

**Bibliografie československé hungaristiky za léta 1966–1968**

(Sestavil: Richard Pražák).

Brno, University J. E. Purkyně, 1971. 97 pp.

**Bibliografie československé hungaristiky za léta 1969–1971**

(Sestavili: Richard Pražák, Marta Romportlová).

Brno, Univerzita J. E. Purkyně, 1974, 108 pp.

**Bibliografie československé hungaristiky za léta 1972–1974**

(Sestavili: Richard Pražák, Marta Romportlová).

Brno, Univerzita J. E. Purkyně, 1977. 166 pp.

So far three volumes of a large scale Hungarological bibliographic venture have been organized, edited and published by the Cabinet of Hungarology and Balkanistics of the Faculty of Arts of J. E. Purkyně University, Brno, covering all the books produced by Czechoslovakian scholars between 1966 and 1974. A similar venture concerning Yugoslavia is represented by the publications of the Institute of Hungarology of the Faculty of Arts of Novi Sad (Újvidék) University. In both cases the aim of the venture is to survey the output of the country in the field of Hungarology.\* But while the scholars in Novi Sad restrict the scope of their interest to recording the bibliographical data of Hungarian materials alone, those in Brno have made it their aim to carry out the bibliographical exploration of practically the whole territory of Czech and Slovak languages, as well as to collect the bibliographical data of the Hungarian newspapers, books, etc. published in Czechoslovakia. The first volume published in Brno was restricted to exploring the studies of researchers, journalists and translators residing in Czechoslovakia; the further volumes, however, of which two have so far appeared, is broader in scope. By the time the third volume was published, the format, which seems acceptable and easy to handle, had been established. The material is presented to the reader, divided into eleven chapters and several sub-chapters. The first part of general character is followed by the bibliography of the organizational set-up of scientific life; then we can read the chapters on linguistics, literary history and theory, Hungarian history, ethnography and folklore. After this comes the part entitled Hungarians in Czechoslovakia, which virtually ends the bibliographical chapters. The listing of the resources proves how well-informed and conscientious the editors were; the reader is assisted by a list of abbreviations and an index of names; the Hungarian authors whose works have been translated into Czech or Slovak are also "registered", as are the translators; the volume is rounded off by an appendix, followed by a table of contents. So far the volumes have listed more than 3919 bibliographical items.

Országos Széchényi Könyvtár,  
Budapest

*István Fried*

**In honorem Bo Wickman**

Fenno-Ugrica Suecana (Tidskrift för finsk-ugrisk forskning i Sverige—Journal  
of Finno-Ugric Research in Sweden)

5. Uppsala, 1982. 418 pp.

Bo Wickman, chairman of the Finno-Ugric Institute of Uppsala University, celebrated his 65th birthday on September 7th, 1982. He has been a professor there since 1961, and has gained well-deserved respect in the impressive circle of Swedish Finno-Ugric Studies, although as the successor and student of Björn Collinder—who died in spring 1983—his inheritance was one of great obligation. The bulky volume of the departmental yearbook which he initiated is a

\*We will publish a detailed review of the Novi Sad Hungarological Bibliographies in one of the forthcoming issues of Hungarian Studies. (Editorial remark)

celebratory publication, modest in its exterior but rich in its contents. The volume includes 24 studies, written mainly in English, and even where the text is in Swedish or Finnish it is followed by an abstract in English. For reasons of limited space, it contains only the works of Swedish collaborators; consequently the topics concern mainly Northern Europe. However, one can find in the volume articles on Korean, Siberian, Baltic and even Hungarian subjects. The introduction by the two editors (Lars-Gunnar Larsson and Erling Wande), the *Tabula gratulatoria* which all Northern publications of this type include, and the scientific bibliography of Wickman make this new, significant creation of Swedish Finno-Ugric Studies a truly celebratory publication.

It's a well-known fact why we are mentioning this publication and the jubilee of Professor Wickman: he received an excellent introduction to Hungarology as the student of János Lotz, and later he had the opportunity to further his knowledge in things Hungarian when he was granted a scholarship in Hungary. Besides the rich Hungarian material and references included in his linguistic studies, we hold in high esteem the volumes of his *Swedish-Hungarian* reference book (the Swedish title of which is more apposite: *Svensk-ungersk hjälpreda*) produced in 1957, and the excellent dictionary *Svensk-ungersk ordbok* published in 1965.

It is unfortunate that the bibliography does not list the minor articles of Wickman or his translations, including those made from Hungarian. Professor Wickman was one of the founders of the International Association of Hungarian Studies, and has been its president ever since its foundation. This fact is mentioned not only in the introduction but also in the article (on Hungarian place names in the Middle Ages) written by Loránd Benkő, the volume's only non-Swedish contributor. It would seem that Professor Wickman and his entourage consider his hungarophile attitude just as significant as do we in Hungary. This is the reason why a review of this volume has been included in our journal.

The content of this Festschrift will not be discussed here since it does not include Hungarian topics. Yet mention should be made of the thorough method which characterizes it and the comparison of several linguistic territories. This is a characteristic product of the Collinder-Wickman school whose standards should be maintained. It is also our hope, from the point of view of Hungarology, that one of the forthcoming volumes of *Fenno-Ugrica Suecana* will be a Hungarian issue. There are in Sweden enough scholars to fill such a volume—the first of its kind in that country—and it would also be easy to find a fitting occasion which such a book could mark.

Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem  
Budapest

Vilmos Voigt

### Образцы фольклора цыган-кэлдэрарей

Подготовили Р. С. Деметер и П. С. Деметер  
Moscow, Nauka publishers 1981. 263 pp.

It may be surprising to find that a book publishing specimens of the folklore of Gypsies living in Russia is being reviewed among Hungarian studies. However there is a good reason for this. The fundamental law of evolution of Gypsy culture is that it becomes influenced by the folk culture of the given host country as soon as the wandering Gypsy groups come into contact with it and the traces of this impact are also manifest after the Gypsies' departure for another country. In accordance with this, a Gypsy group that has spent a considerable time in Hungary may preserve Hungarian cultural elements in foreign countries too, or even overseas.

The homeland of the Coppersmith Gypsy tribe was South-East Hungary (in the *Bánát*, now in Rumania). This area was inhabited by a mixed Hungaro-Rumanian population and, accordingly,