

SUMMARY

While memory is subjective, history is supposedly objective. Nevertheless, the stories of individuals, with their unique self-reflexivity, provide more tangible insights into history and, in this respect, are close to the form of the novel. They render history imaginable as experience, facilitating its incorporation as everyday knowledge. This generalization is especially valid for the past century, whose central event was the Holocaust. Our present volume focuses on the stories of survivors, who are fast disappearing and, therefore, all the more valuable to us.

Louise O. Vasvári analyzes and writes about women's unique memories of the Holocaust. In our number, this relatively new perspective on the reception of Holocaust literature, is represented by an examination of the specific features of women physicians' memoirs. János Bak, for whom this is the first publication in *Múlt és Jövő*, begins his account with memories of his own family and of the small community of the Berzsenyi high school in the Lipótváros, which he attended. From these sources, he reflects on the fate of the students who survived the Holocaust and shows how their experiences and unique cultural heritage left their mark on the larger world. Tomi Lapid, the distinguished Israeli journalist and politician, did not have time to write his memoir and his son, Yair Lapid, wrote it instead of him. (We will soon publish in book form his fictional, yet authentic, autobiography.)

Zsuzsa Forgács also uses autobiographical elements in her reconsideration of the end of the twentieth century, which was burdened and influenced by the Holocaust. Ágnes Huszár recovers for the Hungarian reader the Palestinian writings of Felix Stalten, the creator of Bambi. János Géczi explores in essayistic form his experiences of a trip to Jerusalem. The poems of Itamar Jaosz Keszt and Péter György Hárs are also published.