

Conference papers*Katalin Keserü*
**Ornamentalism and
modernism**

Since 2000, the Ernst Museum has been the exhibition space for 20th-century art. For this mission, we have developed an exhibition program that includes neglected art history questions as themes because together with the exhibition and the works of art, we can reveal the formation of an artistic thought. One of our main themes is the cognition, designation and presentation of art types developed in the 20th century. Another is the discovery of the peculiarities and hidden values of Budapest buildings relevant to fine arts. The ornament has appeared among the exhibits related to both themes, not only as a motif, but also as a generative source and as an element shaping the structure of artworks.

Sándor András
Ornamentalism and literature

The term ornamentalism can denote adornment, a pattern constructed by repetition and a geometrical or even figural form with no semantic meaning. In its literal sense, it cannot be applied to literature, that is, to literary works in general since adornment is always attached to something, some item for a particular use: an object, a building, or a wall – an entity that does not lose its function without the decoration.

Katalin Simon
The tulip debate

The tulip debate started on September 27, 1975, in the Hungarian weekly „Life and Literature” with the publication of communist Máté Major’s article, „Housing estates and tulips” It continued with the poet László Nagy’s response article, „Where is the tulip?” Professor Major’s response was the third article („The tulip’s right here”), and Nagy’s was the fourth („Where is architecture?”). Many others

joined in, professionals and others, with the debate crossing over, in 1976, to the journal „Hungarian Architecture” edited by Major.

Katalin Sinkó
**On the anthropological aspects of
19th-century ornamentalism theories**

From the mid-nineteenth century, ornamentalism theories became prevalent – and they were of major concern for several disciplines being formed at the time. These theories were drawn on not only by representatives of art historiographers but also by practitioners of archeology, ethnography, cultural history and empirical psychology. At the end of the century, ornamentalism provided the context for the struggle by modern architects to secure recognition for engineering architecture as an art.

György Szegő
**The sepulchral vault of the Schmidl
family in the Jewish cemetery of
Budapest**

The architecture of Hungarian art nouveau attempted to stop time for a minute – at the last, innocent, hour of the development of technology when, at the end of the peaceful years, it was not obvious at what pace such a change would expel from the world the values of traditional thinking.

Melinda Krepárt
The ornamental painting of Endre Rozsda

„I have a dream that I live in world where I can walk in the dimension of time, forward and backward, up and down, where I can walk, as an adult, in a time when in reality I was a child”

Articles*József Strohner*
On visual education

This article presents general trends in basic research that can be interpreted from the point of view of education, together with

the literature on the cross-disciplinary areas related to visualness in order to put forth a theory for the visual-pedagogical adaptation of ten principles in Pierre Jacob and Marc Jeannerod's study, „Quand voir, c'est faire.”

László Kinyó

School principals at home and abroad

This article presents the shortcomings in the assessment of the work of Hungarian school principals and the characteristics of similar assessments in the USA and the UK. Besides, it puts forth a number of recommendations in terms of how international experiences may be applied in Hungary.

Dóra Nagy

Probability and correlative thinking in high school

We look out the window and, seeing the dark clouds, we postpone the excursion planned for the day. Sitting at the roulette table and seeing a series of black numbers, we decide to put our chips on a red number. The reason: it is highly likely that, based on our experience, after the appearance of the dark clouds, there will be rain, and that, based on our observation, after the series of black numbers, a red number has higher probability. Such thought form is called probability and correlative thinking.

Ágnes Sarkadi

The questions of teaching English to dyslexic learners

This study gives an account of the most common difficulties of dyslexic language learners, the most common teaching techniques and the most important laws relevant to the question.

Debate

Géza Takács

A Romany diary

As a fellow of the Foundation of Discovering Hungary, I deal with the prob-

lems inherent in the schooling of Romany children, within the scope of an ongoing sociographic study.

Surveys

János Tischler

Warsaw – Budapest, 1956

Gábor Karancz

The last Scythian knight

Reviews

Ágota Fóris

Seven dictionaries – seven types

Emese Bérces

Orthography

Eszter B. Papp

Hungarian proverbs from a Russian perspective

Orsolya Czékmán

Mathematics lexicon in education

Zoltán Haulis

On a dictionary of television and film

Andrea Kollár

Italian-Hungarian noun valence dictionary

Éva Szöllősy

Multifunctional English monolingual computer dictionary for advanced learners

Katalin Vargáné Kiss

A Longman business English dictionary

Orsolya Szilvássy

Film rhythm and value preservation

László Trencsényi

Elektra, the postmodern