

'dragon', etc. For folk tale research the importance of the terms is especially great, as parallel forms, like *zmij* 'dragon' and *sárkány* 'dragon', or even *čort* 'devil' and *fras* (from German) 'devil' are quite astonishing.

It is probably not known to everybody that the Hungarian lawyer, Mihály Fincicky (1842–1916) collected 92 folk tales in the 1870's from the Ruthenians, or "Hungarian–Russians" as he called them. Later, in 1910 he translated 40 tales from the collection into Hungarian, for publication. However, the texts were only published in 1970 (*A vasorrú indzsiszaba. Kárpátukrajnai népmesék. A szövegeket gondozta és a jegyzeteket írta Kovács Ágnes. Bp. 1970. "Népek meséi"*), and of course, only in Hungarian. The Ruthenian originals were lost so we do not know whether some of the tales might not also have been from East Slovakia. Nevertheless folklorists should remember his collection, because it is the oldest special folktale collection of the Ruthenians and very much akin to some of the tales published in Hirjak's books.

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Annales Universitatis Scientiarum Budapestinensis de Rolando Eötvös nominatae. Sectio Historica; Sectio Philologica (Moderna); Sectio Linguistica

The main title above, with its different subtitles, covers the different foreign language yearbooks of the Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest. The series started in 1957, and since then has been published uninterruptedly with a widening scope of theme. Today, thirteen different sections are published, covering science, law, and the humanities. The existence of this series is justified by the fact that it makes the results of Hungarian scientific life and research undertaken at the Eötvös Loránd University more available outside Hungary. It also aims to strengthen international scientific connections and the exchange of information. This goal is also served by the system of international distribution. In general the volumes are sent to foreign institutions and libraries by the special branch libraries of the different departments. They form the basis of an international book exchange program, thus helping to improve the stock of foreign books in these libraries. This seems to be a very profitable way of exchanging information bilaterally. At the same time, the editorial boards have compiled lists of those foreign scholars who may be interested in the contents of these publications which are sent to them. It would be possible to extend the scope of distribution further; the number of copies printed would allow this.

Annales, Sectio Historica is one of the series that started in 1957. Since then it has appeared continuously; Volume XXI is the most recent to have appeared. From the beginning to 1967, the editor of the series was Zoltán Oroszlán, and since then István Diószegi has been the editor-in-chief. Studies and articles are mostly published in German, French, and Russian. The subjects treated include different problems of Hungarian and international history, their connections, the results of archeological research, articles on settlement history and social politics, etc. In more recent volumes, the editorial board has tried to group the articles of a given volume around one period or one main problem. There are very useful bibliographies concerning the results of Hungarian historical research between 1962–1964 and 1945–70, respectively, in Vols VII and XII. Vol. XVIII contains further documentation on the publications between 1971–75 by the members and scholars of the different departments of historical studies. The same volume contains also a list of B. A. dissertations written in that period (1971–75). This list is especially useful, as the results of these studies would not be available in any other way and would be forgotten. The latest volume (XXI, published in 1981) was devoted to the 60th anniversary of the birth of Endre Arató (1921–1977). His friends and disciples offered the latest results of their research to his memory. The entire bibliography of his publications can also be found here. One characteristic feature of the volumes of *Annales, Sectio Historica* is that they contain book reviews of possible interest to non-Hungarian readers and also a chronicle of the year's scientific events.

Annales, Sectio Philologica is a series that also started in 1957. It appeared continuously until 1969, when there were tendencies to separate the modern European philological studies from those specifically concerned with Hungarian philology. The first separated volume of *Sectio Philologica Hungarica* appeared in 1969. Unfortunately this series was discontinued. *Annales, Sectio Philologica Moderna* (first volume 1970) represents its continuation. The original series gave an eclectic picture of the philologic research taking place in the Eötvös Loránd University in its time. Nowadays, this new series (editor-in-chief Ottó Süpek) presents modern philological research, and publishes articles in most of the greater European languages. One of the volumes was centered on the age of the Renaissance, and the latest one deals mostly with studies on French linguistics. It is distributed by the Department of Spanish Philology and also by the Central Library of the Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest.

One of the youngest subseries is the *Annales, Sectio Linguistica*. Its first volume appeared in 1970. The latest one to appear was Volume XIII (for 1982, in fact published in July 1985). These volumes are they yearbooks of the Departments of Hungarian, Finno-Ugric, General and Applied Linguistics. Studies and reviews on Finno-Ugric, Slavic, German, neo-Latin, and Oriental linguistics and also on general and applied linguistics are published in them. They are written mostly in English, French, Russian, German, and Spanish, but they also contain articles in Slovak, Polish, and Finnish. The editor-in-chief, István Szathmári, requires that studies should not have been published elsewhere. He would not publish the translations of articles that have already appeared in Hungarian. The size and volume of each edition of this series is still growing and so is its distribution. The topics of the first volumes were quite mixed, but the more recent ones contain studies grouped around one main topic. Nevertheless, articles and reviews dealing with other subjects may also be found in these volumes. Thus, Volume V presents the lectures of the anniversary meeting of the Finno-Ugric Department; Volume IX contains the studies read at the conference held in memory of Zoltán Gombocz. In the first parts of Vols X—XI, there are studies written for the memorial meeting on Janus Pannonius held in 1978 in Visegrád, jointly organized by the universities of Padova and Budapest. Vol. XII (1981), printed in fact by the end of 1983, due to the printer's delay so usual with Hungarian university publications, contains the proceedings of the *International Congress on the Origins and Originality of American Culture* (held in Budapest in April 1980), or more precisely ten papers from the latter's section on linguistics. Nine other essays and two book reviews are also included in the volume. Volume XIII contains 15 papers on French—Hungarian contrastive linguistics, all in French (plus other papers).

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Budapest

Mária Meggyes

A Valóság repertórium, 1958–1978

(Index to "Valóság")

By János Meggyesi

Budapest, 1982., 285 pp. 60,— Ft

Ever since its first appearance *Valóság*, which celebrated its twentieth anniversary in 1980, has been the most important monthly on culture and the social sciences in Hungary. The bibliographical index was completed in 1980, and published two years later. Nearly 7000 papers, articles and other items are included, followed by a special index of art illustrations published. There is also a complete author index. The one-page introduction and list of editors themselves offer a fair amount of initial orientation, but the reader may