinand) Schwáb at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music. His music career started in the National Customs Police Orchestra *(Országos Pénzügyőri Zenekar)* (1957-1960). From 1982 to 1985 he was a member of the Microscope Stage *(Mikroszkóp Színpad),* Budapest. After 1960, he continued his career as singer-actor and parodist at the Chamber Variety *(Kamara Varieté).* He gradually became a singer and won three competitions. He won first prize three times, and the best singer prize in 1966. He was the singer of the Year in 1966. Concurrently, he had an acting career. Between 1966 and 1970, he appeared in three feature films: *The Lion is about to Jump (Az oroszlán ugrani készül); The Ravishers (Bűbájosak),* and *The Killer is in the House (A gyilkos a házban van)* (1966-1970). While working on the Microscope Stage, he teamed up with Géza Hofi, the renowned humorist, with singer Kati Kovács joining in. They made several successful scenes and recordings, and produced an album entitled *Try To Relax (Próbálj meg lazítani).* The next stage in his career was just singing songs. There are six LP

records and a number of small records to his credit. From 1999 on, he has had weekly/biweekly TV shows. His records include *Gulliver and the Six Dwarfs (Gulliver és a hat törpe)* (1971), *My Way (Az én utam)* (1973), and *Cabaret With Many Hits (Kabaré sok slágerrel)* (1992). Among his awards are: Festival Prizes (1967, 1968, 1969), the Artusjus Life Achievement Prize (2005) and the Tabu-Life Achievement Prize (2011). – B: 0874, 1160, 1031, T: 7103.→**Hofi, Géza; Kovács, Kati.**

Kopácsi, Sándor (Alexander) (Miskolc, 5 March 1922 - Toronto, Canada, 2 March 2001) – Police officer, politician. At age 15, he participated in an action against the Arrow-cross Party in Miskolc, and was shot in the leg. He completed four years of high school and a metallurgical school; then started working as a turner. Following the German occupation of Hungary, he and his family joined the Mokan Resistance Group in Miskolc (1944). After World War II, he became a member of the Police Force and, after completion of his training at the Police Academy, he became Police Chief of Budapest in 1952. In 1953, he spoke against the Communist dictator, Rákosi. On 1 November 1956, he was appointed Deputy-Chief of the National Guard. On 5 November, the Soviet General Serov arrested him and, on 15 June 1958, as co-accused in the Imre (Emeric) Nagy trial, he was sentenced to life imprisonment. He was freed by general amnesty in 1963. Until 1965, he worked again as a turner, then as a clerk. In 1969, he was allowed to register at the Department of Political Sciences of the University of Budapest, where he obtained a Ph.D. in the same subject, but was unable to get employment in his new profession. Finally, he decided to emigrate with his wife to Toronto, Canada in 1975. He worked as manual laborer in restaurants, at a refrigerator manufacturing plant, and at a power company. He retired in 1987. In his memoirs: *In the Name of the Working Class (A Munkásosztály nevében),* (Toronto, 1986), he presented an insider's account of the Soviet Union's brutal reaction to Hungary's heroic bid for national independence in 1956. He moved back to Hungary in 1989, and was rehabilitated. In 1990, he was promoted to Major General. In 2000, he moved back to Toronto, Canada where he died. – B: 1037, 1031, T: 7103.

Köpeczi Bócz, István (Stephen) (Köpeczi-Boócz) (Budapest, 11 November 1919 - Budapest, 30 March 1978) – Painter, graphic artist, stage and costume designer. He studied at the Academy of Applied Arts, and at the Academy of Fine Arts, Budapest, as a student of Vilmos Aba Novák, István Szőnyi, Aurél Bernáth, and pursued further studies at the University of Budapest in the History of Art. After 1945, he was a teacher at the Academy of Fine Arts and the Academy of Applied Arts. From 1949, he prepared stage and costume designs for several theaters in the Capital, and also worked for films. From 1956, he was a member of the Madách Theater *(Madách Színház),* Budapest. He prepared posters for theater and films, and illustrations for books. His art in stage designing was composed of inventiveness in painting and graphic art, with rich color effects and fantasy, even ironic and playful at times, displaying constructive ability. He took part in exhibitions as well: at Újvidék (now Novi Sad, Serbia), where he received first prize. His designs include Schiller's *Don Carlos;* Goldoni's *The Liar (A hazug);* Molière's *The Impostures of Scapin (Scapin furfangjai);* Shakespeare's *As You Like It (Ahogy tetszik), A Winter's Tale (Téli rege)* and *Richard III.;* F. Dürrenmatt's *Romulus the Great (A nagy Romulus);* Rimnsky-Korsakov's *The Golden Cockerell (Az*

aranykakas), and I. Sarkadi's *Lost Paradise (Elveszett paradicsom)*. He was awarded the Mari Jászai Prize in 1969. – B: 1445, T: 7456.→**Aba Novák, Vilmos; Szőnyi, István; Bernáth, Aurél.**

Kopjafa →Grave Post, Wooden.

Kopó – One of the Hungarian dog breeds, not widespread nowadays; it reached its zenith in the Middle Ages, and was well known as late as the end of the 19th century. After that, it nearly became extinct, but was saved with a systematic breeding program, using the last remaining specimens from the Máramaros area. It is an ancient breed that existed in the Carpathian Basin even before the Hungarian settlement (although they also brought this breed with them) around 896-900 AD. The kopó is one of the many breeds or varieties of the dog sub-species, *Canis (Canis) familiaris,* and it has in turn a number of specialized types adapted for certain hunting tasks: *foxhound* for hunting foxes, *harrier* for rabbits, *French kopó* for deer, *Norwegian kopó* for bear and elk. The kopó pack is followed by the hunters on horseback or on foot. The Hungarian kopó, as all types of kopó, is very hardy and modest and tolerates all climatic conditions; its weight is 30-35 kg; the height of the short-legged variety is 45-50 cm, of the long-legged one, 55-65 cm; its basic color is wheaten for the short-legged variety, black and tan for the long-legged one. Its nature is friendly, fearless, persistent, and child-loving; it likes company, gets on well with other kopós, is loyal to its master, defends him if necessary, and can be trained easily. It is a real hunting dog, and knows instinctively what to do while hunting. The kopó is a well-balanced, intelligent, lively dog. It may be used for guarding and protecting as well. – B: 1068, 1105, T: 7456.→**Puli; Pumi.**

Koppány (2nd half of 10th century) **–** A clan leader, descendant of Khagan (Supreme Leader or Prince) Árpád, son of tribal leader Szár Zerénd (Zerind). He ruled over the southern part of Transdanubia, south of Lake Balaton, mainly in the present-time County Somogy. He insisted on following the old tribal custom of *seniority*: the deceased Khagan Géza should be followed by the oldest tribal head and not by the deceased Khagan's son, Vajk, already christened as István (Stephen). Koppány also insisted on the old custom of *levirate,* whereby he was entitled to marry Sarolt, Khagan Géza's widow. Insisting on both rights, he considered himself the rightful successor to Géza. He staged an uprising against King István I (St Stephen, 997-1038), whose deceased father Géza, for political reasons, had already introduced *primogeniture,* the new European system of direct lineage from father to eldest son (instead of father to an uncle) to fall in line with Christian Europe. Koppány set out to kill István and take Géza's widow Sarolt as his wife. The strong Sarolt actually had the power temporarily in her hands, until the official installation ceremony of her son István, as the new Khagan. Koppány and his troops started to besiege the fort of Veszprém, the town and fort (northeast of Lake Balaton), specifically allocated by the late Géza to his wife Sarolt, as her center. In the spirit of primogeniture, István (aged about 30 at the time), the supreme prince and heir to the throne, convoked his leading men and knights to Esztergom (north of Budapest in the Danube Bend), the Khagan's capital at the time, and with his quickly mobilized army of German knights, voluntary units, auxiliary foreign troops, Petchenegs he advanced against Koppány near Veszprém. István and his forces won the ensuing battle. When

Koppány fell, István had his body cut up into four pieces. One part was sent to Esztergom, one to Veszprém, one to Győr, and one to Transylvania *(Erdély).* The latter one had a particular political significance for the Gyula of Transylvania, the second highest officer and also a relation to the Árpád Clan, who was planning to secede and rule over the eastern part of the realm independently. Before this could happen, István was already crowned as the first King of Hungary in 1000 AD, led a campaign to the east in 1003, and defeated the Gyula in Transylvania. Soon he was forced to go against Ajtony, who ruled over the southeastern part of Hungary, the flatland of the lower Maros and Temes rivers. He defeated him in 1008. The king confiscated all the landed properties of Gyula and Ajtony, as well as Koppány's, annexing them to the royal lands. One-tenth of Koppány's property was presented to the Arch-Abbey of Pannonhalma. – B: 1068, 1105, T: 7456.→**Ajtony.**

Koppány Family Clan (Katapán Clan) – Historical documents show the family name as early as the 13th century. However, reference is made to the leader of the clan in 998, and later to a bishop named Koppány, who, under the military expedition of King Kálmán (1095-1116) in Russia, fell at Przemysl (now in Poland). The Clan owned estates in the counties of Zala, Győr, Komárom, Sopron and Borsod. – B: 0942, T: 7676.

Kopré, József (Joseph) (Nagydorog, 13 August 1919 - Kőbánya, 19 February 2000) – Writer, poet, teacher. He was the descendant of a poor peasant family. First, his village pastor gave him a job and lent him books. He worked as swineherd, farm hand, paper-boy, and joiner's apprentice. He went to Budapest on the invitation of Pál (Paul) Szabó, where he settled in church establishments: the Reformed Theological College, and the Head Office of the Christian Youth Association (KIE). He developed good relationships with writers like Pál Szabó and Zsigmond (Sigismund) Móricz, whose right-hand man he became in the Editorial Office of the journal, *People of the East (Kelet Népe).* He joined the membership of the Hungarian Writers' Association, and concurrently obtained a teacher's certificate in 1965. For several decades, he taught in a High School in Kőbánya until his retirement. After that he lived exclusively for literature. Prior to 1945, he was a correspondent of the paper *Free Word (Szabad Szó).* His first book was a collection of poems, *Not My World (Nem az én világom)* (1942). His poems speak the voice of a social discontent. He also wrote a short story: *There Goes a Hat! (Ott megy egy kalap!)* (1987). His selected poems are published in *Let me Sing, 1848-1992 (Hagyjatok énekelni 1948-1992)* (1994). *I was a "Handyman" of Zsigmond Móricz (Móricz Zsigmond "mindenese" voltam)* (1999). He received a distinction from the Hungarian Government in 1994. – B: 1257, 1290, T: 7456.→**Christian Youth Association; Szabó, Pál; Móricz, Zsigmond.**

Korach, Mór (Maurice) (Miskolc, 8 February 1888 - Budapest, 29 November 1975) - Chemical engineer, polymath, humanist. He studied at first in Fiume (now Rijeka, Croatia), then completed his higher studies at the Budapest Polytechnic, where he received his qualification in 1911. In the same year, he moved to Italy, worked at the University of Padua, and then organized a ceramic school in Faenza. From 1925 he worked at the University of Bologna. During World War II, he participated in the Resistance Movement, was revealed and imprisoned. On the invitation of the Hungarian Government, he returned to Hungary in 1952, and organized, then directed, the Building

Material Industry's Central Research Institute *(Építőanyagipari Központi Kutató Intézet).* Between 1957 and 1963 he headed the Chemical Technology Department of the Faculty of Chemical Engineering at Budapest Polytechnic. In 1960 he organized the Technical Chemical Research Institute, the first in Europe. In his retirement, he was still active in managing the Academic Research Institute and was its advisor. He relentlessly worked for the development of the Hungarian chemical and silicon industry. His works include some 200 scientific articles, e.g.: *Chemical Technology (Kémiai technológia)* with I. Bucsi (1966); *Vince Wartha*, with L. Móra (1974), and *Graf-theory Examination of Chemical Systems (Kémiai technológiai rendszerek gráfelméleti vizsgálata),* with L. Haskó (1975). He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1956, 1958), and member of a number of foreign scientific institutions with honorary doctorates from many of them. He received the Kossuth Prize (1958). – B: 0883, 1122, 1105, T: 7103.

Korányi, Baron Frigyes (1) (Frederick) (Nagykálló, 10 December 1827 - Budapest, 19 May 1913) – Physician, specialist in internal medicine, one of the founders of Hungarian Medical Care. He participated in the War of Independence (1848-1849) as a medical student and served as a junior doctor, later as a deputy head physician. After the War, he worked and studied at the Surgical Institute in Vienna, and graduated as a medical and surgical doctor in 1851. After graduation, he became a surgical resident in Vienna but, due to his participation in the War of Independence, he was banished from Vienna and Budapest and had to work in the township of Nagykálló on the Great Plain. At first he was a physician and later head physician for County Szabolcs. From 1864 he was Head of the Medical Department at Pest University and, in the same year, he became an honorary lecturer and later Professor at the Medical Faculty of the University of Pest. His lectures were based on the most up-to-date scientific views and results. Korányi organized the No. I. Clinic of Internal Medicine in Budapest. He became Director of that Clinic and also Dean of the Medical Faculty of the University. In his clinic he initiated laboratory research as well as chemical, bacteriology and X-ray examinations. The internationally recognized and still existing "Korányi School" was started at his clinic. Korányi is the author of several foreign language handbooks, and he published more than 150 scientific articles. He was also the President of the State Public Health Board. He initiated the struggle against tuberculosis. In 1884 he was elected member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and, in 1891, was appointed as a lifetime member of the Upper House of Parliament. In honor of Korányi, a commemorative medal was established in 1955. Schools and Hospitals bear his name. – B: 0883, 1138, T: 7660.

Korányi, Baron Frigyes (2) (Frederick) (Pest, 21 June 1869 - Budapest, 26 December 1935) – Economist and politician. He was the son of Frigyes Korányi, Professor of Medicine. He studied at the University of Budapest, and at various Universities abroad. In 1892, he entered the service of the Ministry of Finance, soon to become Counselor to a departmental head, and from 1912, was Managing Director of the National Central Credit Society. Immediately after the fall of the Council (Soviet) Republic, from 12 September 1919 to 16 December 1920, he was Minister of Finance. After his resignation, he returned to head the National Central Credit Society. During his ministerial work, he joined the Smallholders' Party. After his resignation as Minister of Finance, he belonged to the group of dissident M.P.-s, and later he entered the Unified Party in 1922. He was

Ambassador to Paris, (1923-1924), then again Minister of Finance from 24 March to 15 November 1924 in the Bethlen Government, but still in 1924, he returned to his position as Ambassador to Paris. In 1928 he became President of the Central Corporation of Banking Companies. From 16 December 1931 till 1 October 1932, he was again Minister of Finance in Gyula Károlyi's Government, later to return to the Central Corporation of Banking Companies as its President. In 1932, The Regent, Miklós Horthy appointed him a life member of the Upper House of Parliament. Baron Korányi was also engaged in literature; he wrote a play and several novels: *Daybreak (Hajnalhasadás),* play (1900); *Gábor Serédy*, novel (902) and *Golden Hair Lock (Aranyfürt),* novel (1904). – B: 0883, T: 7456.→**Korányi, Baron Frigyes (1); Bethlen, Count István; Horthy, Miklós.**

Korányi, Baron Sándor (Alexander) (Pest, 18 June 1866 - Budapest 12 April 1944) – Physician, specialist of internal medicine, one of the most distinguished Hungarian medical scientists. In 1888 he obtained his Medical Degree from University of Budapest. He first worked at his father's clinic and, in the meantime, also became lecturer at the Veterinary College, as well as working in an outpatient clinic. From 1893 he was an honorary lecturer (*privat dozent*), and from 1895, became Head Physician at the St. István (Stephen) Hospital, Budapest. He was a professor at the University of Budapest, and Member of the Upper House of Parliament. Korányi was an honorary doctor at several universities in Hungary and abroad. He was one of the founders of modern kidney physiology and patho-physiology practices. Korányi was also one of the first doctors to use physical and chemical methods in medicine. There is a Korányi Society, the Number II. Internal Medicine Clinic in Budapest, also a medal and a street bear his name. He received posthumously the Hungarian Heritage Prize *(Magyar Örökség Dij)* (1993). – B: 0883, 1306, T: 7660.→**Korányi, Baron Frigyes (1).**

Korbuly, György (George) (Nemesócsa, now Zemianska Olča, Slovakia, 20 km northwest of Komárom, 18 April 1903 - Chicago, 14 November 1981) – Physician, medical historian. He obtained his Medical Degree from the Department of Medicine, University of Budapest, in 1932. Thereafter, he was a physician at the Pajor Sanatorium in Budapest; from 1936 he was Demonstrator of the Maternity Ward No. 2. From 1938 he was Secretary of the Central Committee of the Medical Extension Course. Between 1941 and 1944, he served as Director of the State Midwifery Institute. In 1936 he was appointed an honorary lecturer and, in 1944, a titular professor. Near the end of World War II, in 1944, he moved to Germany with his entire institute. From 1945 he lived in the USA. From 1945 to 1954 he was Head Physician of various hospitals; from 1954 he was Associate Professor at the Maternity Clinic of the University of Chicago. His main field of research was the medical relics of Pannonia, the history of Gynecology in Hungary, the work of Ignác Semmelweis, the development of public health, etc. His works include *Medical Relics of Aquincum (Aquincum orvosi emlékei)* (1934); *Infancy of Obstetrics in Hungary (A magyar szülészet bölcsőkora)* (1936), and *Semmelweis and Cederschjöld* (1938). – B: 1730, 1160, T: 7456.→**Aquincum; Semmelweis, Ignác.**

Korbuly, János (John) (Budapest, 2 January 1893 - Budapest, 20 December 1976) – Mechanical engineer. He received his Degree from the Budapest Polytechnic in 1918. Between 1916 and 1918 he was Head of the Airplane Works of Fischamend, Austria. In

1919 he started working at the Weiss Manfred Works of Csepel, south of Budapest where, up to 1939, he was the Senior Engineer in the Construction Office, then until 1946, he worked as Manager. Between 1946 and 1951, he was Senior Engineer of the Hofherr & Schrantz Tractor Factory, later on in the Deep-drilling Equipment Factory; and the Hungarian-Soviet Petroleum Company, and also Engineer for the Mining Research Institute. From 1956 to1960 he was Chief Engineer of the Red Star Tractor Factory, and until his retirement in 1966, in the Ganz-Mávag Locomotive and Engine Works, where he was Head Engineer for the manufacture of vehicles. After his retirement, he worked until his death as a counselor for the Red Star Tractor Factory, and the Mining Research Institute. He was also active mainly in the field of tractor and car manufacturing at the Weiss Manfred Works. A variety of tractor and vehicle types, including four-wheel-drive vehicles, were manufactured under his direction, so were military cross-country vehicles, armored cars and tanks. Late in 1944, as Technical Manager of the Manfred Weiss Works, he successfully resisted the intention of the German Forces to blow up the power plant. In the Ganz-Mávag Works he successfully modernized the 17/24-type motors used in motor trains. In 1963 he was awarded the Kossuth Prize. – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7456.

Korda, Dezső (Desider) (Kisbér, 8 January 1864 - Zürich, Switzerland, 1 April 1919) – Engineer. He completed his higher studies at the University of Budapest. As a young engineer, he worked in the regulation of the lower course of the Danube. In 1887 he moved to France and became First Engineer, then Manager of the *Société de Fives-Lilles.* In 1914 he settled in Switzerland and became Manager of the *Societé Electro-Chimie de Basel.* His main fields of research were telecommunication, the high frequency technique and metallurgy. He was a pioneer in the manufacturing of electro-metals, e.g. ferro-silicon. He built the first electric car, and could be regarded as the inventor of the first rotating condenser; he dealt with mathematical problems as well. His main works include *Théorie d' un condensateur intercale dans le circuit secondaire d' un transformateur (Académie des sciences…) Theory of a capacitor interposed in the secondary circuit of a transformer. (Minutes of the (Hungarian Academy of Sciences…)* (1892), and *Im elektrischen Ofen erzeugbare Metallverbindungen (Metal compounds producible in electric furnaces) (Mathematische u. Naturwissenschaftliche Berichte aus Ungarn – Report of Mathematical and Natural Scienes from Hungary)* (1901). – B: 0883, 1593, T: 7103.

Korda, György (George) (Budapest, 4 January 1939 -) – Dance and song performer. He obtained a technical diploma in the chemical industry. He worked in the Cable Works of Budapest and, for a while, he joined the army. In 1958, he entered the theatrical scene: his first success was with his song, *You Must Love (Szeretni kell).* After that, his career followed an ever upward-trending path; he became one of the most popular dance-song singers, while the popularity of that genre lasted. In the middle of the 1980s, malicious gossip about him and his wife caused a storm in the social world; it was published in several papers. This only further increased their popularity, which finally started to wane around the middle of the 1990s. The sale of his records reached two million by 1990, for which he received the Diamond Record. He has over 25 records to his credit, among them: *I am Longing for a Woman (Vágyom egy nő után)* (1970); *Say that the Evening was Happy (Mondd, hogy szép volt az este)* (1974); *Happy Times (Boldog idők)* (1976); *Hot*

Nights (*Forró éjszakák)* (1986); *35-year Jubilee (35 éves jubileum)* (1994); *Golden Album (Aranyalbum [CD])* (1997), and *Sunlight is Needed for the World (Napfény kell a világnak)* (2005). – B: 1031, T: 7456.

Korda, Sir Alexander (Sándor) (Túrkeve, 16 September 1893 - London, England, 22 January 1956) – Film producer and contractor. After completing his high school education, he worked as a journalist in Budapest. Between 1911-1912, he studied Cinematography in Paris, and was concurrently an Associate at Motion Picture News. He wrote the first Hungarian film critiques and articles on fundamental film theory. He established the periodical, *Pesti Mozi (Movie of Pest)*(1912-1913), then the technical paper *Mozi (Movie)* (1913), and the *Mozihét (Movie Week)* (1915-1918). In 1915 he produced his first film. He developed his film abilities with complete independence in Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). By the summer of 1916, he had already directed eight films. Korda purchased a film studio in 1917 in Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). In Budapest he established the Corvin Film Studios and became its Director and Producer. He left Hungary in 1919, went to Berlin via Vienna and, at first, he worked as a producer; then, in 1923, established the Alexander Korda Film Company Ltd. After spending years in Berlin, he traveled by way of Paris to Hollywood, but eventually settled down in London. In 1931 he established the English movie industry's most significant company, the London Film Ltd., made the Company prosperous, and finally became the English film industry's most sensational figure. As a director and producer, he collaborated in the making of 141 films. His films, *The Private Life of Henry VIII* and *Don Juan,* became successful all over the world. He also directed the classical films, *Thief of Baghdad* (1940) and *Jungle Book* (1942). King George V of Great Britain knighted him in 1932 in recognition of his merits. – B: 1078, 0883, 1031, T: 7685.→**Bíró, Lajos.**

Koréh Endre (Andrew) (Sepsiszentgyörgy, now Sfintu Gheorge, Romania, 13 April 1906 - Vienna, 20 September 1960) – Opera singer (bass). He was a student of Károly (Charles) Noseda, Imre (Emeric) Molnár and Árpád Palotay at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest. In 1929 he joined the Budapest Opera. In 1943 he visited the Vienna Opera, and remained its member from 1946 until his death. He was a guest performer at numerous theaters, including La Scala of Milan and the Metropolitan Opera of New York. From 1948 he participated in musical festivals, among them the Salzburg Music Festival, the Maggio Musicale of Florence, and the one in Glyndebourne, England. He was foremost a Wagner and Mozart singer. He gained recognition also as an oratorio and concert performer. Some of his main roles were: Sarastro in Mozart's *Magic Flute;* Osmin in Mozart's *Abduction from the Seraglio (Il Seraglio – Szöktetés a szerályból);* Leporello in Mozart's *Don Giovanni*, Rocco and Minister in Beethoven's *Fidelio*, Marke in Wagner's *Tristan and Isolde*, and Filippo in Verdi's *Don Carlos*. He was a popular singer. – B: 0883, 1445, T: 7667.

Körmagyar – The first Hungarian Couples Dance, the *Körmagyar* or Circle Dance came into fashion in the 1840s. Later on a very dignified, flowing dance developed, the so-called *Andalgó,* which gained great popularity. – B: 1031, T: 7103.→**Hungarian Dances, Traditional.**

Körmendi, Ferenc (Francis) (pen name Julian, Peter) (Budapest, 2 February 1900 - Bethesda MD, USA, 20 July 1972) – Writer, journalist. In 1922 he completed the Law Course at the University of Budapest, and started working as a journalist. In 1921, he published a book of short stories. In 1932, he won an international novel competition with his novel, *Adventure in Budapest (Budapesti kaland)*, which had been translated into more than twenty languages. A number of novel and short story volumes were published in Hungary, and he wrote several plays as well. From 1932 to 1938 he was a contributor to the paper, *Pest Journal (Pesti Napló)*. His last novel appeared in Hungary in 1938 entitled *Mistake (Tévedés).* In 1939 he left Hungary and settled in London, where he worked in the Hungarian section of the BBC from September 1939 to the fall of 1945, when he emigrated to the USA. In 1954, as manager, he worked for the New York section of Radio Free Europe. In 1961, he was employed by the Voice of America, Hungarian section, in Washington, where he worked until his retirement in 1969. His works include *Sinners (Bűnösök),* novel (1936); *Weekday in June (Júniusi hétköznap)* novel (1943), in English (1946); in French *Par un vendredi*... (1946); *The Happy Generation*, novel (1945), in German *Abschied von gestern* (1955); *Years of the Eclipse (Napfogyatkozás)* novel (1948), in English (1951, 1960), in Italian *Tempo di eclisse* (1950); the anti-Soviet *Seven Trumpets*, novel (1953), and *Incident at Sebes*, novel (1972), in German *Die Verschwörung von Sebes* (1972). – B: 1672, 1031, T: 7456.

Körmendi, János (John) (Szeged, 21 October 1927 - Budapest, 6 January 2008) – Actor. He studied at the Academy of Dramatic Art, Budapest, and graduated in 1951. In the same year, the Madách Theater *(Madách Színház),* Budapest, contracted him and he remained there until 1987. After that, he was a member of the Microscope Stage *(Mikroszkóp Színpad),* Budapest. He also had guest roles in the Thália Theater *(Thália Színház),* the Radnóti Stage *(Radnóti Színpad),* and the Operetta Theater *(Operett Színház),* Budapest. He was a versatile actor, excellent in comic and satirical roles. He wrote books and articles centered on roles and theaters. His main roles include Svejk in Brecht's *Schweik in the Second World War (Svejk a II. Világháborúban);* Bobchinski in Gogol's *The Inspector General (A revizor);* Sylvester in Molière's *The Impostures of Scapin (Scapin furfangjai);* Miska in Kálmán's *Gypsy Princess (Csárdáskirálynő);* Jasa in Chekhov's *Cherry Orchard (Cseresznyéskert),* and Doolittle in Shaw's *Pygmalion.* His own programs: *What was left out of my Roles (Ami szerepeimből kimaradt)* and *Cabaret Körmendi (Körmendi kabaré).* His film roles include *Life-signal (Életjel); Sunshine on Ice (Napfény a jégen); Study on Women (Tanulmány a nőkről); Eclipse of the Crescent Moon (Egri csillagok),* and *The Inheritor (Az örökös).* His TV films include *Jaguár; The Revisor; Fugitive No. 0416 (A 0416-os szökevény); Butterfly (Pillangó),* and *Amusing Scenes (Vidám jelenetek).* His books are: *Letters on Urology (Levelek az Urológiáról); Biography in Two Scenes (Életrajz két jelenetben),* and *Up to the Eyes in the Theater (Nyakig a színházban).* He also published some articles, studies and humorous writings. He received the Mari Jászai Prize (1963), the titles of Merited Artist (1963) and Outstanding Artist (1989), the Middle Cross of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (1996), and the Presidential Medal of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (2003). – B: 1031, 1445, 1439, T: 7103.

Körmöczy, Zsuzsa (Susan) (Budapest, August 25, 1924 - Budapest, September 16, 2006) – Tennis player. She began playing tennis at the age of nine and, in the following decades, she competed for several Hungarian clubs in Budapest, including Vasas, Sports Club of the Ironworkers' Union. She was Hungarian Champion nineteen times, and was five times World Champion in the University League. She won the singles title at the 1958 French Championships at age 33, and reached the semifinals at Wimbledon in 1958. According to Lance Tingay of The Daily Telegraph, and the Daily Mail, Körmöczy was ranked among the world top ten in 1953, 1955, 1956, and 1958, and again from 1959 through 1961 (no rankings issued from 1940 through 1945), reaching a career high of World No. 2 in those rankings in 1958. She retired from competition in 1964 to work as a coach for Vasas, and act as Manager of the National Tennis Association. She was the all-time most successful Hungarian tennis player. After the fall of Communism, she was a recipient of the Middle Cross of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (1994), the Prize of the Hungarian Olympic Association (2003), and the Life Prize (2005 and 2006). – B: 1031, T: 7103.

Kormoran Ensemble – A popular instrumental band playing folk-rock, ethno-rock, national-rock, founded by Gergely (Gregory) Koltay in 1976, who was the first to fuse elements of folk music with the stylistic components of international rock music. Its first prime period may be placed in the 1980s, and its second flourishing has been since 2000. For the turn of the millennium, Koltay assembled eight talented musicians to render the band even more dynamic and lifelike. The members of the team include the singer and acoustic-guitar player Erika Géczy, singer Mr. Basary, the scratchy-voiced Renáta Tóth, violinist Álmos Gáspár, base-player Tamás (Thomas) Zsoldos, drummer László (Ladislas) Nagy, electric guitar player Miklós (Nicholas) Szabó, the two earliest members of the team: István (Stephen) Szűts keyboard player and Gergely Koltay, who composes the texts of the songs and plays on Turkish pipe, flute and shepherd's pipe. The Ensemble reached almost every country in Europe and appeared also overseas. It also published several music albums abroad. Apart from its concert programs it has prepared a series of albums for pop singers, blues and rock stars, also for actors. Numerous stage plays, operas and music for films, proving the many-sidedness and creativeness of the band, e.g. *Julianus; Conquest (Honfoglalás); Sacra Corona; Trianon; Toll You, Bells (Zúgjatok harangok); The Crucified*, and *Girl Clad in the Sun (A Napba öltözött leány)*. The Ensemble published some 100 albums, sound material, and other sound carriers. Their most recent album is the *Song of Wolves (Farkasok éneke)* (2008). The Ensemble received "The Hungarian Freedom Prize" (2001), and Koltay was awarded the Golden Cross of the Hungarian Republic, handed over by the President of the Republic (2003). The Ensemble was presented with the "Hungarian Heritage" Prize (2006). – B: 1909, 1031, T: 7456.→**Koltay, Gergely.**

Kormos, István (Stephen) (Mosonszentmiklós, 28 October 1923 - Budapest, 6 October 1977) – Poet, literary translator. At the age of 13, he left his high school studies unfinished and moved from Győr to Angyalföld, a poorer, outer suburb of Budapest, with his grandparents (1936). At age 16, he worked as a messenger boy. Between 1940 and 1946, he was an assistant in a grocery store. Soon after the war he worked as a text editor for the Ministry of Culture and Public Education. With a scholarship, he worked at the

Szikra Publishers in 1948. From 1949 to 1950, he was dramaturgist at the Mafilm *(Magyar Film),* and also a drama critic for the Hungarian National Film Producer Company. From 1950 until his death, he was Editor-in-Chief for the Móra Youth Book Publisher *(Móra Ifjúsági Kiadó)*. Starting in 1963, he spent 3 years in Paris acting as a referee for the Seuil and the Gallimard Publishers. He edited the Cosmos *(Kozmosz)* series that launched a number of talented poets on their career. In the literary field, he first appeared with his fairytale poems, such as *The Giant Tree (Az égigérő fa)* (1946), followed by his first volume of poems *We Are Reeling (Dülöngélünk)* (1947). He wrote and edited works for children. His poetry is characterized by emotional identification with poverty and a peculiar popular surrealist tone. In it, dreams are mingled with reality; he talks about the pain and joy of the poor. His poems appeared in the paper, *Nation's Freedom (Népszabadság)* and the literary review, *Life and Literature (Élet és Irodalom)*. His other works include *The Forest (Az erdő),* fairytale (1951); *The Funny Teddy Bears (A tréfás mackók),* tale poems (1954); *Seasons (Évszakok),* poem anthology, (1957); *The Musical Piglet (A muzikális kismalac),* tale poems (1960); *Sister Country (Testvérország)* anthology of poems (1963); *Poor Yorick (Szegény Yorick),* poems (1971); *White Magic (Fehér Mágia),* selected translated poems (1974); *Wandering of N.N. (N.N. bolyongásai)*, poems (1975), and *The Brother of the Spotted Little Green Horse (A pöttyös zöld lovacska bátyja),* fairytale (1977). Outstanding among his translations are Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales,* and translations from Burns and Pushkin, Molière and André Frénaud, as well as Russian folk poetry. A TV documentary on him was prepared in 1977. He received the Attila József Prize (1955, 1972), the Hungarian Belle Book Competition Prize (1960) and its Diploma (1963). – B: 0883, 0878, 0938, 1257, T: 7456, 7103.

Kornai, János (John) (Budapest, 21 January 1928 -) - Economist. He studied at the Roman Catholic University, Budapest. He was Economist Editor for the daily, *Free People (Szabad Nép)* (1947-1955). Between 1955 and 1958 he was a contributor to the Institute of Economy of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. From 1958 to 1963 he was Department Head at the Institute of Textile Industry. Between 1963 and 1967 he worked as Departmental Head at the Institute of Computer Technology of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Thereafter, the University of Economics, Budapest (established during the Communist regime after World War II), employed him as a professor between 1967 and 1992. He was a professor and visiting professor at a number of other universities, including Harvard, Stanford, Yale and Princeton. He is one of the founders of the Collegium Budapest. His major works include *Anti-equilibrium* (1971); *Growth, Insufficiency and Efficacy (Növekedés, hiány és hatékonyság)* (1982); *Contradictions and Dilemmas (Ellentmondások és dilemmák)* (1983); *The Socialist System (A szocialista rendszer)* (1993), and *Insufficiency (A hiány)* (1980). He is an internationally renowned economist, describing the nature of the socialist state economy, and he characterized it as "Inefficient Economy" *(Hiánygazdaság).* He is a member of a number of reputed scientific societies and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. He has received many prizes, among them the State Prize (1983), the Humbold Prize (1983) and he has also been made an Officer of the Legion d'Honneur (1997). – B: 0874, 1031, T: 7103.

Kornis, Gyula (Julius) (Vác, 22 December 1885 - Budapest, 17 April 1958) – Philosopher, specialist in cultural policy and education. He completed his university

studies in 1907; after that he taught at the Piarist High School of Budapest. In 1914 he was an honorary lecturer at the University of Budapest, and Professor of Philosophy at the University of Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia). From 1920 to 1947 he was Professor of Philosophy at the University of Budapest. Between 1927 and 1931 he was Undersecretary of State for the Minister of Education. Between 1931 and 1939 he was a Member of Parliament of the Government Party; from 1938 he was the President of the Parliament. In 1944, the German Gestapo arrested him. From May 1945 to August 1946 he was President of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. At the end of 1946, his membership of the Academy was terminated. In 1951, he was deported to Poroszló (a village on the Great Plain). The philosophical investigation of culture was the center of his scientific work. He derived his eclectic philosophical views from conservative elements of German philosophical tendencies, such as Neo-Kantian dualistic philosophy of value (Windelband, Rückert), and from the history of ideas leaning toward irrationalism and pessimism (Dilthey, Spengler, Spranger). In 1989 he was given back posthumously his Academy membership. His works include *The Spiritual Life, vols. i,ii,iii, (A lelki élet, I-III)* (1917-1919); *Guiding Principles of our Cultural Policy (Kulturpolitikánk irányelvei)* (1921); *Philosophy of History (Történetfilozófia), (*1924*);, The Statesman, vols. i,ii, (Az államférfi I-II)* (1933); *Hungarian Philosophers (Magyar filozófusok),* (1930); *Pessimism of Petőfi (Petőfi pesszimizmusa)* (1936), and *Scientific Thinking (A tudományos gondolkodás)* (1943). – B: 0883, 1257, 1068, T: 7456.

Korniss, Dezső (Desider) (Beszterce, now Bistriţa Romania, 1 December 1908 - Budapest, 17 August 1984) – Painter. He studied at the Academy of Applied Arts, Budapest, as a student of István (Stephen) Csók and János (John) Vaszary. He participated in the Lajos (Louis) Kassák Work Circle, and in the Group of Socialist Applied Artists. From the 1930s he lived in Szentendre, working with Lajos (Louis) Vajda. Inspired by Béla Bartók, he sought the pictorial connection between folk art and folk culture. He was an eminent representative of the Hungarian avant-garde experiment. His earlier paintings were under the influence of constructive surrealism; later he did calligraphic works. One of his major works is the illustration series made for Rimbaud's poems. His paintings include *Woman of Szentendre (Szentendrei asszony)* (1936); *Bearded Self Portrait (Szakállas önarckép)* (1930), and *Szentendre* (1945). He had exhibitions in the Museum of Szeged, Hatvan, and at the National Gallery, Budapest. He experimented with film-animation. He received the title of Merited Artist (1978). – B: 0934, 1445, T: 7103.→**Csók, István; Vaszary, János; Vajda, Lajos; Bartók, Béla.**

Környei, Béla (Krumau, 18 May 1875 - Budapest, 28 April 1925) – Opera singer (baritone, later tenor). He began as a choir singer (bass) at the Budapest Folk Theater *(Népszínház)* in 1896. In 1897 he performed in the Hungarian Theater *(Magyar Színház),* then with a traveling theater. His first opera performance was in Debrecen in 1898. In 1900, he was a member of the Buda-Temesvár Company, and studied with Felice Mancio. After three years with the Hungarian Theater, he studied in Vienna with Gärtner. In 1907 he was with the Comic Opera *(Vígopera),* and in 1908 with the Opera House, Budapest until 1915. He performed at the Vienna Opera between 1915 and 1918. He was a permanent member

of the Opera House from 1918 untill his death. He became its life-member. He visited the USA as a guest performer with his wife, singer Mária Sándor, in 1921-1922. He was an excellent performer of Italian, French and Hungarian operas. His main roles were in: *Rigoletto, La Traviata, Il Trovatore, Aïda, Othello, Carmen, Tosca, Cavalleria Rusticana, The Barber of Seville,* and *Bánk bán.* He was the first great Hungarian tenor singer. His voice was unique: tenor with a baritone overtone. His performances were characterized by a sparkling soaring voice and versatile theatrical skills. – B: 0883, 1445, T: 7667.→**Sándor, Mária.**

Környey, István (Stephen) (Graz, 29 July 1901 - Budapest, 21 June 1988) – Physician, neurologist, psychiatrist. He obtained his Medical Degree from the University of Budapest in 1922. From 1923 to 1930 he was an associate at the Institute of Anatomy No. 1. From 1930 to 1934 he carried out neurological research at the University of Magdeburg. From 1934 he studied on scholarship at the Neuropathological Division of the Institute of Cerebral Research at the University of Szeged. In 1936 he became an honorary lecturer on the pathology of the nervous system and pathological histology. From 1936 to 1938 he was on a Rockefeller scholarship in Boston, studying brain surgery. In 1940, when the Second Vienna Award returned northern Transylvania to Hungary, he became Professor of Brain Surgery at the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania), and was in charge of an Independent Brain-Surgery Ward until 1945. From 1947 he served as Director of the Neurological and Mental Clinic, and Professor and Head of Department at the University of Pécs until his retirement in 1972. He participated in the nationwide development of independent brain surgical and child-neurological divisions. His main fields of research were: inherited neurological and brain illnesses/disorders, also impairments of brain-tissue and inflammatory diseases of the nervous system. He was a distinguished neuropathologist. His works include *Histopathologie und klinische Symptomatologie der anoxisch-vasalen Hirnschädigungen (Histopathology and Clinical Symptoms of Anoxic-vascular Brain Damage)* (1955), *History of Neurological Science* (1976); *Neuropathology,* with co-authors (1987). He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (corresponding, 1947, ordinary, 1973). There is an István Környey Society, and a plaque in Pécs. – B: 1730, 1160, T: 7456.→**Vienna Award II.**

Kórodi, András (Andrew) (Budapest, 24 May 1922 - Treviso, 17 September 1986) – Conductor. He received his musical training at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest, majoring in piano and clarinet. He did his conductorship studies at the Music Conservatory under János (John) Ferencsik and László (Ladislas) Lajtha. In 1946 he became a répétiteur, later conductor of the Budapest Opera House, where he was named first conductor in 1963. He conducted the Budapest Philharmonic Society from 1967 and, from 1976 until his death he was its Chief Conductor. Between 1957 and 1982 he was Professor and Departmental Head of Conductor Training at the Academy of Music, Budapest. The world premier of numerous contemporary Hungarian works was linked to his name, such as the *Adventure at Huszt (Huszti Kaland)* of Pál (Paul) Kadosa; *Blood Wedding (Vérnász); Sámson* of Sándor (Alexander) Szokolay, *Kate Kádár (Kádár Kata)* of Mihály (Michael) Hajdú; *Be Good Unto Death (Légy jó mindhalálig); (Crafty Matt, the Goose-herd)* of Ferenc (Francis) Szabó; *Crime and Punishment (Bűn és*

bűnhödés) of Emil Petrovics, and *Moses (Mózes)* of Zsolt Durkó. He appeared regularly with the orchestras of the Opera House and the Philharmonic Society, as well as performing as a guest conductor internationally. He also made a number of recordings. He received the Kossuth Prize (1960), the Artist of Merit title (1970), the Outstanding Artist title (1983) and the Grand Prix of the French Academy. – B: 1445, 0883, T: 7456.→**Ferencsik, János; Lajtha, László; Kadosa, Pál; Pál, Tamás; Szokolay, Sándor; Szabó Ferenc; Petrovics, Emil; Durkó, Zsolt.**

Korompai, Emmánuel Aladár (Budapest, 23 March 1890 - Harkov, April/May 1940) – Academic teacher. He completed his High School studies at the Reformed High School in Budapest in 1908; and between 1908-1912, attended the University of Budapest. He became a lecturer of Hungarian Language and Literature at the Pilsudski University, Warsaw, Poland, and later assumed Polish citizenship. When World War II broke out in 1939, he served as a reserve officer with the rank of captain, was mobilized, fell into Soviet captivity, was executed together with thousand of officers at Harkov, and was buried in the Piatihatki mass grave. At the same time, 15,500 Polish officers were also executed at Katyn, and other PWO camps. – B: 0909, T: 7103.→**Orsós, Ferenc.**

Korondy, György (George), (Kummer) (Győr, 18 February 1936 -) - Opera singer (tenor). After studying at the Budapest Polytechnic, he started to study voice with Endre Rösler at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music of Budapest, from 1959 to 1962. Then he became a student of Tito Schipa. From 1962 to 1966 he was a soloist at the Csokonai Theater *(Csokonai Színház)* in Debrecen. Since 1966 he has been a member of the Opera House of Budapest, singing lyric and spinto roles. In his repertoire he sings Mozart, Puccini, Donizetti and Verdi tenor roles. He often sings oratorios as well. He has performed on almost all European stages. He has contributed to many Hungaroton recordings. His roles include title role in Gounod's *Faust;* Hoffmann in Offenbach's *The Tales of Hoffmann (Hoffmann meséi);* Lenski in Tchaikovsky's *Eugene Onegin (Anyegin);* Alfred in Verdi's *La Traviata;* Riccardo in Verdi's *The Masked Ball (Az álarcosbál),* and Mayor in Britten's *Albert Herring.* In 1972, he received the Ferenc Liszt Prize; and in 1976, the Artist of Merit title. – B: 0878, 1445, T: 7692.→**Rösler, Endre.**

Körös Culture – Also called the Starčevo-Kőrös-Criş Culture, it is an early Neolithic culture in the southeastern part of Europe. It dates from 6200 to 5200 BC. Since the Trianon Peace Treaty of 1920, it forms part of Hungary, part of Romania (called Criş Culture), as well as part of Serbia (called Starčevo Culture). Its footed vessels and the lack of painted wares characterize this culture. The pottery is coarse and rusticated; but finer fluted and channeled wares and simple painted ones were also found in later levels. The ceramic products were baked on an open fire and thereafter sometimes painted. A distinctive type for this culture is the bone spatula used for scooping flour. The Körös Culture represents the earliest farming society of the area. Three varieties of wheat were discovered at Röszke-Lúdvár. The sickle with a stone blade provided good evidence of harvesting activity and animal husbandry (mainly sheep and goats, but also cattle and pigs), although hunting and gathering still remained a significant part of the inhabitants' life. Fishermen used bone hooks for angling. The central figure of their spiritual world

was the mother, the symbol of fertility. Statues depicted accentuated female features of the body. Ancestry was recorded on the mother's side, showing matriarchal descent. The dead were buried in a sleeping position in the surrounding area of their homes. Most of their houses were made with wickerwork and clay plastered roofs. Parallel and closely related cultures also include the Maritza in Bulgaria, Criş in Romania and the pre-Sesko in Greece. The Körös Culture continued until about 4200 BC. South of the Danube, the wares of the Vinča Culture succeeded it. – B: 1031, 1159, 1581; T: 7456, 7103.

Kőrösi Csoma, Sándor (Alexander) (Kőrösfalva, County of Háromszék, Transylvania, now in Romania, 27 March 1784 - Darjeeling, India 11 April 1842) – Orientalist, linguist, founder of Tibetan Philology. He was a servant student at the College of Nagyenyed (now Aiud, Romania) from 1799 to 1815. Then, on an English scholarship, he spent three years at the University of Göttingen, where he studied Asian Languages and History. His original intention had been to enter the church; but he became increasingly interested in discovering the cradle of the Hungarian people in Central Asia. He returned to Transylvania *(Erdély)* for a short while in 1818, but he left again on 23 November 1819, to pursue his dream. After long years of adventures and detours traveling through Egypt, present-day Iraq and Afghanistan, and lots of language studies on the road (it is believed that he read and spoke 13 to 16 different languages), he finally reached British India's rugged northern border area in 1822, and made for Kashmir. On 9 June 1822 he made his first contact with Tibetans in Leh, the capital of Ladakh. Due to expanding British interests, through his connections of early years and associations forged by unexpected meetings on the road to and in Ladakh, he eventually became a sporadically remunerated employee of the British Empire. He left deep impressions of himself wherever he went.

In May 1823 he began his decade-long stay among the lamas of Zanskar. In the mountainous border region he encountered not only a few travelers and professionals of different interests and nationalities, but also made the acquaintance of some interesting local people. That is how he met his respected Ladakhi teacher, Bandé Sangye Phuntcog. He was the Regent of Zangla, as well as the Health Secretary of Ladakh. Csoma studied and worked with him on and off for seven years. During this time, he completed his *Sanskrit-Tibetan-English Vocabulary*, and the *Grammar of the Tibetan Language.* He also compiled substantial material for a number of essays on different subjects, all related to Tibet, and all with pioneering significance in the history of Oriental philology, and the dictionary and grammar of the Tibetan language. His work soon attracted the attention of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, prompting an invitation to Calcutta, and all the help needed for his grammar and dictionary to be published in 1835.

Csoma arrived in Calcutta (now Kolkata) on 5 May 1831, and from then on worked as a librarian at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. He published the dictionary and grammar first. These were preceded and followed in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal by publications of his studies between 1832 and 1840. In February 1834, he became an honorary member of the Society. To further his knowledge on India's different dialects, he left in 1835, but returned to Calcutta two years later to leave again in March 1842.

He set out to explore Central Asia in 1842, and planned to study Tibetan and Chinese sources in the famous library of the Dalai Lama in Lhasa (Tibet) in order to find some references to the Uyghur or Yugar people, who, according to him, would have ancient

Magyar connections (Baktay, 1930, Vámbéry, 1914, also Kiszely, Gombocz). Finally, he was on his way to Lhasa, Tibet. In spite of his efforts he was never to reach his destination. While waiting for his travel document from Sikkim, he died of malaria in Darjeeling on 11 April 1842. He was buried in Darjeeling's English military cemetery. The Asiatic Society of Bengal erected a memorial monument over his grave and commissioned a statue in his honor for its Calcutta headquarters. His grave is a place of pilgrimage for Hungarians. His works include *Analysis of the Dulva* (Calcutta, 1820); *Essay towards a Dictionary, Tibetan and English. Prepared with the Assistance of Bande Sangs-Rgyas Phun-Tshogs, a Learned Lama of Zangskar, During a Residence at Kanam in the Himalaya Mountains, on the Confines of India and Tibet, 1827-30*, (Calcutta, 1834); *A Grammar of the Tibetan Language* (Calcutta, 1834), and *Sanskrit-Tibetan-English Vocabulary; being an edition and translation of the Mahavyutpatti*, edited by E. Denison Ross and Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusana (Calcutta, Asiatic Society, 1910).

Sándor Csoma de Kőrös was called Chilengi Dasa, i.e. "European disciple" throughout Ladakh and northern India. His memory is still surrounded by warm sympathy. Japan eventually recognized him as a *bodhisattva or bosatsu* (Enlightened Being). The anniversaries of his birth and death are regularly observed in Japan. In 1984, the 200th anniversary of Csoma's birth was celebrated in Budapest. On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of Japan's Taisô University in 1986, a replica of Csoma Bosatsu's sculpture was commissioned, and realized in 1990. In Hungary a Csoma *stupa* (a mound-like structure) was built that became the first such Buddhist memorial in Europe.

His correspondence was discovered in Csomakőrös, Transylvania on 5 July 1936. Csoma was the first to point the research in the direction of the Uygurs. Count István Széchenyi, "the greatest Hungarian" delivered a commemorative address on the occasion of Csoma's death to the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, from which the Academy placed a quotation on his tomb in 1910. Ármin Vámbéry (1832-1913), founder of Turkology in Hungary, advanced the Turkic ethnic and linguistic origin of the Hungarians, which has since been harmonized with the Finno-Ugrian theory. Later Ervin Baktay (1890-1963) followed in the footsteps of Csoma and Vámbéry in western Tibet during the summer of 1927. More recently István Kiszely and László Bárdi have studied the Uygur area. – B: 0883, 1288, 1304, 1068, 2014, T: 7669, 7456, 3240.→**LeCalloch, Bernard; Galántha, Judit; Schiffert, Ágoston; Vámbéry, Ármin; Kiszely, István; Gombocz, Zoltán; Baktay, Ervin; Balázs, Dénes; Uyghurs; Yugars.**

Korzenszky, Richárd Miklós O.S.B. (Richard Nicholoas) (Csorna, in County Sopron, 27 November 1941 -) – Benedictine monk, theologian, Prior of Tihany (Village and Peninsula on Lake Balaton). He completed his primary studies in Kapuvár, his secondary school in Pannonhalma in 1959, and entered the Benedictine Order on 23 May 1964. He was ordained at the Abbey of Pannonhalma. From 1964 to 1968 he studied for a Degree in Hungarian & Russian at the University of Budapest, after which he worked as a teacher at the High School of Győr. From 1973 to 1989 he taught at a High School, and was Abbatial Secretary at the Pannonhalma Abbey; from 1979 to 1989 was Principal of the local High School and Boarding School. From 1989 to 1991 he was prior of the Pannonhalma Monastery. From 1991 to 1994 he was Ministerial Commissioner in the Ministry of Education and, from 1990, authorized Representative of the Hungarian

Catholic Church in the Ministry of Education. From 1992 he was Executive President of the Supreme Authority of the Catholic Schools. From 1994 he was the Prior of the Benedictine Abbey of Tihany. Since 1996 he has been Vice-President of the School Committee of the Hungarian Catholic Episcopal Conference. He is the author of several theological and literary historical works. He also published papers and articles on school politics, on demographic (increasing population) issues, and on his work at Tihany. He translated a work by the Russian writer, Nikolaj Gogol into Hungarian. As an educator in an atheistic, dictatorial, Communist regime, he taught the young people faith, knowledge and humaneness to launch them in life. He played a decisive role in rebuilding the Catholic School System, developing it into a pluralistic denominational system. He virtually raised the Tihany Abbey to life again religiously, architecturally and financially, and made it also an artistic and cultural center. Korzenszky devotes his life to building a timely, modern Christianity, and building it peacefully, quietly, but tenaciously. The community and cultural programs and "evenings" of Tihany, initiated by him, also serve this purpose. He is a recipient of the Officer Cross of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (1994), the Ágoston Trefort Prize (1995), and the Middle Cross of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (2011). – B: 1914, 095, T: 7456.→**Pannonhalma**, **Archabbey of the Benedictine Order; Tihany, Abbey of.**

Kós, András (Andrew) (Sztána, now Stana, Romania, 4 November 1914 – Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 11 June 2010) – Sculptor. He is the son of Károly Kós architect and writer. He studied at the Academy of Fine Arts, Temesvár (now Timisora, Romania) (1938). He was a prisoner of war until 1948. He started working as a stage designer for a theatre in Kolozsvár. He designed Erkel's Opera *László Hunyadi;* then, from 1949, he was a professor at the Hungarian Institute of Dramatic Art of Kolzsvár. From 1950 until his retirement in 1980, he was Professor and Head of the Department of Dramatic Art at the Ion Andreescu Academy of Fine Arts of Kolzsvár. His works include front page designs for literary publications, such as Áron (Aaron) Tamási: *Buds and Hope (Rügyek és reménység)* (1935), and *Glittering Erdély in Poems (Versekben tündöklő Erdély.* Some of his bust sculptures are *Uprising at Bábolna (Bábolnai felkelés),* Bánpatak, limestone (1957); *Bólyai,* bronze (1965); *Apáczai,* pear-wood (1975), and *Miklós (Nicholas) Tótfalusi Kis,* oak wood (1976). His representative exhibitions were in Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) (1990) and Szentendre (1991). – B: 1036, T: 7456.→**Kós, Károly.**

Kós, Károly Sr. (Charles) (Kosch) (Temesvár now Timişoara, Romania, 16 December 1883 - Kolozsvár now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 25 August 1977) – Architect, writer, politician, artist. He started his studies at a Reformed College of Kolozsvár, then continued at the Budapest Polytechnic, from where he graduated in 1907. On his travels he studied European art and architecture. He was interested mostly in the folk art of his homeland, Transylvania *(Erdély*, now in Romania). He used it as a basic form for his own expression of art and architecture. When he first designed the Reformed Manse of Óbuda (1908-1909), and the Catholic Church of Zebegény (1908-1909), he already had his own unique style. The church of Zebegény was one of the main works of his professional life. He also designed a number of Reformed churches and the Szekler National Museum *(Székely Nemzeti Museum)* of Sepsiszentgyörgy (now Sfintu Gheorge, Romania). He

wrote many architectural handbooks with his own illustrations. In his book on *Old Kalotaszeg (Régi Kalotaszeg),* he wrote about the ancient architectural tradition of the place. His architectural work forms a very important part of Hungarian architecture. His goal was to use the best traditions of Hungarian architecture for up-to-date designs. Unfortunately, World War I ruined his carreer. Between 1917 and 1918, he was sent on a study trip to Istanbul, Turkey. In 1918, when he returned from Istanbul, was invited to teach at the University in Budapest, but he chose to stay in Transylvania. He did some graphic designs and worked on his farm in Sztana. He wrote a short story, *The Gauls (A Gálok),* and published a paper, *Eastern Journal (Keleti Újság)*. He took part in the Hungarian-Transylvanian political life and helped to organize it. He organized the Party of the Transylvanian People, later Hungarian People's Party. He started and edited the paper, *Sunday (Vasárnap)*. His first novel *The Crow Clan (Varjú nemzetség)* was published in 1925. It is a chronicle of Transylvania in the 17th century. In 1924, he established the independent publishing enterprise called *Transylvanian Fine Arts Guild (Erdélyi Szépmives Céh).* He was Director of the enterprise until 1944, when it ceased to exist. The topics of his books came from the Transylvanian past. He edited the *Transylvanian Helicon (Erdélyi Helikon)* from 1931. His most important novel *The State Founder (Az országalapitó)* was published in 1934. Its story is about St. István (Stephen I, 1000-1038), the first King of Hungary. From 1940 he taught at the Agricultural College of Kolozsvár's Faculty of Architecture. In the fall of 1944, he had to leave his home in Sztana due to the approaching front of the war and moved to Kolozsvár, where he lost his home with everything in it From 1945 he again took part in the political life of Transylvania. He retired in 1953, and thereafter worked only in the literary field. He was one of the leading writers of the post-Trianon Hungarian literature in Transylvania, under Romanian rule. He was awarded the Baumgarten Prize (1938) and the posthumous Hungarian Heritage Prize (1999). Schools and Colleges and an Association bear his name. – B: 1150, 0883, 1257, T: 7663.→**Kecskeméthy, István; Kós Károly Jr.**

Kós, Károly Jr. (Charles) (Sztána, now Stana, Romania, 31 August 1919 - Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 29 February 1996) – Ethnographer. Son of Károly (Charles) Kós (1883-1977). From 1944 to 1979 he was member of the Transylvanian Ethnographic Museum at Kolozsvár, and concurrently an academic researcher (1951-1956), also a commissioned lecturer of the University of Kolozsvár (1956-1959). From 1976 on, he initiated and edited the series of *Studies on Knowing the Common Folk (Népismereti Dolgozatok)*. His main research interest was the ethnography of Transylvania *(Erdély,* now in Romania). He published studies on building construction, home interiors, decorative art, animal husbandry, agriculture, markets and trade, national costumes, and nutrition. His works include *Folk Life and Folk Heritage (Népélet és néphagyomány)* (1972); *Scenes, Villages and Traditions (Tájak, falvak, hagyományok)* (1976); *Szekler Ballads (Székely balladák)* (1988); *Tripartite Book (Hármaskönyv…)* selected writings (1994), and *Building Style of the People of Transylvania (Erdélyország népének építése),* facsimile edition (1996). He received a number of prizes including the Diploma Cintarea Romanici (1979), the István Győrffy Memorial Medal (1982), and the Small Cross of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (1995). A Junior High School, a College and an Association bear his name. – B: 0878, 1257, T: 7456, 7103.→**Kós, Károly.**

Kósa, Csaba (Esztergom, 9 May 1943 -) – Writer, journalist. He completed the Journalist School of the Hungarian Journalists'Association in 1962-1963. He studied Law at the University of Budapest in 1965, and between 1972 and 1978. He worked at the daily *Evening News (Esti Hírlap)* from 1962 to 1973; at the paper *People's Word (Népszava)* from 1974 to 1978, and at the weekly *Monday News (Hétfői Hírek)* as a correspondent (1978-1986). Later he worked for the papers *Hungarian Fórum (Magyar Fórum)* and *Hungarian Pen (Magyar Toll)*. He was Secretary for the Independent Hungarian Writers' Association (1990-1991). Since 1988, he has been a member of the Hungarian Democratic Forum (MDF). Since 1992, he has been President of the Hungarian Journalists' Community. Between 1994 and 1997, he was the Principal of the Zsigmond Móricz Journalist School; from 1997 he worked as a college teacher. His works include *Honey Town (Mézesváros),* fables (1980); *Árpád-sons (Árpád-fiak),* historic novel (1989), and *Golden Words (Aranyszavak)* (1999). He received the International Board on Books for Young People (IBBY)-Prize (1989), and the József Fitz Prize (1994). – B: 0874, 0878, T: 7456.

Kósa, Ferenc (Francis) (Nyíregyháza, 21 November 1937 -) – Film director. He completed his education at the Academy of Dramatic Arts, Budapest, (1963). He was a founding member of the *Béla Balázs Studio* in 1962. He was in charge of artistic issues at the *Objektiv Studio* (1989-1992). His first great feature film *Ten Thousand Days (Tizezer nap),* won him the Director's Grand Prix at the Cannes Film Festival (1965). With his interest in public life, together with his sensitivity to the problems of the present, he analyzed the past and present historical problems in several of his films. As a scenarist he often worked with Sándor (Alexander) Csoóri and Sándor Sára. Since 1989, he has been a member of the Presidium of the Hungarian Socialist Party (MSZP). Since 1990, he has been a Member of Parliament. He published a book, *Scar (Forradás)* with Sándor Csoóri (1973). His films include *Suicide (Öngyilkosság)* (1967); *The Other Man (A másik ember)* (1987), and *Evening Song (Esti dal),* documentary film (1991). He received the Prize of Best Director of the Film Festival of Cannes (1967), the Béla Balázs Prize (1968), the title of Merited Artist (1989), the Hungarian Heritage Prize (1997), and the Prima Prize (2012). – B: 0878, 0879, 1257, T: 7456.→**Csoóri, Sándor, Sára, Sándor.**

Kósa, György (George) (Budapest, 24 April 1897 - Budapest, 16 August 1984) – Composer, concert pianist. At the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest, he studied the preparatory course under Arnold Székely and, for several years, under Béla Bartók. He received a diploma in piano performance under Ernő Dohnányi. For composition, his master was Viktor Herzfeld. In 1917, one year prior to receiving his qualification, he worked as a *répétiteur* at the Royal Opera House, Budapest. After World War I, he went on a concert tour in southern Europe with the violinist Ferenc Vécsey. From 1920 to 1921, he was conductor in the theater of Tripoli in Lebanon. Back in Hungary, he established the Society of Modern Hungarian Musicians *(Momamu),* where he organized various premières with Pál Kadosa, Hugó Kelen, Jenő Eugene) Szántó and Ferenc Szabó. He had successes abroad as a composer: in 1925 six of his orchestral works were performed in Berlin. In 1927 he became a professor at the Academy of Music in Budapest. At his home, he introduced Sunday afternoon domestic concerts, which he kept up until the end of his life. In 1933, his ballet pantomime *Three Miracles of Józsi*

Árvai (Árvai Józsi három csodája), was staged at the Royal Opera House of Budapest. In 1962 he retired from his position at the Music Academy, but still played at concerts for a number of years. In 1964, in the National Philharmonia Chamber Hall, he played the 48 preludes and fugues of J. S. Bach's *Well-tempered Clavier*. Bartók and the French impressionism exercised influence upon his music. His works include 5 operas: *Two Knights (A két lovag)* (1934); *Cenodoxus* (1942); *Tartuffe* (1952); *Knight Pázmány (Pázmány lovag),* and *The Marriage of Mihály Kocsonya (Kocsonya Mihály házasssága);* 9 biblical oratorios, as well as secular cantatas and oratorios, 9 symphonies, 2 masses, 2 requiems, and 8 string quartets. In 1955 he received the Ferenc Erkel Prize; he received the titles of Artist of Merit in 1963, and Outstanding Artist in 1972. In 1976 he was awarded the Critics' Prize for his work, *Bull Lament (Bikasirató*). – B: 0883, 1445, T: 7456.→**Bartók, Béla; Dohnányi, Ernő; Kadosa, Pál; Szabó, Ferenc; Vécsey, Ferenc.**

Kósa, László (Ladislas) (Cegléd, 17 July 1942 -) – Ethnographer, historian. He was born into the family of a minister of the Reformed Church. He was a laborer in various workshops in Budapest (1960-1962), then studied Hungarian Literature and Ethnography at the University of Budapest. He was a Scientific Associate at the Ethnographic Research Group of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences from 1976 to 1981, later he taught at the Department of Cultural History of the University of Budapest (1981-1990); since 1990 he has been a professor there, and Head of Department (1987-2007). He carried out research on the professorial Széchenyi scholarship between 1997 and 2000. He has been a corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences since 1998, and President of the Hungarian Ethnographic Society since 1997. At the end of the 1960s, he restarted the ethnographic research on the Hungarian population of the Carpathian Basin not living in the present-time "truncated Hungary" (result of the Peace Treaty of Trianon, 1920). His research field includes: the 19th to 20th century cultural history, especially the everyday life of the lower classes, and the relationship between the churches and society. His publications number more than 600. He is a member of a number of editorial committees, including that of the *Protestant Review (Protestáns Szemle); Hungarian Studies,* and *Acta Ethnographica.* His works include *Church, Society, Tradition (Egyház, társadalom, hagyomány)* (1993); *Hungarian History of Culture* (in English); *Die Ungarn. Ihre Geschichte und Kultur (Magyar Művelődéstörténet)* (1994), and *A Companion to Hungarian Studies* (1999). His distinctions include the János Prize (1973) and the István Győrffy Memorial Medal (1989). – B: 0874, 1031, 1817, T: 7456.

Kosáry, Domokos (Dominic) (Selmecbánya, now Banska Stiavnica, Slovakia, 31 July 1913 - Budapest, 15 November 2007) – Historian. He was the son of writer Lola Kosáry Réz. He acquired a Degree in History and Latin at the Catholic University, Budapest. He continued to study in Paris, London and in the USA. He was a teacher at the Eötvös College, University of Budapest, (1937-1949), where he became Professor of Hungarian Modern History (1946-1949). In 1949 he was dismissed and became a librarian (1949-1954). During the 1956 Revolution, he was President of the Revolutionary Committee of the Hungarian Historians, was arrested in 1957, and sentenced to four years imprisonment. He received amnesty in 1960. He worked at the Library of Pest County (1960-1968). He was a contributor to the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1968-1989).

He was a member from 1985, and eventually its President (1990-1996). He is a member of the Academies of London, Paris, Zagreb and Bucharest. His major books include *Görgey* (1939); *A History of Hungary* (1941, 1972); *Lajos (Louis) Kossuth in the Reform Age (Kossuth Lajos a Reformkorban)* (1946); *Introduction to the Sources and Literature of Hungarian History, vols. i,ii,iii, (Bevezetés a magyar történelem forrásaiba és irodalmába, I,II,III.)* (1951-1958); *History of the Hungarian Nation* (1969); *The Press During the Hungarian Revolution of 1848-1849* (1986); *The Enlightenment in Europe and in Hungary (A felvilágosodás Európában és Magyarországon)* (1987); *Development Types of European Small Nations (Az európai kisnépek fejlődési típusai)* (1990); *History of the Görgey Question, vols. i,ii, (A Görgey kérdés története, I. II)* (1994); *Captive of Chillon, a Reader's Diary 1958 (A chilloni fogoly, Olvasónapló, 1958)* (1997), and *Hungary and International Politics in 1848-1849 (Magyarország és a nemzetközi politika 1848-1849-ben)* (2000). He received a number of prizes, among them the State Prizes (1988), the Széchenyi Grand-Prix (1995), the Medal d'Honneur de la Republic de France (1996), the Grand-Pix of Pro Renovanda Cultura Hungariae Foundation (1997), the Gold-medal of the Academy (1997), the Gold-medal of the Slovakian Academy of Sciences (1997), The Great Cross of Merit of Germany (2003), the Prima Primissima Prize (2004). – B: 0874, 0878, 1257, T: 7103.→**Kosáry Réz, Lola.**

Kosáry, Emmi (Emmy, Emma) (Kisszeben, now Sabinov, Slovakia, 31 May 1889 - Budapest, 22 October 1964) – Coloratura soprano, actress. After graduation from high school, she wanted to become a pianist or opera singer. Her debut was made in the King Theater *(Király Színház)* in 1909. She was a member of the Opera House, Budapest, between 1912 and 1915. She played in different theaters: the King Theater *(Királyszínház)* (1916), in the Municipal Theater *(Városi Színház)* as a guest actress (1920), in the Royal Orpheum of Budapest (1922), the Operetta Theater *(Operettszínház)* of Budapest (1922-1931), in the Theater of Andrássy Boulevard *(Andrássy úti Színház)* (1934), in the Acting Circle of Buda *(Budai Színkör)* (1933-1934), in the Hungarian Theater *(Magyar Színház* (1934), and in the Royal Orpheum and the Theater of Bethlen Square *(Bethlen téri Színház),* Budapest. She was a member of the Opera House of Berlin, the J. Strauss Theater, and the Carlstheater of Vienna. In 1923 she toured in the USA. She usually played primadonna roles. She was one of the most popular operetta actresses of her time, with a beautiful voice. Her main roles were: Sylvia in I. Kálmán's *The Csárdás Princess (Csárdáskirálynő);* Xenia in Á. Buttykay's *The Silver Seagull (Az ezüstsirály);* Médi in Schubert-Berté's *Dreimädelhaus* (*Blossom Time, Három a kislány),* Catherine in Tchaikowsky's *The Sorceress (A diadalmas asszony),* and Juliska in F. Lehár's *Skylark (Pacsirta).* – B: 1445, 1160, T: 7692.

Kosáry Réz, Lola (Mrs. John Kosáry) (Selmecbánya, now Banská Štiavnica, Slovakia, 7 December 1892 - Budapest, 27 December 1984) – Writer, literary translator. She was a descendant of an old miner family: her grandfather on her mother's side was Antal Péch and her father was Géza Réz, the last rector of the Selmecbánya Academy. She completed her schooling in Selmecbánya and began her career as a poet, writing war protests and other poems for various periodicals. In 1919 (as a result of the approaching Peace Treaty of Trianon), she moved to Sopron with her family. Already in 1917, she won the Árpád Széher Prize with her epic poem *John (János)*. Her novel *Filomena* won

the Athenaeum Contest Prize in 1920. Milán Füst reviewed her novel *The Butler Ulrich (Ulrik inas)* in the literary review West *(Nyugat)*. Later, she wrote for the periodical *New Times (Új Idők)*, then edited the magazine *Hungarian Girls (Magyar Lányok)*. Her books were very popular. Between 1921 and 1944 she published 38 novels for young readers, some of them, especially the *Tibi Stories*, were reprinted several times. She wrote with warm compassion about poor folks and outcasts, she usually featured simple people, pure and devoted housewives, battling with the everyday problems of life, while children have an almost symbolic significance in her stories. She translated German, French and English novels as well. Among them were books by Pearl Buck, and Margaret Mitchell's *Gone with the Wind (Elfújta a szél).* On her 100th birthday the Hungarian Writers' Association held a memorial celebration at her grave in the cemetery of Farkasrét, Budapest. Recently, her renaissance is getting under way. Her main works include *Dream (Álom)* (1921, 1989); *Pityu* (1923); *The Old Student (A vén diák)* (1927); *A Barrel of Wine (Egy hordó bor)* (1931); *Souls and Faces (Lelkek és arcok)* (1935); *Women's Talk (Asszonybeszéd)*, tetralogy (1942); *Iron Cage (Vaskalitka)* (1946); *Dust and Ashes (Por és hamu)* (1947); *Cinderella (Hamupipőke); The Enchanted Castle (Az elvarázsolt kastély); Rosette in the Woods (Piroska az erdőben); Little Mother of Rosette (Piroska kis mamája); Aunt Ida and Uncle Sam (Ida néni és Samu bácsi); Tibi's Troop (Tibi csapata),* and *The Clock (Az óra).* – B: 0883, 1068, 1257, T: 7667, 7456.→**Füst, Milan; Kosáry, Domokos.**

Kossányi, József (Komáromszentpéter, now Dolny Peter, Slovakia, 8 March 1908 - Budapest, 15 September 1988) – Poet, writer from Felvidék (now Slovakia). He attended the Benedictine High School in Komárom; then acquired a teacher's diploma at the Teacher Training College of Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia). He worked as teacher in Ógyalla-Bagota (now Hurbanovo-Bohatá, Slovakia). In the meantime, he became one of the leaders of the heroic fight for the socio-political and cultural survival of the 1,100,000-strong Hungarian minorities forced under Czechoslovakian rule by the Versailles-Trianon Peace Dictate in 1920. He participated in directing the Hungarian Cultural Society in Slovakia; he organized the *Pearl Bouquet (Gyöngyösbokréta)* folk-dancing groups in Hungarian towns and villages; he was the Literary Secretary of the Jókai Society of Komárom (now Komarno, Slovakia). In his poetry, he pointed out the grave national and social problems of his people. His poems appeared in Hungarian newspapers such as the *Hungarian Writing (Magyar Írás), New Life (Új Élet); Hungarian Minerva (Magyar Minerva), Hungarian Family (Magyar Család), Hungarian News of Prague (Prágai Magyar Hírlap), Komárom Pages (Komáromi Lapok),* and in other organs. He was considered as the most influential Hungarian poet in Slovakia beside László (Ladislas) Mécs. He published two volumes of poetry entitled *Pyres (Máglyák),* and *Midnight Cry (Éjféli Kiáltás).* After World War II, he lived in the West and taught at the Hungarian High School in Innsbruck, Austria. In 1951, he emigrated to the USA. In Cleveland, he worked as a laborer in a steel factory. In 1967 he joined the Árpád Academy. He founded the periodical *New Times (Új Idők)* in 1982. His writings appeared in newspapers, such as *Californian Hungarians (Californiai Magyarság), Sunday of Catholic Hungarians (Katolikus Magyarok Vasárnapja)*. He published poetry books in the USA, such as *St. George and the Dragon (Szent György meg a sárkány)*

(1960), and *Infinite Road (Végtelen út)* (1970). In 1988 he resettled in Hungary. – B: 1037, 1890, T: 7103.

Kossuth, Éva (née Szabó), (Debrecen, 21 August 1932 -) – Writer, translator of literary works, musician. She was educated in Hungary, Germany and Canada. After World War II, she spent three years in Germany in refugee camps, and emigrated with her mother to Canada in 1948. She studied violin first in Debrecen; then in Canada, at the Royal Conservatory of Music, Toronto, with the renowned Hungarian violinist, Géza de Kresz. She was concertmaster of the Hamilton Chamber Orchestra, led by Udo Kasemets, and played for two years with the Hamilton Philharmonic Orchestra. She also collaborated with de Kresz on his book, *Thoughts on Violin Teaching.* Due to health reasons, she gave up her musical career. In 1963, she joined the University of Toronto's Faculty of Law as Librarian of the international and foreign law book collection. While at the Law School, she did legal research and worked as translater on the multi-volume publication, *International Encyclopedia of Comparative Law*. In 1975, she became Senior Editor for Butterworths of Canada Ltd. legal publishers, and was transferred to the firm's Vancouver Office in 1977, where she became Managing Editor, and then Executive Editor until 1991. She was Editor, among others, of the three-volume publication *British Columbia Supreme Court Practice,* and co-authored the Annotated Legislation Series, *British Columbia Family Law* and *Alberta Family Law*, as well as the two-volume *Canadian Prison Law.* She is also active in the Vancouver Hungarian community. In 1981 she chaired the Béla Bartók Centennial Committee, and in 1982 the Zoltán Kodály Centennial Committee in Vancouver. In 1999 she co-chaired the event *Together in Freedom*, a celebration held jointly with the Vancouver Polish community upon the two countries' entry into NATO; and co-chaired the two-day exhibition, *This is Hungary,* to celebrate Hungary's millecentenary. She is Editor-in-Chief for the monthly journal, *Tárogató,* the official publication of the Hungarian Cultural Society of Vancouver, B.C. She is also Chief Contributor and Lector for the three-volume *Hungarian World Encyclopedia.* She is a recipient of the Knight's Cross of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (2008), and was made member of the Knights of the Order of St. László (2009). – B: 7617, T: 7617.→**Szabó, Emil; Kresz, Géza de; Canadian Hungarian Literature.**

Kossuth, Lajos (Louis) (Monok 12 September 1802 - Turin Italy, 20 March 1894) – Governor of Hungary. Considered as one of the greatest figures of 19th century Hungarian history. He was educated in Sátoraljaújhely and Eperjes (now Preşov, Slovakia), completing his education in Sárospatak. In 1823 he passed the Bar examination and practiced law in his home county of Zemplén. He became one of the most courageous orators of the political opposition, with his peerless oratorical ability. At the Diet of 1832-1836, and afterwards, he published the *Diet's Reports (Országgyülési Tudósitások)* that became the means of his political aspirations. He was arrested and sentenced to four years imprisonment, where he taught himself English. In January 1841, he launched the *Pest's Journal (Pesti Hírlap)* that became the leading newspaper of Hungary, and wrote its editorials. From its 200 editorials, the program of a civic nation-state began to evolve. He was involved in a long-lasting debate with Count István (Stephen) Széchenyi. In 1844 he established the *Védegylet (Defense League).* In his

speech on 3 March, he demanded a responsible independent National Government. The

new Constitution of 1848 is largely attributed to him. He became the Treasurer in the new Assembly, and was instrumental in the unanimous passing of a resolution to maintain a strong army of 200,000 troops. He was elected Governor of Hungary and Chairman of the National Defense. The National Assembly announced the dethronement of the House of Habsburg in 1849. After losing the battle of Temesvár (now Timisoara, Romania), he appointed General Artur Görgey as his successor, after the Hungarian Army had laid down its arms at Világos, and he went into exile. He traveled to Vidin, Kutshia, Turkey, then to England, and later to the United States as a guest on the frigate "Mississippi", where he was warmly received. He appeared before the Senate and the Congress announcing Hungary's rights to independence. He was the first foreigner to be bestowed such an honor. American President Abraham Lincoln issued a declaration: *"We regard Governor Kossuth as the representative of the civil and religious liberty of the European continent, for which he fought until it was trampled by a foreign despot".* Kossuth's trip was a triumphal march through the United States. He delivered over 600 speeches in 221 days, in English and German. He made Hungary widely known and esteemed in the West. Several of his busts and statues are in American towns. He settled in London, England until 1861, and then went to Italy, where he had discussions with Cavour, who sympathized with the Hungarian aspirations; Kossuth discussed the case of Hungary with Garibaldi as well. He hoped to link the Italian struggles for freedom with the Hungarian cause for independence. He finally moved to Turin, Italy, where he learned about Cavour's death, which he regarded as a fatal blow to the Hungarian cause. He lived a relatively lonely life and became the "hermit of Turin", and was referred to as "Father Kossuth". He lost his Hungarian citizenship as well. Even after the Compromise of 1867, he did not return to Hungary, and another 27 lonely years elapsed in self-imposed exile before he died, aged 92, on 20 March 1894. A special train transported his remains back to Hungary on 28 March 1894; on 31 March his coffin was escorted by several hundred thousands to the Kerepes Cemetery of Budapest, where his remains were buried the following day, on 1 April. The assembled mourning masses sang the famous *Kossuth Song* over his burial site. Every town, village and city in Hungary erected a statue, named a square, or a street in his honor, and schools were named after him, commemorating the ideals of his fight for independence. The artist Sándor (Alexander) Bodó's paintings of Kossuth and his public appearances are well known. Numerous plaques and statues were erected in other countries as well, forever proclaiming the Hungarians' fight for independence. – B: 0883, 1031, 1068, 1122, 1257, T: 7658, 7456.→**Széchenyi, Count István; Görgey, Artur; Freedom Fight of 1848-1849.**

Kossuth Prize – Prize established by the Hungarian Parliament in 1948 by Act XVIII. Its first presentation was in the same year. Act XII, 1990 regulated it, and Act XI, 2000, modified it. This Prize is presented to outstanding scientists, artists and workers. It is an

89mm tall gold-plated bronze figure of Lajos (Louis) Kossuth standing on the top of a 255mm tall and 40 mm diameter silver-plated copper cylindrical platform holding the diploma. With it comes a monetary present five times the average Hungarian annual income. Until 1963, it had two, since then four classes. So far there have been some 1500 recipients. The prize is being awarded yearly on the National Day of 15th March. – B: 0952, 1257, T: 7103.

Kossuth Song – This is the most popular song in Hungary. Its tune is very old, one of the beautiful musical relics of the Kuruc insurgent era; its various lyrics were sung from time to time. The oldest known text sung to this subsequently famous melody dates from 1711. Around 1809, during the Napoleonic wars, it became a Hussar song, and in 1848, a recruiting song. When the Hungarian Diet decided to enlist 200,000 recruits, the following lyrics were sung*: "Lajos Kossuth sent this message, too few are in his regiments. If he repeats his message, all of us will have to join in. Long live the freedom of Hungary, long live our Motherland!" (Kossuth Lajos azt üzente…).* During the freedom fight, numerous other poems were applied to this tune, the best known is the following: *"Rain is pouring onto the hat of Kossuth, As many drops of rain fall on him, May as many blessings be bestowed upon him, Long live the freedom of Hungary, Long live our Motherland!" (Esik eső karikára, Kossuth Lajos kalapjára…)* **E**ven after the surrender at Világos, the Kossuth-song was sung with new lyrics time and again, though the Habsburg regime prohibited and severely punished those who sang it. – B: 1078, T: 7658.→**Kossuth, Lajos; Kuruc.**

Kossuth Square Massacre→Massacre in Parliament Square.

Kossuth, Zsuzsanna (Susanna) (Mrs. Rudolf Meszlényi) (Sátoraljaújhely, 19 February 1817 - New York, 29 June 1854) – Youngest sister of the famous Lajos Kossuth. After her father lost his work in his old age, she settled with her parents in Pest, where Lajos Kossuth helped them financially. She assisted her brother in the editing of his journal, *Municipal Records (Törvényhatósági Tudósítások),* in 1836 and 1837. In 1841 she got married and settled in Sárbogárd. Both she and Meszlényi took part in the organization of the *National Protection Association (Országos Védegylet).* Her husband died in 1848. She lived with her children in difficult material circumstances in Pest; later she moved to Debrecen. The health section of the *Honvéd* army was reorganized early in 1849, and Kossuth appointed his sister, Zsuzsanna, senior nurse in charge of all the field hospitals. In three months, more than seventy field hospitals came into being, and Zsuzsanna Kossuth encouraged Hungarian women to participate voluntarily in tending the injured. She continued to inspect the field hospitals until the end of the War of Independence. At the surrender near Világos, she fell into Russian captivity, then into Austrian. The feared Julius Haynau took her to the fortress prison of Buda, and started legal proceedings against her. During the court hearing, former prisoner-of-war officers gave evidence that they had received caring provisions from her, similar to those given to the *Honvéd* soldiers; therefore she was acquitted and set free. She sustained her family by educating children of other families, amid constant harassment by the authorities. She got in touch with the organizing activity led by József (Joseph) Makk and Károly (Charles) Jubál and, as a result, she was again arrested in 1851, and taken to the "New Building" *(Újépület)* of

Pest. Because of her relapsing tuberculosis she had to be taken to the prison infirmary in Vienna, from where, with American intervention, she was soon freed, with the condition that she leave the country, never to return to Hungary. She settled in Brussels, where she maintained a lace-making workshop. Because of the harassments of the Austrian consulate, in 1853 she moved to New York, USA, where she wanted to live from the lacemaking that she had learned in Brussels; but, because of the work overload, her TB became critical and, after a few months, she died. Her memory is preserved in the name of a High School of Dabas, a specialized High School and College of Eger, and in the Zsuzsanna Kossuth Memorial Prize, founded in 1998. – B: 1031, T: 7456.→**Kossuth, Lajos; Makk-Gál Conspiracy.**

Kossutány, Ignác (Ignatius) (Kosutány) (Mátészalka, 6 July 1851 - Szeged, 20 January 1940) – Lawyer. After a brief service in the Law Courts, from 1875 on he worked as a teacher in the Legal High School for Girls at Pécs, teaching Legal History and Church Law. From 1896 he was a teacher at the College of Law of Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia). He became Assistant Professor at the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj Napoca, Romania) in 1900, and from 1901 until 1927, he was Professor of Legal History at the University of Szeged. His bourgeois liberal school of thought was combined with Protestant Church views. He published numerous articles in journals. His works include *Textbook of Hungarian Constitution and Legal History, vol. i (A magyar alkotmány és jogtörténelem tankönyve I.* (1895), *Ecclesiastical Law (Egyházjog)* (1923). – B: 0883, T: 7456.

Kostya, Sándor (Alexander) (Kassa, now Košice, Slovakia, 26 February, 1910 - Toronto, November 25, 1994) –Teacher, writer, historian. He completed his university studies in Szeged and Budapest. In 1929 he joined the Society of Jesus. He taught in Kalocsa as a Jesuit priest. In 1938, he petitioned Rome to allow him to dissolve his vows. He left the Order with a treasury of knowledge accumulated throughout the nine years that he had spent with the Jesuits. He served as a soldier in World War II, was wounded on the Front and, as a wounded soldier in uniform, he practiced the law of God – "Love thy fellow man". In 1944, Kostya married Irene Tóvizi, a soloist at the Budapest Opera House. They had one son. During the Revolution and Freedom Fight in 1956, Kostya became President of the National Security for the District VIII of Budapest, and organized the medical students and young doctors into an ambulance service. After the Revolution, he fled to Canada with his family. He studied Slavic Studies and Eastern European Languages at the University of Montreal, and obtained his Master's Degree. Then he taught Latin, French and Hungarian in high schools. He was influential in obtaining accreditation for the students of the Hungarian School in Toronto, up to the 8th grade. He established the Hungarian Teachers' Association and became Editor of the *Szemle*, a literary and cultural review. He joined the editorial staff, and later became Editor-in-Chief of the *Krónika* review in Toronto. His literary articles, and articles on Slavic Studies appeared in several different reviews. He delivered lectures all across Canada and America on the subject of Pan-Slavism, and the policies of assimilation in Czechoslovakia. After the death of his wife in 1991, he suffered a heart attack in 1992, and his health deteriorated. Sándor Kostya's most important published works include *The Ukraine (Ukrajna)* (1942); *The Unknown State (Az ismeretlen ország)* (1944); *Our Sweet*

Mother-tongue (Édes anyanyelvünk) (1962); *Hungarian ABC and Reading Book (Magyar ABC és olvasókönyv)* (1962); *The New Age Man – Renaissance (Az újkor embere – Reneszánsz)* (1964); *Our Ancient Land, Felvidék (Ősi földünk a Felvidék)* (1987); *The Historical Development of Pan-Slavism (A pánszlávizmus történelmi fejlődése)* (1979); *Pan-Slavism* (English, 1982); *Felvidék (Upland, A Felvidék)* (1990), and *Northern Hungary* (English, 1992). Kostya was awarded the Gold Medal of the Árpád Academy at the XV. Hungarian Congress in Cleveland, USA in 1979, for his manuscript entitled: *Our Ancient Land Upland, Felvidék (Ősi földünk a Felvidék).* – B: 0878, 1672, T: 7890.

Kőszeg (German: Güns, Croatian: Kiseg) – Town in western Transdanubia *(Dunántúl)* of Hungary, in the eastern foothills (Kőszeg Range) of the Alps, on the banks of the Gyöngyös Creek, situated in County Vas, at 247m above sea-level, on the railway line to Szombathely. The town was named after a fortified castle built under the reign of the Árpád Dynasty, near Németújvár (now Güssing, Burgerland, Austria). The town developed around its ruins. The town changed hands several times: it went to Austria from 1491 to 1649. The year 1532 was remarkable for the town: Baron Miklós Jurisich defended the town fort with his 800 men against the huge army of Sultan Suleiman II, the Great, from 6 to 30 August. In 1710, the town was burnt down by the Kuruc troops under Colonel Bezerédi. In 1713, Germans from the Rhine Province settled in Kőszeg, henceforth nicknamed the Swabian village *(Svábfalu).* In 1848, Austrian Field Marshall Windischgrätz exacted ransom from the town. Kőszeg was a royal free town of past centuries, its population was 7,930 in 1901 (with Magyars and Germans), 8,490, in 1920 (40% Germans), Roman Catholics and Lutherans; 13,000 in 1983. It has an old fortified castle, formerly Prince Esterházy's property. The St. Jacob Church is the so-called "German Church" from the age of the Árpád Dynasty, which was rebuilt in Gothic style in 1403, and in which valuable old frescoes, as well as Mária Széchy's tomb, and the *Venus of Murány* were discovered recently. The St. Imre (Emeric) Church, the "Hungarian Church", was built in Baroque style in 1615, while the Benedictine Church of 1406, built in Gothic style, was later rebuilt in Baroque style. The Benedictine Religious House dates from 1677-1680. The Town Hall is partly from the 15th century. There are many fine old buildings, mainly on the Jurisich Plaza and in Chernel Street. The 26m high Heroes Tower *(Hősök tornya)* is the work of Floris Opaterny (1932). There is a Pharmacy Museum: "*Pharmacy to the Golden Unicorn*" *(Apotéka az Arany Egyszarvúhoz),* and the *Írott-kő* lookout *(Geschriebenstein),* half of it located in Hungary, and the other half in Austria. The town has several high schools, a teachers college, courts of law, a municipal hospital, and a sanatorium. Today, Kőszeg is the center of its region. – B: 1031,1068, 1582, 1789, 1816, 7456, T: 7456.→**Jurisich, Baron Miklós; Kuruc.**

Kőszeg, Ferenc (Francis) (Budapest, 26 April 1939 -) – Writer, educator, politician. He completed his secondary education in Budapest in 1957 and, in the same year, he was imprisoned on remand for two months for giving out handbills. In the Art Faculty of the University of Budapest, he obtained a Degree in Education in Latin and Hungarian languages in 1962. He became Editor of the *Fine Literature Publisher (Szépirodalmi Kiadó),* and in 1975, that of the *Europa Publisher*. In 1979 he got in touch with representatives of the Democratic Opposition, and signed the manifesto in solidarity with

members of the Charta ’77, because of which he lost his position. Thereafter, he worked as a salesman in a bookshop. In 1980, he became a correspondent for the *Samizdat* (underground) paper of the Democratic Opposition, the *Speaker (Beszélő)*, writing articles dealing primarily with legal protection. Besides his *samizdat* work, he taught German language. In 1988, he was one of the initiators and founders of the Independent Legal Aid Service, and the Free Initiatives Network. The Network led to the formation of the Free Democrats’ Association *(Szabad Demokraták Szövetsége – SZDSZ)*, in which he became a member of the National Council, and also Administrator of the Party. Between 1990 and 1994, he was editor of *Speaker (Beszélő)*. In the 1990 parliamentary elections he obtained a mandate from the area list and he obtained a mandate again in the 1994 elections, on the national list of the Free Democrats’ Association. In 1999, he became President of the Hungarian Helsinki Committee Legal Aid Service (he was one of its founders), until his retirement in 2007. His publicist writings appeared in the form of *Pressure of Possibilities (Lehetőségek kényszere)* in 2000. – B: 0874, 1031, T: 7456.

Kőszeg (Güns) Mountain – A mountai forming between the Gyöngyös (Güns) and Pinka Rivers, consists of a massive main ridge of even height of about 800 m, with several secondary ridges. The highest point is Irottkő (883 m), being the highest point in all Transdanubia, including Burgenland, Austria. It consists of Paleozoic metamorphic rocks: slates and schists. It is considered to be a case of decken (nappe) structure in which it appears as a “window”, perhaps a part of the Pennine Decke. The neighboring Vas Hills SW of Szombathely forming the terminal foothills. It may be regarded as a member of a special kind of isoclinal fold structure that became heaped up from west to east. It has some ores of antinomy, iron and manganese. Antinomy ore (stibnite) occurs on Mt. Szentvid and at Rohonc (Rechnitz) Mount. Iron ore occurs at Velem, 6 km SW of Kőszeg and manganese ore in a dark-colored phyllite is found at Velem. Asbestos is mined at Rohonc. The Kőszeg Mountain is covered with pine and deciduous forests and it is much favored by tourists. B: 1068; 7456, T: 7456.

Kőszeghy, Károly (Charles) (Purt) (Kőszeg, 17 November 1820 - Budapest, 9 March 1891) – Opera singer (baritone). He graduated from the Secondary School in Sopron. After his first stage appearance in 1840, he went to Vienna to study music. In 1843 he sang Rodolfo in Bellini’s *La Sonnambula (Az alvajáró)* in the National Theater *(Nemzeti Színház),* Budapest. He was immediately offered a contract. He became very popular, due to his strong and reliable voice and excellent acting. For more than 40 years, he sang all the roles appropriate for his voice. After the opening of the Opera House in Budapest, he played all the comic base roles for several years. His final role was in 1887, as Gil Gerez in D. Auber’s *Black Domino (Le domino noir – Fekete Dominó).* His roles included Zakaria in Meyerbeer’s *The Prophet;* Rocco in Beethoven’s *Fidelio;* Czillei in Erkel’s *László Hunyadi;* Leporello in Mozart’s *Don Giovanni;* Papageno in Mozart’s *The Magic Flute (Varázsfuvola),* and title role in Donizetti’s *Don Pasquale.* He received the József Ferenc Award in 1874. – B: 1445, 1808, T: 7692.

Kőszegi, Károly (Charles) (Baja, 24 September 1858 - 1919) – Engineer, inventor. In 1907, he invented the soil-tilling machine. It was manufactured in Germany, and it replaced the plough. His main work is *New Mechanized Tilling Machine (Új motoros*

talajmegmunkáló gép) (1907). See: Pál Sporzon's *Kőszegi's Cultivator (Kőszegi-féle talajművelőgép)* (1910), and F. Bornemann: *Die Arbeit des Landbaumotors, Patent Kőszegi, im Jahr 1911 und ihr Einfluss auf dem physikalischen Zustand des Bodens (The use of Farming Engines, the Patent Kőszegi of 1911, and their Influence on the Physical Condition of the Soil)* (1912). – B: 0883, T: 7456.

Koszorús, Ferenc (Francis) (Debrecen, 3 February 1899 - Arlington, Virginia, USA, 8 March 1974) – Military officer. He was descendant of a Transylvanian Hungarian military family. After completing the Military Academy, he became a Cavalry Brigade officer in the General Staff at Nyíregyháza in 1929. From 1937, he served as a Major in the General Staff, and he became Chief-of-Staff of the Cavalry Division. As a General Staff officer, he was Inspector-General of the Cavalry and Fast Military Services. From 1940 to 1941, he was the Director of Studies at the Ludovika Royal Hungarian Military Academy, and Deputy Commander there. In 1941, he became section head of the fast-service command. He participated in the planning of five hypothetical battles. From July to October 1942, he was Chief of Staff of the Armored Division in the engagements around a bridgehead near Korotojak, Uriv in the Soviet Union. From November 1942 till July 1944, he was Chief of Staff of the First Armored Army Corps. He organized the setting up and training of two new armored divisions. He participated in the prevention of the planned important secret actions by the undersecretaries of the Ministry of Home Affairs, László (Ladislas) Baky and László Endre. One of the plans was a take-over of power, after the Head of State, Regent Miklós Horthy, intended to ask for an armistice in order to withdraw Hungary from World War II; the other plan was the commencement of the stopping of the deportation of the Jews from Budapest by the Germans. When this became known to Horthy, he directed Ferenc Koszorús, the Commander of the Armored Forces at Esztergom, to move to Budapest and prevent the deportation of Jews, in which he succeeded. In war-torn Europe, this was the only instance when a country, with its military action, saved 250,000 Jews from deportation. Later on Koszorús emigrated to the West and settled in the USA. In 1991, the President of the Republic of Hungary presented him posthumously with a military promotion. – B: 1031, T: 7456.→**Ludovika Royal Hungarian Military Academy; Horthy, Miklós; Jews in Hungary.**

Koszta Affair (1853) – was the name of a diplomatic episode between the United States and the Austrian Empire. It involved the rights of emigrants to the United States not yet fully naturalized. Márton (Martin) Koszta, of Hungarian birth, who took part in the failed War of Independence of 1848-1849, fled to Turkey. Since he wanted to emigrate to the United States, in July of 1852 made a declaration under oath of his intention to become a citizen of the USA, renouncing his allegiance to any other foreign power. After residing in the USA for almost two years, Koszta returned to Turkey on private business. While waiting to return to the United States, he was taken, by force, aboard the Austrian brig-of-war, where he was confined in chains. US officials protested in vain. There was a rumor that the prisoner was to be transported secretly to Trieste. So, on 2 July 1853, Duncan Ingraham, Captain of the United States sloop-of-war, the Saint Louis, then lying in Smyrna harbor, threatened to open fire if Koszta was not surrendered to him. Finally, the two parties agreed that Koszta should be held by the Consul-General of France until an agreement was reached. After long diplomatic negotiations, Koszta was ultimately

released and returned to the USA. The United States Congresas passed a joint resolution of thanks to Captain Ingraham and decorated him with a medal. – B: 1031, T: 70103.→**Freedom Fight of 1848-1849.**

Koszta, József (Joseph) (Brassó, now Brasov, Romania, 27 March 1861 - Budapest, 29 July 1949) – Painter. He is one of the most prominent representatives of the Great Plains movement, inspired by the Munkácsy tradition. He studied at the Viennese Academy (1882-1883), later he was a student of Károly (Charles) Lotz and Bertalan (Bartholomew) Székely at the School of Design *(Mintarajziskola),* Budapest. He visited Munich on a scholarship in 1891, where he began to paint *Mathias and Beatrix (Mátyás és Beatrix).* He continued to perfect it during further training at the Benczúr School. In 1897 he won a scholarship from the Friends of the Arts for his *Returning Harvesters (Hazatérő aratók)*. Between 1899 and 1902 he worked in Rome, Paris and Nagybánya (now Baia-Mare, Romania). He traveled abroad several times on scholarships. One of the most notable exhibitions of his collected works was at the Ernst Museum of Budapest in 1917. A collection of his paintings was shown at the National Salon in 1948. His art reflected a plebeian orientation and was characterized by an expressive and realistic portrayal of peasant themes and rural scenes, using dramatic representations and color enhancement through light-shadow effects. His unique artistic style emerged during the 1920s, when he lived mostly in the countryside near Szentes, where he painted scenes of landscapes and peasant life: *Girl with Geraniums (Muskátlis kislány); Corn Harvesters (Kukoricatörők)*, and *Woman Drying Plates (Tányértörölgető nő),* as well as powerful, laconic self-portraits. Starting in this period, his work was shown at most major international exhibitions. Due to their strong national character, his paintings attracted praise and recognition. In 1937 he was elected honorary member of the Szinyei Society. A Museum and a high school are named after him in the city of Szentes. His most important works are held at the Hungarian National Gallery, Budapest. He was awarded the Kossuth Prize in 1948. – B: 0883, 1445, T: 7667.→**Lotz, Károly; Székely, Bertalan; Perlrott-Csaba, Vilmos.**

Kosztolányi, Dezső (Desider) (Szabadka, now Subotica, Serbia, 29 March 1885 - Budapest, 3 November 1936) – Writer, poet, literary translator, journalist. He was regularly writing poems already in the fifth grade of High School, and his work was first published in the *Budapest Journal* in 1901**.** He studied at the University of Budapest, then continued in Vienna (1904-1905), where he studied Philosophy. He mastered several foreign languages and became one of the leading contributors for the literary review *West (Nyugat,)* from its conception. He did not agree with the great poet Endre (Andrew) Ady. In his view, Ady's writing and poetry are out of place and belong to the 19th century. According to Ady, Kosztolányi's work was about literary themes and not about reality. Kosztolányi was also involved in a sharp debate with Dezső (Desider) Szabó. He also disagreed with Mihály (Michael) Babits. A selection of Kosztolányi's writings are: *Between Four Walls (Négy fal között)* poems (1907); *A Poor Kid's Grievances (A szegény kisgyermek panaszai)* poems (1910), regarded as one of his outstanding works; *Bread and Wine (Kenyér és bor)* poems (1920); *Complaints of the Gloomy Man (A bús ember panaszai)* poems (1924); *Naked (Meztelenül)* poems (1928); *Reckoning (Számadás)* sonnets (1933); *Golden Kite (Aranysárkány)* novel (1925), and *Dearest Anne*

(Édes Anna), novel about a family drama in post-First Word War life in Hungary (1926). Kosztolányi's poems are regarded as the pinnacle of Hungarian lyric poetry. As a publicist, he wrote editorials, special articles, and literary and theatrical reviews for many newspapers and periodicals. In the 1920s, his volumes of poetry, collections of short stories, and his novels were first published in Hungary, followed by other countries. Later, his other collected works were also published. He was the first President of the Hungarian Pen Club. He was the impressionistic master of words, symbols and colors. He passionately fought for the purity of the Hungarian language in his articles, and depicted the sufferings of the soul, the solitude, the eternal melancholy of life. Some of his novels were made into films. – B: 0883, 1031, 1257, T: 7859, 7456.→**Ady, Endre; Szabó, Dezső; Babits, Mihály.**

Kosztolányi, Mór (Maurice) (Nemeskosztolány, now Zemianske Kostoľany, Slovakia, 27 November 1806 - Nemeskosztolány, 17 May 1884) – *Honvéd* military officer. He completed his military studies in the Sapper School of Korneuburg, Austria. He joined the 33rd infantry regiment of the Imperial forces in 1824. In 1848 he was already serving as a Lieutenant. From June 1848 he was Commander of the First *Honvéd* battalion with the rank of Major. At the head of his national guards, he took part in the fighting against the Croatian forces. On 30 October he was made a Lieutenant Colonel, and also became Brigade Commander of the Upper Danube Army Corps. Late in the autumn of 1848, his brigade was the most active in the main body of the Army. Among other things, he excelled with the destruction of the bridges at Dévényújfalu and Magyarfalu. In December he marched into Komárom. On 28 January 1849, he was already a colonel and Commander of the Komárom garrison. Kosztolányi carried out several sallies with varying success. In the summer of 1949, as the commander of the composite division, he served in the Csallóköz (large island of the Danube, now Žitný ostrov, Slovakia), with little strategic success. In 1949, he made a surprise attack on the Imperial Garrison stationed in Tata, and succeeded in obtaining important information about the Austrian troops positioned below Komárom. With the help of these pieces of information, on 3 August, the garrison made a successful sally and broke the ring of the siege. After the successful sally on 8 August 1849, Kosztolányi was decorated by György (George) Klapka with the Military Order 3rd Class. Together with the defenders of Komárom, Kosztolányi was given amnesty and, after the 1848-1849 War of Independence, he lived withdrawn from society. – B: 1031, T: 7456.→**Klapka, György.**

Köteles, Sámuel (Újtorda, now Turda, Transylvania, Romania, 30 January 1770 – Nagyenyed, now Aiud, Transylvania, Romania, 17 May 1831) – Philosopher, college teacher. He studied at Nagyenyed, and from 1796 at Jena, where he attended Fichte's lectures. Back in Transylvania, he taught in Marosvásárhely (now Targu Mures, Romania) from 1799. Later, from 1818, he was a lecturer in Philosophy at the Reformed College, Nagyenyed, and was its Rector in 1830. He was a follower of Emmanuel Kant. His lasting achievement was that he created all the philosophical terms in the Hungarian language. He became a regular member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 1830. His works include *Encyclopaedia of Philosophy (A Philosophia encyclopaediája)* (1829), and *Philosophic Anthropology (Philosophiai antropologia)* (1839). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456.

Kotlán, Sándor (Alexander) (Szomolány, now Smolnice, Slovakia, northeast of Pozsony, now Bratislava, 14 July 1887 - Budapest, 22 December 1967) – Veterinarian, parasitologist. He obtained his Veterinary Degree from the University of Vienna in 1911, and his Ph.D. in 1918. From 1911 to 1918 he was a demonstrator at the Institute of Pathological Anatomy of Vienna. From 1918 to 1921 he was a guest researcher at the Veterinary Academy of Vienna; from 1921 to 1923 a lecturer in Parasitology and Zoology. From 1923 to 1929 he was an Associate Professor at the University of Budapest; in 1935 Professor and Head of the Institute of Parasitology. He was mainly involved with parasitology, describing various forms of pathological conditions. He organized the Institute of Animal Hygiene of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and he was the organizer of the International Parasitological Research. He also organized the International Parasitological Congress held in Budapest in 1948. He was founder and first President of the Hungarian Parasitological Society, and Editor-in-Chief for the journal, *Acta Veterinaria*; also Editor for the *Veterinarian Papers (Állatorvosi Lapok)*, *Hungarian Veterinarians' Paper* (*Magyar Állatorvosok Lapja)*, and others. His works include *Nematodes (Fonálférgek)* (1935); *Parasitology (Parazitológia)* (1953) and *Helminthologie* (1960). He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (corresponding 1946, ordinary 1951). He received the Kossuth Prize in 1951. – B: 1730, 0883, T: 7456.

Kötő, József (Joseph) (Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 8 August 1939 -) – Theater director and theater historian. He studied Hungarian Linguistics and Literature at the University of Kolozsvár until 1961, where he obtained a Ph.D. in Philology in 1984. He began his teaching career in Zsobok (now Jebucu, Romania), where he taught from 1961 to 1965. Subsequently, he became the Literary Secretary for the Hungarian State Theater of Kolozsvár, and later its Director (1985-1990). He attempted a balancing act between artistic theater and folk-theater. From 1990 to 1991 he was Editor for the magazine *The Week (A Hét)* in Kolozsvár; in 1998 he became Undersecretary of State in the Education Department of Romania. His works include *Hungarian Theater in Transylvania, 1918-1992 (Magyar színház Erdélyben 1918-1992),* co-editor (1994); *Hungarian Theater of Kolozsvár (Kolozsvár magyar színháza)* (1992), and *Hungarian Theater of Transylvania (Erdély magyar színháza)*, study, co-editor (1998). He is one of the Vice-Presidents of the RMDSZ (*Romániai Magyar Demokratikus Szövetség,* Democratic Alliance of Hungarians in Romania*)* and Undersecretary of the Ministry of Culture. – B: 1036, 1145, T: 7456.

Kotony (Kötöny) (also known by the names Köteny, Kuthen, Cuman) (? - Pest after 17 March 1241) – Cumanian *(Kun)* tribal leader (Prince), who fought the Mongols at the River Kalka in 1224, and lost the battle at the River Dnepr-Don in 1238. King Béla IV (1235-1270) provided refuge for the 40,000-strong Cumanians and allowed them to settle near the Tisza, Temes and the Maros Rivers in Hungary, upon being converted and baptized. In 1240, a serious strife among the new settlers forced the King to separate them by tribes throughout the region. Upon discovering Cumanians among the attacking Tartar-Mongols, revolt broke out in the city of Buda against the Cumanians, and Kotony and his family **was** killed. The fighting extended into the countryside forcing the

remaining Cumanians to flee across the River Száva (Sava) into Bulgaria. With the escaping Cumanians, the King lost some 10,000 light cavalry when the country faced the onslaught of the Mongol-Tartar army in 1241. – B: 1078, 1230, 1122, T: 7658. **→Cumanians; Mongol-Tartar Invasion.**

Kótsi Patkó, János (John) (Derecske, south of Debrecen, 15 August 1763 - Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 14 February 1842) – Actor, director. In 1792 he took part in organizing the first pioneering Theater Company of Transylvania *(Erdély,* now in Romania), and in 1793 he became its leader. The first theatrical appearance in the Hungarian language, on 11 November 1792, is linked to his name. The first Hungarian-language dramas: Shakespeare's *Hamlet,* in 1794, and Schiller's *The Robbers (Die Räuber; Tolvajok),* in 1794, appeared on stage. He translated a number of plays into Hungarian, e.g. G. E. Lessing's *Emilia Galotti;* Molière's *Doctor in Spite of Himself (Le Médecin malgré lui; A botcsinálta doctor)* (1804). As an actor and director he was the follower of the realistic style of acting. In 1808 he retired from the stage. His text for Ruzitska's opera, *The Flight of Béla (Béla futása),* is the first Hungarian libretto. His notes on the theory of acting (only a fragment is preserved) reflect the ideas of the Enlightenment, especially those of Lessing. His roles included *Hamlet* (first Hungarian performer), Odoardo in Lessing's *Emilia Galotti*, and Brabantino in Shakespeare's *Othello.* His plays include *The Alpine Shepherdess (A havasi juhászleány)* (1799), and *Balázs Forgács* (1803). – B: 0883, 1445, T: 7456.**→Ruzitska, György.**

Kotsis, Iván (Stephen) (Arad, now in Romania, 15 December 1889 - Budapest, 11 January 1980) – Architect. He completed high school in Arad (at the southeastern edge of the Great Hungarian Plain), then, in 1911, he obtained a Degree in Architecture from the Budapest Polytechnic. Later, he went abroad on a scholarship to study Italian and German architecture, and he worked as demonstrator, then as an assistant lecturer in the Architecture Department of the Budapest Polytechnic. In 1918 he obtained a Ph.D. in Engineering and, in 1920 he became an honorary lecturer in Italian Renaissance Architecture. From 1922 he lectured on Building Designe. From 1927 until his retirement in 1949, he was a professor at the Budapest Polytechnic. Concurrently, between 1950 and 1966, he was Architect for the Public Building Planning Company. In 1969 he was elected Honorary Doctor of Budapest Polytechnic. In his life work, his building designing and educational activities were equally outstanding. Early on in his career, he designed buildings in neo-Baroque style but, after World War I, he followed the modern style, bearing in mind usefulness, practicability and sober forms; as a teacher, he advocated the same architectural approach: the realistic modern architecture. Some of the buildings he designed include the Franciscan church and monastery at Zalaegerszeg (1915-1927); a summer residence at Tihany, on Lake Balaton (1925); the Roman Catholic Church at Balatonboglár; the Budapest Town Hall (1935-1936); Budapest District II: 15 Ganz St., VII: 4 Bajza St., and XI. 135 Fehérvár Ave. (all pre-1945). After 1950, he worked mainly on reconstructions, e.g.: the *Erkel Theater* of Budapest, *Petőfi Theater* of Sopron, and the *Palm-Hall* of the Zoological Gardens of Budapest. His writings include *Morphology of Central-European Renaissance Architectural Art (A közép-európai renaissance építőművészet alaktana)* (1927); *Family Homes and Summer Cottages* (*Családiházak és nyaralók)* (1928), and *Buildings and Plans (Épületek és tervek)* (1946). He was presented

with the Ybl Prize in 1961. There is a memorial medal named after him. – B: 0883, T: 7456.

Kovách, Aladár (Dés, now Dej, Romania, 19 February 1908 - Vienna, 14 August 1979) – Writer, journalist. He studied Hungarian Literature and Art History at the University of Budapest. For a year, he was student at the University of Paris (Sorbonne), and participated in the movements of students and intellectuals of the 1930s. He worked at the National Theater *(Nemzeti Színház),* Budapest, as a drama critic. From 1939 to 1941 he was Editor for the *Hungarian Life Publisher (Magyar Élet Kiadó);* from 1941 at the *Turul Publisher (Turul Kiadó)*. From 1939, he edited the book series of the Bólyai Academy. The National Theater of Budapest produced his drama, *Winter Psalm (Téli zsoltár),* in December 1940. From July 1944 until October 1944 (when the rightist, pro-German Arrow-Cross Government took over), he was the Director of the National Theater. In 1947 he fled to the West. During 1950 he edited the Catholic paper entitled *Appeal (Szózat)*; from 1951 to 1953 he was Manager of *Radio Free Europe* in Munich. He collaborated in the editorial work for the paper, *Hungária* from 1953 to 1955, as a senior correspondent. From Munich he moved to Vienna, and then to Őrsziget *(Siget in der Wart* in Burgenland, Austria, formerly the westernmost strip of land of the Historic Kingdom of Hungary). It was there that he published the *Little Calendar of Sziget (Szigeti Kiskalendárium)* and all the so-called *Sziget Books.* At the end of 1956, he was one of the founders of the paper, *National Guard (Nemzetőr),* under the name *Viator*; also *Hof,* its German edition, called the *Donau Bote*. The paper, *New Horizon (Új Látóhatár)* published his stage play, *Ash-rain (Hamueső),* which was performed in German translation by the Municipal Theater of Saarbrücken in 1971. His works include *In the Shadow of the Mindszenty Trial (A Mindszenty per árnyékában)* (1949); *History of Hungary (Magyarország története),* ed. with Elemér Bakó (1951), and *Die siebenbürgische Frage (The Transylvanian Question),* co-authored with Gyula Zathureczky (1965). – B: 1672, 1160, T: 7456.

Kovách, Andor (Andy) (Szászváros, now Orăştie, Romania, 4 April 1915 - Lousanne, Switzerland, 2004) – Composer and music educator. He studied at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest with Zoltán Kodály and Béla Bartók, and obtained qualifications in conducting, compositions and piano. In conducting, he took master classes in Salzburg, Austria. He made his successful debut as a conductor and composer in Budapest. In 1947 he became professor at the Music Academy of Saarbrücken, Germany. In 1949 he conducted his own orchestra in Brazil. In 1955 he established the *Orchestre Nationale des Jeunesse Musicale* in Brussels. As a concert and opera conductor, he worked in Europe, North and South America, and was conductor of numerous significant orchestras. His compositions are becoming increasingly famous: his most important ones are his five operas. His opera, *Médée,* is the most well known and was presented in five countries. His other compositions include *Song of Arion,* choral work; *Trio No. I Musique d' Automne,* for flute, clarinet and guitar; *Sonata for violin, viola and harp; Piano Quintet,* and *The Rendezvous,* an original one-act opera. He also wrote symphonies and a number of instrumental works. Many articles appeared about his versatile and prolific work, especially in the USA, Switzerland and Hungary. – B: 1595, T: 7684.→**Bartók, Béla; Kodály, Zoltán.**

Kovách, Attila (Igar, 15 January 1935 -) – Bishop of the Reformed Church. He completed his secondary education at the Reformed College, Debrecen (1953), then studied Theology at the Reformed Theological Academy, Debrecen (1953-1958), and at the University of Münster, Germany (1959-1960). After serving as Assistant Minister in Debrecen (1959-1961), he worked at the Foreign Relations Department of the Office of the General Synod, first as a reporter, then as its leader, and as Director of the Synod Office, and finally as Counselor of the Synod. He was also Minister in Veszprém and Bishop of the Transdanubian Reformed Church District (1979-1991). He is an Associate of the Reformed Collection Council. His articles and essays have appeared at home and abroad and he is the recipient of high state awards. – B: 0910, T: 7103.

Kovács, Ágnes (Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 31 October 1918 - Budapest, 30 January 1990) – Ethnographer. She studied at the Arts Faculty of the University of Budapest, where she obtained a Ph.D. (1944), with her dissertation, *The Fairy Tale Treasure of Ketesd of Kalotaszeg* - an old Hungarian-populated area west of Kolozsvár – *(A kalotaszegi Ketesd mesekincse)* (1944). She was a correspondent for the East-European Scientific Institute, and the Ethnographic Museum from 1949. From 1950 on, she carried out fairy tale collecting work among the "Csángó" Hungarians of Moldova, who were resettled in the villages of County Baranya in southern Transdanubia, in the early 1940s. Later, she collected fairy tales in the counties Szatmár, Nógrád and Szabolcs. She took over the publishing of the *New Hungarian Folk Poetry Collection (Új Magyar Népköltési Gyűjtemény),* following the death (1978) of the well-known ethnographer, Gyula (Julius) Ortutay. The Hungarian folktale-type catalogue was prepared under her leadership and presented the definition of the types of tales and legends. She collated several volumes of this catalogue. Initiation of the research into child folklore was her achievement. She published popular and scientific collections of fables and was in charge and translator of the series *Nations' Tales (Népek meséi)* by the Europa Book Publishers. Her works include *The Firebird (A tűzmadár),* explanations of tales and words of the work by Elek Benedek (1987, 1989). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456.→ **Benedek, Elek; Ortutay, Gyula; Csángó.**

Kovács, Ákos (Budapest, 6 April 1968 -) – Rock-music composer, librettist, poet, song-recitalist under the name "Ákos". He is the descendant of a family of lawyers, who wanted to be a film director. After High School he studied at the University of Economics of Budapest and completed the economics course in 1992. In 1987 he founded the very successful cultural band, *Bonanza Banzai,* and became well-known everywhere in the country. The Ensemble produced nine albums in seven years; he wrote the lyrics for all their songs and also worked as a composer. From 1994, from the time of the disbanding of the Ensemble, he appeared as a soloist and continued writing the librettos of the songs and most of the music. Up to the present, he has prepared 24 albums with Hungarian text, and six with English texts. Most of the Hungarian publications received a '"old-leaf" label; but some of them became platinums. In Hungary, the combined sales of his publications have reached one million copies. As the leading man of a touring band, he gave several hundred live concerts. He also appeared in London, Groningen and Barcelona. Apart from music making, he organizes video shows; for example, he wrote

music for Berthold Brecht's piece, *Baal,* in 1995; and he was one of the leading men of the piece *Olivér,* in 1998. He translates songs and prepares radio plays from his own poems; he has composed music for public lectures; and he appeared on stage in the play, *Revans,* at the National Theater in 2003. From the short stories of Gyula Krúdy, he published a sound film, *Adventure with the Old King (Kaland a régi királlyal);* he wrote 5 volumes of poems, e.g. *Words and Silences (Szavak és csendek)* (2005); *Heart, Wound, Mind (Szív, seb, ész)* (1998), and *The Book of Fidelity (A hűség könyve*) (2000). His musical albums include *Sketches (Karcolatok)* (gold, 1993); *Firedance* (1966); *Initiation (Beavatás)* (gold, the rock album of the year 1997); *Ikon* (gold, the rock album of the year 1998); *Vertigo* (2002); *Still closer (Még közelebb)* (platinum, rock album of the year 2006), and *Gum Sugar* (*Gumicukor*) (maxi, 2009). His video publications include *Initiation* (concert film and shows, 1998), and *Andante* (2003). He is the winner of a number of decorations, such as the Mahasz Prize (1993-2008), four Viva Comet Prizes (2001-2008); was awarded the Officer's Cross of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (2002), the Emerton Prize (2004), the MTV Europe Music Award (EMA) (2007), and the Kossuth Pize (2012). Through his many-sided work, Ákos Kovács is one of the best-known and most popular artists of the country. – B: 1031, 2016, T: 7456.

Kovács, András (Andrew) (Marosvásárhely, now Tậrgu Mures, Romania), 19 August 1946 -) – Art historian. He completed his higher studies, majoring in History, at the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) in 1969, and obtained a Ph.D. in History in 1984. From 1969 to 1971 he taught in Bálványosváralja (now Unguras, Romania), and was a research associate in the Institute of History and Archeology, later Archeology and History of Art of the University of Kolozsvár. From 1971 to 1997 he was a reader in the Chair of Art History of the Faculty of History of Philosophy at the University of Kolozsvár, and he also taught Art History at the Ion Andreescu Academy of Fine Arts (1982-1983, 1990-1992). He lectured at the Roman Catholic Theological Seminary of Gyulafehérvár (now Alba Julia, Romania) from 1993 to 1998, and again at the University of Kolozsvár since 1992. His works include *The Castle of Radnót* (*A radnóti várkastély)* (1994), and *The Records of the Town of Gyulafehérvár (Gyulafehérvár Város Jegyzőkönyvei)* (1998). Since 1969 he has published some 80 papers (including popular ones) on problems of medieval and early modern art and cultural history (in Hungarian, Romanian, German, Italian and French). He also carried out research on Renaissance Art and Culture in Transylvania. He is Editor for the journals *Ars Transsilvaniae* and *Transylvanian Museum (Erdélyi Múzeum)*. – B: 1036, T: 7456.

Kovács, András Ferenc (Andrew Francis) (Szatmárnémeti, now Satu Mare, Romania, 11 July 1959 -) – Poet, essayist, literary translator in Transylvania *(Erdély,* now in Romania). He completed high school in Szatmárnémeti. He earned his Degree in Hungarian and French Literature from the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) (1984). He has been a high school teacher since 1990, and is also Editor for the periodical *Horizon (Látóhatár).* From 1991 he lectured at the Szentgyörgyi István Academy of Dramatic Art, and was Director of the Hungarian Section of the National Theater of Marosvásárhely (now Targu Mures, Romania) (1996-1998). His books of poetry are *Admonitions of Henrik the Seafarer (Tengerész Henrik intelmei)* (1983); *Snow*

of the Land of Fire (Tűzföld hava) (1988); *Greeting to the Defeated* 1983-1993 *(Üdvözlet a vesztesnek 1983-1993)* (1994); *Saltus Hungaricus* (1999); *The World is Ours (Miénk a világ)* (2001); *77 Christian Hymns (77 keresztény himnusz)* edited (1992), and *Scintilla animae*, essays (1994). His poems are published in newspapers as well as in the *Szatmár News (Szatmári Hírlap), Our Way (Útunk), Sunshine (Napsugár), True Word (Igaz Szó), Contemporary (Kortárs), Lowland (Alföld),* and *Our Age (Jelenkor).* – B: 0875, 0874, 0878, 0882, 0877, T: 7103.

Kovács, Apollónia (Grabócz) (Volkány now Vulcan, Romania, 20 September 1926 - Budakalász, 17 November 2012) - Singer, actress. She studied at the Béla Józsa Athenaeum Drama School at Kolozsvár bow Cluj-Napoca, Romania). She was a member of a private theatrical troupe in Nagyenyed (now Aiud, Romania) (1946-1949). From 1949 to 1961 she was a member of the State Theater of Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania). In 1961 she moved to Hungary and lived in Budapest. She regularly took part in concerts, and also collects and presents gypsy songs. She reached her greatest success as singer of folksongs, and became an icon of that genre. She published records, including *Hungarian Songs (Magyar nóták), Gypsy Songs (Cigánydalok)* and *Szekler Folksongs (Székely népdalok).* She gave concerts in Transylvania *(Erdély,* now in Romania), Australia, Canada and the USA, where she appeared at the Carnegie Hall. She received the Dankó Pista Prize (2000), the Middle Cross of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (2007), and the Kossuth Prize (2011). – B: 1036, 1031, T: 7456.→**Dankó, Pista.**

Kovács, Bálint (Valentine) (Iváncsa, 3 November 1910 - Budapest, 9 October 2009) – Minister of the Reformed Church, church historian, writer. He completed his secondary studies at the Reformed High School, Budapest (1929), studied Theology at the Reformed Theological Academy of Budapest (1933), and was on scholarship at the Universities of Halle, Marburg, and at the Diaconal Institute of Rummelsberg (1933-1934). He qualified as a minister in Budapest (1935), and obtained a Teacher of Religion Degree in Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) (1942). He served as Assistant Minister in Csákvár (1934), and in the Calvin Square Church, Budapest (1935-1937). He also worked successfully at the Christian Youth Association (KIE-YMCA,), Budapest (1937-1942). In the meantime he was on study trips to Germany, Holland and Switzerland. He taught Religion at Kecskemét (1942), where he also served as Minister (1944-1957). In 1944, as the Soviet Army approached Kecskemét, all ministers and priests left the city except him. He was arrested and accused of being a German spy. Following the 1956 Revolution and Freedom Fight, he was arrested again in Budapest in December of 1956, as he delivered food supplies to the population. While Minister in the Józsefváros Church, Budapest (1957-1980) he was again arrested in August 1967, together with some of his friends and was accused of conspiracy against the State by reorganizing the banned YMCA Movement. He received a 6-month prison sentence, but was soon released. In retirement he serves as guest preacher and lecturer. He wrote the history of the KIE-YMCA in Hungary. His works include *Protestant Peoples' Academic Movement in Hungary 1936-1938 (Protestáns Népfőiskolai Mozgalom Magyarországon 1936-1938)* (1994); *History of the Christian Youth Association, 1883-1950 (A Keresztyén Ifjúsági Egyesület Története, 1883-1950)* (1998); *Christ's Infant Church, Hungarian*

Prisoners of War in World War I (Krisztus kisded Egyháza – Magyar hadifogoly gyülekezet az I. Világháborúban) (1999). He is an Honorary Doctor of the Reformed Theological Academy, Budapest. – B: 0910, T: 7103.→**Christian Youth Association.**

Kovács, Béla (Pécs-Patacs, 20 April 1908 - Pécs, 21 June 1959) – Politician. He was a member of the Smallholders' Party from 1933, and later its General Secretary. From December 1944, he was State Secretary for National Affairs in the Provisional Government of Debrecen. From 15 November 1945 to 23 February 1946, he was Minister of Agriculture. From August 1946, he was Head Secretary of the Smallholder's Party. He was Editor-in-Chief for the *Kis Újság (Small Newspaper).* He was arrested on 25 February 1947 by the Soviet authorities on account of spying, despite the fact that he was a Member of Parliament and had the privilege of immunity. He was sentenced to 25 years of forced labor. He was kept in Soviet prisons, was extradited to Hungary in 1955, and was released in April 1956. He was Minister of Agriculture and Minister of State in the Government of Imre (Emeric) Nagy between 24 October and 4 November 1956, during the 1956 Revolution and Freedom Fight. On 4 November, when the Soviet forces crushed the Hungarian Revolution, he sought asylum at the US Embassy in Budapest, but it was refused. He died in consequence of illnesses acquired in the Soviet prison camps. The Soviet authorities rehabilitated him in 1989. Since 1991, the day of his arrest, 25 February has been the Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Communism. – B: 0881, 0883, 0885, 0879, 1494, T: 7103.

Kovács, Dénes (Denis) (Vác, 18 April 1930 - Budapest, 12 February 2005) – Violin virtuoso. His music career began at the Fodor School of Music. His higher studies were at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music in Budapest, where he attended the master classes of Ede Zathureczky (1944). In 1955 he won the first prize at the Flesch violin competition, London, UK. Between 1951 and 1961 he was Concertmaster at the Budapest Opera House. From 1957 he was a professor at the Academy of Music, its Chief Director between 1967 and 1972, and its Rector from 1972 to 1980. From 1983 until his retirement in 1993, he conducted master classes in the USA and Canada. He participated in a number of premieres of great compositions. He also made many recordings, including all the violin and piano sonatas and string trios of Beethoven, and violin pieces of Béla Bartók. He was one of the leading violinists of his time. His playing was simple but convincing and very humane. He received the Ferenc Liszt Prize (1954, 1958), the Kossuth Prize (1963), the Béla Bartók-Ditta Pásztory Prize (2000) and the title of Outstanding Artist (1970). – B: 0874, 1030, 1031, T: 7103.→**Zathureczky, Ede; Bartók, Béla.**

Kovács, Endre (1) (Andrew) (Budapest, 5 June 1936 -) – Organist. Although his earliest ambition was to become a pianist, he drew great inspiration from Albert Schweitzer, and started studying organ at the age of 14. His first teacher, Professor Aladár Zalánfy, further concentrated his focus on the organ as his primary instrument. He studied a broad range of organ literature under Professor Ferenc (Francis) Gergely. He regularly visited the Summer Academy of Haarlem, Netherlands, and has participated in courses given by Marie-Claire Alain, Cor Kee and Anton Heiller. He gave recitals in Hungary, all over Europe, and has made many recordings abroad. His Franz Liszt recordings won the

Grand Prix in Paris and Budapest. He frequently leads master classes for organists abroad. Kovács is an organist at the Reformed Church of Józsefváros, a district of Budapest, and Deputy Director of the National Philharmonic Society, Budapest. – B: 1900, 0900, T: 7103.→**Zalánfy, Aladár; Gergely, Ferenc.**

Kovács, Endre (2) (Andrew) (Paks, 19 May 1911 - Budapest, 18 April 1985) – Historian, literary historian, writer, journalist. He started his higher studies at the University of Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia), where, in the Arts Department, he earned a Degree in Education in 1935. From 1937 to 1938 he was a teacher at the High School in Pozsony, with Hungarian as the language of instruction. From 1938 to 1939 he taught at the High School of Érsekújvár (now Nové Zámky, Slovakia). From 1939 he was Editor for the paper *Éresekújvár and its Environs (Érsekújvár és Vidéke)*. In 1943 he obtained a Ph.D in Slavic Studies from the University of Budapest and, from 1945, he lived in Budapest. Between 1945 and 1948, he worked as Czechoslovakian reporter, and he was a correspondent for the East-European Scientific Institute. In 1952 he obtained a Masters Degree, and in 1964, a Ph.D. in Historical Studies from the University of Budapest. From 1949 he was Scientific Associate for the Institute of Historical Studies of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences where, from 1955 to 1966, he was the Head of the Section on the History of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. From 1966 to 1976 he was Head of the Section on Universal History: and from 1976 until his retirement in 1981, he was a scientific counselor. Early in his career he worked as a man of letters and it was from 1949 that his historical and literary historical work started to come to the fore. He researched primarily Eastern European history, in particular the history of the relationship between Hungarians and Slavs, and closely studied 19th century Hungarian-Slavic contacts. As a literary historian, he chiefly researched the past of Polish literature. He edited several anthologies from the works of Polish and Czech poets. His works include *The Years of Humiliation (A megalázás évei),* novel (Érsekújvár, 1940); *Between Two Wars (Két háború közt)* (1944); *The Bourgeois Writing of History of Recent Times (A mai polgári történetírás)* (1962); *Hungarians and Poles in the Current of History (Magyarok és lengyelek a történelem sodrában)* (1973): *Question of Nationality in Old Hungary (A nemzetiségi kérdés a régi Magyarországon)* (1977); *Bem in the Hungarian Freedom War of 1848-1849 (Bem az magyar szabadságharcban)* (1979), and *Sienkiewicz* (1980). He was awarded, among other distinctions, the Kossuth Prize in 1955. – B: 0883, 0878, 1257, T: 7456.

Kovács, Ferenc (Francis) (Karád, 10 November 1888 - Kecskemét, 10 August 1974) – Horticultural engineer. He received his qualifications in 1913 from the Horticultural Institute of Budapest. From 1913 to 1914 he was on study tours in several European countries. From 1920 to 1926, he taught Horticulture and Viticulture at the Örkény School of Husbandry. He completed further studies at the Horticultural Academy of Budapest (1943), and at the Faculty of Agricultural Sciences of the University of Budapest (1946). One of his major discoveries was the cause of the sudden decay of apricot crops. Between 1936 and 1938, he saved the orchards of Kecskemét from the "Californian shield scale", and developed new methods for defense against the pest. He studied Fruit and Grape Production of sandy soils, and the potential for establishing tree nurseries. He organized colonizing campaigns leading to the planting of 250,000 fruit

trees over an area of 4000 ha. In 1964 he developed and patented a pesticide mixture for grape mildew. His main work is *Profitable Apricot Production (Jövedelmező kajszitermesztés)* (1948). – B: 0883, 115T60, T: 7667.

Kovács, György (George) (Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 22 February 1910 - Kolozsvár, 8 November 1977) – Actor, stage manager. He started his career in the National Theater *(Nemzeti Színház)* of Kolozsvár in 1933. Already in 1934 he was given the role of Lucifer in I. Madách's *The Tragedy of Man (Az ember tragédiája).* From 1934 to 1940, he performed in various theaters in Budapest. He was one of the founders of the Székely (Szekler) Theater *(Székely Színház)* in Marosvásárhely (now Targu Mures, Romania). In 1965 he signed a contract with the State Theater *(Állami Színház)* in Kolozsvár. He became a teacher at the School of Hungarian Art in Kolozsvár, and later, at the István Szentgyörgyi School of Dramatic Art at Marosvásárhely. As Academic Director there, he played an important role in training actors after World War II. He also wrote some dramatic works. In 1957, the Székely Theater presented the drama co-authored with Eugen Mircea, *The Last Train (Az utolsó vonat).* Later in life he mainly took roles in films, and acted as director. He was one of the most talented and many-sided actors of the Transylvanian-Hungarian theatrical life. He played both, character and comedy figures in classical and modern stage works. He had a very pleasant lyrical speech, precise articulation, and his ironic mannerisms gave his characters a special color. His roles included Horatio in Shakespeare's *Hamlet;* Móka in Á. Tamási's *Singing Bird (Énekes madár);* Szakhmáry in Zs. Móricz's *Úri muri (Gentleman's Fun);* Kossuth in Gy. Illyés' *Torch Flame (Fáklyaláng);* Teterev in Gorki's *Philistines (Kispolgárok),* and Manole Crudu in Horia Lovinescu's *Death of an Artist (Egy művész halála).* His directing work included Móricz's *Gentleman's Fun (Úri muri);* Pirandello's *Henry IV,* and Euripides-Sartre-Illyés' *The Women of Troy (A trójai nők).* He was twice presented with the National Award, later he was given the Merited Artist of title and the Award for Folk Arts. – B: 1445, T: 7692.→**Szeklers.**

Kovács György Song (George) – A farewell song of heroes dating back to 1663. It belongs to the same genre as the "Kádár István Song"; its folksy versification is also similar. Apart from the narrative, no data survived about György Kovács' heroic deeds or his death at the bridge of Tard. – B: 1136, 1257, T: 7659.→**Kádár, István.**

Kovács, Gyula (1) (Julius) (Homokmégy, 28 August 1917 - Budapest, 11 October 1986) – Wrestler, coach. Between 1934 and 1953, he was a wrestler for the Vasas Sports Club, and the Lokomotív of Budapest. Between 1948 and 1956 he participated in three Summer Olympic Games. In the 1948 London Olympic Games, he placed 4th in the Greco-Roman lightweight category. In the 1950 World Wrestling Championships, he placed 2nd in the Greco-Roman mid-heavyweight category. At the 1946 European championships he placed 4th in the Freestyle middleweight category. In 1947 he was 2nd in the Greco-Roman mid-heavyweight competition. Between 1939 and 1956 he was Hungarian Champion 24 times. In 1946, 1948, 1950 and in 1953 he was in the Greco-Roman, and in 1952 in the Freestyle Hungarian Champion Teams. Between 1939 and 1956 he was selected for the Hungarian National Team 31 times. He won the largest number of single and championship competitions among all Hungarian wrestlers. From 1957 he was Head

Coach for the Wrestling Section of the Railworkers' Sport Cub of Budapest *(Budapesti Vasutas Club – BVSC).* – B: 0883, T: 7667.

Kovács, Gyula (2) (Julius) (Tordatúr, now Tureni, Romania, 4 June 1893 - Cleveland, Ohio, USA, 4 June 1963) – Army officer. At first, he studied Engineering at the Budapest Polytechnic, and, later, at the Ludovika Royal Hungarian Military Academy, Budapest, where he was made Second Lieutenant in 1915. He was engaged in World War I. Then he joined the Army of the Hungarian Council (Soviet) Republic in 1919. He completed his studies at the Military Academy in 1926. At the outbreak of World War II, he was Staff Colonel and became Brigadier General, Chief of Staff of the ill-fated 2nd Hungarian Army in 1942. He was Commander of the Military Academy as Lieutenant General in 1944. He was an authorized General of the Hungarian High Command as a liaison to the German High Command. After World War II, he lived in Wöcklaburg, Austria, working as a car mechanic; in 1952 he emigrated to the USA, where he settled in Cleveland, working as a laborer. He became the Executive Vice President of the Hungarian Liberation Committee. – B: 0883, T: 7456.→**Ludovika Royal Hungarian Military Academy; Don Bend, Battle of.**

Kovács, Imre (Emeric) (Alcsút, 10 March 1910 - New York, USA, 27 October 1980) – Writer, journalist, politician. He graduated from the Ferenc (Francis) Toldy High School; and later from the University of Economics, Budapest (1932). He soon joined the *Folk Movement (Népi Mozgalom),* and his first work was about the village named Kemse in the Ormánság region. In his main work, *Silent Revolution (Néma forradalom),* published in 1937, he demanded agrarian reform and received three months in detention. He was one of the founders of the *March Front (Márciusi Front)* in 1937, and participated in the editorial work for its journal, the *Bridge (Híd)*. He took part in the foundation of the National Peasant Party (1939), and edited its journal the *Free Land (Szabad Föld).* He became President of the Hungarian Historical Memory Committee in 1942. In the same year, he was arrested for treason, but was soon released. During the German occupation from March 1944, he went underground and represented the Peasant Party in the Hungarian Front. He was General Secretary of the Peasant Party until 1946, and an MP (1945-1947). He left the Party in 1947, and joined the Independent Hungarian Democratic Party; however, in the same year, he moved to Switzerland, where he wrote *In the Shadow of the Soviet Union (A Szovjetúnió árnyákában).* In 1949 he emigrated to the USA, and worked for the Voice of America Radio Station. His political principle was "neither right nor left, but Christian and Hungarian *(Sem jobb, sem bal, hanem keresztény és magyar).* He always fought for an independent Hungary. His statue was unveiled at Alcsútdoboz in 1999. – B: 0921, T: 7103.

Kovács, István (Stephen) (Kokó) (Budapest, 17 August 1970 -) – Boxer. He was the second child of a struggling family in Kőbánya, a suburb of Budapest. He won some poem recital competitions in junior high school, and at 14, he wanted to become an actor. He was also a talented soccer player; but took up boxing instead; Imre (Emeric) Szántó coached him. At 16 he won the Adler Cup International Junior Competition. In 1991, at the age of 21, he became European Champion in the 51 kg category. He reached his peak in 1996, at the Atlanta Summer Olympic Games, and became Olympic Champion. In the

same year, he also won the European Championship. He was Sportsman of the Year in 1991 and 1996. In 1997 he joined the Professional German Universum Box Promotion Club. In January and June 2001 he became world champion of the World Boxing Organization (WBO). – 0874, 1662, T: 7103.

Kovács, Kálmán (Coloman) (Kaposszentbenedek, 6 May 1930 - Debrecen, 21 January 1983) – Historian of literature. In 1948 he completed high school at Csurgó; and continued his studies at the University of Debrecen, majoring in Hungarian and English Literature. Since the Soviet military occupation and Communist rule in the country banned the teaching of western languages in 1953, he obtained a Degree in one major subject only: in History. Between 1953 and 1956 he was a postgraduate student under János (John) Barta and, in 1956, he was appointed Assistant Lecturer. He obtained a MA in Literature in 1961. From 1961 to 1963, he taught History of Hungarian Literature at the University of Újvidék (now Novi Sad, Serbia), as part of a Hungarian-Yugoslav cultural agreement. Returning to Hungary, he joined the editorial board for the paper *Lowland (Alföld)* and, from 1969 to 1972, he was its Editor-in-Chief. In 1976 he became a professor at the University of Debrecen. The center of his interest was 19th century Hungarian Literature and Criticism, but he also dealt with Contemporary Hungarian Literature. A number of his studies appeared in papers such as the *Lowland (Alföld); History of Literature (Irodalomtörténet); Helikon; Tisza Region (Tiszatáj),* and in the columns of other papers, as well as in various study volumes and university notes. He was a member of the Hungarian Writers' Association, the Critics' International Association, and the Literary Committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. His works include *Chapter in the History of Hungarian Criticism (Fejezet a magyar kritika történetéből)* (1963), and *Ideas and Literature (Eszmék és idodalom)* (1975). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456.

Kovács, Károly (Charles) (Mezőszilas, 19 January 1902 - Budapest, 10 December 1990) – Actor. He studied acting at the Private Acting School of Szidi Rákosi. His career started at the Magyar Theater *(Magyar Színház),* in 1922, then he worked at the Renaissance Theater and the Chamber Theater *(Kamara Színház),* until 1925. After working all over the country, he moved to the Comedy Theater *(Vígszínház),* Budapest, in 1928. Subsequently, he worked at the Inner City Theater *(Belvárosi Színház)* (1932), and finally at the National Theater *(Nemzeti Színház),* Budapest, where he played classical roles. In 1945, he was unjustly dismissed, but resumed his acting career in 1951. He was with the Thalia Theater *(Thália Színház)* until his retirement in 1972. His character roles brought real success. He also appeared in TV series. His main roles include Helmer in Ibsen's *Nora;* Lucifer in Madách's *The Tragedy of Man (Az ember tragédiája);* Count Guiche in Rostand's *Cyrano;* Philip II in Schiller's *Don Carlos,* and Mendel Kryk in Babel's *Twilight (Alkony).* Among his feature film appearances were *The Song of Rákóczi (Rákóczi nótája)* (1943); *The Golden Man (Aranymber)* (1962); *Cold Days (Hideg napok)* (1966); *Trust (Bizalom)* (1980), and *Pagan Madonna (Pogány Madonna)* (1981). He received the title of Merited Artist (1957, 1967). – B: 1122, 1031, T: 7103.→**Rákosi, Szidi.**

Kovács, Károly Pál (Charles Paul) (Budapest, 7 December 1907 - Budapest, 19 November 1989) – Mechanical engineer. He obtained a Degree in Mechanical Engineering from the Budapest Polytechnic in 1929. Until 1946 he worked in the Ganz General Electrics Works, where, in addition to the everyday industrial problems, he was also engaged in the general theoretical aspects of his engineering profession. In 1940 he earned a PhD in Engineering. In 1946, he became an honorary lecturer at the Budapest Polytechnic in the field of Special Application of Asyncron Motors. From 1951 to 1956 he was Professor and Head of Department at the Budapest Polytechnic, and gave lectures on the industrial administration of electric engines. In 1957 he was unlawfully discharged from his position, his academic membership was suspended, and his Chair terminated. He was rehabilitated in 1964, and continued working in the engineering industry. He took part in the setting up of the automated section of Ganz General Electric Works. From 1964 until his retirement in 1970, he was Director of the Research Institute of the Electric Energy Industry. From 1970 to 1978 he was a visiting professor at the University of Colorado in the USA, and later gave lectures in Universities at Toronto, Washington, Braunschweig, Aachen, Erlangen and Zürich. In Hungary, for over 15 years, he assisted in the work of the Electrotechnical Department of the Mechanical Engineering Faculty of the University of Budapest. From 1948 he was the President of the Hungarian Electrotechnical Association and, from 1967, its Honorary President. The Technical University of Aachen conferred an honorary doctorate on him in 1982; the Budapest Polytechnic did so in 1984. His works include *Industrial Administration of Electric Engines, vol.i. (Villamosgépek üzemtana, I)* (1952, 1955, 1959), and *Transient Processes of Electric Engines (Villamosgépek tranziens folyamatai)* (1970). He was awarded the Montefiore Prize of Belgium in 1985. – B: 0883, T: 7456.

Kovács Katalin (Catharine) (Budapest, February 29, 1976 -) – Sprint kayaker, who has competed since 1997. Competing in three Summer Olympics, she won six medals with Two Golds (K-2 500 m: 2004, 2008) and Four Silvers (K-2 500 m: 2000, K-4 500 m: 2000, 2004, 2008). Kovács also won 35 medals at the ICF Canoe and Kayak Sprint World Championships with 27 Gold Medals. – B: 1031, T: 7103.

Kovács, Kati (Kate) (Verpelét, 25 October 1944) -) – Singer, actress, lyricist. She started singing as a high school student in Eger. From 1963-1965 she was a medical clerk. She became the winner of the *Who Knows What? (Ki mit tud?)* competition in 1965, and she won first place at the Dancing-Song Festivals in 1966, with the song *I Won't BeYour Toy (Nem leszek a játékszered),* and in 1972, with the song *Give Now, My Lord, Rain, (Add már, Uram, az esőt),* and again in 1981, she became victorious with the song *At Home Again (Újra otton).* She wrote the lyrics for her own songs. There are 9 feature films to her credit, including *Festive Days (Ünnepnapok)* (1967); *Shiny Winds (Fényes szelek)* (1968); *From Tomorrow I won't Love You (Holnaptól nem szeretlek)* (1974), and *Attila, the Sword of God (Attila az Isten kardja)* (1993). She performed in five independent TV shows as well. She is also a recording artist; her many records include *Whispering and Shouting (Suttogva és kiabálva* (1970); *Kati Kovács and the LGT (Kovács Kati és az LGT)* (1974); *Catch Me (Érj utól)* (1982); *Whirlwind (Forgószél)* (1992); *Love Game* (1996), and *Treasure Island (Kincses sziget)* (2000). She is a recipient of the Prize of the Film Symposium (1968), the First Prize, Dresden Film

Festival (1972), the First Prize, Caslebar Country Festival (1974), the Female Singer of the Year, England (1975), and the Ferenc Liszt Prize (1986). She is one of the most successful and popular singers. – B: 0874, 1031, 1105, T: 7103.→**Koós, János; Demjén, Ferenc; Hofi, Géza.**

Kovács, Lajos (Louis) (Kalonda, now Slovakia 12 December 1934 - Kassa, now Košice, Slovakia, 9 February 1994) – Opera singer (bass). His primary and secondary schooling was in Hungarian in Losonc (now Lucenec, Slovakia) (1942-1951). From 1952 to 1955 he studied in Fülek (now Filakovo, Slovakia) and from 1955 to 1960, he studied Hungarian and Slovakian at the Faculty of Arts of the University of Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia). He taught music in Pozsonyeperjes (now Jahodná, Slovakia) and Eperjes (now Preşov, Slovakia) (1960-1961). He studied singing privately (1966-1975). From 1982 was a private singer of the State Theater of Kassa. He was a member of the Independent Hungarian Initiative, and was a visiting artist in Pozsony, Besztercebánya (now Banská-Bystrica, Slovakia) and East Germany. His main roles between 1972 and 1981 were Sarastro in Mozart's *Magic Flute;* Kecal in Smetana's *Bartered Bride;* Collin in Puccini's *La Bohème;* Ramfis in Verdi's *Aida,* and Mephisto in Gounod's *Faust*. In 1981-1991, he sang Ferrando in Verdi's *Il Trovatore;* Zakarias in Verdi's *Nabucco;* title role in Donizetti's *Don Pasquale,* and Don Alfonso in Mozart's *Cosi fan tutte (Mindeki ezt csinálja)*. He won the High Standard Prize, awarded for his interpretation of Mephisto (1978), and Don Alfonso (1988). – B: 1083, 1890, T: 7456.

Kovács, László (1) (Ladislas) (Budapest, 3 July 1939 -) – Politician, chemical technician. He completed his high school studies at the Lajos Petrik Chemical Technical School, Budapest. He was conscripted into the army from 1959 to 1962. He worked as a chemical technician at the Medicor Industry, then at the Medicine Industry of Kőbánya, Budapest. In the meantime, he received a Degree from the University of Economics, Budapest in 1968. He worked at the Central Committee of the Communist Youth Alliance *(Kommunista Ifjúsági Szövetség – KISZ)* (1969). Then, for two years, he worked at the International Student Alliance in Prague. On his return, he became leader of the International Relations Department of the Central Committee of KISZ. From 1975 he worked in various positions in the Hungarian Socialist Worker Party *(Magyar Szocialista Munkáspárt – SZMP)* – the ruling Communist Party. In the meantime he earned a Degree from the Political Academy and, from 1983 to 1986, he was Deputy Leader of the Foreign Relations Department and, between 1996 and 1989, Deputy Minister at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He was Undersecretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Németh Cabinet. He was a member of the MSZMP from 1983, and a member of its Central Committee in 1989. He was one of the founders of the Hungarian Socialist Party (MSZP) on 7 October 1989, a member of its Presidium and its foreign *chargé d'affaires.* In the 1990 election, he became a Member of Parliament, and remained there in successive elections. He was a member of many important committees, including the Parliamentary General Assembly of the European Council, and has been a member of the Hungarian Delegation to the NATO General Assembly, since 1990. He was President of the Standing Committee of Foreign Affairs of the Parliament (1993-1994). He was Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Gyula (Julius) Horn Cabinet (1994-1998), and he filled the same position between 2002 and 2004. In 2004 he was elected to the United European

Parliament, and appointed as its Commissioner responsible for Taxation and Customs Union. He has been a member of the Hungarian UNO Society's Governing Council and a member of the Hungarian Foreign Association since 1992. He is the author of many articles and studies in Foreign Policy and National Security policy. He was awarded the Merit of Labor Gold Class, the Star Order of the Hungarian People's Republic, and the Twenty Years of the Republic Award (2009). – B: 0994, T: 7103.

Kovács, **László (2)** (Ladislas) (Cece, 13 May 1933 - Bevely Hills, California, 22 July 2007) – Hungarian-American cinematographer. His higher studies were at the Academy of Drama and Film in Budapest (1952-1956). During the Hungarian Revolution of 1956, he and his friend Vilmos Zsigmond, with a small, borrowed camera,secretly filmed the unfolding Revolution. After the crushed Revolution, he had to flee with the 9.100 m film that they smuggeld to Austria. They arrived in the US in early 1957. The film was screened on the CBS TV network in 1961, and it was incorporated in Kovács' final work the *Torn from the Flag (A lyukas zászzló),* a 2006 feature documentary about the 1956 Hungarian Revolution. Kovács settled in the US, worked as a manual laborer, and created some low-budget films with Vilmos Zsigmond. His first success came with the 1969 film *Easy Rider*, and he earned second place at the 1970 Laurel Awards. Kovács filmed more than 70 feature films. Among these were six films for director Peter Bogdanovich. His works include *Shampoo; New York, New York; Ghostbusters; Miss Congeniality*, and *The Last Waltz*. The 2008 documentary film *No Subtitles Necessary: László & Vilmos,* explores the 50-year friendship between Kovács and Zsigmond, and their influence on filmmaking: both of them were influential in the development of American New Wawe of films. He was honored with Lifetime Achievement Award (1998), the World Fest (1999), the Excellence in Cinematography Award (1999), the Hollywood Film Award (2001), and the Award of the American Society of Cinematographers (2002). – B: 1031, T: 7103.→**Zsigmond, Vilmos; Koltai, Lajos.**

Kovács, Margit (Margaret) (Győr, 30 November 1902 - Budapest, 4 June 1977) – Ceramic artist, sculptor. At first she studied Graphic Art at the Private School of Álmos Jaschik (1924-1926), and then China Painting at the Academy of Applied Arts, Budapest. She continued her studies in Vienna at Herta Bucher's Pottery Workshop (1926-1928). She developed her art in Munich, Germany; later took a study tour to Copenhagen (1932). Her works include *Saint George (Szent György); Adam and Eve; Sisters (Nővérek); Bread Slicer (Kenyérszegő),* and *Nuptial Stove (Lakodalmas kályha).* She modeled terracotta figurines, created ornamental pieces and murals with folkloristic features, which characterize her artistic works. She used geometric shapes in her figures and simplified the small figures to a conical form, and applied glazed finish coatings. Her later works also exhibited folkloristic features; but she drew her themes from myths, tales and legends; she also created realistic statuettes and large figures. She exhibited her work from 1928 on. She combined the technique of the potter's wheel with plastic modeling that removed boundaries between fine arts and applied arts. Her work radiates humanity and represents a special place in ceramic art. She was one of the leading masters of modern Hungarian ceramic art. She received the Grand Prix at the Brussels World Exhibition in 1958. She was an honorary citizen of Győr and Szentendre, where she

worked. There has been a museum of her most prominent works since 1973. – B: 0883, 1445, T: 7103.

Kovács, Martin L. (Budapest, 30 July 1918 - Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada, May 2000) - Educator, historian, ethnographer. He received his Doctorate in Ethnography from the University of Budapest. He carried out research work in his native land. He emigrated to Australia after the 1956 Revolution, then moved to Canada, and taught history at the University of Regina. His research studies include the state of ethnic cultures in Canada, and also immigration, ethnography, education, and assimilation versus integration and alienation. He was a pioneer in the exploration of Hungarian immigrant literature and demography in the Canadian Prairies. He was an eminent scholar on the Hungarian settlements of the Canadian Prairies. He organized conferences and edited books of research papers. He published scores of papers, and books, including *Hungarian Immigration to Canada, Ethnic Canadians: Culture and Education* (1978) and *Roots and Realities among Eastern and Central Europeans* (1983). – B: 0893, T: 4342.

Kovács, Miklós (Nicholas) (Szürte, now Syrte, Ukraine, 1967 -) – Politician. He studied at the Hungarian School of Ungvár (now Uzhhorod, Ukraine). He read History at the State University, Ungvár (1985-1991). He was a Soviet Army conscript in Leningrad. (Between 1945 and 1993, *Kárpátalja* – Sub-Carpathia belonged to the Soviet Union by virtue of military occupation after World War II, later Ukraine inherited it after the collapse of the Soviet Union. It is important to note that this region was a part of the historic Hungary for 1000 years, and only recently has been incorporated into Ukraine). From 1986 to 1989 he studied Political Science at the University of Budapest, at the "End of the Century" *(Századvég)* Political School, and at the Leadership Institute in the USA. Since 1996 he has been President of the Hungarian Cultural Society of Sub-Carpathia *(Kárpátaljai Magyar Kulturális Szövetség).* He was an independent member of the Ukrainian Parliament (1998-2002). – B: 0874, T: 7103.→**Carpatho-Ukraine.**

Kovács, Pál (1) (Paul) (Debrecen, 17 July 1912 - Budapest, 8 July 1995) – Swordsman; *Honvéd* army-officer. He grew up in Debrecen, practiced athletics as a high school student, until one day, as a result of a presentation, he was attracted to fencing, using a saber (derived from the Hungarian word *száblya*). He moved to the Capital with his mother and excelled at district competitions. He completed the officer-training course at the Ludovika Military Academy. It was in 1935 that he first won a Hungarian championship. He had an extraordinary career. He was a six-time Olympic saber champion. In individual competition he won at Helsinki; he was member of the winning team in the Summer Olympic Games of Berlin, London, Helsinki, Melbourne and Rome. In London, he was third in the individual competition. In the World Championships, he won nine gold and two silver medals, while at the European Championships his brilliant mastery of fencing was hall-marked by one gold medal and sixteen Hungarian championships. During World War II, he spent two years as a prisoner of war. Afterward, having been a qualified engineer officer, he was employed at the Ganz-Mávag Works, Budapest, as a designing engineer, resuming his fencing at the same time. He proved to be the most reliable swordsman of the vanguard. His swordsmanship was primarily built

on tempo; it was a unique play of reason based on precise technique. His early experience with athletics made him suited for the kinds of attacks that nobody else could carry out. His straight cuts to the head were indefensible. He was undoubtedly one of the greats of Hungarian swordsmanship. Virtually, until his death, he filled a leading role in the sport of Hungarian and in international fencing. He was President of the Hungarian, and Vice President of the International Fencing Federation. He was the recipient of an Olympic Gold medal in 1952, and during his entire career he was a member of the Club of Immortals. In Budapest, a high school bears his name. His two sons, Attila and Thomas (Tamás) are internationally known Olympic runners-up, world champion swordsmen. Thomas has been the Association's director since 1986. – B: 1031, 1596, 1768, T: 7456.

Kovács, Paul (2) (Pál) (Nádudvar, 14 February 1930 - Johnston, Pa. 4 April 2009) – Minister of the Reformed Church in the USA, missionary. He was born into a parish minister's family. He studied in Hajdúböszörmény, Sárospatak and Debrecen, where he received his Ministerial Qualification in 1953. From 1956 to 1960 he was a postgraduate student on a scholarship at the Free (Calvinist) University in Amsterdam, Holland. In 1960, the Central Secretariat of the World Federation of Reformed Churches in Geneva, Switzerland appointed him to establish a Hungarian congregation in Montevideo, Uruguay, where this successful venture was the first of its kind in the history of Uruguay. The Church and Cultural Center were dedicated in 1968. Together with his family, he moved to the United States in 1970. At first, he served the congregations of Johnstown - Windber, Pa., and, from 1972 to 1976 he served in Sharon, Pa. Then in 1976, he was elected to serve as Administrator and Executive Director of the Bethlen Home in Ligonier, Pa. During his 20 years service at the Bethlen Home, a retirement village was built and developed into a 20-unit complex next to the Home. The administration building, the area that formerly housed the printing shop of the Bethlen Press, was remodeled as a spacious conference room and offices. This building also houses the Library of the Bethlen Museum and Archives. The former Children's Home in downtown Ligonier was sold in 1978, and repurchased in 1993. Under the name of Bethlen Apartments, the building complex contains 14 modern apartments and meeting rooms. The Bethlen Home, as it has always been for more than seven decades, is still the beloved place of pilgrimage and meeting center of the American Hungarian Reformed Community. – B: 0906, T: 7103.

Kovács, Vilmos (William) (Gát, now Hat in Carpatho-Ukraine, 5 June 1927 - Budapest, 13 November 1977) – Poet, writer. He studied at the Commercial High School of Munkács (now Mukacheve, in Carpatho-Ukraine). Thereafter, he became a private employee. In the 1950s he worked as Editor for the Hungarian section of the *Transcarpathian Book Publisher (Kárpátontúli Területi Könyvkiadó)* in Ungvár (now Uzhhorod in Carpatho-Ukraine). By about 1954 he joined the Hungarian literary life of Carpatho-Ukraine. His poetic work is characterized by historical consciousness of the Hungarian past with a purity of expression. His works include *We Live Also Tomorrow (Holnap is élünk),* novel (1965), and *By Starlight (Csillagfénynél),* a volume of poetry (1968). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456.

Kovácsy, Sándor (Alexander) (Csobokapuszta, in County Baranya in Transdanubia, 13 September 1892 - Budapest, 25 March 1968) – Parson and librarian of the Reformed Church. From 1911 to 1916 he studied Theology at the Reformed Theological Academy of Budapest. From 1915 to 1919 he was an assistant minister in Pestújhely, a suburb of Budapest, in the Bethesda Hospital, Budapest, and in a number of different places between 1919 and 1922. He was Minister in Szabadka (now Subotica, Serbia) and a missionary assistant in Budapest from 1934 to 1935. He was a teacher of Religion in Szolnok and in Budapest from 1935 to 1936. He was a prison minister from 1936 to 1951, and an associate of the Ráday Library from 1951 to 1959. At the end of 1959, he retired. He wrote articles in church papers, and he published a book on religion, co-authored with Sándor (Alexander) Ágoston. He was a correspondent for the Yugoslavian Reformed Journal *Disseminator (Magvető)*, and the *Orphanage Calendar (Árvaházi Naptár)*. – B: 0883, T: 7456.→**Ágoston, Sándor.**

Kovai, Lőrinc (Lawrence) (Wavrzyniec Zakrarzewski) (St. Petersburg, Russia, 1 December 1912 - Budapest, 23 February 1986) – Writer, literary translator. He is of Polish-Russian descent. He studied at the University of Szeged. In 1938 he became a history teacher. He taught at Ungvár (now Uzhhorod, Carpatho-Ukraine) and Nagykálló; then was hired by the journal, *People's Word (Népszava)* in 1941. He took part in the activities of the Historical Memorial Committee. He was arrested on several occasions. In 1945 he was one of the founding members of the journal, *Free Nation (Szabad Nép).* In 1947 he was Editor-in-Chief for *New Thought (Új Gondolat)*. From 1948 he earned his living from his writings. His first major success as a novelist came with his novel, *Homeless (Földönfutók)* (1943). His stories are frequently about flight, long journeys and marches of war refugees, described in a colorful, romantic language. Ancient Rome, feudal wars of the Middle Ages, and the Hungarians' struggle for independence provided inspiration for his themes. His autobiography: *Memories of Hard Times (Emlékezések nehéz időkre)* appeared in the *Szabolcs-Szatmár Review (Szabolcs-Szatmári Szemle)* in 1986. From 1943 to 1986 he published nearly forty novels and essay collections for young readers. His other works include *Three Tribunals (Három tribunus)* (1955); *Fog Rags (Ködrongyok)* (1961); *Magic Ray (Varázsfény)* (1963); *Caesars' Garden (Cézárok kertje)* (1969); *Storm in the North (Fergeteg északon)* (1971); *Unfolding Skies (Táruló égbolt)* (1975); *Whirling Clouds (Örvénylő fellegek)* (1980); *One Who Looks Into the Sun (Aki a napba néz)* (1982), and *Kiss on the Prairie (Csók a pusztán)* (1983). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7667

Kovarcz, Emil (Felsőireg 1899 - Budapest, 2 May 1946) – Politician, military officer. In Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania), he completed the *Honvéd* (home defender) Cadet School; he was in the army in World War I. In 1919 he joined the National Army at Szeged (led by Miklós Horthy, later to become Head of State, Regent of Hungary). As a member of the Ostenburg Detachment, he participated in the punishment of the socialist journalists, Béla Somogyi and Béla Bacsó, on 17 February 1920. From 1922 until 1931 he was a gendarme officer, but later he returned to the *Honvéd* Army with the rank of Major, and as a teacher at the Royal Hungarian Ludovika Military Academy from 1931 to 1938. After going into retirement from the army (aged 37), he became the leader of the national organization of the Arrow Cross Party *(Nyilas Párt)* (1938-1941), and with the

Arrow Cross program he became a Member of Parliament in 1939 and 1940. He was a participant in the attempt on the Jewish Synagogue on Dohány Street, Budapest. A military court sentenced him to 2 years' imprisonment, demoted him on 28 February 1941, and he received another 5-year imprisonment in April, as a result of mounting outside pressure. In the meantime, he escaped to Germany. After Hungary came under German occupation, on 19 March 1944, he again became one of the leaders of the Arrow Cross Party. He was one of the leaders of the take-over of power by the Arrow-Cross Party on 15 October; following this he was made Minister Without Portfolio for the total mobilization of the nation and preparing it for the military struggle. After the War, he voluntarily returned to Hungary on 16 March 1946. He was arrested and accused. The people's court sentenced him to death for "war crimes" and "crimes against the state and the people" and he was executed. – B: 1984 T: 7456.→**Horthy, Miklós; Ludovika Royal Hungarian Military Academy.**

Kőváry, László (Ladislas) (Kővári) (Torda, now Turda, Romania, l7 July 1819 - Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 25 September, 1907) – Writer, historical writer and statistician. He finished his legal studies at the Reformed Academy of Law of Kolozsvár. In 1848 Bertalan (Bartholomew) Szemere appointed him Secretary of the State Statistical Office. In 1849 he was a war correspondent for the army in Transylvania *(Erdély*, now in Romania). After the surrender, he hid in Szentdemeter, was caught, but was later released. In Pest, he became an associate of the *Diary of Pest (Pesti Napló),* but because he helped the escape of József (Joseph) Makk, who was plotting against the Habsburgs, he too was captured in 1851, and was interned in Kolozsvár. From 1862 to 1867 he was Editor of the political journal of the Deák Party, *Our Times (Korunk).* In numerous works he dealt with the history and development of culture, statistics, and the curiosities of nature in Transylvania. After the Compromise with Austria of 1867, he was occupied with topical literature as the Director of the Victoria Insurance Company. He was a corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1883). His main works include *Statistics of Transylvania (Erdélyország statisztikája)* (1847); *Antiquities of Transylvania (Erdély régiségei)* (1852); *A Hundred Historical Legends (Száz történelmi rege)* (1857); *History of Transylvania, vols. i-vi (Erdély történelme, I-VI)* (1857-1866), and *History of Transylvania in 1848-1849 (Erdély története, 1848-49-ben)* (1861). – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7684.→ **Makk-Gál Conspiracy.**

Kovásznai, Gábor György (Gabriel George) (Budapest, 15 May 1934 - Budapest, 28 June 1983) – Cartoon artist. After studying at a Fine and Applied Arts High School, he was a student at the Academy of Fine Arts in Budapest for three years; thereafter, he was Art Editor of the journal, *The Great World (Nagyvilág).* In 1962 he was Story Editor at the Pannonia Film Studio, and a scriptwriter for the animation works. From 1963 he was working as an independent. His style was based on his unsurpassable knowledge of drawing. He is one of the pioneers of the genre of cartoon films. One of his most significant creations is the cartoon version of *Hamlet* (1967). He even worked with the painter Dezső (Desider) Korniss on three occasions. He tried to produce feature length cartoons: *Bubble Bath (Habfürdő)* (1979). Most of his work was produced as a cartoonist, designer, producer and writer, His other works include *Wish Whatever You Like (Kívánj akármit),* (1962); *Monolog*, (1963); *Metamorphoses (Átváltozások),* (1964); *Stories From*

the World of Arts (Mesék a művészetek világából) (1965); *It is Good to Wait (Várakozni jó)* (1969); *Evenings on the Boulevard (Körúti esték)* (1972); *Csontváry,* (TV, 1976), and *This was the Fashion (Ez volt a divat),* with János (John) Komlós (TV series, 1976). – B: 0883, T: 7684.→**Korniss, Dezső.**

Kováts, Ferenc Jr. (Francis) *(Székelyudvarhelyi)* (Radnót, now Iernut, Romania, 1 May 1913 - ? August 1997) – Physician, physiotherapist, graphic artist. He obtained his Medical Degree from the Medical School of the University of Szeged, and started working in the Women's Ward for Pulmonary Diseases in St. John's Hospital (Szt. János Kórház) of Budapest. From 1938 he was an assistant physician, from 1940, a resident physician, from 1947 a clinical assistant lecturer. At the same time, from 1945, he was an honorary lecturer in treating tuberculosis at the University of Budapest. From 1951 he was Senior Physician and Head of Division in the National Korányi TB Institute. He retired in 1978, thereafter acted as counselor for the Institute. He carried out a series of researches in European medical centers (Hautville and Paris in 1937, the Forlanini Institute in Rome in 1939, Switzerland in 1943, and in Davos, Paris and Rome between 1947 and 1948). In Hungary, he was the first to apply Monaldi's pulmonary cavity siphoning; among the first to introduce the Jacubeus procedure, and the siphoning (draining) treatment of pleuritic effusions. His X-ray Atlas, internationally recognized, appeared in 1953. Later he worked out the geometric representation of the movement of thoracic breathing. His drawings, copper engravings, woodcuts and watercolors were shown at several exhibitions. His works include *Tubercolous Pleurisy (A gümős mellhártyalob)* (1944), and *Röntgenanatomische Grundlagen der Lungenuntersuchungen*, co-authored with Z. Zsebők, 1953), which was translated into Hungarian, French, Russian, English and Polish. He is regarded as the founder of modern lung therapy in Hungary. There is a Ferenc Kováts memorial medal. He received the Kossuth Prize in 1955. – B: 1730, 1753, T: 7456.→**Zsebők, Zoltán.**

Kováts, János István (John Stephen) (Kistelek, 20 November 1880 - Budapest, 4 October 1965) – Minister of the Reformed Church, theologian. He completed his secondary education at the end of the 19th century in Budapest, served in the Army, and later studied Law and received a Ph.D. He converted from Catholicism to the Reformed Church and studied Theology at the Reformed Theological Academy of Budapest from 1904 on. He became an honorary lecturer there in 1909, obtained a Ph.D. in 1910, and pursued further studies in Vienna. In 1914, he became a professor at the Reformed Theological Academy of Budapest, where he lectured for 30 years. He served as Under-Secretary of State dealing with Protestant issues from the fall of 1918 to the spring of 1919, and as Secretary-of-State in 1920. During his tenure he managed to eliminate the debt of the Theological Academy building in Budapest. He was the Managing Director of the Gábor Bethlen Literary and Printing Company, established in 1918; was Editor for the *Protestant Church and School Journal (Protestáns Egyházi és Iskolai Lap)* and the *Calvinist Review (Kálvinista Szemle).* He was the author of several books on Canon Law, Reformed Constitution and social issues, e.g. *The Document of the Servet Trial (A Szervet pör aktái),* translation (1909); *Calvin and Servet (Kálvin és Szervet)* (1912); *Buddhism and Christianity (Buddhizmus és kereszténység*) (1912), and *Christianity and Social Questions (A keresztyénség és társadalmi kérdések)* (1934). He wrote in both English and

French. He received an Honorary Doctorate from the Theological College of Montpellier, France (1937). – B: 0883, 0913, T: 7103.

Kováts, Kolos (Kovacz) (Mohács, 31 January 1948 -) – Opera singer (bass). His higher studies were at the Franz Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest, where he was a student of Mrs. Ferenc (Francis) Révhegyi (1966-1970). In the same year, he made his debut in the role of Pater Guardian in Verdi's *La forza del destino (A végzet hatalma)* at the Opera House, Budapest. His major successes were in Szokolay's *Hamlet,* and in Monteverdi's *L'incoronazione di Poppea (The Coronation of Poppea; Poppea megkoronázása).* His performances include Sarastro in Mozart's *The Magic Flute (A varázsfuvola);* title role in B. Bartók's *Bluebeard's Castle (A kékszakállú herceg vára);* Ferrando in Verdi's *Il Trovatore (Trubadur);* Zacharia in Verdi's *Nabucco;* Don Silva in Wagner's *Ernani;* Dosifey in Mussorgssky's *Khovantchina;* Colline in Puccini's *La Bohème;* Philip II in Verdi's *Don Carlos;* Pagano in Verdi's *I Lombardi (A lombardok),* and Gremin in Tchaikovsky's *Eugene Onegin (Anyegin).* He appeared in the opera houses of Rome, Rio de Janeiro, Prague, the Vienna State Opera, in Leipzig, Cairo, and in Helsinki; also in the opera houses of West Germany. He won first prize at the Erkel Competition, Budapest (1970), and first prize at the Rio de Janeiro Competition, Brazil (1973). As a recording artist he has some 20 recordings to his credit. He is a lifetime member of the Opera House of Budapest (1996). He is a recipient of the Ferenc Liszt Prize (1977), and received the title of Merited Artist (1984), and the Kossuth Prize (1992). – B: 0874, 1445, T: 7103.

Kováts, Tibor (Budapest, 26 September 1963 -) – Dancer, ballet teacher. He received his diploma from the State Ballet Institute in 1982, after which he went to Moscow for one year on a scholarship. Since 1983, he has been a member of the Opera House, Budapest, and a solo dancer there since 1987. His technique is of very high standard and he is a virtuoso jumper and spinner. He has danced many important classical roles. He has also brought on stage many special characters created by him. Besides ballet, he has appeared in musicals, like *Cats* in Paris and Zurich, choreographed by G. Lynne, and. J. C. Yost; and the musical, *The Chess,* presented in the Rock Theater, choreographed by László Péter. Since the end of the 1980s, he has been a teacher at the State Ballet Institute. His roles include Amor in L. Seregi's *Sylvia*, wooden figure in L. Seregi's *The Wooden Prince (A fából faragott királyfi);* Alain in Ashton's *The Ill-guarded Girl (A rosszul őrzött leány);* Clown in L. Seregi's *Romeo and Juliet;* Ruck in L. Seregi's *A Midsummer Night's Dream (Szentiványéji álom;* Blue Bird in V. Róna's *The Sleeping Beauty (Csipkerózsika);* Death in L. Pártay's *Anna Karenina*, and Soldier in P. László's *Derby*. He won the Bronze Medal at the ballet competition in Lausanne (1986), and was a recipient of the Ferenc Liszt Prize (1991). – B: 1445, 1807, T: 7692.

Kövér, László (Ladislas) (Pápa, 29 December 1959 -) – Politician, lawyer. He completed his high school studies in Pápa (1978). From 1978 to 1979 he was conscripted for military service. He obtained a teacher's diploma in folklore and history, later he read Law at the Law School of the University of Budapest (1986). After graduation, he worked at the Sociology Institute of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party (MSZMP). From 1987 to 1988 he studied in England on a Soros Foundation scholarship. He was one

of the founders of the István (Stephen) Bibó College, later becoming a teacher there. He established a sociological journal entitled: *End of the Century (Századvég).* He was one of the thirty-seven who founded the Alliance of Young Democrats *(Fiatal Demokraták Szövetsége – FIDESZ),* on 30 March 1988. Since then, he has filled important positions, including the Vice-Presidency of the Party's leadership. He participated in the so-called "Round-table" three-party negotiations about the peaceful transition of political power in the summer of 1989. Since 1990 he has been a Member of Parliament and leader of some of its important committees, including overseer on national security as Minister Without Portfolio. Also since 1990, has been a member of the Committee of the Hungarian Fraction in the International Child Relief Service. He was a member of the State Security Committee, and President of the Fidesz Electorate. After the 2010 election he became President of the Parliament. He is one of the most influential leaders of his party. – B: 0989, 0874, T: 7103**.→Orbán, Viktor.**

Kövesdi, János (Vaszily), (John) (Nagykövesd, now Vel'ký Kamenec, Slovakia, 12 June 1940 -) – Writer. In 1958 he completed the Engineering Vocational High School in Kassa (now Košice, Slovakia). From 1958 to 1960 he studied at the Hungarian-Russian Faculty of the Teachers' College of Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia). In 1969 he obtained a Teacher's Degree in Hungarian and Russian from the Faculty of Arts, University of Pozsony. From 1969 to 1982, and in 1989, he was Editor for the Madách Publisher, and from 1982 to 1988, he edited the newspaper, *New Word (Új Szó)*. In 1990 he became a freelance writer and Founder and Director of the Pannonia Publisher. Since 1963, his short stories, cultural and literary articles, and translations from Slovakian, Czech and Russian appeared in the papers *Week (Hét),* and *New Word (Új Világ).* His works include *The Young Writer – the Future of Socialism (Fiatal író – a szocializmus jövője),* and *Black Wind (Fekete szél), I am Coming Back for Andrew's Day (András napra megjövök)* (1975) and *Dream about the Fog-Bull (Álom a ködbikáról)* (1980), *Confessions and Parallels (Vallomások és párhuzamok),* interviews (1987); and *Private Enterprise in Hungary and Czechoslovakia (Magánvállalkozás Magyarországon és Csehszlovákiában* He translated works from Czech ans Slovak writers e.g. Jiří Marek, Peter Karvaš, Jozef Puškáš. He wrote a number of professional articles as well. – B: 1083, 1890, T: 7456.

Kövesdi, Károly (Charles) (Melléte, now Meliata, Slovakia, 15 October 1953 -) – Writer, poet. Between 1968 and 1971 he completed his studies in the high school of Tornalja, and from 1971 to 1973 he completed the Economic High School of Rimaszombat (now Rimavská Sobota, Slovakia). From 1975 to 1976 he worked as a clerk at the paper mill of Gömörhorka (now Gemerská Hôrka, Slovakia). From 1976 he was a journalist and librarian at Tornalja. In 1976 and 1977 he edited the newspapers *Free Farmer (Szabad Földműves),* and *New Word (Új Szó)* (1977-1978). Between 1979 and 1989 he was a proofreader in a printing shop. From 1989 he was again Editor for the *New Word (Új Szó),* and from 1996 to 2000 he was Editor for the weekly, *Sunday (Vasárnap)*. He became a member of the Hungarian PEN Club of Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia). Since 1990 he has been a member of the Czechoslovak -Hungarian Writers' Association. His works have been published since 1973, including poems, prose, literary parodies, critiques, notes and reports, as well as translations of poems and prose

from Slovakian and Czech, which have appeared in various papers and magazines, such as the *Literary Review (Irodalmi Szemle)*, *Woman (Nő),* and *Free Farmer (Szabad Földműves). The Bicycle (A bicikli)* was translated by Anna Šerberová in the publication *New Youth (Új Ifjúság).* His books include *Elegy at Midnight (Éjféli elégia),* poems (1985); *Flame Palace (Tűzpalota)*, anthology of poems (1989); *Goblin House (Manóház)*, children's poems (1989); *The Last Room (Az utolsó szoba),* poems (1996), and *Testament (Testamentum),* poems (2003). – B: 1083, 1890, T: 7456.

Kövesligethy, Radó (Verona, Italy, 1 September 1862 - Budapest, 11 October 1934) – Physicist, geophysicist, astronomer. While he was in high school, he worked out a new method of establishing the parallax of fixed stars. From 1881 to 1884 he studied at the University of Vienna, where he obtained his BSc Degree. From 1882 he was an assistant to the astronomers of the Viennese Observatory. From 1883 to 1887 he was at the Ógyalla observatory, working as a contributing observer of the spectral catalogue of stars located south of the celestial equator. He was the first to determine the real temperature of the Sun's surface. From 1885 he participated in the establishment and direction of a private observatory established by Baron Geiza (Géza) Podmaniczky at Kiskartal. There, together with Baroness Podmaniczky (née Berta Degenfeld), he independently discovered the first non-galactic supernova in the Andromeda Constellation on 22 August 1885. From 1883 to 1893 he worked as a demonstrator for the great physicist Baron Lóránd Eötvös at the University of Budapest where, in 1889, he became an honorary lecturer in Cosmography and Geophysics. He was a professor from 1897 to 1904. In 1904 he was elected permanent member of the *International Earthquake Counting Association (Nemzetközi Földrengési Szövetség)*. In 1906 he founded *the Hungarian Earthquake Counting Institute (Magyar Földrengési Számoló Intézetet),* and the *Earthquake Observatory (Földrengési Obszervatórium)* of the University, of which he was director until his death. During the Hungarian Council (Soviet) Republic (21 March - 1 August 1919), he was Director of the Teachers' Training Institute. Because of this, he was censured by the University Council in 1921, and he could only resume his professorial work in 1924-1925. He retired in 1933. He was a member of a number of scientific societies abroad. His scientific papers and studies were published by journals in Hungary and abroad. He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (corresponding 1895, ordinary 1909). His works include *Handbook of the Mathematical and Astronomical Geography (A mathematikai és csillagászati földrajz kézikönyve)* (1899), and *The Universe (A világegyetem)* (1906). His most important work was the theoretical foundation of astrophysics. In 1924 the Geographic Society awarded him with the Lóczy Memorial Medal. – B: 0883, 1031, 1552, T: 7456.→**Eötvös, Baron Loránd; Kulin, György; Konkoly Thege, Miklós.**

Kovrig, Béla (Budapest, 8 April 1900 - Milwaukee, USA, 19 December 1962) – Politician, sociologist. The University of Budapest conferred a Doctorate of Political Science on him in 1920, and the Doctorate of Law in 1921. He became the Private Secretary for Prime Minister Count István (Stephen) Bethlen in 1923. From 1927 he worked in the Ministry of Public Welfare and Labor. Later, he was Deputy Director of the *National Health Service (Országos Társadalombiztosítási Intézet – OTI).* He formulated the 1928 Act No. 40, dealing with old age and disability. From 1929 he

became Director of the OTI. Between 1935 and 1938 he was invited to be a Special Lecturer at the Budapest Polytechnic. On the authority of the Prime Minister, Count Pál Teleki, he was in charge of Section V. in the Prime Minister's Office, directing the Psychological Strategy during the years 1939 to 1940. From 1940 to 1944, he was professor at the University of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, in the northern part of Transylvania, at that time returned to Hungary by the Second Vienna Award in 1940). In 1941 and 1942, he was Dean of the Faculty of Economics and President of the University Senate, and from 1942 to 1943 Vice-Chancellor. After World War II, he was the confidant of Cardinal Mindszenty, Archbishop of Esztergom. In 1948, he emigrated to the USA where, from 1949 to 1962, he was Professor of Sociology at Marquette University of Milwaukee. His works include *The Present Unemployment and its Remedy (A mai munkanélküliség és orvoslása)* (1924); *Fascism-Hitlerism (Fasizmus-Hitlerizmus)* (1934), and *The Social Policy in Hungary (A magyar társadalompolitika)* (1954). – B: 0883, T: 7456.→**Bethlen, Count István; Teleki, Count Pál; Mindszenty, József.**

Kovrig, Bennett (Bence) (Budapest, 1940 -) – Political scientist, historian, educator. After World War II, he moved with his parents to Canada. He was educated at the University of Toronto and the University College of London, where he earned his Ph.D. in History and Political Science. Positions he held: Assistant Professor of History, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario (1967-1968), Assistant Associate Professor (1968-1974), and Professor of Political Science, University of Toronto (1974-1996), also member of its Governing Council (1975-1978). He was Executive Director of the Hungarian Research Institute of Canada after 1985; President of the American Association for the Study of Hungarian History (1986-1987), and Research Director of Radio Free Europe (1987-1988). He published several books, including *Hungarian People's Republic* (1970); *The Myth of Liberation* (1973), and *Communism in Hungary from the United States and Eastern Europe* (1991). He received the Order of Merit of the Republic of Hungary. – B: 0893, 0874, 0945, T: 4342.

Kövy, Sándor (Alexander) (Nádudvar, 15 July 1763 - Sárospatak, 24 July 1829) – Jurist. He studied Theology and Philosophy in Debrecen, and Law at the Academy in Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia). After obtaining his Law Degree, at first he was a tutor to noble families; then, from 1793 until his death, he was the first professor of the Nation's Law at the Reformed Law Academy of Sárospatak, and as such, he, among others, was the instructor of Lajos (Louis) Kossuth and Bertalan (Bartholomew) Szemere. He was one of the very first representatives of practical legal education. He compiled a symbolic county, he named *"Armour County" (Páncél vármegye)* from 1913 until the prohibition by a government decree in 1822, and, within that framework, the jurists obtained experience (through speeches, proceedings, debates, etc.), in the various areas of a county. His main work, the *Elementa,* was the most widely used legal textbook for almost 50 years. His works include *Elementa jurisprudentiae hungaricae (Elements of Hungarian Jurisprudence)* (Cassoviae, 1800), translated by János (John) Fogarasi with the title: *Magyarhoni magános törvénytudomány elemei és Magyar közpolgári törvénytudomány elemei (Elements of Private Jurisprudence of Hungary and Elements of Public Jurisprudence of Hungary);* and *Ratio jurisprudentiae hungaricae (System of*

Hungarian Jurisprudence), critique of the text book of Imre (Emereic) Kelemen (Vienna, 1817). – B: 0883, T: 7684.→**Kossuth, Lajos; Szemere, Bertalan.**

Kozák, András (Andrew) (Vencsellő, 23 February 1943 - Budapest, 24 February 2005) – Actor. He graduated in 1965 from the Academy of Dramatic Art, Budapest, and became a member of the *Szigligeti Theater (Szigligeti Színház),* Szolnok (1965-1966, 1991-1992). From 1966 to 1991 he was a leading actor at the *Thália Theater (Thália Színház),* Budapest, under Stage Manager Károly (Charles) Kazimir. He was also on the stage of the National Theater *(Nemzeti Színház)* and the Magyar Theater *(Magyar Színház),* Budapest (1991-2001). In 2001 he became a member of the Vörösmarty Theater *(Vörösmarty Színház),* Székesfehérvár. He was the leading man in Miklós Jancsó's feature films. He was a versatile actor projecting inner tension and suppressed emotions. His main roles include Boris in Ostrovsky's *Storm (Vihar);* Claudius in Shakespeare's *Hamlet;* title role in Coster's *Tyl Eulenspiegel;* Colonel Radványi in Herczeg's *The Gyurkovics Girls (A Gyurkovics lányok)*, and title role in Katona's *Bánk bán.* His stage managements include *Olympia; Seagull (Sirály),* and the *Sons of the Stonehearted Man (A kőszívű ember fiai).* There are more than 20 feature films to his credit include *On the Current (Sodrásban)* (1963); *Silence and Cry (Csend és kiáltás)* (1968); *Blue Danube Waltz (Kék Duna keringő)* (1991), and *Blue Box* (1992). His numerous TV films include *Villon* (1965); *Butterfly (Pillangó)* (1971); *Torquato Tasso* (1984*); Deathrow (Halállista)* (1989) and *Hick Town (Kisváros)* (1991-2001). He also did 11 stage managements. He received the Mari Jászai Prize (1971, 1978), the Merited and Outstanding Artist titles (1981, 1990), the Pro-Hungarian Art Prize (1995), and the Kossuth Prize (1996). – B: 0874, 1105, 1160, T: 7103.→**Kazimir, Károly; Jancsó, Miklós.**

Kozák, Anthony (Antal) (Hungary, 1936 -) – Educator, research scientist. He studied at the University of Sopron's Faculty of Forestry. He moved to Canada in 1957, and completed his education at the University of British Columbia's Sopron Division of Forestry, (BFS 1959). He obtained his Ph.D. in 1963. The UBC employed him as a research officer (1963). He became Associate Professor of Forest Research Management (1972), and Associate Dean (1972), a position he holds to this date. In research, he introduced better ways to find out the quality and quantity of commercial lumber available in standing trees by developing mathematical modeling techniques that can calculate precise diameters and volumes of the logs to be processed. Later, he established a software program for the same method. He frequently visited his Alma Mater in Sopron and lectured there as a visiting professor. He received worldwide acclaim for his accomplishments. Awards include an Honorary Doctorate from the University of Sopron and an Award of Excellence from the University of British Columbia (1991). – B: 0893, T: 4342.→**Sopron Division.**

Kozics, Ferenc (Franz) (Pozsony, 1 February 1864 - Munich 10 February 1900) – Painter, illustrator. He studied and worked at the Academy of Munich between 1881 and 1888, where he later held an exhibition and settled permanently. His first presentation was in Budapest in 1885. He was a member of numerous international art societies. Most of his work consisted of small fairytale-style paintings, but his major creations were those

depicting female nudes with butterfly or dragonfly wings. These works became famous through J. Albert's reproductions. During his last years, he became confined to a wheelchair. His works of this period consisted of miniatures painted on ivory, destined for royal collections, like *Child Portrait, Smoking Peasant-boy,* and *An Old Officer.* – B: 1020, T: 7653.

Kozma, Andor (Andy) (Marcali, 12 January 1861 - Budapest, 16 April 1933) – Poet, translator of literary works. He completed his Law studies at the University of Pest. In 1885 he worked as a clerk, later as a secretary at the First Hungarian Insurance Co. From 1893 he was a member of the Kisfaludy Society. In 1910 he became a Member of Parliament of the Government Party. He was permanent correspondent for the papers, *Pester Bulletin (Pesti Hírlap)*, *Budapest Bulletin (Budapest Hírlap),* the *Nation (Nemzet)*, and others. His most successful translation work was the interpretation of the entire *Faust* by Goethe (1924). Later in his life, he disowned the radical tone of his youthful poems. Early in the 20th century, he was the leading representative of the official conservative literature. He helped the great lyric poet Endre Ady to receive the literary prize of Budapest. He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (correspondent 1901, regular 1920). His works include *The Yesterday and Today (A tegnap és a ma),* poems (1889); *Turán,* ancient legend (1922); *János Arany,* study (1926), and *Petőfi,* poetic novel (1927). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456.→**Ady, Endre; Arany, János; Petőfi, Sándor.**

Kozma, Imre O.H. (Emeric) (Győrzámoly, 4 June 1940 -) – Catholic priest. He studied Theology at the Archiepiscopal Seminary of Esztergom (1958-1961). He was Chaplain in Tát, Dorog and Zugliget, Parish Priest in the Franciscan Church of Budapest, and later that of the Zugliget Parish. He is the founding President of the Maltese Charitable Organization in Hungary *(Magyar Máltai Szeretetszolgálat)* (1989), and member of the Knights of Malta. He was a member of the Budapest Magistracy from 1991, and Titular Abbot in 1993. He and his charitable organization in his Zugló Parish, Budapest, helped thousands of East German refugees, seeking asylum in West Germany. This event actually led to the opening of the Iron Curtain between Hungary and Austria in 1989. He received a number of awards, among them Áron Marton Memorial Medal, the Minority Prize, and he received an Honorary Doctor title in 2011. – B: 0874, 1597, T: 7103.→**Iron Curtain; Boeselager, Csilla.**

Kozma, István (1) (Stephen) (Budapest, 27 Noember 1939 - Budapest, 9 April 1970) – Wrestler, basketball player, company lecturer. He was a competitor at the Vasas Sports Club, and was repeatedly champion in both hold-types in the national competition: he won 10 times in the Greco-Roman and 5 times free-style in heavyweight. In the 1960 Summer Olympic Games in Rome, he placed 4th; and he was free-style heavyweight champion in the 1964 Tokyo Summer Olympic Games, as well as in the 1968 Mexico City Summer Olympic Games. He won the 1962 and 1966 World Championship, was the free-style heavyweight champion in the 1967 World Championship in Bucharest, and in the World Championships at Tamper (1965) he was placed second; at Yokohama, third and, in 1963, in Helsingborg he placed fifth. In the European Championships in freestyle heavyweight, he was the winning champion at Essen (1966), at Minsk (1967), and at

Västera (1968) he was placed second. As a basketball player, he was a member of the second selected team. He died as the result of a car accident. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7456.

Kozma, István (2) (Stephen) *(felsőtorjai)* (Csíkszereda, now Mercurea Ciuc, Romania, 9 September 1896 - ?, 2 October 1951) – Army officer. He completed high school in Csíkszereda and Csíksomlyó (now Sumuleu Ciuc, Romania). In 1915, as a student of the Ludovika Royal Hungarian Military Academy, he was commissioned Infantry Second Lieutenant. In World War I he fought on the Russian front, and later on the Italian front. During the Hungarian Council (Soviet) Republic (1919), he was a company commander in the Red Guard when Hungary was under attack of Czehs and Romanians. In 1923 he was awarded the title "vitéz" (hero) by Regent Miklós (Nicholas) Horthy. In 1926 he graduated from the Military Academy. From 1924 to 1937 he served in the Ministry of Defense and the General Staff. From 1937 he was a lecturer at the Military Academy. From 1940 to 1942 he was a Colonel and Chief of Staff of the VIIth Army Corps of Miskolc. Between 1942 and 1944, as Brigadier-General, he was the commander of the Szekler Frontier Defense Forces within the IXth Army Corps of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). From July 1944 he was Lieutenant-General and Commander of the 25th Infantry Division fighting on the outer, eastern slopes of the Northeastern and Eastern Carpathians. On 29 July 1944, he was seriously wounded and, until January 1945, he was on the recovery list. In the meantime, the rightist Arrow Cross authorities (when Hungary was already under German military occupation), appointed him National Commander of the National Guards and the *Levente* (para-military youth organization), but he did not follow up this appointment. From May to December 1945, he was a prisoner of war of the Americans, in Germany. From 1945 to 1947 he worked as an unskilled laborer. From 1947 to 1948, he was Commander of the Military District No. 2 of Pécs. From April to October 1949, he was Head of the reorganized Military Academy. In October 1949, the state security authorities arrested him. The historic research about his subsequent fate knows of two versions: (1) In the records of the Romanian government, he was regarded as a "war criminal", therefore the Hungarian Communist government surrendered him and he was executed in Bucharest; (2) In a show-trial, with charges of war-crimes and as enemy of the people, he was sentenced to death and executed in Budapest. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7456.→**Ludovika Royal Hungarian Military Academy; Székely (Szekler) Division; Horthy, Miklós.**

Kozma, József (Joseph) (Budapest, 22 October 1905 - Roche-Guyon, France, 7 August 1969) – Composer. At the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music in Budapest, he studied under the direction of Leó Weiner and Albert Siklós. For a short time, he worked as *répétiteur* in the Budapest Opera House. In 1929 he composed his first film-music for the film *Life, Death, Love (Élet, halál, szerelem).* In 1933 he emigrated to France and composed film-music for J. Renoir, M. Carne, J.P. Chanois and J. Duvivier, which made his name world famous. He also composed the music for several operettas and ballets. Among his compositions the oratorios stand out: his Oratorio, *The Silk Weavers of Lyon*, was also performed in Budapest in 1962. His opera of contemporary tone, *Electronic Love (Elektronikus szerelem)*, appeared on stage in Budapest in 1963. His operetta, *Up Toreador (Fel toreador)*, adapted from his music and libretto by Károly (Charles) Kristóf, was played in the Kisfaludy Theater of Győr. Its chansons, like *Falling Leaf*

(Hulló falevél), and *Barbara*, are known the world over. He is regarded as the renewer of the French chanson. – B: 0883, 1178, T: 7456.→**Weiner, Leó; Siklós, Albert.**

Kozma, László (Ladislas) (Miskolc, 28 November 1902 - Budapest, 9 November 1983) – Electrical engineer. He completed his High School studies in Szolnok. He was not admitted to the Budapest Polytechnic because of the *numerus clausus* laws (the so-called Jewish laws of 1920, 1928, and again 1938 and 1939), but he found employment in the *United Incandescent* works *(Egyesült Izzó)*, where he worked as an electrical fitter. With the financial help of the Plant's managers, he was able to enroll in the German Polytechnic of Brno (Brünn) in Czechoslovakia, where, between 1925 and 1930, he continued his studies and, in 1930, he obtained a Degree in Electrical Engineering. From May 1930, he worked as research engineer in the engineering office, and later in the development laboratory of the Bell Telephone Company of Antwerp (Belgium), where he planned, updated and constructed counting machines. This firm had 10 registered patents in his name. In 1942, under German pressure, he was forced to leave Antwerp. On his return to Hungary, he was again employed by United Incandescent, and worked as a technician. In 1944 or 1945 he was deported. After World War II, he returned to Hungary, seriously ill. He was employed by the Standard Factory as Chief Engineer in the telephone engineering section, directing the work on the designs of telephone equipment, where he became Works Manager. He did some useful work in the remodeling of such equipments. In 1949, he became a professor at the Budapest Polytechnic, in the newly established Chair of Telecommunication. At the end of 1949, on trumped-up charges he was arrested and convicted. In 1955 he was rehabilitated and could resume his professorial position at the Polytechnic. By the end of 1958 he had succeeded in building the first functioning, relaying and programming digital computer in Hungary, the MESZ-1. In 1964 he designed and built the first language-statistical automaton. He was a member of numerous societies and committees, and a Member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (corresponding 1962, ordinary 1975). He is the author of the *Elements of Telephone Technology (Távbeszélő technika elemei)* (1950). He was awarded the Kossuth Prize in 1948, and the Tivadar Puskás Prize in 1961. – B: 0883, 1105, T: 7456.

Kozma, Miklós (Nicholas) *(Leveldi), vitéz* (Nagyvárad, now Oradea, 5 September 1884 - Ungvár, now Uzhhorod, Carpatho Ukraine, 8 December 1941) – Politician. After completing his training at the Ludovika Royal Hungarian Military Academy, he began his service as a Hussar Second-Lieutenant. At the same time, he read Law at the University of Budapest. He served on the front in World War I. In 1919, in Szeged, he was Head of the Propaganda and Defense Section of the National Army, and he became a military-political reporter of Regent Miklós Horthy's Cabinet Office. From October 1922 he was President of the Hungarian News Agency *(Magyar Távirati Iroda – MTI)*, and from 1925, President of the Hungarian Telecommunication and Radio Co. He took a leading part in the modernization of the Hungarian News Agency. From 1934 he was a life-member of the Upper House of Parliament; from 4 March 1935 till 3 February 1937, he was Minister of the Interior in the Gömbös and Darányi Cabinets. He organized the 1935 elections. He did not agree with Darányi's moderate politics, relying only on the Parliament, which led to his resignation. In March 1937, he again became President of

the Hungarian News Agency. In the fall of 1938, he and his Ragged Guard *(Rongyos Gárda)* occupied Ruthenia (Subcarpathia, now Carpatho-Ukraine). In 1940 and 1941, when Sub-Carpathia was returned to Hungary, he became its Governmental Commissioner. The official papers that he left behind proved to be valuable source material for the history of the period and they are held in the National Archives. His works include *Diary of an Army Officer 1914-18 (Egy csapattiszt naplója 1914-18)* (1932), and *Speeches, Talks (Beszédek, előadások 1919-1938)* (1938). – B: 0883, 1068, T: 7456.→ **Ludovika Royal Hungarian Military Academy; Ragged Guard; Horthy, Miklós.**

Kozma, Zsolt (Árpástó, now Arpaşteu, Romania, 19 February 1935 -) – Reformed theologian. He completed his studies at the Protestant Theological Institute of Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania), in 1958. However, between 1952 and 1954, he was detained in Kolozsvár and Gyalu (now Gilau, Romania), charged with anti-communist activities, and then sent to the Danube Delta canal construction site for forced labor. From 1958 to 1959 he was Assistant Minister in Kolozsvár, and from 1960 to 1974, Parish Minister in Magyarszovát (now Suatu, Romania). In 1974 he obtained a Ph.D. Between 1974 and 1980 he became an assistant lecturer; then (1980-1989) a lecturer, and from 1990, a professor at the Protestant Theological Institute, Kolozsvár. His works were published in Hungarian and Romanian theological journals. His books include *Conceptual Bible Dictionary, (Bibliai fogalmi szókönyv)*, edited (1992); *At Appropriate and Inappropriate Times (Alkalmas és alkalmatlan időben)* sermons (1993), also duplicated notes: *Bibliography of the Hungarian Bible Theology (A magyar nyelvü bibliai teológia könyvészete)* (1982). He was awarded an Honorary Doctorate by the Reformed Theological Academy, Budapest (1990). – B: 1036, T: 7456.

Kramár, Jenő (Eugene) (Budapest, 21 September 1895 - Boston, USA, 10 February 1981) – Physician, pediatrician. He obtained his Medical Degree from the University of Budapest in 1920. From 1920 he was a research fellow of the Pediatric Clinic at the University of Pécs. In 1924 and 1925 he was on a Rockefeller scholarship (USA), and studied at Harvard and Johns Hopkins Universities, as well as at pediatric clinics of Canadian Universities. In 1927 he became an honorary lecturer; from 1929 to 1931, temporary Head of Department; in 1931 Associate Professor of Pediatrics in the Medical School of the University of Szeged, where he was a professor between 1935 and 1944. He was also Vice-Chancellor there from 1943 to 1944. He emigrated and settled in the USA in 1945. From 1950, he was Professor of Pediatrics and Departmental Head at the Creighton University of Nebraska. He was occupied with the Physiology and Pathology of the hypophysis (pituitary gland) hormones, the pathology of the capillary bloodvessels, and the mechanism of hemophilia. His works include *Data for the Clinics and Bacteriology of the Whooping Cough* (1924); *The Lesson from the Poliomyelitis Epidemic of Szeged,* with I. Liszka *(A szegedi poliomyelitis-járvány tanulságai)* (1933); *Untersuchungen zur Pharmakologie und Pharmakodynamie des Kinderalters,* with T. Varga & S. Blazsó (1934, 1936); *Zur Klinik des akuten Rheumatismus* (1937), and *Data for the Chemotherapy of Dysentery (Adatok a vérhas chemotherápiájához)* (1942). He was a member of a number of Academies, Societies and Organizations in the USA and abroad. – B: 1730, 1160, T: 7456.

Kramer, János György (John George) (Sopron, 1684 - Vienna, 1744) – Physician, botanist. Army physician in Hungary between 1714 and 1718, and Head Physician of Temesvár (now Timişoara, Romania), in 1718. Within a few years, he became the personal physician of the Saxon Electoral Reigning Prince of Dresden, Germany. From 1734, he was again a military officer in the Franco-Austrian War. In 1738 he moved to Vienna. While engaged in scientific literary works, he popularized his observations in anatomy, botany and chemistry. He was the first Hungarian to write about the *Acacia* tree and its role in afforestation. His work, the *Tentemante*, is actually a plant identification handbook and, as such, is the first in specialized literature. He was preoccupied mainly with botanical and applied botanical problems. – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7675.

Krassó, György (George) (Budapest, 19 October 1932 - Budapest, 12 February 1991) – Politician, journalist. In 1946 he joined the Communist Party, but in 1952 he was expelled. In 1951 he enrolled at the University of Economics, Budapest; in 1955 he was dismissed, and was able to finish his studies only in 1976. At the outbreak of the 1956 Revolution and Freedom Fight, he participated in the fighting around the Radio Station of Budapest. On 25 October, a state security unit captured him; but was released five days later. After 4 November, he prepared and distributed leaflets. On 15 November, he was arrested and, in 1957, he was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. Due to an amnesty, he was released in 1963; but in the same year, he was arrested again, charged with subversive activity; however, after six months' detention he was acquitted. Between 1964 and 1970, he was an assistant laborer at the Lampart Enamel Industrial works, Budapest, where later on, he became an administrator. After his dismissal in 1970, he became a self-employed intellectual. From the 1970s he took part in the opposition movements and, due to his plebeian radical views, he did not agree with the *Beszélő (Discussion)* circle. He published articles chiefly in the *Hírmondó (Messenger of News)*, *AB Tájékoztató (Information Reporter)*, and later on, in the *Demokrata*. He was one of the organizers of signatures collecting to help the imprisoned members of the *Charta 77* (1979) and, in 1981 at his home he organized a commemoration of the 1956 Revolution. He did the same in 1983, in memory of martyred former Prime Minister, Imre (Emeric) Nagy. In 1982, without permission, he established his own publishing company and, in 1984, he was placed under police supervision; in 1985 he was allowed to move to Great Britain. When the re-burial of Imre Nagy and his colleagues took place on 16 June 1989 in Budapest, he resettled in Hungary and established the Hungarian October Party that was known for its radical activities (16 June 1989). – B: 0879, 1257, T: 7456.

Krassó-Szörény Ore Mountains (Krassó-Szörényi Érchegység) **–** Usually called Banat Ore Mountain or Banat Contact Belt (was part of Historic Hungary, now in Romania), contrasting sharply with the Southern (Meridional) Carpathians, because it constitutes a heterogeneous group of ranges, dominated by Jurassic and Cretaceous limestone in the long, and economically important contact belt. The neighboring metamorphic and igneous ranges include the Szemenik (Plasuva) Range, the Almás Range, and the Lokva Range. The Contact Belt (Ore Mountain) stretches almost in a north-south direction for nearly 80 km, separated from the Szemenik Range by the Berzava River and the Ménes (Menişul) Creek. The main ridge runs from the Pogányos (Poganoşul) Creek in the north

through Krassóvár (Caraşova), Stájerlakanina (Anina), Oravicabánya (Oraviţa) and Szászkabánya (Saska Montana) as far as the Néra River in the south. The highest point of the Banat Ore Mountain is the Plesiva peak (1144 m), while the mean altitude is maintained between 500 and 1000 m above sea-level.

The Banat Contact Belt occurs in the form of *Graben* (Trough, the "Banat Trough") between two north-south oriented structural lines, the Oravica Lineament, forming the western boundary. West of the Contact Belt there are several metamorphic and igneous elevated areas, such as the Buzias Hills, formed mainly of Pannonian beds, the Aranyos Range (Mtii Aries) of granitic rocks, the Dognácska Range (Muntii Dognecea) with old crystalline rocks in the west, and epimetamorphic rocks of the greenschist facies (mainly sericite schists). In the eastern half, the westernmost Versec Range with the highest point (641 m) 10 km east of Versec (Vršac), is composed of metamorphic rocks, mainly mica-schists, paragneisses and phyllites and the Lokva Range, made up of epimetamorphic schists, phyllites and quartzites.

The Banat Contact Belt or Ore Mountain is rich in two economically important mineral deposits: (1) *Iron ore*, mined at Vaskő (Ocna-de-Fier), Dognácska (Dognecea), Újmoldova (Moldova-Nouă) and Resicabánya (Rešiţa). (2) *Black (bituminous) coal*, mined at Stájerlakanina (Anina) and Resicabánya (Rešiţa), which is the center of the mining and steel industry of the Banat Ore Mountain region, because of the fortunate situation of the iron-ore mines situated near the coal seams. In the 19th century it was this fortunate situation which prompted the development of heavy industry by the Austro-Hungarian State Railway Company, with furnaces, iron and steel foundry, rolling mills, tool factories and machine works. Since then, under Romanian rule, the heavy industry has been retained and continues to flourish. There is also some mining for gold, copper and lead ores at Csiklófalu (Ciclova) and manganese ore at Delényes (Delinesti). – B: 0883, 1068, T: 7456.

Kraszna Horka Castle (now Krásna Hôrka, Slovakia) – The castle towers on a mountaintop east of the town Rozsnyó (now Rožňava, Slovakia). The Csetneki and Máriássy families had it built in the second half of the 13th century. In 1352, the castle became the property of the Bebek family, who enlarged it. It was first documented in 1341. During the 1440s, the troops of the Czech mercenary leader Giskra occupied it, but Mátyás (Matthias) Hunyadi (1458-1490) soon recaptured it. In 1556, the forces of Habsburg Emperor Fredinand I besieged it in vain; but in 1566, Lázár Schwendi retook it. From 1575, it became the property of the members of the Andrássy family who, during the years 1578-1585, had it developed into a Renaissance fortress, and in 1676, further developed it into a splendid palace. In 1678, it was occupied by Thököly's troops; its guards surrendered it after a yearlong blockade. In the years of the Rákóczi freedom fight, the lords of the castle, five of the Andrássy brothers**:** István, György, Pál, Miklós and Mátyás joined the insurrectionist armies and only one of the brothers, Péter remained faithful to the Habsburg emperor to the end. During the autumn of 1706, for a short time, Count Simon Forgách was kept prisoner in the Kraszna Horka Castle by Francis Rákóczi II; and in the last years of the uprising, a small garrison served in the castle, which was only given up by György Andrássy to the imperial general Peter Viard in November of 1710. The castle was occupied until 1812. In 1817, lightning struck the upper castle and burnt down the oldest sections. On 10 March 2012, the roof of the castle caught fire,

which later fell in and set fire to the furniture and exhibits within the castle. The damage was extensive. – B: 1031, T: 7456.→**Mátyás I, King; Thököly, Count Imre; Rákóczi II, Prince Ferenc.**

Krasznahorkai, László (Ladislaus) (Gyula, 5 January 1954 -) – Writer. His primary and secondary studies were in the place of his birth. He studied Law at the Universities of Szeged and Budapest (1974-1976). He studied at the University of Budapest, obtained a Degree in General Education (1977-1983), and became a freelance writer. His first major publication, entitled *Satan's Tango (Sátántangó)* (1985) achieved a great success, which catapulted him into the forefront of literary life. In 1987 he spent a year in West Berlin as a recipient of a DAAD (*Deutscher Akademischer Austausch Dienst*) - Fellowship. Since, he has lived in a variety of locations, including Germany, Hungary, France, Spain, the USA, England, the Netherlands, Italy, Greece, China and Japan. His novel, entitled *The Melancholy of Resistance (Az ellenállás melankóliája)* (1989) received the German "Bestenliste-Prize" (Best List Prize) for the best literary work of the year of 1993. In 1990 he spent a longer period in East Asia. His experiences appeared in his works *The Prisoner of Urga (Az urgai fogoly)* (1992), and *Ruin and Sorrow Beneath the Heavens (Rombolás és bánat az Ég alatt)* (1994). In 1996, he was a guest of the *Wissenschaftskolleg* in Berlin, and he traveled throughout Europe. In the USA he was a guest of Allen Ginsberg, who renderd his assistance to writing the novel *War and War (Háború és háború)* (1999, 2000). His works have been translated into English, German, French, Spanish, Polish, Czech, Bulgarian, Japanese, and other languages. Critics of the western world gradually realized the importance of his writings, and consider him as a potential candidate for the Nobel Prize. From 1985 on, the renowned film-director and his friend, Béla Tarr, has made films based on his works, including the successful *Satan's Tango* and *Werckmeister Harmonies.* Some of his other works include *Relations of Grace (Kegyelmi viszonyok)* short stories (1986); *From North a Hill, from South a Lake, from East a Road, from West a River (Északról hegy, Délről tó, Nyugatról utak, Keletről folyó)*, novel (2003), and *The Last of the Wolves (Az utolsó farkas)*, a short story (2009). He received numerous prizes, including the Attila József Prize (1987), the Prize of the Kelemen Mikes Circle, Holland (1987), the Sándor Márai Prize (1998), the Laurel Wreath of the Republic of Hungary (2002), the Kossuth Prize (2004), the Brücke-Berlin-Prize, Berlin (2010), and the Prima Prize (2012). – B: 1031, T: 7103.→**Tarr, Béla.**

Kratochwill, Károly (Charles) *(Szent Kereszthegyi)* (Kratochvil) (Kőszeg, 13 December 1869 - Budapest, 19 September 1946) – Military officer, museologist. After completing his studies at the Military Academy of Wiener Neustadt, Austria, he was detailed to the General Staff College, which he left as a staff officer. He became a teacher in the Cadet School at Pécs, later a teacher at the Ludovika Royal Hungarian Military Academy of Budapest. As Commander of a regiment, then a Brigade Commander, he served the full length of World War I. In 1918 he was appointed as Regional Commander of Transylvania in Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). He organized the Szekler Hungarian Division, at the head of which he continued a defensive fight against the invading Romanian Army. Finally, he had to lay down his arms on 26 April 1919, because he did not receive ammunition supply from the Government of the Hungarian Council (Soviet) Republic. The Szekler division could have achieved considerable

military successes if it had received the necessary support from the Communist Government, and if it had put a greater emphasis on increasing its strength and on developing its striking force. It is a known fact that the front of the Szekler division was able to hold out for a long time in the region of the Királyhágó (now Pasul Craiului, Romania), the western edge of the Bihar Mountain Complex, and was able to resist the Romanian divisions, superior in resources, especially around Hadad and Csucsa (now Ciucea, Romania). In 1921, he was District Commander in Debrecen; at the end of 1922, he was made Lieutenant General and took over the directorship of the War History Museum; in 1924 he retired. He was a well-known representative of the Revisionist Movement, to at least partially rectify Hungary's borders after the Dictated Peace Treaty of Trianon (1920). – B: 0883, T: 7456.→**Ludovika Royal Hungarian Military Academy; Székely (Szekler) Division; Revisionist Movement in Hungary.**

Krausz, Tamás (Thomas) (Kunszentmárton, 24 February 1948 -) – Historian, politician, specialist on Russia. He obtained his Arts Degree from the University of Debrecen, majoring in History and Russian Studies. He received a Ph.D. in History in 1976 for his thesis, *Bolshevism and National Problem: Additions to the History of Bolshevik Interpretation of the National Problem, 1917-1022 (Bolsevizmus és nemzeti kérdés: Adalékok a nemzeti kérdés bolsevik felfogásának történetéhez, 1917–1922),* (published in 1989*).* In 1982 he lectured at the Department of East European History at the University of Budapest. Since 2000 he has been a professor in the Center for Russian Studies and, since 2002, Head of the Department. In 1987, for six months, he studied Russian and Soviet material in the USA; he went on an extended study trip to Moscow in 1996 and 1997. He also worked as Scientific Correspondent in the Political Institute, where he dealt mainly with the history of the Soviet Union, then edited the periodical *Post Soviet Booklets*. Since 1989 he has edited the domestic leftist journal, entitled: *Consciousness (Eszmélet).* As adviser and editor, he takes part in the editing work of the journals, *Contemporary Politics* of London, the *Links* of Sydney, and the *Alternative* of Moscow. He was the leading figure and one of the founders of the Left-wing Grouping Platform of the Hungarian Socialist Party *(Magyar Szocialista Párt – MSZP);* he was also its Vice-President for a number of years, and also the founding spokesman of the Left-wing Alternative Society in 1988. In 2009 he resigned from the MSZP, which he announced in the newspaper article: *Good-bye MSZP!,* justifying his resignation by arguing that the Party had lost its socialistic aspect under the pressure of capitalism. His works include *From the Tsar to the Commissars: From the History of the 1917 Russian Revolutions (Cártól a komisszárokig: Az 1917-es oroszországi forradalmak történetéből)* (1987); and *From Lenin to Putyn: Studies and Articles 1994-2003 (Lenintől Putyinig: tanulmányok és cikkek, 1994-2003)* (2003). He was awarded the Mihály Károlyi Foundation Prize, the Pál Demény Memorial Medal (1991), and the MSZOSZ-Prize (2001). – B: 0874, 1031, T: 7456.

Krencsey, Mariann (Marianne) (Rákoscsaba, 9 July 1931 -) – Actress. She studied Dramaturgy at the Theater and Film Academy, Budapest (1950-1954). Director Károly (Charles) Makk, her first husband, discovered her acting talent. From 1955 to 1965 she appeared in a series of popular films, such as: *Liliomfi* (1954); *No. 9 Ward (9-es kórterem)* (1955); *Student Gábor (Gábor Diák)* (1955); *The Sneezed-off Empire (Az*

eltüsszentett birodalom) (1955); *Crazy April (Bolond Április)* (1957); *Two Confessions (Két vallomás)* (1958); *On Foot into Heaven (Gyalog a mennyországba)* (1959), and *The Poor Rich (A szegény gazdagok).* In the meantime, she was a member of the Comedy Theater *(Vígszínház)* (1954-1958), the József Katona Theater *(Katona József Színház)* Kecskemét (1958-1962) in Budapest, then the theaters of Pécs and Szolnok (1962-1963), and finally the Attila József Theater *(József Attila Színház),* Budapest (1963-1966). Then the widely popular actress was suddenly neglected, without any apparent reason. Finally, she left Hungary in 1966 and, with her second husband, emigrated to the USA, and settled in New York. She actively participates in the local Hungarian Cultural life, where she established the Nest Club *(Fészek Klub),* and became its first president. Her richly illustrated life-story, the *Equinox (Napegyenlőség),* was published in Hungary (2001). – B: 1037, 1445, T: 7103.→**Makk, Károly.**

Krennerite (Au, Ag Te_2) – Mineral of pale, silver-white color, with a yellowish hue and metallic luster, named after its discoverer, József Sándor (Joseph Alexander) Krenner**,** who first discovered it at Nagyág, Transylvania (now Săcărâmb, Romania). It also occurs in Colorado, USA, and Western Australia. – B: 1138, T: 7674.→**Krenner, József Sándor.**

Krenner, József Sándor (Joseph Alexander) (Buda, 3 March 1839 - Budapest, 16 January 1920) – Mineralogist. He tutored Baron Loránd Eötvös, and obtained a Doctorate in Natural Sciences in Tübingen, Germany. From 1866 he was Curator for the Mineral Collection of the Hungarian National Museum. Between 1870 and 1894 he taught at the Mineralogy and Petrology Department of the Budapest Polytechnic; and from 1894 to 1913 he was Head of the Mineralogy-Petrology Institute at the University of Budapest. He was elected a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 1874. From 1894 to his death as Director of the Mineral Collection of the Hungarian National Museum, he developed one of the first such collections in the world. He was one of the greatest mineral specialists of Europe at the time; he discovered, identified and described numerous new mineral species. Among them the *lorandite* ($TlAsS_2$) bears the name of Loránd Eötvös. – B: 0883, 1138, T: 7674.→**Krennerite; Eötvös, Baron Loránd.**

Kresz, Géza *(szömlőhegyi)* (Budapest, August 30, 1846 - Budapest, April 10, 1901) – Physician, father of violinist Géza de Kresz, and grandfather of ethnographer, Dr. Mária Kresz. His father, Karl moved to Hungary from Germany to study Medicine. His son, Géza also became a doctor, received his Medical Degree at the University of Budapest in 1871. On May 10, 1887, at his initiative, they founded the Voluntary First Aid Society of Budapest *(Budapesti Önkéntes Mentőegyesület – BÖME),* and he became its first Director. The Society played an important part in the elimination of the cholera epidemic of 1892. In the same year, Kresz proposed the founding of a First Aid Museum *(Mentőmúzeum)* that is named after him. Also, at his initiative, they established the Pest Skating Society in order to popularize the hitherto unfamiliar sport in Hungary. On December 24, 1900, in recognition and appreciation of his labours, he was made member of the untitled nobility with the name *szömlőhegyi.* His main works are *How Would it be Possible to Provide the Capital City of Budapest with Good, Healthy and Reliable Milk and Infant Milk (Miként lehetne Budapest fővárosát jó, egészséges és megbízható tejjel és*

gyermektejjel ellátni) (1883); *Tubercolosis and Prevention Against its Destruction (A tuberculosis és annak pusztítása ellen való védekezés)* (1884); *The Organization of Rescue and First Aid in the Capital City (A mentés és elsősegély szervezése a fővárosban)* (1885); *Cholera and its Prevention* (*A cholera és az ellene való védekezés* (1892). They named a Street after him in the XIII. District of Budapest. – B:&T: 7617. **→Kresz, Géza de; Kresz, Mária.**

Kresz, de Géza (Budapest, 11 July 1882 - Toronto, Canada, 2 October 1959) – Violin virtuoso, educator, conductor. He studied at the National Conservatory Jenő (Eugene) Hubay, among others. Between 1900 and 1902 he also studied at the Prague Conservatory; then spent three years (1902-1905) in Brussels studying with the famed Belgian violinist Eugène Ysaÿe. He made his debut in Vienna in 1906, and was Concertmaster of the Vienna Tonkünstler Orchestra. He played in Budapest and Prague; his first success was in 1906 in Vienna, followed by a series of concert invitations. He spent a few years in Bucharest as an educator at the State Conservatory of Music, and also as leader of the Carmen Sylva String Quartet at the court of Queen Marie. Then, in 1915, at the invitation of Arthur Nikisch, Conductor of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Kresz became its Concertmaster and permanent Soloist. He continuously gave concerts in the surrounding countries, and in England. In 1918, he married the well-known English pianist, Norah Drewett, with whom he gave many concerts. In 1919, their daughter, Mária was born. In 1923 they settled in Toronto, Canada, where he formed the Hart House String Quartet, which within a few years became Canada's most significant chamber ensemble. Following many of their European and American concerts, they gained not only the interest and love of the public, but also that of the critics. Their repertory was very rich, introducing many newly composed works of Béla Bartók and Zoltán Kodály. Kresz returned to Europe and taught at the University of Vienna, at the State Academy of Music, and at the National Conservatory in Budapest (1935-1947). Under his guidance, the Quartet made contemporary Hungarian music very popular; they introduced works by Béla Bartók, Jenő, Ernst von Dohnányi, Zoltán Kodály, and others. He conducted musical courses in Austria, and kept in contact with Hungary as well. In 1935 he was appointed Professor at the Music Academy of Budapest. He established the Music High School that later became the Béla Bartók Music High School. As Director of the National Music School, he brought in reforms still in effect. In 1947 he returned to Canada and taught at the Royal Conservatory of Music, Toronto, where he and his wife gave very successful sonata evenings. His works include *Bach és Horatius* (1941); *Course in Violin Pedagogy: Introduction, Summary and First Lecture* (1949), *Violin Pedagogy*. STRAD 62 (October 1951), *Some Thoughts Concerning Progressive Violin Pedagogy*; American String Teacher (Spring 1957), and *Thoughts on Violin Playing*, published posthumously in Winnipeg in 1969. – B: 1257, 0893, T: 7684, 4342.**→Kresz, Géza: Kresz, Mária; Hubay, Jenő; Béla Bartók; Zoltán Kodály; Dohnányi, Ernő; Kossuth, Éva; Garami, Arthur.**

Kresz, Mária (Berlin, June, 1919 - Budapest, 1989) – Museologist, ethnographer, daughter of violinist Géza de Kresz, granddaughter of Dr. Géza Kresz. She was educated in Vienna, Toronto and Budapest. Consequently, she spoke fluent Hungarian, German and English. When the family moved back to Budapest, she enrolled at the Pázmány

Péter University to study history, archeology and ethnography with István (Stephen) Győrffy and Károly (Charles) Viski, among others. She held a PhD in Ethnography. She began working at the Museum of Ethnography in 1943, where she worked for 46 years, and continued working even after her retirement in 1981, as scientific and senior advisor. Her main fields of research were folk pottery, folk costumes and folk art. In the 1980s, she spent several months in Canada, at the invitation of the Royal Ontario Museum of Toronto, where she had the opportunity to examine the Museum's large collection of Moldavian folk attires. Among her publications are: Hungarian Folk Pottery 1820–1867 *(Magyar népi cserépedények 1820–1867);* Hungarian Folk Attire, vols. I, II (*Magyar parasztviselet, I. II köt.)* (1956)*;* The Art of Hungarian Furriers *(Népi szűcsmunka)* (1979), and about her parents: *Géza de Kresz and Norah Drewett – Their Life and Music on Two Continents* (co-authored with Péter Király), (Canadian Stage and Arts Publication Limited, Toronto, 1989). In December of 1991, they established a Dr. Maria Kresz Foundation (*Dr. Kresz Mária Alapítvány*) in Budapest. She was awarded the Gold Medal of the Order of Labour (1981) and the István Györffy Memorial Medal of the Hungarian Society of Ethnography (1985). B: 1031, T: 7617.→**Kresz, Géza; Kresz, de Géza; Viski, Károly; Győrffy, István.**

Kresz, Maria Foundation *(Dr. Kresz Mária Alapítvány)* **–** The Dr. Maria Kresz Foundation was created in 1991, with the aim of making possible the realisation of Maria Kresz's lifework. She was the internationally well known researcher of ethnography, an expert on Hungarian traditional ceramics and pottery. Unfortunately, her lifework remained unfinished: she wasn't able to create the "workshop", where the theoretical and practical knowledge in the field of Hungarian pottery could have been realized, where amateurs, craftsmen and researchers could have had contact with works of art. The aim of the Foundation was to make theory a practice so that the experts in these two fields can share and exchange their knowledge, and help each other's work. The basic idea was to always have an active workshop and a pottery study room as a center of education. – B: 1031, T: 7617.→**Kresz, Maria.**

Kristó, Gyula (Julius) (Orosháza, 11 July 1939 - Szeged, January 2004) – Historian. He majored in Hungarian, Latin and History, at the University of Szeged (1962). Later he became Professor, Dean and Rector there between 1982 and 1985. His main areas of interest were Hungarian History and related subjects. He produced (partly with co-editors) some 40 volumes between 1973 and 2001. His works include *History of the 10th Century Principality in Hungary (A X. századi hercegség története Magyarországon)* (1974); *From the Levedian Tribal Alliance to the State of St. István (Levédi törzsszövetségtől Szent István államáig)* (1980); *The Wars of the Árpád Age (Az Árpád-kor háborúi)* (1986); *The Formation of the County System in Hungary (A vármegyék kialakulása Magyarországon)* (1988); *Princes of the Carpathian Conquest: Árpád and Kurszán (Honfoglaló fejedelmek: Árpád és Kurszán)* (1993); *The Carpathian Basin and the Ancient History of Hungarians (Die Árpáden Dynastie: Die Geschichte Ungarns von 895 bis 1301)* (1993); *Written Sources of the Age of the Conquest, (A honfoglalás korának írott forrásai.),* edited (1995); *On the Origin of the Szeklers (A székelyek eredetéről)* (1996); *Hungarian History in the 9th Century (Magyar történelem a kilencedik században)* (1996); *The Birth of the Hungarian Nation (A magyar nemzet*

születése)(1997), and *King Saint Stephen (Szent István király*) (2001). He was a corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1998). He received a number of prizes, including the Géza Kuun Prize (1986), the Albert Szent-Györgyi Prize (1994) and the Jenő Szűcs Prize (Soros) (1996). – B: 0874, 0878, 0879, 0877, 1257, T: 7103.

Kristóf, Ágota (Csikvánd, 30 October 1935 -) – Writer; she writes in French. At the age of 21, she had to leave her country with her family after the 1956 Revolution was suppressed by the Soviet military. They escaped to Neuchatel in Switzerland. After 5 years of loneliness and manual work in exile, she quit her work and left her husband. She started studying French in earnest and began to write novels in French. Her first steps as a writer were in poetry and theater, *(John et Joe, Un rat qui passé; John and Joe, a Rat Passes),* which did not have as great impact. Her first novel, *Le grand cahier (The Notebook),* appeared in 1986, and it was an instant success. This was translated into more than 30 languages. It was the beginning of a trilogy. The sequel was entitled: *La Preuve (The Proof)* (1988), and the third part was: *Le Troisième mensonge (The Third Lie)* (1991). The themes of the trilogy are war, destruction, love and loneliness, desire and loss, truth and fiction. In 1995, she published a new novel, *Hier (Yesterday).* Another novel is an autobiography, entitled: *L'analphabète (The Illiterate)* (2004). Her latest work is a collection of short stories, entitled: *C'est égal (It's all the same)* (2005). Her two short stories are entitled *Où es tu Mathias? (Where are you, Matthias?),* and *Line, le temps*. The video game, *Mother 3,* was influenced by *The Notebook*'s major themes. A film based on the novel *Hier (Yesterday),* entitled: *Brucio nel vento (Burning in the Wind),* was released in 2002. There are two short documentaries about Agota Kristof: *Le Continent K.* (1998) and *Agota Kristof, 9 ans plus tard ... (Agota Kristof, 9 years later)* (2006). She is a recipient of the European Prize for French Literature (1986), She won the Gottfried Keller Award (2008), and the Kossuth Prize of Hungary (2011). – B: 1031, T: 7103.

Kristóf, Attila (pen name Shriek Black) (Csikvánd, 12 April 1938 -) – Writer, journalist. He studied Hungarian literature and journalism at the University of Budapest (1956-1960). From 1960, he was a contributor to the daily *Hungarian Nation (Magyar Nemzet)*. In 1983, he became its chief contributor and finally its President (1997-2000). His works include *The Absent Minded Killer (A feledékeny gyilkos),* novel (1973); *Somebody was Buried Beside Me (Valakit mellém temettek),* novel (1981), and *The Improvising Killer (A rögtönző gyilkos),* novel (1987). Under the pen name Shriek Black, he authored *Disciples of Satan (A Sátán tanitványai,)* novel (1989), and *Abraham, Friend of God (Ábrahám, Isten barátja),* novel (1997). He wrote a number of report volumes as well. He received the Ferenc Rózsa Prize (1967), and the Sándor Petőfi Prize (1993). – B: 0874, 1257, T: 7103.

Kristóf, János (John) (Dunabogdány, 4 May 1922 -) – Painter. From 1947 to 1952 he studied at the Academy of Applied Arts of Budapest, with masters István (Stephen) Boldizsár, Bertalan (Bartholomew) Pór, István (Stephen) Szőnyi and Aurél Bernáth. From 1952 he worked as an exhibitor artist, and appeared at shows in Hungary and at the programs of Hungarian artists abroad. He is the painter of the renascent country life; in

compositions of intimate, lyric tones, he paints charming scenes and people of the Danube Bend (north of Budapest), His oil paintings include *Girl Weaving a String Bag (Szatyrot fonó leány)* (1952); *Still Life with Violin (Hegedűs csendélet)* (1970); *Danube Bend (Dunakanyar)* (1970); *Calvary of Dunabogdány (Dunabogdányi kálvária)* (1985), and *Still Life with Daffodil (Csendélet nárcisszal)* (1986). His works are kept in the public collections of the István Báthory Museum of Nyírbátor, the János Damjanich Museum of Szolnok, the Hungarian National Gallery, Budapest, and the Ferenc Móra Museum of Szeged. The prizes he has won include Prize of The Studio of Young Artists (1955, 1956), and the Munkácsy Prize (1957). His works can be found in private and community collections and in the National Gallery, Budapest. – B: 1962, T: 7456.→**Pór, Bertalan; Szőnyi, István; Bernáth Aurél.**

Krisztinkovich, Mária (Horváth) (Budapest, 22 March 1918 - Vancouver, 17 July 2008) – Author, bibliographer. After completing her education at the Preparatory School of the English Ladies and the Academy of Commerce, she worked in the export industry in Budapest until 1944. She lived in Bucharest between 1947 and 1949, where her husband, Dr. István Gyöngyössy, was employed in the Hungarian diplomatic service. Gyöngyössy became a political prisoner of the Communist regime in 1949, and Mária and her newborn daughter were deported to the interior of rural Hungary. She emigrated to Canada in 1959, and worked for the Library of the University of British Columbia until her retirement in 1983. She married J. Eugene Horváth in 1962. Mária H. Krisztinkovich has conducted research on the history of the Canadian Hutterites and Doukhobors, and published papers on these subjects in the *Mennonite Quarterly Review*, *Ungarn Jahrbuch*, the *Hungarian Studies Review*, and *Keramos*. She had also compiled and annotated bibliographies, including *Doukhobor Bibliography 1972 to 1976; French Revolutionary Pamphlets* (1973), and *An Annotated Hutterite Bibliography* (1998); she also published a novel, *Bridge under the Water (Híd a víz alatt)* in 1993, in both languages. She was actively involved in the Hungarian Studies Association of Canada, the German Ceramic Circle, the Canadian Society for Asian Arts, and the Alcuin Society. – B: 0893, T: 4342.

Kriza Codex – A prayer book; a Hungarian language record from 1532. A Dominican monk, Pál (Paul) Garai recorded it on parchment with fine illuminated adornments. It contains St Brigitte's fifteen prayers and common daily prayer on 43 leaves. It was named after János (John) Kriza, who was instrumental in obtaining the Codex for the library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, where it is now kept. – B: 1150, 0942, T: 7659.→**Kriza, János; Codex Literature.**

Kriza, Ildikó (Budapest, 16 July 1939 -) – Ethnographer. She studied in the Faculty of Arts of the University of Budapest, where she obtained a Ph.D. in Arts in 1963. She was a correspondent for the *Európa* and *Móra Ferenc* Publishers (1964). She was a postgraduate student in 1967, and a scientific correspondent for the Ethnographic Research Group of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1971). She obtained a Master's Degree in Ethnography in 1973, and a Ph.D. in 2009. Her research work is done in the field of folklore, e.g. ballads, legends. Her papers are published in scholarly journals. Her works include *Hungarian Folk-ballads,* with Gyula Ortutay *(Magyar népballadák)*

(1968, 1976); *Main Results of Hungarian Folklore Research in the Post-War Period* (1989), and *Last Farewells to the Deceased at Felsőnyék (Felsőnyéki Halotti búcsúztatók)* (1993). – B: 0878, 1134, T: 7456.→**Kriza, János; Ortutay, Gyula.**

Kriza, János (John) (Nagyajta, now Aita Mare, Romania, 28 June 1811 - Kolozsvár, now Cluj-Napoca, Romania, 26 March 1875) – Bishop of the Unitarian Church, poet, linguist, folk poetry collector. He was the great-great grandfather of Ildikó Kriza. He attended primary and secondary school in Nagyajta, Torockó (now Rimetea, Romania), and Székelykeresztúr (now Cristuru Secuiesc, Romania), then studied Arts, Law and Theology in Kolozsvár and Berlin. His poems, written during his youth, made him one of the most significant literary figures in the pre-Petőfi folk literature. In 1835 he was Minister of the Unitarian Church in Kolozsvár, which elected him Bishop in 1861. He edited several literary almanacs. In 1842 he issued an appeal to publish a folk poetry anthology that came out only in 1863, under the title *Wild Roses (Vadrózsák)*. He was one of the first to turn to the totality of folk tradition. His collection includes ballads, songs, dance lyrics, folk tales, dialect words, as well as an essay on the Szekler vernacular. He collected ballads with great interest; some of the most classic Hungarian ballads first appeared in his collection. The ballads published in the *Vadrózsák* prompted the "vadrózsa litigation", the first notable debate in Hungarian ethnography. There is a János Kriza Folklore Society. – B: 1134, 0883, 1257, T: 7669.→**Kriza, Ildikó; Szekler Folk Poetry.**

Krompecher, István (Stephen) (Budapest, 17 April, 1905 - Debrecen, 19 August 1983) –Physician, anatomist. He obtained his Medical Degree in 1929 from the Faculty of Medicine of Budapest. From 1927 he was an Associate of the Institute of Anatomy. In 1937 he obtained the qualification of an honorary lecturer *(privat dozent).* In 1937-1938 he was a guest professor at the Medical Faculty of the University of Heidelberg. From 1940-1944 he was Director of the Institute of Tissue and Development in Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania). In 1944 he was a researcher at Tihany, where he had a private practice as well for quite a long time. From 1945 to 1949 he was the leading Professor of the Faculty of Anatomy and Histology at Marosvásárhely (now Targu Mures, Romania); from 1949 to 1975 he was Director and Head of the Institute of Anatomy of the Medical School of the University of Debrecen. He examined primarily the connective tissues, the processes of ossification, and mucopolysaccharid metabolisms. He recognized the prime angiogene ossification. His works include *Die Knochenbildung (Bone Formation)* (Jena, 1937); *Kisérleti izületképzés (Experimental Joint Development)* (Kolozsvár, 1943); *Form und function in der Biologie* (Leipzig, 1966); *Local Tissue Metabolism and the Quality of the Callus* (Budapest, 1967), and *Carbohydrate Metabolism of Tissues,* with Mária László B. (Budapest, 1983). He also published 150 studies and 5 monographs. The Academia Leopoldina of Halle, and the Academia Medica Lombarda of Milan elected him as member. He was also a member of the German Anatomists, and a leading member of the French Anatomists. He received an honorary doctorate from the Comenius University of Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia). He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (corresponding 1948, regular 1973. The University of Debrecen immortalized his name with a Commemorative Medal and an Award. – B: 0883, 1406, T: 7684.

Krompecher, Ödön (Edmund) (Poprád, now Poprad, Slovakia, 16 February 1870 - Budapest, 26 August 1926) – Physician. He obtained his Medical Degree in 1894, and became an assistant professor, later professor and Director of the Pathology Department of the University of Budapest. He discovered and described the skin basal cell carcinoma *(carcinoma basocellulare)* that was named after him: *Krompecher carcinoma*. He discovered that there is crystallization of certain cells in the living organs. Krompecher's research on cell division and the giant cells was of considerable importance. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7660.

Kroó, György (George) (Budapest, 26 August 1926 - Budapest, 12 November 1997) – Music historian, music critic. Between 1949 and 1952 he studied in the Violin Section of the Franz Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest, under Dezső (Desider) Rados, and from 1951 to 1956, General Music under the direction of Bence (Benedict) Szabolcsi. From 1957 he worked as a correspondent for the Hungarian Radio: from 1958 as Editor for the Musical Adult Education Column and, from 1991, as Senior Correspondent. With his musical activity at the Radio, he founded and revived to a flourishing state Hungarian musical education and music criticism. From the early 1960s, his critiques could be heard regularly on the program started by him, called *New Musical News (Új Zenei Újság),* on Hungarian Radio. He introduced a popular radio series: *Let Us Listen Together! (Hallgassunk együtt!)*. In the weekly paper *Life and Literature (Élet és Irodalom),* some 240 writings of his appeared during the years 1964 - 1996, mostly about contemporary works. His style was rendered unique, and for the current music critics authoritative, as it was intelligible for everyone and still professionally competent; he also had a great love and respect for music, which radiated from his writings. He was one of the greatest figures of the 20th century Hungarian music criticism and music history. His works include *Hector Berlioz* (1960); *The Stage Works of Béla Bartók (Bartók Béla színpadi művei)* (1962); *Richard Wagner* (1968); *A Guide to Bartók* (1974), and *Bence Szabolcsi*, study (1994). He received the Ferenc Erkel Prize (1963), the Work Order Gold Grade (1976), the Art Foundation Grand Prix (1987); Sándor Pethő Prize (1994), and the Széchenyi Prize (1995). – B: 0878, 1031, T: 7456.→**Bartók, Béla; Szabolcsi, Bence.**

Kropkó, Péter – (Miskolc, 1 September 1963 -) – Sportsman, triathlon competitor. He studied Mining Engineering at the University of Miskolc. He played water polo; liked running while he was in the army, and started cycling in the 1980s. He was a marathon-runner, but eventually became a successful triathlon competitor, well known in Hungary and abroad. His best achievements between 1995 and 2000 include the Ironman competition in Hawaii, in Switzerland (1st place), in Japan (1st Place), in Europe, (several times), in Denmark (1st place), and a Strongman in Japan (1st place). He was 21 times Hungarian champion. His nicknames are "Ironman" and "Hungarian Locomotive". He worked in a number of Sports Clubs, and now he has his own "Kropkó Club". – B: 1122, T: 1703.

Krucsay Altarpiece – The Passion Altar in the Minorite Church of Nyírbátor was donated by János (John) Krucsay and his wife Borbála (Barbara) Pogány. Its story relates that the first wife of Krucsay, Borbála Tolvay, was accused of infidelity and her husband

had her executed. However, it turned out later that she was innocent and Krucsay tried to make amends for his fatal mistake, so he and his second wife commissioned the altar. It was made by an unknown master, perhaps Master Temporovics, in Eperjes (now Presov, Slovakia) and transported to Nyírbátor in 1731. The beautiful wooden altar depicts the Passion of Christ in the spirit of the medieval mystery performances and in the carving and coloring of the figures; the realistic representations show the influence of the Late Gothic style. On the Passion Altar the suffering of Christ is portrayed in an artistic manner in the style of the age. The coat-of-arms of the benefactors was placed beneath the *Ecce Homo* scene. Shortly after the erection of the altarpiece in 1761, the theologian, Máté (Matthew) Juhász of the monastery, wrote a passion play that was regularly performed in front of the altar. – B: 0945, 1445, T: 7103.

Krúdy, Gyula (Julius) (Nyíregyháza, 21 October 1878 - Budapest, 12 May 1933) – Writer, journalist. He studied at Nyíregyháza, Szatmárnémeti (now Satu Mare, Romania), and finished at Podolin (now Podolinec, Slovakia). His first short stories were published while he was in high school. Thereafter, for a short while he was a journalist in Debrecen and Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania),. In 1896, he settled in Budapest, where he lived to the end of his life. His writings were regularly published in the national daily papers and journals. He was not quite twenty years old when his first volume of short stories, the *Empty Nest (Üres Fészek),* was published. He continuously wrote two or three volumes a year. Indeed, at the peak of his writing career, as many as seven or eight volumes appeared yearly; and he practically published daily in the most diverse papers in a variety of prose styles. His truly great success was only obtained with the series *Szinbád* (Sinbad), and the *Red Mail Coach (Vörös Postakocsi),* published in 1913. His works include *A Cheerful Man's Sad Stories (Egy víg ember bús meséi),* short stories (1900); *Gold Mine (Aranybánya),* novel (1901); *The Phantom of Podolin (A podolini kisértet),* novel (1906); *Pleasant Days on Golden Hand Street (Aranykéz utcai szép napok),* short stories (1916), and *Life is a Dream (Az élet egy álom),* short stories (1931). He lived a bohemian lifestyle, but kept himself at a distance from literary cliques. His themes were taken from the past romantic age expressed in a nostalgic and sympathetic way, where impressionism mingled with reality, which made him a singular master of 20th century Hungarian prose. He bequeathed to posterity more than 50 novels, circa 3,000 short stories, several thousand articles, and seven plays. A number of his works were translated and published in foreign languages. He was a member of the Petőfi Society and a recipient of the Baumgarten Prize. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7659.

Kruspér, István (Stephen) (Miskolc, 25 January 1818 - Budapest, 2 July 1905) – Engineer. He studied at the Law School of Késmárk (now Kežmarok, Slovakia); later he studied at the Vienna Polytechnic, where he obtained his Degree, and was an assistant of Professor Stampfer until 1847. Back in Hungary, he became a lecturer in Mechanics at the Joseph Industrial School *(József Ipartanoda),* from 1850. From 1857 until his retirement in 1899, he was Professor of Geodesy at the Budapest Polytechnic. He also taught Mechanics, Geometry and Advanced Mathematics. Between 1878 and 1894 he was Head of the Office of Weights and Measures. He compiled the conditions for surveying the town of Pest. He carried out improvements on several surveying instruments and also designed new ones with which he won a medal. He won the Silver

Prize at the Paris World Fair in 1878, with his new "declinometer" leveling instrument. He developed important results in the field of Meteorology as well. He was a well-known worker in Geodesy and Measurements, and a founding member of the Hungarian Engineer and Architect Society. He was a Member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (corresponding from 1858, ordinary from 1869, and honorary from 1899). He was a member of the Natural Science Society. His works include *Geodesy (Földméréstan)* (1869), and *Thermochronometer* (in: *Természettudományi Közlöny, Natural Scientific Bulletin)* (1873). He was awarded a number of prizes, including the Officer's Cross of the French Legion d'Honneur, and the Council of Technical and Natural Scientific Societies established the Krusper Memorial Medal in his honor in 1956. A Street in Budapest is named after him. – B: 0883, 0907, 1285, T: 7456.

Kubala, László (Ladislas, Ladislav, Ladislao) (Stecz) (Budapest, 10 June 1927 - Barcelona, 17 May 2002) – Soccer player. He was born into a Hungarian-Slovak family. His career started in the Ganz Junior Team and, in 1945, he played in the Ferencváros TC Soccer Team. In 1946 he moved to Czechoslovakia and joined the Slovak Bratislava Soccer Team. In 1948 he returned to Hungary to join the Vasas Sports Club team. He played three times in the Hungarian National Team, but in 1949 he left Hungary again and moved to Spain, where he played in the Barcelona SC. Here he soon became its leading member and star, playing as a forward. In the same club were other Hungarian soccer players, such as Kocsis, Szántó and Czibor. During his playing career in Barcelona SC, Kubala scored 256 goals in 329 matches. He retired from the game as a player in 1961, but he was still active as a coach. He coached the Barcelona SC for two years. As coach, he worked for the Spanish and Zürich SC teams, the Spanish National Team, and the Spanish Olympic Team. He was the favorite player of the club's fans. At the centenary of the Barcelona SC, he was declared the best player that had ever played for the club. In 2007, a Street in Barcelona was posthumously named after him. – B: 1031, 1748, T: 7103.→**Kocsis, Sándor; Czibor, Tibor.**

Kubassek, János (John) (Budapest, 6 December 1957 -) – Geographer, writer, traveler He majored in History and Geography at the University of Debrecen from 1977 to 1982. He worked as a teacher at the Miklós Steinmetz High School of Budapest and, from 1983, was co-founder and Director of the Hungarian Geographic Museum at Érd, southwest of Budapest; from 1985 he was Publisher of the Geographic Museum Studies series: *Földrajzi Múzeumi Tanulmányok*. In 1980 and 1981 he took a study trip to India, Nepal and Sri Lanka; then, from 1982 to 1987, to Cuba, England, Scandinavia, the Caucasus Mountains, Canada, the USA, Thailand and India. In 1987 and 1988, as member of the Africa Expedition of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, he worked in East Africa. In 1989 he carried out historical studies in the British Royal Geographic Society, and in the British Museum. In 1990 he pursued karst research in Southern China and Vietnam. In 1991 he was a guest lecturer at different universities in South Korea. In 1993 he conducted an expedition into the Sahara Desert, to the rock-paintings of Gilf Kebir in Egypt. In 1997 he carried out nature-geographical investigations in Chile, Argentina and Peru. His main field of research is geographical history, Hungarian travelers of the past, geographical explorers, activities of globetrotters, natural geography, and karst morphology. His works include *Thailand (Thaiföld)* (1987); *In the Land of the*

Veddas – on the Island of Sri Lanka (A veddák földjén – Sri Lanka szigetén) (1989); *Hungarian Expeditions in Asia (Magyar expediciók Ázsiában)* (1994); *The Hungarian Hermit of the Himalaya (A Himalája magyar remetéje)* (1999), and *Balaton and Balaton-Northland (Balaton és Balaton-felvidék)* (2001). He is a receipient of the Ferenc Móra Prize (1993). – B: 0874, 1434, T: 3240, 7456.

Kubik, Anna (Ősi, 8 January 1957 -) – Actress. Her higher studies were at the Academy of Dramatic and Cinematic Art, Budapest. She was student of Károly (Charles) Kazimír and István (Stephen) Iglódi, and graduated in 1981. In the same year she was contracted by the National Theater *(Nemzeti Színház),* Budapest. From 1991 she was a member of the Chamber Theater *(Kamara Színház);* after that, she was with the Artist Theater *(Művész Színház)* Budapest, and then moved to the Thália Theater *(Thália Színház),* Budapest, and, from 1999 she was again with the National Theater. From 2000, she was on contract with the Hungarian Theater of Pest *(Pesti Magyar Színház)* and, since 2002 she has been a guest artist at the new National Theater, Budapest. In her student years, she appeared with her fine elocution. In her performances, the spontaneous empathy and range of expression were coupled with moral virtue. She lost two husbands in road accidents. Her roles include Juliet in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet,* and Ceres in the *The Tempest (A vihar);* Réka and Boglárka in Szörényi-Bródy's *István the King (István, a király);* Árvai Réka and Kisréka in A. Sütő's *Advent on the Hargita (Advent a Hargitán);* Gertrudis and Melinda in J. Katona's *Bánk bán;* Actress in F. Molnár's *The Guardsman (A testőr);* Mrs. Baradlay in M. Jókai's *The Sons of the Stone-hearted Man (A kőszívű ember fiai);* title role in G. B. Shaw's *Saint Joan (Szent Johanna),* and Aase in H. Ibsen's *Peer Gynt.* Her feature films include *Kojak in Budapest* (1980); *My First Two-hundred Years (Az első kétszáz évem)* (1985); *Open Window (Nyitott ablak)* (1989), and *Glass-wall (Üvegfal)* (2005). Her TV films include *Daniel* (series, 1979); *Sunny Side (Napos oldal)* (1983); *The Headmistress (A tanítónő)* (1985), and the *Rainbow Warrior (A szivárvány harcosa)* (2001). She is the recipient of a number of distinctions, among them the Mari Jászai Prize (1986), the For Hungarian Art Prize (1988), the Merited Artist title (2002), the Bartók Memorial Prize (2006), the Hungarian Heritage Prize (2007), and the Kossuth Prize (2011). She is President of the István Bubik Advisory Board. – B: 1445, 1031, T: 7103.→**Bubik, István; Kazimir, Károly; Iglódi, István.**

Kubinyi, András (Andrew) (Budapest, 28 January 1929 - Budapest, 11 September 2007) – Historian, archeologist. His higher studies were at the Eötvös College of the University of Budapest (1947-1948 and 1947-1951). At first, he was a teacher in Békéscsaba, then an archivist in Miskolc (1952-1954) and, from 1954 to 1978 he worked in various capacities at the History Museum, Budapest. From 1978 till his retirement in 1999, he taught first as a lecturer, finally as professor at the University of Budapest. He was a member of related learned societies at home and abroad. His work includes some 300 scientific papers, and books including *Die Anfänge Ofens (The beginnings of Buda)* (1972); *History of Hungary 1301-1526 (Magyarország története 1301-1526),* co-author (1998); *Matthias Corvinus…(Corvin Mátyás…)* (1999), and *King Matthias (Mátyás király)* (2001). He is renowned for his research in the economy of late Medieval Hungary, and for putting the teaching of Medieval Archeology at that time onto new foundations. He was a corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences from 2001, and

an honorary doctor of the University of Miskolc from 1999. He was awarded the Jenő Szűcs Prize (1998), and the Wreath of József Eötvös (1999). – B: 0874, 1817, T: 7103.

Kubinyi, Anna (Makó, 10 February 1949 -) – Textile artist, Gobelin designer. She studied at the Academy of Industrial Arts (1970-1976). Her lifework is mainly the representation of nature and scenery. The titles of her works point to this: *Roots (Gyökerek); Dunes (Dűnék); Stalactites (Cseppkövek),* and *Stratification (Rétegződés).* She does not create stylized scene-depiction, but from such simple materials as jute, hemp and string, she creates three-dimensional, dynamic compositions by means of weaving and relief techniques. She paints them by herself, works them up and, by means of weaving she improves them with the "noble" materials of Gobelin with wool and silk. Her tranquil, smooth woven surfaces form a strong contrast with the exuberantly winding, repetitious, almost fierce relief-lines. She has held one-man exhibitions at the Ferenc Móra Museum of Szeged (1983), Attila József Museum, Makó (1985), Nest *(Fészek)* Club, Budapest (1986), and in Rocquebrune, France (1990). She has taken part in numerous collective exhibitions as well. – B: 1654, T: 7456.

Kubinyi, Ferenc (Francis) (Videfalva, now Vidiná, Slovakia, 21 March 1796 - Videfalva, 28 March 1874) – Politician, paleontologist, collector. He studied Law, and made several trips abroad. From 1825 he took part in every Diet of the realm; in the 1840s, with his brother, he participated in the activities of Hungarian doctors and naturalists at the itinerary meetings, and in the foundation of the Natural-Scientific Society, while he, himself, was doing scientific research. In 1848 he was a representative of the Losonc district, first as an adherent of the Batthyány Government, and later he was a follower of Governor Lajos Kossuth, right to the end of the 1848-1849 War of Independence against Austrian rule. After the War collapsed, a military court sentenced him to a nine-year imprisonment in a fortress, and was only freed with the 1852 amnesty. Until 1861, he lived for his paleontological research and specimen collecting. In 1861, in Parliament, he joined the Resolution Party *(Határozati Párt).* In 1862 he traveled with Arnold Ipolyi (historian) and Imre (Emeric) Henszlmann (archeologist and art historian), to Constantinople to study the Corvina volumes of the Renaissance king Matthias Corvinus (1458-1490), still held there. A few of these Corvina volumes were returned to them, and they handed these over to the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. For a number of years, Kubinyi was President of the Hungarian Geological Society, and was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (corresponding 1841, regular 1858). He published numerous papers and studies in Paleontology, Geology and Archeology. His works include *The Tisza River-bed as the Graveyard of Prehistoric Mammals (A Tisza medre, mint az ősemlősök sírkertje)* (1855); *Paleontological Data from Hungary (Őslénytani adatok Magyarországról)* (1856); *Romhány, a New Site for Quaternary Fossil Animals (Romhány, új lelőhelye a negyedkori ősállatoknak)* (1863), (Romhány: 18 km northeast of Vác; Pleistocene mammmals), and *The Limestone and Ice-cave of Deménfalu* (on the northern-slopes of the Low Tatra Range, in County Liptó, now in Slovakia) *(A deménfalvi cseppkő és jégbarlang Liptó megyében)* (1867). The Museum bears his name at Szécsény, County Nógrád. – B: 0883, 1105, 1030, T: 7456.→**Batthyány, Count Lajos; Kossuth, Lajos.**

Kudász, József (Joseph) (Mezőkövesd, 10 July 1904 - Budapest, 27 July 1981) – Physician, heart surgeon. After completing his secondary schooling at Mezőkövesd, he studied Medicine on a scholarship at the University of Bologna, where he obtained his Medical Doctorate in 1931, and had it registered at the University of Debrecen. Until 1937, he worked at the Institute of Pathological Anatomy. He was a Resident at Eger, then at the Rókus, László and István Hospitals of Budapest, and later surgeon and Head of the Department. In 1950 he became Head of the Surgical Clinic of the Medical School of the University of Pécs. From 1955 until his retirement in 1975, he was Director and Professor of the Surgical Clinics No.3, and No. 4 of the University of Budapest. Early in his career he started specializing in and teaching heart surgery. He achieved pioneering results in cardiovascular surgery. In Hungary he was the first to perform the Blalock-Taussig operation and, with the Swann method, the first to perform aorta commissurotomy, and the first to use the median sternotomic exposure. In 1960, he and his team, for the first time in Hungary, successfully performed an open-heart surgery by means of extracorporeal perfusion. He published more than one hundred works. His monograph with István Kunos (1965), entitled *Operable Heart Diseases (Operálható szívbetegségek),* summarizing all his scientific results, is regarded as a milestone in Hungarian medicine. He used a number of new techniques in blood-vessel surgery (e.g. solution of vasorenal hypertony surgically, etc.). He also dealt with traumatology and was the first to apply the procedure of riveting the femoral neck. He was a member of the Medical Board of Hungary, as well as that of the Leopoldina Academy of Germany. In 1998, a Memorial Medal was named after him. – B: 0883, 1730, T: 7456.

Kugler, Henrik (Henry) (Sopron, 10 July 1830 - Budapest, 1904) – Confectioner. After a study tour abroad in 1852, he took over his father's, Antal Kugler's confectionery business on József Plaza of Pest. He expanded it and transferred it to its present site on Vörösmarty Plaza in District V. in Budapest. He developed his business to become the most popular confectionary business in the Capital, which Ferenc (Franz) Liszt visited several times. Since Kugler was childless, he invited his friend Emil Gerbeaud from Paris, who continued Kugler's work, first, as his partner, then as owner from 1884. Under Gerbeaud's management, the business grew and became famous. After the death of his wife, he continued until 1940. From 1948 to 1984, it was run under the name Vörösmarty confectionery. The Gerbeaud name was restored in 1985. From 1995, Erwin Müller became the new owner of the Gerbeaud House and, in 1997, it was completely restored. This famous establishment was visited by many famous people, including Queen Elizabeth, the late Princess Diana, and Queen Beatrix of Holland. – B: 0883, 1770. T: 7456.

Kühár, Flóris (Florian) (Pártosfalva now Prosenjakovci, Slovenia, 5 July 1893 - Budapest, 13 November 1943) – Historian of religion, priest. He entered the Benedictine Order in 1909, while studying Theology at the University of Innsbruck, Austria. He was ordained in 1916, and was a parish priest in Celldömölk from 1917. In 1922 he taught in Pannonhalma. Between 1929 and 1931, he was a professor at the St. Anselm University, Rome, then a professor at Pannonhalma until 1935. From 1935 until his death, he was Prior at the Budapest Convent, and Professor at the Department of Theology, University of Budapest. He edited the *Pannonhalma Review (Pannonhalmi Szemle)* (1926-1929) and

the *Catholic Review (Katolikus Szemle)* (1940-1943). His books include *Introduction into the Psychology of Religion (Bevezetés a vallás lélektanába)* (1926); *History of Christian Philosophy (A Keresztény bölcselet története)* (1927), and *Universal History of Religion (Egyetemes vallástörténet)* (1930). – B: 0883, 1465, T: 7103.

Kukorelli, István (Stephen) (Tét, 6 July 1952 -) – Lawyer, constitutional judge. He studied at the Benedictine High School of Pannonhalma, completing it in 1970. He tried to gain admission to the Faculty of the Law of University of Budapest, but only succeeded on appeal. He received his Doctorate of Law in 1976. He joined the Department of Political Law, advancing through the various levels as a lecturer until, in 1991, he was appointed to the Chair of Constitutional Law. In 1988-1989 he was Deputy Dean of the Faculty. From 1994 to 2000 he was a representative of the members' meeting in the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and a member of the Political and Jurisprudential Specialist Committee of the Doctoral Council. Between 1997 and 2000 he did research on a professorial Széchenyi Scholarship. His field of research is constitutional basic law. In 1990 he stood for election to Parliament by the Patriotic Election Coalition *(Hazafias Választási Koalició).* In 1991 he was a founding member of the National Democratic Association *(Nemzeti Demokrata Szövetség),* but later he withdrew from politics. In 1997 he became President of the National Election Committee *(Országos Választási Bizottság – OVB).* In 1999 he became a Constitutional Judge; his mandate terminated in 2008. He is the author of some 350 publications on Constitutional Law. His works include *This Is How We Voted (Így választottunk)* (1988); *For the Constitutional State (A jogállamért)* (1990), and *Explanation of the Constitution (Az Alkotmány magyarázata),* co-authored (2003). He received the Ferenc Deák Prize (1994). He became an Honorary Freeman of the village of Tét in 2001, and was awarded the Harkály Prize in 2008. – B: 0874, 1031, T: 7456**.→Pannonhalma; Patriotic People's Front.**

Küküllе Anonymous (16th century) – Unknown author of the Protestant Biblical history. In 1560, in his work *In Transylvania, Alongside the Lesser Küküllő River (Erdélbe, az Kisküküllő mentében),* he versified the story of a woman from the Bible, called Abigail, who cleverly eluded the retribution of King David. The beauty of form in many parts of his verse warrants notice. Following the narrative, the author draws a lesson and urges women of the time to be similar to Abigail. He rebukes and admonishes the wealthy and the gallant gentlemen that they should strive for peace, not for deprivation of the poor. – B: 1150, T: 7659.

Küküllei János→Tótsolymosi Apród János

Küküllő Downs *(Küküllői dombhátak)* (Tirnava) – Elevated hilly region, part of the Transylvanian Basin (was part of Historic Hungary, now in Romania). This is a plateau-like area, dissected by the two branches of the Küküllő River. It mainly consists of Miocene and Pliocene sedimentary strata, with some Eocene and Oligocene sandstone beds with some shale; the predominant sequences on the surface are the Sarmatian Upper Miocene beds, 5-10 million years old, and the Pannonian Pliocene beds, 3-5 million years old. The complete sequence of Tertiary deposits in the Transylvanian Basin represents the gradual shallowing of the Pannonian Sea in the Carpathian Basin. The Küküllő

Downs are famous for their wines, mostly white wines; the best-known varieties are *Som, Királyszőlő, Kövérszőlő, Rajnai rizling* and *Leányka.* The best known places for these wines are: Medgyes (Mediaş), Dicsőszentmárton (Diciosânmartin), Kisekemező (Prostea-Mică), Nagyekemező (Proştea-Mare), Riomfalva (Richişul) and Berethalom (Biertan). – B: 0883, 1068, T: 7456.→**Küküllő Rivers.**

Küküllő Rivers *(Küküllő folyók)* **–** Two rivers in the Transylvanian Basin (part of Historic Hungary, now in Romania). (1) The Great Küküllő River (Tirnava Mare) with its source in the Görgény (Giurghiu) Alps of the Eastern Carpathians. First it flows south-west, later westward; then it flows past Segesvár (Sighişoara, Schässburg), where the Hortobágy Creek joins it, past Erzsébetváros (Dumbrăveni) and Medgyes (Mediaş), and it joins the Maros (Mureş) River at Mihálcfalva. Its length is 190 km; its catchment area is 5800 km². (2) The Little Küküllő River (Tirnava Mica) with its source close to that of the Great Küküllő River, in the Görgény Alps; then it flows westward, and later turns toward southwest; it flows next to Szováta, Parajd (Praid), with a salt mine nearby and Dicsőszentmárton (Diciosânmartin). It flows into the Great Küküllő at Blaj (Balázsfalva). Its length is 144 km; its drainage area is 2300 km². – B: 0883, 1068, T: 7456.

Kulcsár Codex – A manuscript of 184 leaves, including translations of psalms from 1539, and is probably a copy of the Keszthely Codex. It was copied by the Franciscan monk Pál (Paul) Pápai for the Franciscan Begina Nuns of Ozora in County Tolna. Its name originates from its proprietor and first reviewer, István (Stephen) Kulcs. It is kept at the National Széchényi Library, Budapest. – B: 1150, T: 7659**.→Codex Literature.**

Kulcsár, Ferenc (Francis) (Bodrogszentes, now Plešany, Slovakia, 9 October 1949 -) – Poet, literary translator. Between 1964 and 1968 he completed the Engineering Vocational High School of Kassa (now Košice, Slovakia). From 1968 to 1970 he studied Philosophy and Hungarian at the Arts Faculty of the University of Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia), but he didn't complete his studies. He was a reporter for the newspaper, *New Youth (Új Ifjúság)* (1971-1973). Between 1973 and 1975 he worked as an information officer for the Madách Publisher. In 1975 and 1976 he was Language Editor for the *Literary Review (Irodalmi Szemle).* From 1976 to 1984 he was Editor for the Madách Publisher. From 1984 on, he worked as Editor for the *Literary Review (Irodalmi Szemle).* He was member of Slovakian Writers Association (Hungarian branch) (1981-1990) and, from 1990 he was member of the Czechoslovakian- Hungarian Writers' Association. From 1991 he was Manager for the Lilium Aurum Publishers. From 1995 to 1997 he was the Editor-in-Chief for the periodical, *Kathedra*. His prose works, many articles and poems, translations from Slovakian and Czech, appeared in various newspapers and magazines, such as the *Week (Hét), Literary Review (Irodalmi Szemle), Woman (Nő), New Word (Új Szó), Little Builder (Kis Épitő),* the *Day (Nap),* and the *Harmonia Mundi or Self-liberation (Harmonia mundi, avagy az önfelszabadítás).* His works include seven poetry books, such as *Solar Protuberances (Napkitörések)* (1972); *Chronicle Fragments (Krónikatöredék* (1979); *Man with an Exclamation Mark (Felkiáltójeles ember)* (1987); *Silence of the Time (Az idő hallgatása)* (1991); *Prayers (Imádságok)* essays (1992), and *Devil's Coach (Ördögszekér),* legends (2003). He received the High-standard Prize of the Slovakian Literary Foundation in 1972, 1984 and

1988, the Madách Prize in 1991, and the Kathedra Prize in 1999. – B: 1083, 1890, T: 7456.

Kulcsár, Győző (Victor) (Budapest, 18 October 1940 -) – Fencer. He studied electro-engineering at the Budapest Polytechnic, where he graduated in 1976. He represented various Sports Clubs in Budapest. From 1961 to 1980 he was with the Medical University's Sports Club *(Orvostudományi Egyetem Sport Clubja – OSC).* At the Tokyo Summer Olympic Games in 1964, he was a member of the championship team; at the Mexico Summer Olympic Games in 1968, he won two Gold Medals; at the Munich Olympic Games in 1972, he was a member of the Gold Medalist Team; he was a Bronze Medalist at the Montreal Summer Olympic Games in 1976. Since 1979, he has been General Secretary of the Hungarian Fencing Alliance; since 1980, he has been Captain of the National Fencing Team. Since 1988 he has been living in Italy. Since 2001 he has been a coach at the Honvéd Club, Budapest. He was awarded the title: Sportsman of the Nation. – B: 0874, 1656, T: 7103.

Kulcsár, Gyula (Julius) (Nagykanizsa, 1951 -) – Biochemist. He studied at the University of Szeged, where he received a B.Sc. degree in Chemistry (1979). He started working at the Chemical Institute of the Theoretical Central Laboratory of the Medical School of the University of Pécs. Since 1981 he has taught at the Institute of Biochemistry. He earned a Ph.D. in 1988. Since 1987 his research has focused on the biochemistry of cancer cells. He worked out an original theory with regard to the cancer defense system of the human body. He proved that there is a "passive anti-tumor defense system", determined its elements, and described its mechanism. His theory was justified by cell and animal experiments. He publishes his scientific studies in medical journals and presents them at conferences. He is a member of related societies, including the Hungarian Biochemical Society, the Hungarian Biology Society, the International Society for Preventive Oncology, and the European Life Scientist Organization. He received the Genius Prize of the First Inventors' Olympic Games (1998). – B: 1331, T: 7103.

Kulcsár, Kálmán (Coloman) (Erdőtelek, 27 June 1928 - Budapest, 4 September 2010) – Politician and jurist. He was born into a teacher's family. His secondary studies were at the St Bernard High School, Eger, and his higher studies were at the Law School of the University of Budapest, graduating in 1950. During the 1956 Revolution, he was a member of the Revolutionary Committee of the Supreme Court of Hungary. He resigned after the Kádár Government introduced martial law on 11 December 1956. After years of unemployment, he received a research position at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (HAS). In 1963 he obtained a Ph.D in political science. He became corresponding member (1973) and regular member (1982) of the HAS. Between 1963 and 1970 he taught at the Department of Political Science at the Law School of the University of Pécs; later he was appointed professor of the Law School of University of Budapest. He served as a guest professor at a number of universities abroad. Between 1969 and 1983 he was Director of the Institute of Sociology of the HAS; between 1979 and 1983 he was president of the Department of Economy and Jurisprudence of the HAS. In 1983 he became Deputy General-Secretary of the HAS. From 29 May 1988 to 22 May 1990 he

was Minister of Justice. He served as the last chairman of the Patriotic People's Front *(Hazafias Népfront)* until 1990, and after that as Hungarian Ambassador to Canada. As Minister of Justice, he restored the constitutional rights in Hungary, abolished the death-penalty, and started to supervise all political lawsuits from 1945 on; initiated the abolishment of State Office for Church Affairs *(Állami Egyházügyi Hivatal),* and with the introdution of civil rights, he paved the way for a demoratic Hungary. His field of research was political sociology, as well as legal sociology that he established in Hungary. He wrote 25 books and some 3000 articles and essays, and his editorial work is also significant. His books include *The Development of Social Thinking (A szociológiai gondolkodás fejlődése)* (1966, 1972); *The Foundations of Legal Sociology (A jogszociológia alapjai)* (1976); *Rechtssoziologische Abhandlungen (Legal-Sociological Treaties)* (1980); *Contemporary Hungarian Society* (1984); *Political Culture – Legal Culture* (1991); *Az új politikai rendszer és a magyar valóság, (The New Political System and Hungarian Reality),* also in English (2006), and *China in World Politics. The Transforming China (Kína a világpolitikában. Az átalakuló Kína)* (2007). Among his distinctions are: the Academy Prize (1962, 1967), the State Prize (1985), the Ferenc Deák Prize (1998), the Széchenyi Prize (1998), and the István Bibó Prize (2001). – B: 1031, 1817, T: 7103.

Kulcsár, Tibor (Hardicsa, now Zemplinske Hradište, Slovakia, 13 December 1938 - Pozsony, now Bratislava, Slovakia, 11 June 1993) – Writer, poet, literary translator. He completed his secondary education in Hungarian as the language of instruction at the high school of Királyhelmec (now Král'ovský Chlmec, Slovakia) in 1956. In 1960 he obtained a Hungarian-Slovakian Teacher's certificate from the Teachers' College of Pozsony. In 1979 he obtained a Ph.D. from the University of Pozsony. From 1960 to 1970 he taught at the Hungarian High School of Pozsony. Between 1970 and 1983 he worked as a private tutor. From 1970 to 1991 he was Director of the Young Hearts *(Ifjú Szívek)* Hungarian Song & Dance Ensemble. From 1956 to 1989 he was a member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and, from 1971 to 1979, he was a member of the Central Committee Presidium; also a member of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian Workers' Cultural Federation (CSEMADOK). His poems, articles and translations from Slovakian and Czech into Hungarian appear in numerous papers and magazines, e.g. in *New Youth (Új Ifjúság); Young Slovakian Poets (Fiatal szlovák költők)* (1958); *Literary Review (Irodalmi Szemle)* (1958); *Woman (Nő)* (1973); *Focal Point (Gyújtópont)* (1984); *Song of the Carpathians (A Kárpátok éneke)* (1989), and *Flame Palace (Tűzpalota)* (1990). His works include *Pagan Prayer (Pogány imádság)* poems (1965); *Methodology of Literary Education (Az irodalmi nevelés módszertana)*, co-authored (1966); *History of Literature for 3rd Year High School (Irodalomtörténet a középiskolák 3.osztálya számára)*, with A.Párkány and J.Petrik (1978); *Our School (A mi iskolánk)*, with Imre (Emeric) Csikmák, jubilee edition (1980); *Our Portrait in Mirror (Arcképünk tükörben),* poems (1986), and *The Beginning of Zoltán Fábry's Career (Fábry Zoltán pályakezdése),* study (1994). – B: 1083, 1890, T: 7456.

Kulcsár, Tibor, Mrs. (née Zsuzsanna Szénássy) (Nemesócsa, now Zemianska Ol'ča, Slovakia, 12 November 1948 -) – Writer, teacher and linguist. In 1967 she completed the Hungarian-language High School of Komárom (now Komarno, Slovakia). She obtained a

Degree in Hungarian and German Languages in 1973 from the University of Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia). From 1973 to 1978 she taught at the Hungarian High School of Szenc (now Senec, Slovakia); from 1978 she was a teacher at the Hungarian High School of Pozsony. She edited school yearbooks (1987, 1988, 1989); wrote textbooks, methodological technical books, and translated works from the Slovakian and Czech languages into Hungarian. Her linguistic works were published in the journal, *Hungarian Language (Magyar Nyelv).* Her translations include handbooks written by a number of different authors on the methodology of teaching the German and Hungarian languages in various primary and High School grades, published between 1983 and 1988. She is the author of a historical work: *Danube Street 13. History of the Hungarian Primary School and High School of Pozsony, with Hungarian as the Language of Instruction (Duna utca 13. (A pozsonyi magyar tannyelvü alapiskola és gimnázium története)* (1989, 2nd ed. 1991). – B: 1083, T: 7456.

Kulifay, Imre (Emerich) (Aba, 1909 - 22 May 1987) – Minister of the Reformed Church. His father was also a clergyman. He studied Theology at the Reformed Theological Academy of Budapest, then at the Protestant Theological Faculty, Paris between 1928 and 1930. At this time, he served the Hungarian miners in Northern France. In 1934, his Mother Church sent him to Paris to render pastoral care to Hungarians in and aroundthe city. He organized them into a congregation (1935). In order to be able to continue his pastoral work, he was a taxi-driver for 16 years. After World War II, he helped many Hungarian POWs in France. His works include *God, the Eternal Tormenting Question of Man (Isten az ember örök gyötrő kérdése)* by Marc Boegner, translation (Debrecen, 1932); *Memorial Book of the Hungarian Mission Church in Paris (A Párizsi Magyar Református Misszió Egyház emlékkönyve)* (Budapest, 1939), and *Rapports entre protestants français et protestants hongrois 1935-1946* (Páris, 1946),. – B: 0906, 0883, T: 7103.

Kulin, György (George) (Nagyszalonta, now Salonta, Romania, 28 January 1905 - Budapest, 22 April 1989) – Astronomer. He graduated as a secondary school teacher from the University of Budapest in 1934, and started to work as a volunteer at the Astrophysical Observatory of the Konkoly Foundation, Budapest, in 1935. He was noted initially as an astrophysical observer; he made two-thirds of the celestial photographs produced by the Institute between 1935 and 1943. He participated in the tracking and orbit-correction of asteroids, while discovering another 84. He calculated the orbits of thirteen of these and also named them. He also discovered two comets (Kulin 1940a, Kulin 1942a) that became the first comets discovered by a Hungarian and registered abroad. His interest turned to celestial mechanics, studying the three-body problem. With his successful work, he enhanced the international reputation of the Observatory. He devoted considerable energy to the popularization of astronomy; he initiated the periodical, *World of the Stars (Csillagok Világa).* The Hungarian Society of Astronomy set up the Urania Demonstration Observatory of Budapest in 1949; it was the first science-popularizing observatory. He organized the Friendly Circle of Astronomy *(Csillagászat Baráti Köre – CSB)* in 1962, and played an important role in the launching of the periodical, *Earth and Sky (Föld és Ég)*. In addition to his numerous papers, he also published several science-popularizing books, among them: *The World of the Telescope*

(A távcső világa) (1941); *Astronomy in the Atom Age (Csillagászat az atom korszakában,)* with T. Kolbenheyer (1946); *The Problems of Astronomy (A csillagászat problémái)* (1947); *Man and the Universe (Az ember és a világmindenség)* (1963); *Colored Universe (Színes világegyetem),* with Gy. Kolozsváry (1965), and *What do the Stars Tell? (Mit mondanak a csillagok?)* (1976). He also wrote science fiction under the pen names of Q. Lyn G. and Q.G. & F. Lyn: *Planet Eight Sends a Message (Üzen a nyolcadik bolygó)* (1966); *The Planet of Contradictions (Az ellentmondások bolygója)* (1969), and the *Aster* (1971). His activities as an organizer, and in the field of telescope optics were known beyond Hungary. A memorial plate is at his birthplace. The No. 3019 planetoid that he discovered in 1940, and an observatory bear his name. – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7674.→**Asteroid Research; Konkoly Thege, Miklós; Kövesligethy, Radó.**

Kulka, János (John) (Budapest, 11 November 1958 -) – Actor. His childhood was spent in Szeged. After completing his studies at the College of Dramatic and Cinematic Art, he drew up a contract with the National Theater *(Nemzeti Színház)* of Pécs in 1981. From 1985 to 1993 he was a member of the Gergely Csiky Theater *(Csiki Gergely Színház),* Kaposvár, where he has been playing since. From 1993 he was an actor of the Radnóti Theater *(Radnóti Színház),* Budapest. Since 2003 he has been a member of the National Theater *(Nemzeti Színház),* Budapest. His roles include Shakespeare's *Hamlet, Richard II,* and Iago in *Othello;* Chekhov's *Uncle Vanya (Ványa bácsi);* Gorky's *Night refuge (Éjjeli Menedék),* and Csongor in Vörösmarty's *Csongor and Tünde.* His films include *Miss Arizona* (1967); *Max* (2002); *The Unburied Dead (A temetetlen halott)* (2004), and *Chameleon (Kaméleon)* (2008). His roles in TV films include *Gloria* (1982), *Hamlet* (1983), and *Life Scenes* (2004-2009). He was awarded the Mari Jászai Prize (1989), the Merited Artist title (1996), the Outstanding Artist title (2003), Immortals' Company (2005), the Kossuth Prize (2006), and the Páger Ring (2009). – B: 1031, T: 7456.

Kumorovitz Bernát, Lajos (Lewis) (Opraem) (Kotterbach, former County Szepes, now in Slovakia, 5 October 1900 - Budapest, 22 February 1992) – Roman Catholic priest, historian, student of heraldry. In 1918 he entered the Premonstrian Order, where he was ordained in 1923. In 1926 he became a high school teacher, teaching History and Geography at Gödöllő, where he was Headmaster from 1939 to 1943. In 1934 he was a lecturer at the University of Budapest; in 1938 an honorary lecturer (*privat dozent*) and, from 1942 to 1952, Professor of History. In 1943 he was teacher at the *Norbertinum* College, Budapest; in 1943 was Delegated Teacher in the High School Teacher College, Budapest and, in 1952, an archival researcher. From 1957 to 1972, he was a correspondent and Section Head in the Mediaeval Section of the Museum of History, Budapest. In 1959, as a delegated lecturer, he returned to the Department of History. In 1963 he became Titular Professor at the University of Budapest until his retirement in 1981. He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (corresponding 1945; consultative 1949). His writings include *The Apostolic Double Cross and Triple Hill on the Hungarian Crest (A magyar címer kettőskeresztje és hármashalma)* (1943/1944), and *The Past History of the Hungarian Flag and National Colors (A magyar zászló és nemzeti színeinek múltja),* Századok (1963). – B: 0945, T: 7456.

Kun→Cumanian.

Kun, Ágnes (Nagyenyed, now Aiud, Transylvania, in Romania, 21 January 1915 - Budapest, 19 October 1990) – Translator of literary works. She was the daughter of the 1919 Communist leader of Hungary, Béla Kun. She settled in the Soviet Union in the early 1920s, but returned to Hungary in 1959. She studied Literature, History and Philosophy at the University of Moscow, and became acquainted with Classical Russian Literature. She associated with the literary circles in Moscow. During the 1940s, under the fictitious name of Anna Krasznova, she was doing translations and editing. She translated into Russian many Hungarian literary gems, like the works of Sándor (Alexander) Petőfi, the great lyric poet, Zsigmond (Sigismund) Móricz's short stories, Géza Gárdonyi's novel *Eclipse of the Crescent Moon (Egri csillagok),* works of Antal (Antony) Hidas and Frigyes Karikás, and others. She selected the material for the Anthology of Hungarian Poetry, and carried out rough translations of numerous Hungarian literary classics that caught the interest of a number of eminent Russian poets such as Pasternak, Chukovski, Martinov, Samoilov, and others. – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7103.→**Petőfi, Sándor; Móricz, Zsigmond; Gárdonyi, Géza; Hidas, Antal; Kun, Béla.**

Kun, Béla (Szilágycseh, now Cehu Silvaniei, Romania, 20 February 1886 - Moscow, Soviet Union, 30 November 1939) – Journalist, politician. He studied Commerce and became a journalist, then served in the Austro-Hungarian Army in World War I, was captured by the Russians in 1916 and, in captivity, he was converted to Communism. In 1918 he returned to Hungary as an ally of the Soviet Bolshevik Government, with the aim of founding a Communist Party and inciting a revolution. When Count Mihály (Michael) Károlyi resigned in March 1919, the Communists and Social Democrats formed a coalition government under Kun. He quickly set up a dictatorship of the proletariat and nationalized banks, large businesses and estates, and ruthlessly put down all opposition. He raised the Hungarian Red Army and successfully repelled the Czech Army that had invaded Upper Hungary *(Felvidék,* now Slovakia) despite the Armistice. However, the Allies forced Kun to withdraw his Army. He successfully put down a counter-revolution attempt. Finally, he was defeated by the invading Romanian Army, despite the Armistice, and was forced to flee to Vienna on 1 August 1919, and later to the Soviet Union. A French-sponsored National Army, led by Admiral Miklós (Nicholas) Horthy de Nagybánya, restored order, and Horthy established his Government for 25 years. Kun, as leader of the Comintern, tried to incite revolution in Germany and Austria in the 1920s. After he was accused of "Trotskyism," he fell victim to Joseph Stalin's political purge. His collected works, entitled *Literary Studies (Irodalmi tanulmányok)* were published in 1960. – B: 1157, 0883, T: 7103.→**Council (Soviet) Republic in Hungary; Hungary, History of, Gömbös, Gyula; Horthy, Miklós; Kun Ágnes.**

Kún, Kocsárd (Ozsdola, now Ojdula, Romania, ca. 1490 - Nagyvárad, now Oradea, Romania, 24 August 1536) – Military commander. In 1526 he was the leader of a cavalry unit from County Háromszék (in the Szekler region of Transylvania), in the camp of János Szapolyai (Voivode of Transylvania), stationed in Szeged. On 5 November 1526, when Szapolyai was crowned national King of Hungary (as King John) at Székesfehérvár, Kocsárd Kun was already the leader of the Szekler forces and Chief

Captain of Buda Castle. On 23 September 1528, with the help of Imre Czibak and Simon Athinai, he totally defeated the Habsburg King Ferdinand's army under Gáspár Serédi at Sárospatak. At Christmas 1528, he had János Szapolyai recognized by the Szekler National Diet at Székelyudvarhely (now Odorheiu Secuiesc, Romania) as King János (John) of Hungary. As a reward for his services, in 1535 he was given the estate of Algyógy with a castle (now Geoagiu, Romania, in County Hunyad, today Hunedoara). In August 1536 he laid siege to the fort of Szatmár, and took it by storm for King János. During the siege he was wounded and shortly after died of his injury. The Kún family received the title of Count and its accompanying privileges. The high school of Ozsdola (now Ojdula, Romania) was named after a later member of the family with the same name. – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7456.→**János I. (John) King; Szekler.**

Kun, Miklós (Nicholas) (Kasi, 11 July 1946 -) – Historian. He completed his higher studies at the Arts Department of the University of Budapest, majoring in History and Russian (1964-1969). First, he taught there and later, worked at the University of Pécs (1980-1986) where, in 1990, he obtained a Ph.D. in History. In 1999, he studied on a Széchenyi Professorial Scholarship. From 2000 to 2002, he was a scientific correspondent for the Twentieth Century Institute, Budapest. Between 2002 and 2005, he was a scientific counselor at the Museum of the House of Terror Budapest. Since 2003, he has been a professor at the Gáspár Károli Reformed University, Budapest, and from 2005, also the Head of the Institute of Kremlin Studies. His field of research is mainly 19th and 20th century European and Russian history. His works include *Bucharin* (1988); and *Prague Spring – Prague Autumn 1968 (Prágai tavasz – prágai ősz 1968)* (1998). He was the Hungarian publisher of the works of Bakunin, Herzen, Trotsky and others. He was awarded the Knight's Cross of the Order of Merit of the Republic of Hungary in 2002, and the Széchenyi Prize in 2011. – B: 0874, 1609, T: 7456.

Kun, Zsuzsa (Susan) (Budapest, 9 December 1934 -) – Ballet dancer, ballet mistress, directress. She first attended the Ballet School of the Opera House, Budapest, at the age of 9, where, from 1943 to 1949, she was the student of Ferenc Nádasi and Gyula Harangozó. After this, she became a member of the Opera House, where she was a solo dancer from 1952 to 1979. In the early 1950s she went to Moscow and Leningrad (now St Petersburg) to continue her studies. When she returned to Hungary, she danced all the main roles of the ballet repertoire. She is an excellent classical ballet dancer presenting dramatic, lyric and even comical figures on a high level. During the years 1972-1979 she was the Directress of the State Ballet Institute. Since 1979, she has been ballet mistress. She has had international success and is on the judges' panel of several international ballet competitions. Her roles include title role in Lavrovski's *Giselle;* Julia in Lavrovski's *Romeo and Juliet;* Zaréma in Zaharov's *The Fountain of Bakhchisarai (A bahcsiszeráji szökőkút);* Odette/Odilia in Messerer's *Swan Lake (A hattyúk tava);* Auróra in Petipa's *The Sleeping Beauty (Csipkerózsika);* title role in Seregi's *Sylvia;* Flavia in Seregi's *Spartacus,* and Lise in Ashton's *The Wayward Daughter (La Fille mal gardée; A rosszul őrzött leány).* She is a recipient of the Kossuth Prize (1962), the Ferenc Liszt Prize (1960), the Merited Artist title (1968) and the Outstanding Artist title (1971). She is a life member of the Opera House. – B: 1437, 1445, T: 7692.→**Harangozó, Gyula.**

Kuncz, Aladár (Arad, now in Romania, 31 December 1885 - Budapest, 24 June 1931) – Writer. He majored in Latin, Hungarian and Greek for a Degree in Education from the University of Budapest. From 1909 he worked as a teacher and wrote esthetic studies for the literary review, *West (Nyugat).* He was an enthusiastic propagator of the poetry of the great lyric poet, Endre Ady. At the time of the outbreak of World War I, he was in Paris. As a civilian internee he spent five years in various French camps *(Noirmoutier, Ile d'Yeu).* He described in a novel the behavior of the prisoners belonging to a variety of nations: *Black Monastery (Fekete kolostor)* (1931). After his return to Hungary, he worked again as a teacher in Budapest and was Literary Editor for the journals, *New Hungarian Review (Új Magyar Szemle)* and *Aurora.* In 1923 he moved to Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca in Transylvania, Romania) and played an important role in the Hungarian cultural life of Romania. From 1923 he edited the literary supplement of *Opposition (Ellenzék),* and the *Transylvanian Helikon (Erdélyi Helikon).* His works include *Ferenc (Francis) Toldy (Toldy Ferenc),* study (1906) and *Cloud over the Town (Felleg a város felett)* (1931). – B: 0883, 1257, T: 7456.→**Ady, Endre.**

Kuncze, Gábor (Gabriel) (Pápa, 4 November 1950 -) – Politician, engineer. He completed his High School studies in Várpalota and Kecskemét, and graduated from the local Piarist School in 1969. He worked as an unskilled mine worker in Várpalota, and as a surgeon-assistant in the Hospital at Veszprém. He studied at the Construction Technical High School in 1970 and, from 1972, at the Miklós (Nicholas) Ybl Building Industry Technical Academy, and earned an Engineering Degree in 1974. He worked at the Capital Water Plant, then at the National Power System, later Manager of the Danube Regional Water Plant. In the meantime, he continued his studies at the Budapest University of Economics and acquired a Degree in 1985. He worked in various leading positions in the building industry. He obtained a diploma in industry organization and management in 1988. In 1988 and 1989, at the time of major political changes, he organized an independent *Village Forum (Falufórum)* in Tököl. In 1990 he was elected Member of Parliament on the platform of the Alliance of Free Democrats *(Szabad Demokraták Szövtsége – SZDSZ).* Soon he became one of the leaders of the Party. After the 1994 election, in coalition with the Hungarian Socialist Party *(Magyar Szocialista Párt – MSZP),* he became Minister of Home Affairs. On 1 July 2001, he was elected Leader of the SZDSZ. In the 2002 election, the SZDSZ, in coalition with MSZP, won the election again, and in 2006 as well. Instead of taking up a ministerial position, he remained leader of his party until mid 2007. Just before the 2010 eletion he left politics. – B: 0991, T: 7103 →**Political Parties in Hungary.**

Kund, the 'Diver' (Zotomund) – A famous historical personality, a swimmer and diver. According to the chronicles, he bored holes in the supply barges of Emperor Henry III on the River Danube in 1052, at the city of Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia). The Emperor, conducting a military aggression against King András I (Andrew, Endre), (1046-1060) of Hungary, due to Kund's activity, was forced to abandon his plan. – B: 1138, T: 3233.

Kunkerekegyház, Runic Ring of – Kálmán (Coloman) Szabó, Director of Kecskemét Museum, found this ring in the environs of Kunkerekegyház in 1932, while opening

some graves dating from the period of the Árpád dynasty (1000-1301). The silver jewel, made with tape weaving, was on the finger of a female skeleton in grave number 6. Silver hair rings were also found. Gyula (Julius) Mészáros published his interpretation of the ring with 12 runic signs in 1936, and estimated it to be the most ancient Cumanian runic writing, dating from the 13th century. The ring was destroyed during World War II, but Gyula Mészáros' drawings preserved its runic signs. Dezső (Desider) Csallány also dealt with the writing; however, the two readings are different. – B: 1174, T: 7669.→**Runic Writing; Csallány, Dezső; Mészáros, Gyula; Hungarian Runic Script.**

Kunos, Jenő (Eugene) (Győr, 16 February 1914 - Sebring, Florida, USA, 23 June 1994) – Lutheran pastor and missionary. He completed his studies in Sopron, and went to Finland to familiarize himself with the internal mission and the deaconate there. In 1937, the Missionary Society of the Lutheran Church accepted him as its own missionary. He was posted to China (Hunan Province) in 1939, where he worked with the help of the Finnish Missionary Society within its own organizational framework. After World War II, his relationship deteriorated with the Hungarian Lutheran Church that had sent him to China, so he went to the USA in 1947, and worked as pastor of Finnish-English congregations. Between 1966 and 1973, he was Dean of the Lake Superior area in the ELCA Church District of Wisconsin-Upper Michigan and, between 1974 and 1977 he was a counselor of ELCA. He retired in 1979. – B: 1050, T: 7456.

Kunoss, Endre (Andrew) (Egyházashetye, 9 April 1811 - Káloz, 22 June 1844) – Poet, linguist, journalist, lawyer. After completing his philosophical and legal studies he became Deputy Attorney of County Vas. After his final examination in Law, he traveled in Germany; returned to Pest he became a journalist. In 1836-1837, he was an assistant editor of the journal *Present Time (Jelenkor),* and became contributor for *World (Világ)*. In 1838, with Péter Vajda, he launched, edited and published the first popular natural science journal *Nature (Természet)* and its literary supplement. In this he wrongly attacked Bajza, M. Vörösmarty and F. Toldy, the editors of the Publishing firm Athenaeum. Lacking in subscribers however, the journal ceased publication within six months. Thereafter, he became a tutor for the children of the Zichy family, later that of the Batthyány family. In 1843, he took part in the Diet of Pozsony (now Bratislava, Slovakia). His poems, short stories, articles were published in various journals from 1831 onwards. Earlier he followed the style of the so-called *Almanach* lyrics, later on he was influenced by folk-song composition; some of his folk-songs became widely known, such as: *I Open my Trembling Arms (Kitárom reszkető karom)* and *I fall Asleep With Your Picture (Képeddel alszom el).* His works include *Outlines of the Area of National Education Comforming to the Spirit of the Present (Alapvonatok a honi nevelés köréből a jelen szelleméhez igazodva)* (1833); *Word-garland (Szófüzér),* a Catalogue of neological words (1834); *Shavings (Gyalulat),* an explanatory dictionary of neological words *(Nyelvújítási szavak magyarázatos szótára)* (1835); *National Jurisprudence (Honi törvénytudomány)* (1838); *Catalogue of Songs (Dalfüzér)* (1839); *Nursery Book (Dajkakönyv)* (1842); *The Poems of Kunoss (Kunoss versei)* (1843); and *Handbook of Silk Production (A selyemészet kézi könyve)* (1843). – B: 0883, T: 7456.→**Vajda, Péter; Bajza, József; Vörösmarty, Mihály; Toldy, Ferenc.**

Kunst, Irén (Königsberg, Germany, now Kaliningrad, Russia, 21 December 1869 - Szüining, China, 9 November 1934) **–** Lutheran Missionary. She moved from Germany to Hungary in 1880. Later, she received a Teacher's Degree majoring in Hungarian and German, and became an active worker in the Scottish Mission and the Blue Cross Society. She received her first internal call in 1889, and was commissioned by the Liebenzell Mission to go to China in 1904. Her first post was in Changsha (Hunan Province). Besides her missionary work, she taught in a school established for blind children until 1913. During World War I, she was caring for the Chinese children living in Budapest. In 1921 she returned to Chingchou, China, where she remained until 1931, then returned to Hungary for one year; but the following year she returned to China once again, where she died of typhus. Her letters appeared in the paper, *Christian Evangelist (Keresztény Evangélista)* (1904-1910) and in its *Memorial Book* (1935). – B: 1050, 0883, T: 7456.

Kunszabó, Ferenc (Francis) (Nyírpazony, 6 February 1932 - Budapest, 10 February 2008) – Writer, sociologist. He completed six years of primary school and worked in his native village as a day laborer. In 1949 he was Secretary of the Hungarian Youth Association, first of the District and later, on the Municipal level in Salgótarján. Afterwards, he worked at the Ganz Shipbuilding Works in Budapest. In 1961 he finished his high school studies by passing his maturity examination in 1961, and then he obtained a Teacher's Degree in Russian Language at the University of Budapest in 1955. In 1956, he was a correspondent for the paper *Somogy Diary (Somogyi Napló)*. For taking part in the 1956 Revolution and Freedom Fight, he was imprisoned for 5 years. From 1962 he was back in Ganz Shipbuilding Works. From 1964 he worked in the Sociological Group of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. From 1967 he worked as Sociologist for the Agricultural Research Institute. From 1976 he was Senior Correspondent for the National Széchényi Library. From 1992 he worked as Editor-in-Chief for the paper *Hunnia,* until it was closed down. He had to experience a great deal of persecution; the Communist system tried to make life psychologically intolerable for him because of his patriotism. His works include *Sárköz,* descriptive sociology of Sárköz area (1972); *Without a Shadow (Árnyék nélkül),* novelette (1979), and *Jászföld,* descriptive sociology of the Jászföld region (1980). – B: 1257, T: 7456.

Kúr, Csaba (Komárom, 26 May 1926 -) – Painter, sculptor. He completed his primary and secondary schooling at the Reformed College of Pápa, where his art teacher discovered his talent as early as 1935. However, instead of art school, he was sent to the Military Cadet School of Nagyvárad (now Oradea, Romania). He was not commissioned because his family moved to Germany in early 1945, to avoid Soviet occupation and Communist rule. They settled in Augsburg, where he became the pupil of the renowned painter, József (Joseph) Kiss. He was good with watercolor, and painted in expressionist style. He also studied sculpture. In 1951, the family emigrated to the USA, and started a new life in Ohio. The young man worked in a mechanical design office, but never gave up painting and sculpting. His first exhibition was in Greenville, Ohio, followed by many others, mainly at the three Universities of Ohio. He also participated in a group exhibition at the UN Palace, and at the Olympic Exhibition in Munich, Germany, in 1972. He opened his studio at Warren in 1979, and taught painting and sculpting at the Ohio State

University. He created, among others, the War Memorial in Akron, Ohio (1981), and the Hungarian Revolution Memorial in New Jersey (1987). His Béla Bartók statue is in the Kennedy Center of Performing Arts, and the statue of Lajos (Louis) Kossuth is in the Capitol, in Washington, DC. He received many prizes, among them the Outstanding Artist title (1972), and the decoration of the Árpád Academy. – B: 1037, T: 7103.→ **Bartók, Béla; Kossuth, Lajos.**

Kurd, Find of – Fourteen horizontally ribbed bronze vessels of cylindrical shape, hidden in a large bronze box, found at Kurd, in the valley of the Kapos River in southwest Hungary, north of the Mecsek Mountain. These vessels are typical examples of the North-Italian bronze craft of the 3rd century B.C. The find is the most important proof of the early connections between the Carpathian Basin and Italy. The find is held in the Historical Museum of Budapest. – B: 1144, T: 7456.

Kurgan – A mound or barrow covering a burial site. Originally it was the gravesite of a great Khan, supreme ruler of people speaking Altaic languages, like the Tartars and Mongols. Later on it became the name for a mound grave. – B: 1031, T: 7456.

Kürschák, József (Joseph) (Buda, 14 March 1864 - Budapest, 26 March 1933) – Mathematician. He attended the Budapest Polytechnic in 1881, and graduated in 1886, as a High School teacher, majoring in Mathematics and Physics. Thereafter, he taught at a school in Rozsnyó (now Roznava, Slovakia), for two years before returning to the Budapest Polytechnic for research. He obtained his Ph.D. in 1890; then he began to teach at the Budapest Polytechnic for his entire career. He was appointed professor in 1900. His research work included the problem of the dodecagon; he offered a purely geometric proof for it. He dealt with a new topic in his study, *Über dem Kreise ein-und umgeschriebene Vielecke (On the Circle written into and around a Polygon).* He investigated external properties of polygons inscribed in and circumscribed about a circle. Another topic was the differential equations of the calculus of variations. He devoted a number of papers to it, such as: *Über partielle Differentialgleichungen zweiter Ordnung mit gleichen Charakteristiken (On partial differential equations of the second order with the same characteristics.* Kürschák's most important work appeared in 1912, when he established the theory of valuations. Among his students were Dénes (Dennis) Kőnig, Gyula (Julius) Kőnig and János (John) von Neumann. Kürschák, with others, contributed to the fame of the Budapest Polytechnic and to the foundation of the internationally recognized mathematical school of Budapest. There is a József Kürschák Mathematics Competition. He was a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1897). – B: 0872, 1031, 1068, 1598, T: 7103.→**Kőnig, Dénes; Kőnig, Gyula; Neumann, von János**.

Kurszán (Kursan) (? - 904) – According to Byzantine sources and Anonymus, he was the son of Prince Kond, co-ruler of the Magyars during the Carpathian Settlement in the 9th c. AD. He settled in the Óbuda area, where a fortress was erected and named in his honor. While conducting peace negotiations with the Bavarians, he was ambushed and fatally wounded. The Magyars retaliated by occupying the region up to the River Enns.

The Kurszán and Kartal clans are the descendants of Kurszán. – B: 0942, 1078, 1230, T: 7658.→**Anonymus.**

Kurszán Family Clan – The clan's settlements were established in Óbuda (Old Buda) and its surrounding areas, as well as in the environs of Pest and Pilis. These settlements extended all the way to Keveháza. Some of them were taken over by Khagan Árpád when Kurszán (Kursan) died. The clan was still engaged in land holdings in other parts of the settlement in the 13th century. – B: 1078, 1031, 1160, T: 7676.

Kurtág, György (George) (Lugos, now Lugoj in Romania, 19 February 1926 -) – Composer, pianist. He studied Composition and Piano at Temesvár (now Timişoara, *Erdély,* now in Romania), moved to Hungary in 1940, and continued his studies at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music, Budapest (1946-1955). He studied music in Paris (1957-1980). He taught at the Béla Bartók Music High School, Budapest; later he was Conductor of the Orchestra of the National Philharmonic Society (1960-1968). He was Professor of Chamber Music at the Academy of Music (1968-1986). He also worked in Berlin (1993-1995), and in Vienna (1995-1996). He now lives in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. His works include *String Quartet* (1959); *Splinters (Szálkák),* cimbalom-solo (1963); *Sayings of Péter Bornemissza (Bornemissza Péter mondásai),* concerto (1968); *Four songs on the poems of János (John) Pilinszky (Négy dal Pilinszky János verseire)* (1975); *Omaggio a Luigi Nono* (1979); *Homage a Robert Schumann* (1990); *Ligature e versetti* (1990), and *Six Choral Works for Mixed Choirs and Musical Instruments (Hat kórus vegyeskarra és hangszerekre)* (1995). He is one of the important contemporary composers; his work is infused with the influence of words and speech. – B: 0874, 0879, 1031, T: 7103.

Kürti, László (Ladislas) (Hajduszoboszló, 15 August 1931 -) – Bishop of the Reformed Church. He completed his high school studies at the Reformed College, Debrecen (1950), studied Theology at the Reformed Theological Academy, Debrecen (1950-1955), and at the University of Utrecht, Holland (1957-1960), where he earned a Ph.D. in 1968. After years of serving as an assistant minister, he was posted to the Foreign Relations Department of the Synod Office of the Reformed Church in Hungary (1961-1968). He became leader of the Synod Office's Study Department (1968-1975). In the meantime, he was Professor of Old Testament Studies at the Theological Academy of Debrecen, and was Director of the College (1970-1977). In 1977, he was called to minister to the Miskolc-City Congregation; and in 1978 was elected Bishop of the Cistibiscan Church District. He resigned from the office of bishop in 1990. He wrote articles and studies, edited the *Jubilee Commentary,* and wrote a commentary on the *Book of Jeremiah*. He was a member of the County Council of Borsod, Abaúj and Zemplén, and a Member of Parliament (1985-1990). He received the Golden Merit of Labor medal. – B: 0910, T: 7103.

Kürtőskalács – is a Hungarian pastry also known as chimney cake or stove cake, or Hungarian wedding cake**.** It is baked on a hand-turned, tapered, wooden spit, rotating the long, finger-thick dough slowly on the wooden cylinder above an open fire. The dough is yeast-raised, flavored with sweet spices, the most common being cinnamon, topped with

walnuts or almonds, and sugar. The sugar is caramelized on the kürtöskalács surface, creating a sweet, crispy crust. Originally from Transylvania which was a part of Hungary for centuries, *(Erdély*, now in Romania), it is famous as Hungary's oldest pastry. Kürtőskalács is sold in bakeries, pastry shops, and even street vendors are selling them on street corners, at carnivals and fairs. – B: 1031, 7617, T: 7617.

Kuruc (plural: *Kurucok)* **–** Soldiers of the insurrectionist armies of Count Imre (Emeric) Thököly and Prince Ferenc (Francis) Rákóczi II, fighting against Habsburg oppression, or persons sympathizing with the patriotic cause at the end of the 17th, and at the beginning of the 18th century. At first the wanderers, later all the participants of the Thököly uprising and the revolt of Hegyalja and Rákóczi's freedom fighters were called *Kuruc*. Most of them were dismissed border soldiers, impoverished lesser nobles, and city dwellers. Their leaders were educated imperial soldiers and members of the nobility. The word *Kuruc* originates from *crux* (cross) of the Crusades, first used by the peasant uprising of Dózsa. – B: 0942, 1230, T: 3240. **→Dózsa, György; Fugitives; Thököly, Count Imre; Freedom Fight of Rákóczi II, Prince Ferenc; Kuruc Age; Kuruc Army.**

Kuruc Age – The period of the armed anti-Habsburg uprisings in Royal Hungary between 1671 and 1711. Certain historians date it from the beginning of Count Imre (Emeric) Thököly's insurrection in 1680, others from the beginning of Prince Ferenc (Francis) Rákóczi II's uprising in 1703. Both groups date the ending to the defeat of Rákóczi's War of Independence in 1711. At the end of the 18th century, the word went out of use in common parlance and became an exclusively historical term for the rebels of Rákóczi and Thököly. In modern times, *Kuruc* is used to denote the very patriotic people in Hungary. – B: 1031, T: 7103.**→Wesselényi Conspiracy; Thököly, Count Imre; Rákóczi II, Prince Ferenc; Szatmár Peace Treaty.**

Kuruc Army – Term supposed to have been first used for the participants of the peasant uprising led by György (George) Dózsa in 1514, because Dózsa's flags bore a red cross *(crux)* and the members of his rebellious armies were referred to as *crucifers*, the congregating masses were meant to form a crusade against the Islamic Turks. Contrary to this supposition is the fact that the term *Kuruc* first occurred in 1673. Some scholars consider the term *kuruc* to be of Turkic origin, from the word *kurudzhi* (rebel). The name appeared in the 1670s, in the forms "kurus", "kuroc", "kurudsch" and was understood as "rebel". Texts written between 1671 and 1711 describe the insurgents as fighting against the Habsburgs. The opposite term is *labanc*. The first Kuruc uprising occurred in 1672 in the *Partium* (the region between Hungary and Transylvania), where refugees of different origins were hiding from the religious and political persecutions of the Habsburgs. They called themselves *bújdosók* (fugitives in hiding). Among them were Protestants, small nobles, and soldiers from the *végvár*s *(végvárak* – frontier castles), dismissed by the Habsburg generals. This army invaded Upper Hungary *(Felvidék,* now Slovakia) in August 1672, and defeated the Habsburg army, whereupon *Felvidék* surrendered and

many from the local Slovakian and Ruthenian population joined the Kuruc army. The leaders of the army were Pál (Paul) Szepesi and Mátyás (Matthias) Szuhay. Soon the "fugitives" relied on looting; finally, on 26 October 1672, the Habsburg army defeated them at Gyürke, whereupon the Habsburg government began the religious and political persecution in Hungary. Its peak was the trial of 300 Protestant pastors sentenced to death in 1674, and later 30 of them were sold as galley slaves in Naples, causing public outcry all over Europe. The fugitives organized themselves in "universitas" or "communitas". Between 1674 and 1678, their leader was Count Pál (Paul) Wesselényi. They established diplomatic connections with Poland and France in 1675. In May 1677, France, Poland and the Principality of Transylvania signed a treaty in Warsaw with the "Fugitives", according to which, King Louis XIV of France guaranteed 100,000 thaler worth of aid and assistance. The "fugitives" were obliged to attack the Habsburgs with an army of at least 15,000. Mihály (Michael) I, Apafi (1632-1690), Prince of Transylvania, gave military and financial support to the *universitas*. Hungary became a theater of war in Europe between the Habsburg Emperor Lipót I (Leopold) and King Louis XIV of France. The Habsburgs decided to occupy and pacify Hungary. They abolished the Hungarian Constitution and established an intensive program of German colonization of Hungary claiming that "all Hungarians were traitors". In 1678, the fugitives accepted Mihály (Michael) Teleki, the Chancellor of Transylvania as their leader. Prince Apafi proclaimed war against the Habsburgs. However, after initial successes in *Felvidék*, together with the Polish and French troops, they retreated into Transylvania. A small Kuruc cavalry troop of only 8000 people occupied the most important mining towns and castles of Upper Hungary for a short period of time. In 1678, one of the most influential young noblemen of *Felvidék* and Transylvania, Count Imre (Emeric) Thököly declared war on the Habsburgs. In August 1678, Thököly's army occupied almost all of Hungary. The Habsburg rule in Royal Hungary collapsed quickly. The fugitives joined the Thököly Uprising and elected him their leader in January 1680. The Kuruc troops were merged into Thököly's own army. From that time on, the history of the Kuruc is synonymous with the history of the two great anti-Habsburg uprisings in the Kingdom of Hungary between 1680 and 1711: the Thököly Uprising and the Rákóczi Uprising. These movements are generally called the Kuruc wars. – B: 0942, 1031, 1068, 1659, T: 1031, 7103.→**Freedom Fight of Thököly, Count Imre; Freedom Fight of Rákóczi II, Prince Ferenc; Labanc; Galley Slave Hungarian Preachers.**

Kuruc Music – Music comprising Hungarian songs of a special style that flourished during the battles of Count Imre (Emeric) Thököly and Prince Ferenc (Francis) Rákóczi II at the end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th century. Its origins can be traced back to the *palotás* of the 16 and 17th century, a slow and stately Hungarian dance. The use of the favorite instrument of Kuruc music, the *tárogató* (a shawm, a double reed musical instrument), was prohibited and, if found, destroyed by fire, after the Peace of Szatmár (1711). – B: 1138, 1020, T: 7684.→**Freedom Fight of Thököly, Count Imre; Freedom Fight of Rákóczi II, Prince Ferenc; Palotás; Tárogató; Music of the Hungarians.**

Kuruc Poetry – Poetic works of literary history from the time of the Kuruc Movement, extant from the second half of the 17th and the first half of the 18th century. They relate

to their national struggle for independence. A large part of the poetry is of folk origin; the poems lament about the German ravages, the suffering of the nation, and mourn the defeats. They tell of the occasional victories, and reveal the Kuruc self-esteem and liveliness, the hate and contempt felt for the Germans but, most often, they speak of the defeated soldiers' sorrow and misery or living in exile in foreign lands. The most popular verse styles are the songs of lamentation, the songs of exile, the patriotic lamentations, and the outlaw songs. The Kuruc poetry is one of the golden ages of Hungarian poetry. – B: 0942, 1153, T: 7659.→**Kuruc Age**.

Kuruc Songs – Name of those Hungarian songs that allegedly originated during the times of Count Imre (Emeric) Thököly and Reigning Prince Ferenc (Francis) Rákóczi II, from the second half of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th century. Hungarian lyrical poetry had a strong and unexpected development during this era that also yielded an abundant and valuable harvest of songs. The authors of most of the songs are unknown. After signing the Peace Treaty of Szatmár in 1711, the singing of Kuruc songs was prohibited and the use of the popular instrument of the time, the *tárogató* (shawm) was banned. In spite of these restrictions, the songs survived. The people sang "non rebellious" lyrics to the old tunes and Vienna realized that the music was nothing to worry about; it was harmless. In 1892, Gyula (Julius) Káldy published a rich collection of Kuruc songs. – B: 1078, 1361, T: 7659.→**Kuruc Age; Freedom Fight of Thököly, Count Imre; Freedom Fight of Rákóczi II, Prince Ferenc; Tárogató; Music of the Hungarians.**

Kurucz, Gyula (Julius) (Nyíregyháza, 21 May 1955 -) – Writer. He studied Hungarian and German Literature at the University of Debrecen (1963-1968), and studied at the University of Paris (Sorbonne) in 1969. Between the years 1968 and 1971, he worked as a teacher, laborer, educator, and contributor to the periodical *Art Collector (Műgyüjtő)*, then he was an interpreter (1971-1975), free lance writer (1975-1980), and Editor-in-Chief for *Bücher aus Ungarn (Books from Hungary)* (1980-1990). He was Cultural Counselor of the Hungarian Embassy in Berlin (1992-1995), then Director of the House of Hungarian Culture *(Magyar Kultura Háza)* (1992-1995), also in Berlin. Between 1996 and 2000, he was President of the Motherland Section of the World Federation of Hungarians *(Magyarok Világszövetsége – MVSZ).* Since 2001 he has been Director of the Hungarian Cultural Institute, in Stuttgart, Germany. He published literary translations, essays, critiques, television and radio plays, and also published a book on the history of culture of Hungary: *Hungaria Litterata*. In Austria and Germany (East and West) he was the editor and author of fourteen anthologies of Hungarian short stories and novels. He is also the German Secretary of PEN Club. In 1990 he ran for election as a Parliamentary Representative of the Hungarian Democratic Forum *(Magyar Demokrata Fórum – MDF)*. Since 2000 he has been a member of the Presidium of Hungarian Civic Cooperation *(Magyar Polgári Együttműködés).* His works include *Let's Tell Stories... (Nohát meséljünk…)* (1970); *The Poppy Seed-Size Lady (A mákszem hölgy); The Fog Carver (A ködfaragó)* (1976); *Quiet Among Four Silences (Négy csend között a hallgatás)* (1977); *The Balloon Hussars (Léggömbhuszárok)* (1981); *I Love, Therefore I Have Been (Szeretek, tehát voltam)* (1981); *Slow Retreat (Lassú visszavonulás)* (1990); *Gospel of Luke (Lukács evagéliuma)* (2008); *Death in the Mirror (Tükörben a halál)*

(2009), and six volumes of literary translation. He was awarded a number of prizes, among them the Prize of the Hungarian Radio (1978), and the Prize of Belle Letters Publisher (1961, 1984). B: 0874, 0878, 1257, T: 7684.

Küry, Klára (Clara) (Jászkisér, 27 March 1870 - Budapest, 27 April 1935) – Actress, celebrated operetta prima donna. Her first stage appearance was in Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania) in 1890, initially under the name of Klára Hajnal. From 1892 to 1902 she was a member of the Folk Theater *(Népszínház)*, Budapest. Subsequently, she signed only for guest performances. She performed in the Comedy Theater *(Vígszínház)* (1904-1905), in the Royal Theater *(Királyszínház)* (1904-1906), the Hungarian Theater *(Magyar Színház)* (1907), in the People's Theater/Comedy Opera *(Népszínház-Vígopera)* (1907-1908), and at the City Park Theater *(Városligeti Színkör),* (1909-1912). In 1921, she also performed in New York. Her main roles were: Lili in G. Hervé's *La Balsamine (Nebáncsvirág);* Offenbach's *La belle Hélène (Szép Heléna);* Julcsa in Szigligeti's *Fugitive Soldier (Szökött katona);* Erzsike in Csepreghy's *Yellow Colt (Sárga csikó);* Melly in Carl Millöcker's *Poor Jonathan (Szegény Jonathán);* Gabriella in Offenbach's *La vie parisienne (Párizsi élet),* and Hanna in Lehár's *Merry Widow (Víg özvegy).* Her collection of 55 songs was published under the title of *Songbook (Daloskönyv)*. – B: 0883, 1445, T: 7 667.

Kushans – The Kushans were, without doubt, the most well-known and successful members of the *Yuezhi (Yueh chi, Yuè shì, or Ròu zhī*) Confederation. The Yuezhi are first mentioned in 3rd century B.C. Chinese Annals as living in Kansu (Gansu) Province, near the large bend of the Yellow River**.** Across it stretched the great Ordos Plateau, where the *Hsiung-nu (Xiong-nu*), i.e. the Huns, had their settlements and with whom they were in constant warfare, losing many battles. It so happened that, during one of these conflicts in 174 B.C., the Huns defeated the Yuezhi and, in accordance with nomadic traditions, fashioned a drinking-cup out of the skull of their king. This was a humiliation for the Yuezhi; consequently, they began their move westward, which precipitated the first great Asian migration wave. They occupied the territories of the *Wusun* who, a few years later, defeated the Yuezhi. This defeat broke up the Yuezhi Confederation. Some of the Lesser Yuezhi (Siao Yuezhi) wandered southward to the northern region of Tibet, forming the population of Tibet with the people of Kiangsu (Jiangsu). The Great Yuezhi (Da Yuezhi) fled toward the west, where they defeated the Sakas (Scythians) in the Ili Valley. Some of the Sakas fled south; others occupied ancient Bactria; the rest fled to Parthia. From there, together with the Parthians, they attacked the North-Indian Provinces and founded their own Province: *Sakastan* (or Sakasthana, corresponding to the western regions of Afghanistan and Pakistan). In the meantime, the Great Yuezhi, living in the Oxus Valley (now Amu Darya), grew stronger during the peaceful period and began their move southward, occupying Bactria, defeating the local Sakas. At this time, the Yuezhi Confederation consisted of five tribes, each headed by a y*agbu.* The most powerful tribe was the *kuei-shang* (g*uishuang),* led by a clever y*agbu, Kujula Kadphises,* who subjugated the other tribes and, under his own leadership founded the *Kushan Empire.* The name *kuei-shang* was pronounced by the Persian and Indian population as "Kushan" or "Koshano" (Sanskrit), in which form it was preserved on coin and stone inscriptions. *Kujula Kadphises* reigned app. between 20 and 60 AD. The dating of the Kushan kings'

reigns is still debated, since, in ancient Asia, every important ruler introduced his own dating system. However, we can approximate the time of their rule. *Kujula Kadphises'*s son *Vima Taku* (AD 60-80) enlarged the empire. He ruled not only over Bactria, Eastern Persia (Iran), Ghandara and Kashmir, but also occupied Northern India right to the banks of the Ganges. He already minted high quality gold coins. On the face of the coins appear the images of the kings with Bactrian inscriptions in Greek characters, which was the simplest Persian dialect. On the reverse appear the images of either Greek, Persian or Hindu gods; later, the symbols of Buddhism, such as *The Wheel of Theory (dharma chakra)* also appear. *Vima Taku* was succeeded by his son, *Kujula Kadphises II* (AD 80-110). These three rulers are called *Early Kushans;* the next four rulers are called *Great Kushans;* and the remaining four or five kings during the declining period of the empire *Late Kushans* by historians. Of the Great Kushan kings, *Kanishka I* is the most well-known (AD 110-134), who extended his empire to the East. At this time the Kushan Empire vied in importance, both in commerce and in size, with the Roman Empire. They controlled, in the most part, the largest commercial route, the Silk Road; thus both the Kushans and their vassals prospered. Besides commerce, Buddhism also spread, mainly to China. In the time of *Kunishka,* the earlier subjugated Sakas were already their allies. Kunishka's son *Vasishka*, a.k.a. *Vas-Kushana*, reigned from AD 134 to 140, followed by his younger brother *Havishka* (AD 140-178); the latter erected many buildings and numerous of his coins survived. *Havishka's* northern capital was *Begram;* his southern center was *Mathura.* His successor *Vasudeva I* (AD 178-208), still ruled over the whole Empire. However, his successors: *Kanishka II, Kanishka III, Vasudeva, Saka* and *Kipunada* suffered a series of defeats from the Persian *Sassanides.* After AD 240, they lost their northern territories; then, in 345 they lost their Indian territorial holdings as well. Consequently the Kushans retreated to the Oxus Valley, where they lived as vassals of the Sassanides, but enjoyed relative independence.

The Kushan coins are artistic creations, much sought after to this day. The images of the kings are shown in Central Asian garb: a belted broadcloth tunic, felt boots and a large sword. They intended to demonstrate even in their attire that they were different from other subjugated people.

The Kushans' primary symbol, the Moon, is shown on some of the coins, where the kings call themselves *Chandama*, meaning "descendants of the Moon" in Sanskrit. – B: 7694, T: 7617.→**Huns; Kaliz; Sakas; Yuezhi.**

Kutahya Constitutional Proposal of Kossuth – A proposed concept of Lajos (Louis) Kossuth, while living in a temporary Turkish refuge in Kutahya (Kütahya). Kossuth presented his plan for a confederation in a letter to Count László (Ladislas) Teleki. Then, on 25 April 1851, he completed his constitutional proposal for the organization of Hungary's internal political structure, aimed at securing self-government for the national minorities living in Hungary. In this proposal he considered four factors that, in his view, have had the greatest influence on human development since the fall of the Roman Empire, in a Europe, moving toward more and more personal and political freedom. These were: (1) personal independence; (2) self-government of the community; (3) equality before the law (based on the idea of human brotherhood); and (4) the idea of national independence. In his constitutional proposal he offerd more far-reaching rights to the minorities than the 1849 Law of National Minorities of Szeged did; however, he

insisted on the territorial integrity of the country. – B: 1230, 1600, T: 7665.→**Kossuth, Lajos. Kutahya, Kossuth Emigration.**

Kutahya, Kossuth Emigration – Lajos (Louis) Kossuth and his closest associates, about 24 persons, left Sumen (Bulgaria under Turkish control) on 15 February 1850 for Kutahya, a town in Turkey, some 374 km from Istanbul. At first they were housed in the cavalry barracks; but later Kossuth rented a one-storey mud-brick house. The connection between the emigrants and Hungary continued. On 21 June 1852, József (Joseph) Makk, Colonel of the Revolutionary Army, arrived to meet Kossuth and received permission from him for the preparation of another freedom war. In June of the same year, an anti-Habsburg group was organized in Transylvania *(Erdély,* now in Romania), and on 23 August, Károly (Charles) Jubal joined the underground organization in Pest. In the life of Lajos Kossuth, the one and a half years spent in Kutahya was only a short phase. In September, before he left Turkey on board the American frigate 'Mississippi', he appointed Colonel János (John) May, to start the underground organizing work, in co-operation with József Makk in the Komárom and Vienna areas. – B: 1230, 1600, T: 7665.→**Kossuth, Lajos; Kutahya Constitutional Proposal of Kossuth; Makk, József; Makk-Gál Conspiracy.**

Kutasi Kovács, Lajos (Lewis) (pen names: Ferenc Kéz, Ferenc Füredi, László Magyar) (Veszprém, 18 January 1920 - London, 2 November 1995) – Writer, journalist, ethnographer. He completed his secondary school studies in Budapest. His first literary (belles letters) work appeared in 1941. During 1942 to 1943, he was Assistant Editor for the *Veszprém News (Veszprémi Hirlap)*. In 1944 he worked as a journalist in Budapest. In the spring of 1945, on the approaching Soviet military occupation and subsequent Communist rule, he left as a refugee to Germany, where he lived until September 1949; thereafter he emigrated to Brazil. He settled in São Paulo. From 1950 to 1966, he edited the *South American Hungarian News (Délamerikai Magyar Hírlap).* From 1967 to 1970 he was the Brazilian Editor for the *South American Hungarian Newspaper (Délamerikai Magyar Újság)* of Buenos Aires. In June 1970 he returned to Europe and lived in England and Switzerland. Between 1962 and 1968 he was the Brazilian Director of the International Feature Service of New York. From 1960 to 1971 he worked as an outside consultant for Radio Free Europe; and from 1978 to 1989, for the BBC. His writings and articles appeared in other papers as well, e.g. *Hungária; New Hungaria (Új Hungária); Literary News (Irodalmi Újság)*; *Catholic Review (Katolikus Szemle),* and *American Hungarian Word of the People (Amerikai Magyar Népszava).* He also wrote novels, short stories, essays, travelogues, and ethnographic works. In 1965 he took part in an expedition to South America and, between 1974 and 1989, he went on ethnographic study trips to North and South America. In Hungary he published his works regularly since 1972. He wrote some 23 works, including *Barbarians (Barbárok)*, short story (1951); *Pocket Encyclopedia of Art History (Művészettörténelem zseblexikona)* (1954); *Cast (Szereposztás),* novel (1961); *The Ship and the River (A hajó és a folyó)*, novel (1970); *Black Gods – Black People (Fekete istenek – fekete emberek)*, study (1980);, *Green Hell –Red Desert (Zöld pokol – vörös sivatag)*, travelogue (1988), and *Jungles, Ruined-cities, Indians. Wandering in North-Central and South America* (1996). He was a

recipient of the Vörösmarty Literary Prize (1959), the Mençao Honorosa, and the Medelha Commemorativa (1967) – B: 1672, 0878, T: 7456.

Kuthy, Lajos (Louis) (Érmihályfalva, now Valealui-Mihai, Romania, 9 January 1813 - Nagyvárad now Oradea, Romania, 27 August 1864) – Writer. He completed his high school studies in Debrecen, and began his career as a theologian (his father was a minister of the Reformed Church). Thereafter he changed course and became an articling lawyer in County Bihar. In 1836 he was imprisoned for one year, due to his participation in the University Youth movements. After being freed, he lived in Nagyvárad. Later, he moved to Kolozsvár (now Cluj-Napoca, Romania), where he edited the Diet Bulletin. In 1838 he settled in Pest, where he lived in luxury, which led him to bankruptcy. From 1843 he was secretary to Count Lajos (Louis) Batthyány. In 1843, he became a corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. In 1848 he was in charge of the Prime Minister's Office. For ten years, he was one of the most fashionable writers. His romantic short stories were published in nine volumes (1841-1853), and his novel, *Home Mysteries, vols. i, ii, (Hazai rejtelmek I-II* (1846-1847), with its description of many folk and country scenes, earned him a great deal of popularity. On the other hand, his plays did not achieve success. After the collapse of the War of Independence (1848-1849), he was in hiding for a brief period; then resigned himself to Habsburg absolutism. When, in 1853, he accepted the position of County High Commissioner as a means of subsistence, both the public and his writer friends turned away from him. His last years were shattered and full of inner conflict. – B: 0883, 1257, 1068, T: 7456.→**Batthyány, Count Lajos.**

Kútvölgyi, Erzsébet (Elizabeth) (Budapest, 14 November 1950 -) – Actress. She received her diploma from the Academy of Dramatic Art in 1973. Her talent was discovered already in her young student years. While in Drama School, she became a member of the Comedy Theater *(Vígszínház),* and she is still acting there. Her acting is characterized by gentle lyricism and dramatic power and vigor; but she can also interpret the grotesque. Her roles include Julika in F. Molnár's *Liliom,* adapted into the Rodgers and Hammerstein musical play *Carousel* (1945); Johanna in Shaw's *Saint Joan (Szent Johanna);* Iokaste in Sophocles' *Oedipus the King (Oedipus rex);* Julia in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet;* Másа in Chekhov's *Seagull (Sirály);* Mrs. Peacock in Brecht-Weil's *Beggar's Opera (Koldusopera),* Edith Piaf in É. Pataky's *Edith and Marlene;* Fantine in ugo-Schönberg-Michel's *Les Miserables (A nyomorultak),* and Josie Cates in Harvey Normann's *'Night, Mother (Jóccakát, Mama!).* There is a number of feature and TV films to her credit, including *Free Breath (Szabad lélegzet), Deliver us from Evil (Szabadits meg a gonosztól),* and *Diary to my Children (Napló gyermekeimnek).* She has received several awards, among them the Mari Jászai Prize (1977), the Artist of Merit title (1990), the Small Cross of Merit of the Republic of Hungary (1996), the Ajtay Prize (1999, 2003) and the Imre Robot Prize (2004). – B: 1445, 1809, T: 7692.

Kuttner, Mihály (Michael) (Budapest, 9 December 1918 - Bloomington, USA, 10 October 1975) – Violinist. His received his musical education at the Ferenc (Franz) Liszt Academy of Music in Budapest, under the direction of Ferenc Gabriel (violin), Leo Weiner and Imre Waldbauer (chamber music). As the winner of the Ede Reményi Prize,

he was presented with high-quality violin by the violinmaker László Reményi. When he won the Weiner Prize in 1939, he founded his famous string quartet (Kuttner-Reismann-Harsányi-Baróti); they performed, among others, the String Quartet No. 3, called *Pastorale, Fantasia and Fugue,* by Leo Weiner. Kuttner emigrated to the USA in 1940. There, at first, he was a member of the string quartet, Lehner-Kuttner-Harsányi-Varga, and later a member of the world-famous *Hungarian String Quartet*, as second violinist (Zoltán Székely – Mihály Kuttner – Dénes Koromzay – Gábor Magyar). He also appeared successfully as a conductor. In Bloomington, he started a foundation, which secured the preparation for a number of young musicians in this genre. – B: 0883, 1160, T: 7456.→**Weiner, Leó, Reményi, Ede.**

Kuun Codex (1621- 1647) **–** A handwritten songbook, probably collected in Transylvania *(Erdély,* now in Romania). Miklós (Nicholas) Nagy recorded the first part in 1621. Besides the commonly known religious songs, this part contains a few historical songs as well. The most significant are the *Cantio de militibus pulchra*, and two Máté (Matthew) Sárközi songs about heroes. The subsequent parts of the Codex contain mostly Catholic religious songs. It was named after its early owner Count Géza Kuun, who donated the Codex to the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. – B: 1136, 1120, T: 7659.→**Kuun, Count Géza; Codex Cumanicus.**

Kuun, Count Géza *(osdorai)* (Nagyszeben, now Sibiu, Romania, 28 December 1838 - Budapest, 9 April 1905) – Writer, historian, linguist, Orientalist. His early schooling was provided in the family home; later at a private boarding school. Duding 1856 to 1858 he attended lectures at the University of Pest in Classical Philology, Archeology, Numismatics and History, while as an autodidact, he was familiarizing himself with some Oriental languages. In 1858-1859 he was studying at the University of Göttingen, where he obtained a Ph.D. He often visited the famous libraries of Northern Italy; he also carried out research in the libraries of Germany, France, Netherlands and Switzerland, and traveled through the Balkan countries as well. He learnt German, French, English, Italian, Romanian and Greek, also learnt to write and read Hebrew, Turkish, Arabic, Persian and Latin. He was mainly occupied with the eastern sources relating the Hungarians of the 9th century; with the history of Transylvania; with comparative linguistics of Semitic languages, and the problems of comparative history of religions. In course of his research in the library of St. Mark Church of Venice, he came across a Cumanian *(Kun)* Codex *(Codex Cumanicus)*, written in Latin and originating from 1303, which preserved the vocabulary and grammar of the extinct Cumanian language. He wrote an introductory study and notes in Latin and published it. *(Codex cumanicus, Bibliothecae ad templum divi Marci Venetarium primum ex integro editit prolegomenis notis et compluribus glossariis instruxit comes Géza Kuun, 1880).* Later, Count Kuun's research turned to the records preserved in eastern texts on the migrations and Carpathian settlement of the Magyars. He traced the descent of the Hungarians from the region of the Altai Mountains, and considered them relatives of Turkic peoples. For the occasion of the millenary celebrations (1896), he compiled the chapter dealing with the eastern sources for the work entitled *The Sources of the Carpathian Settlement of the Magyars (A magyar honfoglalás kútfői)*. When Count Kuun came to inherit the castle of Marosnémeti (in County Hunyad), he enlarged its archives and the Museum with its stonework remains.

His works include *On the Semitic Language Roots (A sémi nyelvgyökerekről)* (1867); *Addenda to the History of the Crimea (Adalékok Krím történetéhez)*; *Codex Cumanicus*, published with notes (1880); *On the Language and Nationality of the Cumanians (A kunok nyelvéről és nemzetiségéről)*(1885); *The History of Prayer* ***(****Az imádság történelme)* (1889); *Eastern Sources (Keleti kútfők)* in: "The Sources of the Carpathian Settlement of the Magyars" *(A magyar honfoglalás kútfői)* (1898, 1995); *Our Knowledge on Tibet (Ismereteink Tibetről)* (1903), and *On the Lebedian- and Etelköz-culture of our Race (Fajunk lebédiai és etelközi művelődése)* (1903). From 1867 he was corresponding member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; in 1883 was elected honorary member, and in 1904 became its Director. From 1901 to 1904 he was second president of the Academy. He was honorary doctor of several universities, and was ordinary or honorary member of numerous learned societies; he was also member of the Upper House of Parliament. Between 1889 and 1896 he was Chief Curator of the Reformed Diocese of Transylvania *(Erdély,* now in Romania). In 1858 he donated the Transylvanian Codex of the 17th century to the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and it was named the Kuun Codex. A Prize also bears his name. Count Kuun was awarded the Middle Cross of the Italian Royal Order. He was one of the truly outstanding Transylvanian scholars of his age. – B: 1440, 1031, T: 7456.→**Kuun Codex; Codex Cumanicus; Cumanians.**

Kuvasz, Hungarian – Oldest of all dog breeds, its origin dating back some 7,000 years. It probably descended from the Tibetan Mastiff. He was a favorite guard dog for the nobility, and was also used for hunting, herding and protecting livestock, which it still does today. During World War II, the breed became almost extinct in Hungary. However, after the war, efforts were made in Hungary and other parts of Europe to re-populate the breed in Hungary. It is an intelligent, independent dog with strong protective instincts. Loyal and devoted to the family, it will face any threat in order to protect them. It is easily trained and said to have great stamina. The Kuvasz is a strong and muscular dog that needs lots of outdoor exercise and is best suited to country living. The Kuvasz is generally a very healthy breed with a normal life expectancy of more than 10 years. The Kuvasz has a lustrous, pure white or ivory, coarse double coat. The undercoat is soft and the outercoat longer and can range from almost straight to wavy. The skin pigment is black, and the darker the better; has almond shaped dark brown eyes and its wedge shaped head is considered to be his most beautiful characteristic. – B&T: 2069.→**Hungarian Domestic Animals; Herding Dogs; Sheepdog, Hungarian; Mudi; Puli; Pumi; Komondor.**

Küver, Prince (also Kuber) – Son of Kuvrát**,** brother of Batbaján, Kotrak, Isperik and Alzeco, he settled a group of the Onugors (from west of the Kuban region) within the Carpathian Basin around 670 A.D. At this time the Avar Empire was declining but still strong, and the ruling Avar Khagan settled them in Pannonia (now Transdanubia, or Western Hungary) and appointed Küver governor of these foreign people. Initially, there was peace; but soon conflict arose among them. After several attempts to relocate them,

they remained in the Carpathian Basin until the time of the Hungarian Settlement by Khagan Árpád in 896. In 1543, the name of Küver is recorded in the documents of Sepsiszék, along with the Szekler descendants of his sons. – B: 1153, 1031, T: 7658.

Kuvrát, (Kobrat or Kovrat) (605-665) – Prince of the Onugor-Bulgarian realm. In 619 or 630, the Byzantine Emperor, Heraclius, baptized him. After several successful battles with the Avars, he freed his people from their control. He founded the Bulgarian state of Kubanü on the northern shores of the Sea of Azov, the River Volga and the Black Sea. He had five sons: Batbajan, Kotrag, Isperik, Küber and Alzeco. Upon his death, his realm disintegrated. Isperik (Asparuch) formed the Bulgarian state along the lower course of the River Danube; Küber migrated with his people into the Avar Empire in the Carpathian Basin. – B: 1153, 1599, T: 7658.

Kvassay, Jenő (Eugene) (Buda, 5 July 1850 - Budapest, 6 June 1919) – Engineer. He studied Mechanical Engineering at the University of Pest, and also Agricultural Studies and Hydraulic Engineering in German and French Colleges, familiarizing himself with the water conservation methods of a number of countries. On his return to Hungary in 1878, he was commissioned to organize the agricultural hydraulic engineering service and water-conservation procedures, which he had proposed, and to establish the Civil Engineering Institution, which he headed, by 1880. For the uniform administration and running of the hydraulic and water conservation matters, he became Director of a newly formed Bureau of National Water Engineering and Soil-improvement and Drainage, which, from 1899, became the *National Water Engineering Directorate.* He retired in 1918. He was the leading authority to direct all the water-engineering tasks, and his work created a new chapter in the history of water engineering in Hungary. His most important achievement was the centralized organization of the institution of civil engineering, which was to cover such technical activities as the settlement of the matters of inland waters, drainage-works, irrigation of agricultural fields, organization of river beds, and the supervision of fishing, as well as the civil engineering services for public health (1890). This organization ensured the modern agricultural production in large areas. His work also led to the introduction of the Water Rights Act (1885: article XXIII), stating the public ownership of waters, also the Act 1888: article XIX, regulating fishing. He initiated the supervision of harbors on Lake Balaton (1812), and the canalization of the Danube river-arm at Soroksár. He took the first steps for the construction of the Budapest-Csepel National and Free Harbor (1910). He published studies and articles on management of water resources, river control and canalization, and agricultural water engineering. His works include the important handbook, *Agricultural Water Engineering, vols. i, ii., (Mezőgazdasági vízműtan, I-II)* (1880-1882), and *The International Danube and Hungary (A nemzetközi Duna és Magyarország)* (1913). – B: 0883, 1031, T: 7456.