

ANTAL HORVÁTH:
THE KULAK QUESTION IN VAS
COUNTY I.

In the Rákosi regime, the terms “parasztgazda” (peasant farmer), “nagygazda” (big farmer) and “zsírosparaszt” (fat peasant) were replaced by the term “kulak”. In addition to the meaning of the Russian word “кулак”, meaning “big farmer”, “fat peasant”, the regime’s rulers also adopted the essential features of the kulak persecution that had become common practice in the Soviet Union. The kulak class became the stratum whose members became the victims of the most serious exploitation of the peasantry, the victims of persecution, the victims of outlawry: scapegoats on whom the consequences of all the shortcomings of the system could be laid, through whom pressure could be exerted on the middle classes, but also on the peasantry as a whole. In our paper we want to show the evolution of the fate of kulaks, the diversity of intentions and procedures related to them, through the events in Vas County.

JÁNOS HORVÁTH:
ERNŐ HOLLÁN 200

The author has many ties to the village of Békás. He became acquainted with the Hollán-Békássy Chapel as a child, and as an adult he had the opportunity to renovate the chapel and its surroundings: as mayor he learned more and more about the people who rested in the chapel, and his childhood admiration and curiosity grew. It is for this reason that he has become a promoter and presenter of the values of Békás, and the time spent in the chapel, the interpretation of the inscriptions and his messages have encouraged him to seek recognition for the

historical figures of Békás, especially Ernő Hollán, at every possible place, both at state and official level. This intent will take the form of supporters and celebrations, commemorations and a worthy recognition, not only in Békás, but also in Ernő Hollán's birthplace, Szombathely, and in the railway construction works of MÁV Zrt. Nearly fifteen years of active research have produced the results that could be a continuation of the path he envisaged, involving the press and the public.

ZOLTÁN HORVÁTH:
THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE
PUBLIC CULTURAL SYSTEM IN
SZOMBATHELY AFTER 2020: SOCIAL,
COMMUNAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT

The public cultural institutions of Szombathely have undergone significant changes in recent years. The focus of the study is the AGORA Savaria Kulturális és Médiaközpont Nonprofit Kft. The case study illustrates the potential of a culture-based economy and social development through the example of a local cultural organisation.

IMRE KAJÁN:
ERNŐ HOLLÁN, THE CIVIL ENGINEER

The first traces of Ernő Hollán's work as a civil engineer date back to the first years of repression after the defeat of the 1848/49 War of Independence, when he worked for large landowners carrying out land drainages. At the same time, he worked as an expert in the Hungarian Economic Association, wrote a mathematics textbook, and then worked in the then burgeoning railway development, promoting the

construction of steel truss bridges. He was elected a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences as an outstanding professional active in the renewal of the language of engineering. From 1866 he was the founding president of the Hungarian Engineers' Association for 19 years.

ESZTER KOVÁCS:
THE HISTORY OF THE
CONSTRUCTION OF THE CHURCH OF
VÉP IN THE LIGHT OF THE ERDŐDY
FAMILY'S PATRONAGE

Religion has always played an important role in the life of the town of Vép, even later, when it became a municipality. This is probably also owed to the Erdődy family, who also acted as the church's benefactors. Consequently, the family was obliged to maintain the parish and to pay for the building and restoration of the church. However, the population was also very religious. Through centuries of renovation and construction, the old two-towered St Andrew's Church has evolved into the single-towered church of today, the Transfiguration of Our Lord. In this study we will try to follow this internal and external change. The occasion is that the parish church of the Transfiguration of Our Lord in Vép will celebrate several anniversaries in the year 2024.

ISTVÁN NÁDOR:
ERNŐ HOLLÁN

On the occasion of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Ernő Hollán, the Chamber of Engineers of Vas County initiated the initiative to make the bicentenary year the "Ernő Hollán Memorial Year". The City of

Szombathely, the Assembly of Vas County, the Vas County Chamber of Architects, the Vas County Scientific Board of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Vas Museum Friends Association immediately joined this idea as partners. The author outlines the first event of the commemorative year, briefly describing how the people of Szombathely paid tribute to the diverse and successful life's work of our great predecessor. For the author, Ernő Hollán was first and foremost an engineer, who showed openness and knowledge of the world's technical innovations, and who put his knowledge to good use for the benefit of his country, as he was an engineer who played an extremely active role in public and political life. This could be an example to today's engineers, public and political leaders.

JÓZSEF MIKLÓS NEMES:
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN
COUNT ISTVÁN SZÉCHENYI AND
ERNŐ HOLLÁN

The two figures have a common link and a major role not only in the development of Hungary's railway system, but also in the political shaping of contemporary society. In the middle of the 19th century, Hungary, after the fall of the War of Independence, experienced a political and economic crisis, and was working to solve it. The study presents the joint work and thinking in the years before Széchenyi's death during which the two historical figures engaged in order to achieve the country's progress. We can document mainly political activities, but both were also concerned with promoting the cultural and economic development of society.

KÁZMÉR RADVÁNSZKY:
ERNŐ HOLLÁN, THE RAILWAY
BUILDER

Ernő Hollán (1824-1900) was a distinguished military engineer, lieutenant-general, railway builder, state secretary, founder and first president of the Hungarian Society of Engineers and Architects. His name has been undeservedly forgotten, but the impact of his work across the centuries is still felt today. In his memory, the article published on the occasion of the opening of this year's Ernő Hollán Bicentenary commemorative year gives a taste of his activities in building the railway network, as we know it today, and in developing the administrative system of MÁV. The work and career of Ernő Hollán is a particularly valuable example for today's engineers.

CSABA TÓTH:
A GEOMETRIC STRUCTURE ON
LEONARDO'S PAINTING IN THE
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM'S
STUDIES FOR THE
CHILD-WORSHIPPING MARY

The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York has a Leonardo drawing (*Studies for a Child-Worshipping Mary*), which shows four small compositional sketches and an even smaller geometric structure on a sheet of paper. In his study, the author compares the geometric structure with the four compositional sketches and the painting of *Mary with her child and the little Saint John the Baptist*, which is on permanent display at the Museum of Fine Arts in Budapest. The geometric structure is a compositional concept that refers to a composition that is both axially symmetrical and closed to the right, just like in the painting in Budapest. Leonardo's other Madonna paintings are not based on this scheme, so it is highly probable that the geometric structure in question is most closely related to the painting preserved in our country, and is also the origin of the later Leonardo style and one of the greatest achievements of Renaissance art, the triangular or cone composition.