

ZOLTÁN TAMÁS MOLNÁR: “I’M WALKING AMONG THE CLOUDS, FEEDING ON MOONBEAM”

(Ferenc Békássy on his student years in England)

He was born in Zsennye, Vas County, in 1905 and became a student at Bedales, England. He was admitted to Cambridge in 1911, where he studied history. He became a member of the Apostles, a university-based group that encouraged Békássy to produce several literary and aesthetic studies. He became the friend of the mathematician Bertrand Russell, the philosopher Ludwig Wittgenstein, the economist John Maynard Keynes, the writer Virginia Woolf. It is owing to Woolf that the Hungarian poet’s poems and the aphorisms written in English were published in 1925. Békássy lost his life in the World War I in 1915. The study is about his student years in England, which can be learned from the letters written to the poet Noel Olivier.

CSABA TÓTH: VARIATIONS ON A THEME – VAS COUNTY ARTISTS’ SELF-PORTRAITS (Part 3)

The thought of a permanent Vas County Arts Collection has been around for more than a century. The old aspiration was realized in 2011 when the Vas County Arts Collection has been opened in Vasvár’s “Békeház”. The study, analyzing the artists’ portraits, was written mainly to justify this thought.

In this study, the author encompasses a whole century. In the third, final, section here you will find the self-portraits with caps, hats and masks as well as the late-period self-portraits. It is a special value for the large-scale study that we can see Vas County’s fine art together, albeit only a given type of images, but at least the most characteristic one.

VILMOS VOIGT: CONNECTING TWO WORLDS TOGETHER B.K.’s MEETING WITH STEINERISTS

The history of Hungarian culture has news on invoking the spirit of famous people dating back to the nineteenth century. Even in the twentieth century this subject mainly included stories about celebrities. There is, however, a lack of description of how such “encounters” have taken place among ordinary people.

The folklorist and semiotic author attempts to make up for this lack by presenting a family document. An old memory made him to choose this topic: during a discussion it was expressed that the semiotics of religion would be worth discussing, and spiritualism is an even better example of the signal system, since here is where two worlds meet.

JÁNOS PUSZTAY: OUTPOSTS

The paper compares the two opposite parts of the country: Vas County and the (historically independent) Zemplén County - primarily on the basis of higher education. Their problems are partially different, but they are linked together by their peripheral location, both being "outposts". Being in a more disadvantageous position than the country's center, the outposts' co-operation with neighboring countries may create opportunities that neither of them has yet exploited.

Higher education institutions have to respond to the problems of the region and have to shape their program, taking into account the needs of the region. According to the author, there is no attractive institution in either of the counties which can train and retain the elite.

The homeland is built of a network of "small homelands" and the greater homeland can only flourish if the small homelands flourish. For this purpose, concept-aware leaders are needed.

SÁNDOR HORVÁTH: ÁGOSTON PÁVEL AND THE ORGANIZATION OF THE COLLECTION NETWORK

Why was the organization of a collecting network so important for Ágoston Pável (1886–1946), the former chief editor of Vasi Szemle, who was basically interested in philology? What help was used in establishing the network, who it was consisting of, how did the association's operations become an important part of his work? The author, as a lecturer at the Pável Conference in Szombathely, answers these questions in his paper.

To sum it up, representatives of seven districts of the county have involved high school teachers in the collecting work, and through them, the students as well. Pável, the organizer of the museum, used the regularly published periodical and the various types of collecting networks to extend the work of the museum.

CSABA SÁNDOR HORVÁTH: THE REALIZATION OF THE SOPRON-KŐSZEG COMMUTER RAILWAY

(And the agricultural and industrial units of the area it crossed)

The paper, prepared with a thorough source research, shows that by the end of the construction period of local commuter railways ("HÉVs") – at the beginning of the 20th century – this line was very important for the region.

The railway track was not only specialized in the transport of agricultural crops, but could also ease the transportation burdens of the plants, factories and mines along the line to the satisfaction of the big landowners and other owners – especially the Esterházys. Why the twisting? Due to the unfavorable mountain terrain, the line has been built in a winding manner, which later heightened its touristic significance.

CONTENT

ANDRÁS DOBOS–IMRE KULCSÁR–ERZSÉBET MOLNÁR:
THE FATE OF OUR KIDNEY-TRANSPLANT PATIENTS
(Cases of the Nephrological Center of Vas County, 1976–2016)

Chronic kidney disease has become a major public health problem worldwide. As the disease advances, it may reach the end stage when kidney replacement therapy is needed. Both dialysis and kidney transplantation ensure patient survival, but the availability of complete rehabilitation, better quality of life and longer survival, are in favor of kidney transplantation.

Although the care of nephrological patients in Vas County, who have undergone kidney transplantation, is missing from the scope of local care (even the intensive research couldn't make the database complete) the goal of the concerned physician team was to monitor the further fate of patients. In their study they report on the results and lessons of a forty-year period.

GÁBOR CZAKÓ
WRITTEN RECORDS OF THE ANCIENT HUNGARIAN LANGUAGE

The illustrious Hungarian writer wrote his essay about the written records of the Hungarian language in the first millennium. They were mostly preserved from the age of Hungarian conquest, or perhaps even older.

In his analysis he recounts the inscription of the Szarvas needle holder, some pieces of Nagyszentmiklós Treasure and other memories of linguistic history. It is an interesting assumption that there is a close relationship between the Sabaria (Szombathely) place name and the Hungarian ethnonym of szabar/szavir.