

the divide between Western and Eastern scholarship by establishing a center for the free exchange of ideas in a country shut off from such interplay until the very recent past. Crucial to this process is plugging the relentless "brain drain" to the West by offering Central and East European scholars a stimulating and non-ideological work environment similar to those in the West which have been so attractive over the years. Indeed, one of the core ideas behind *Collegium Budapest* was to create an institution where Western academics—bringing with them Western standards and work methods—could intermingle with their local colleagues in an atmosphere of mutual give and take. The Rector is Hungarian, Prof. of Jurisprudence Lajos Vékás.

Modeled after the American Institutes for Advanced Study at Princeton and Stanford, the *Collegium* offers twenty research fellowships per year in various disciplines to academics from throughout the international community. Junior scholars are especially encouraged to apply. General enquiries as well as those for applications should be directed to:

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▼ ETHNOGRAPH

EthnoGraph, a cartographic database, is the result of a two-year-long research and organization project undertaken by the Library Documentation Service (KDSZ) of the Teleki László Foundation. The project director, cartographer and demographer László Sebők, and the head of programming, Zoltán Sári (of the National Computer Information Service Company) have devised a complex system which stores cartographic information and is capable of combining various data bases on different levels. For instance, the ethnic com-

position of Hungary and of the Hungarian-populated regions of the neighboring countries can be retrieved broken down to community level as far back as 1910, and reproduced in the form of colored graphs, diagrams, and other types of illustrations for books and periodicals.

Nándor Bárdi coordinates the research which has "produced" the database for the institutional network of the Hungarian minorities in Central Europe. It contains the data and complete directory of all Hungarian political parties, movements and self-help organizations, as well as all cultural and educational institutions, churches, associations and foundations.

For about five years now, researchers have been working on a bibliography of the minorities of East-Central Europe which will contain some twelve thousand entries. At the present time, approximately seven thousand annotated bibliographical entries are available—in database form—in the central computers of the Teleki László Foundation.

KDSZ's planned publications programme is taking off with three volumes which are currently at the printing stage: Imre Jakabffy, *Közép-Európa etnikai térképe az 1930-as években* (The Ethnic Map of Central Europe in the 1930s); Gábor Vincze, *Az erdélyi magyar kisebbség kronológiája 1944–1953* (A Chronology of Transylvania's Hungarian Minority 1944–1953); and a collection of documents: *Az Aland szigetek státusa* (The Status of the Aland Islands).

The collection and services of KDSZ are open to the public every weekday, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., at:

▲ **Szilágyi Erzsébet Faszor 22/C,**
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▼ THE MAKING OF EUROPE (AN BOOKS)

On March 10, 1994, the Collegium Budapest (Institute for Advanced Study) hosted a publishers' meeting, and on the following day, representatives of five publishers from Western Europe—C. H. Beck (Munich), Basil

Blackwell (Oxford), Critica (Barcelona), Laterza (Bari–Rome), and Seuil (Paris)—and from Atlantisz Publishers of Budapest met with historians of East and Central Europe. The publishers had come to Budapest to be present when the first Hungarian-language volume of the *The Making of Europe* series (edited by Jacques Le Goff and launched a year ago in Rome) appeared on the stand. (BOOKS reported on the series in the Winter edition.) During their visit, the Hungarian translation of Leonardo Benevolo's *The City in the History of Europe* was introduced at the Atlantisz Book Island, the bookstore of Atlantisz Publishers.

Addressing the gathering, Jacques Le Goff noted that a series exploring the historic roots of European identity had never been more timely than now, at our *fin de siècle*. There is mounting tension between the high hopes of European integration and disillusionment. The very concept of Europe has changed. It no longer stands only for the chunnel and its like, but also for the constraints imposed by Maastricht which some feel burdensome, and the nightmare of Sarajevo. It has become more important than ever that those who believe in the idea take a closer look at currents that have determined the European cultural and intellectual heritage, currents which have been interpreted and re-interpreted over and over again, but which can still benefit from a fresh point of view. They are now being discussed in depth for the first time.

One of the topics at this publishers' conference was the scheduling of the individual volumes. Half a dozen excellent books to be included in the series have already appeared in their original language. Aside from Benevolo's urban history, they are: Michel Mollat du Jourdin's *Europe and the Sea*; *The Europe of the Enlightenment* by Ulrich Im Hof; Massimo Montanari's work on the cultural history of eating; Werner Rösener's *The Peasants of Europe*, and Umberto Eco's *Europe and the Perfect Language*. These books are now being translated by Atlantisz, and some of them will probably be published in

Hungarian before the end of the year. Other works to be printed in 1994-95 by the various presses of Europe include Peter Brown's *Divided Christianity*; Hagen Schulze's study of state and nation; Josep Fontana's *Europe in the Mirror*, a work dealing with Europe's self-image; Aaron Gurevitch's book on the birth of individualism; Roger Chartier's investigation of the history of literacy; Robert Delort's *Man and Nature in Europe*, exploring how Europeans relate to their environment, and Maurice Agulhon's work on democracy in Europe. Eight to ten other volumes are in the planning stage.

The conference of publishers and historians was called partly to overcome a particular difficulty implied by the circumstances accompanying the launching of the undertaking: the series is the brainchild of Western European publishers, and most of the authors are also from Western Europe. Both the general editor and most publishers realize that the boundaries of Europe are not to be drawn either at the Leitha nor at the Elbe (Jacques Le Goff emphasized that their visit to Budapest had been carefully timed to coincide with Jacques Delors'...), but the scales seem unavoidably to tip

one way. The Benevolo volume is a case in point: the Hungarian editor of this *tour de force* cannot help noting that of the great many exciting case studies in the book, Central and Eastern Europe are represented by only three cities (Prague, Moscow and St Petersburg) and that only in passing; and even Benevolo's masterful description of urban development at the turn of the century fails to mention the city outpacing all others in its rate of progress at the time: bubbling over urban culture and a luxuriant man-made environment, the city of Budapest.

The joint conference of publishers and historians was, perhaps, the first step toward remedying this situation. The event was made possible by the Central European University, which secured the participation of the historians—from Budapest, Bucharest, Ljubljana, Oxford, Los Angeles and Paris—connected with the Department of Medieval Studies and with the History Department. The scholars and the Hungarian publisher suggested a number of new topics for inclusion in the series. The Western European publishers and Professor Le Goff showed keen interest in a single-volume study on the cultural

history of persecution, tolerance, and intolerance in Europe, and in another under the title "The Europe of Minorities and Refugees". They felt, however, that, for practical reasons, discussing specifically Central and East European topics would be out of character in a series of essay-type volumes. It was agreed that a more or less informal consulting network be established to check the imbalances, and that Central and East European experts would also comment periodically on suggested works, and on synopses and manuscripts. The cooperation between the CEU and Atlantis is to form the operating basis of this network.

At the end of the conference, Jacques Le Goff delivered a closing address, "The Peripheries of Medieval Europe". One of the messages of this two-day conference was that at least some of the cultural elite of the "center" is genuinely open toward the "periphery". Perhaps it is because today "Europe" is a dream of the center as much as of the periphery. If the dream ever comes true, it will, in no small measure, be thanks to the work of Le Goff and the other dreamers.

LÁSZLÓ KONTLER ▲



At the gate of Collegium Budapest, March 1994: Jean-Pie Lapiere (Seuil), Daniel Fernández (Critica), Giuseppe Laterza (Laterza), General Editor of the series Jacques Le Goff, László Kontler (Atlantisz) with Peter Wieckenberg (C.H. Beck) at rear, Lajos Vékás (Collegium Budapest), Tamás Miklós (Atlantisz), John Davie (Blackwell), and Detlef Felken (C.H. Beck).