

Apart from my mother's tales the most serious influence on my life came from a book which I read when I was 10 years old. It was a Hungarian classic, taught in the schools, "The Tragedy of Man." I read it much too prematurely and it had a great influence on me, perhaps just because I read it prematurely. Because I read it, I grasped early in life that "it is not necessary to succeed in order to persevere."

[Note]

~~But~~ From my tenth year I was sent to a public school. For some reason or other, throughout the eight years which I spent at the public school until I reached the age of eighteen, I ~~have~~ ^{was} always ~~been~~ a favorite of the class. Just precisely what this was due to, I couldn't say. I suppose it was somehow the reaction of the class to my personality, and I ~~somehow~~ cut a favorite figure from the point of view of a set of values which were at that time prevalent in the city of Budapest. There were others who had better marks in school even though ^{mine were} ~~I~~ had pretty good marks, but these others obviously strove to get good marks, and this was resented by the class. My good marks simply came from the fact that I had no difficulty in keeping ahead. I was interested in science, I was interested in mathematics, and I knew languages because we had governesses at home, first in order to learn German, and second ~~in order~~ to learn French.

Perhaps my popularity was also due to my frankness which was coupled with a lack of aggression. One of the favorite sports of the class was at that time the playing of soccer. I was not a good soccer player, but because I was liked there was always a rivalry between the two teams, on whose side I ^{would} ~~will~~ be. I was sort of a mascot. They discovered early that I was, from an objective point of view, no asset to the team, and it didn't take them long to discover that I could do least damage by being the goalkeeper. So up to the age of fifteen, when I finally refused, I played every soccer game of the class on one or the other side, very often on the losing side. In thinking back, I have a

feeling of gratitude for the affection which went so far that my classmates did not mind occasionally losing a game for the sake of having me on their team.

2. Adolescence 1908 - 1914 (1) ~~Notes~~

NOTES

~~Notes to p. 2 (Youth section)~~

The Tragedy of Man by Imre Madach is a long dramatic poem dealing with the metaphysical uncertainties of Man, based on the stories of the Garden of Eden. It was written in Hungarian in the early 1860's, later translated into many languages.

Certificate of "Reáliskola" 1916, Madach

K.W.

x

The Tragedy of Man

IMRE MADACH

PANNONIA

1935

X

This translation by C. P. Sanger of Madach's *The Tragedy of Man*, was first published by the Hogarth Press in 1935. By arrangement with the Hogarth Press, London, this edition has been published in Sydney by the Pannonia Publishing Co. A new introduction by E. F. Kunz, Ph.D., has been added.

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Sydney, 1953.

INTRODUCTION

Madach's *Tragedy of Man* although written in the early 1860's has always been the book of the selected few. Dramatic poems are never best-sellers, and time has to elapse until a dramatic poem written in a language as inapproachable as the Hungarian language, receives world-wide recognition.

But the various translations made in the last decades carried Madach's genius across the language boundaries. German, French, Italian, Dutch, Russian, Czech, Rumanian, Croatian, Hebrew, Esperanto and English versions have been made, and the work, although never meant for the stage, has been performed in Austria, Germany, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland. In Hungary it is considered a classic, its text is studied in the schools, and up to the end of World War II it had been performed several hundred times in Budapest and other Hungarian cities.

Man's inherent metaphysical uncertainty, the struggle for knowledge and a better life, the problems of human aims and self-expression are the subject of the *Tragedy of Man*.

The work begins with scenes taken from the Old Testament. Lucifer, the Angel, defies God and asks for his share in the Creation. God assigns him two trees in the Garden of Eden. Lucifer then tempts Adam and Eve by offering them Knowledge and Immortality if they would eat the fruits. The pride of the man and the vanity of the woman lead to the Fall. Lucifer anxious to destroy humanity at the beginning, casts a spell over

BIOGRAPHY

Imre Madach was born in 1823 at Also-Sztregova in Upper Hungary, a part later transferred to Czechoslovakia by the Treaty of Trianon. Son of an ancient and noble Hungarian family, he studied law at the University of Pest. In 1845 he married Elizabeth Frater. After the collapse of the 1848-49 revolution he was goaled for giving shelter to political refugees. Whilst he was in goal, his wife led an adulterous life. Freed after one year, Madach parted from his wife and retired into seclusion. In 1861 he once again entered public life as a member of the House of Deputies.

His works include poems and several dramas, most of them reflecting his early interest in history and deep insight into political matters. In January 1862 Madach took the manuscript of his Tragedy of Man to John Arany the foremost Hungarian poet of the time. Arany recognised the great value of the work and added final touches to the wording. Madach died in 1904 at the age of 81, unaware of fame and glory.

REÁLISKOLAI ÉRETTSÉGI BIZONYÍTVÁNY



Szilárd Leó a ki
 Budapestén 1898. évi február hó 11- n született
 és *izraelita* vallású, miután a középiskolai tanfolyamot és pedig az 1908/9 -
1915/16 tanévekben a budapesti VI. ker. állami főreális-
 kolában az I-VIII. osztályt
 elvégezte s *jó* erkölcsi magaviseletet tanu-
 sított, az alulírott bizottság előtt érettségi vizsgálatot tett, következő eredménynyel:

Magyar nyelvből és irodalomból: *jóles.*
 Német nyelvből és irodalomból: *jóles.*
 Történelemből: *jóles.*
 Matematikából: *jóles.*
 Fizikából: *jóles.*

A reáliskola többi tantárgyaiban következő előmenetelt tanusított:

Vallástan: <i>jóles.</i>	Természetrész: <i>jóles.</i>
Francia nyelv és irodalom: <i>jóles.</i>	Vegytan: <i>jóles.</i>
Filozofia propedeutika: <i>jóles.</i>	Ábrázoló geometria: <i>jóles.</i>
Földrajz: <i>jóles.</i>	Szabaddézi rajz: <i>jó</i>

A fentebbiek szerint a szabályszerű követelményeknek *jólesen* megfelelően, őt a műegyetem, valamint a bányászati és erdészeti főiskola, a gazdasági akadémia és a tudomány-egyetem matematika-természettudományi tanulmányaira *érettnek* nyilvánítjuk.

Erről neki a *budapesti VI. ker. áll. főreáliskola* pecsétjével és saját aláírásunkkal ellátott jelen bizonyítványt kiadjuk.

Budapestén, 1916. évi *június* hó 27- n.

Beszédes
 Kir. tan. tanács. főigazgató
 a vizgáló bizottság elnöke

Rajfereny
 igazgató.

Vábolmics
 a magyar nyelv és irod. tanára

Vannonyes
 a német nyelv és irod. tanára

Dr. Paulay Jenő
 a történelem tanára

Rados Ignác
 a matematika tanára

Balogh István
 a fizika tanára

a vizgáló bizottság tagjai.

Aus dem beghenlyste Invenytorij.
 Zahl 578. - Realduant. Reiferenjan.
 Leo Enlard, der am 11. febr. 1858
 in Dienst gelassen wurde und in
 Akenstudies ist, hat, nach Ab-
 solverung des Mittelbarn-
 Lehrgangs n. 24. in den Jahren
 1858/9 - 1857/6 die I - VIII Klasse
 der Mexiko Staats-oberrealschule
 für den III Bez. nach Bekan-
 dung gültigen schriftlichen Be-
 stehens, von der unterfertig-
 ten Kommission die Maturitäts-
 prüfung mit folgenden Er-
 gebnis abgelegt: _____

Ungeogr. Spr. & Lit. vorzüglich
 Deutsche " " " vorzüglich
 Geometrie: vorzüglich. _____

Mathemat. vorzüglich _____
 Physik: vorzüglich _____

In den übrigen Realduant-
 Lehrgangsklassen beknüdet
 er folgende Fortschritte:

Religion: vorzüglich _____
 Franz. Spr. & Lit. vorzüglich _____

Histor. Geogr. vorzüglich _____
 Geographie: vorzüglich _____

Naturgeschichte: vorzüglich
Chemie: vorzüglich
Darstellende Geometrie: vorzüglich
Für Handarbeiten: gut
Reinfolge hat er den vorerwähnten
mächtigen Anforderungen
vorzüglich entsprochen, weshalb
wir ihn für die Studien an
der Polytechnische, an der Berg-
& Hüttenakademie & Landwirthschafts-
akademie, sowie für die ma-
them. - naturwiss. Studien
an der Universität Regensburg
erklären. Hiermit werden wir
ihm dieses mit dem Siegel
der Kaiserlichen Staatsoberreal-
schule für d. II. Bez. & unterm.
erzogl. Unterschrift versehenes
Diploma aus. - Regensburg d. 19. 1816
Unterschriften des Hofraths
Karl von Sars - Vorsitzender
des Professorienkollegiums. - L. S.
Mit Berufung auf meinen
Aussatz bezuge ich, dass obige
Erklärung dem angelegten
regul. Text vollkommen