

Dio njegovih preostalih djela nalazi se u Muzeju kazališta na fakultetu u Kōlnu, a najvećim djelom ih čuva njegova kćerka Corneliya Weininger. Većina radova je malih dimenzija, više nalik na skice, bilješke, ideje. Karakteristično je za njega da ne dovršava djela, njegove teme nemaju posljednje rješenje. "Originalno djelo" je kod njega: koncepcija, osnovna misao djela. No, niti osnovna misao nije konačna i nepromjenljiva, stalno je preinačuje, oblikuje, varira. Po pojedinim temama nastaje cijeli niz slika. Svaki je njegov rad samostalna kompozicija, ali istovremeno je i plan jedne ideje, koja se može realizirati u različitim dimenzijama, tehnikama i bojama u svako doba. Suština je ideja i koncepcija. Težište ne stavlja na konačnu izvedbu. Ovakovo umjetničko stajalište skoro je istovjetno konceptualnoj umjetnosti sredine šezdesetih godina. Stoga je izložba u Kunstvereinu u Düsseldorfu i dobila naslov: Andor Weininger - od Bauhausa do konceptualne umjetnosti.

Izložba je prikazana u Berlinu, Ulmu, Weimaru, u Nizozemskoj, 1991. godine u Mađarskoj nacionalnoj galeriji u Budimpešti, te u više gradova SAD - a.

#### LITERATURA

- Katherine Jánoszky Michaelsen : Andor Weininger - Eine Einführung  
Katherine Jánoszky Michaelsen : Weininger spricht über das Bauhaus  
Nicola Kuhn : Das Kugeltheater  
Jiri Svetska : Vom Bauhaus zur konzeptuellen Kunst  
Bajkay Eva : Weininger Andor és a pécsi művész kör  
Pismo Eve Weininger od 1. rujna 1991. godine Mariji Varga  
Leksikon umjetnosti, Budimpešta, 1981.  
Művészeti Lexikon, Akadémiai kiadó, Budapest 1981

#### SUMMARY

##### ABOUT WEININGER ANDOR - THE ARTIST OF BAUHAUS FROM KARANAC

Andor Weininger was born in Karanac, Baranya in 1899. His artistic career begins in Pecs. Between 1921 and 1928 in Weimar, later on in Dessau, he is a member of Bauhaus artistic school and movement. Walter Gropius, Oskar Schlemmer, Vasilij Kandinski, László Moholy-Nagy, Marcell Breuer and others were his professors and friends.

A painter, scenographer, cabaret author, costume designer, he appears in Bauhaus shows as a pianist, singer, clown, humorous commentator. He was a founder of a legendary Bauhaus orchestra. In 1938 he moves to Berlin where he, together with his wife Eva Fernbach, works as a designer of furniture and interior. In 1938 the Weiningers are forced to emigrate. In the beginning they live in the

Netherlands, later on in Canada, and finally, in 1958 in New York. The artist paints continually, but does not achieve significant success.

In the seventies, the interest for Bauhaus is increasing and thus Weininger is discovered. His works are exhibited, and in 1982 Bauhaus dances are shown with great success, reconstructed according to his detailed instructions, in USA, Europe and Japan. The artist died in 1986. In 1990-91. Retrospective exhibitions show his works in USA and Europe.

Andor Weininger was born in a German family in Karanac on 12th February 1899. In 1800 his family moved from Donaueschingen to Hungary. Family documents have been kept since 1820. All his known ancestors have been musicians. Father Kálmán was a cantor-teacher in Roman-catholic German Church in Karanac, and after that he was an organist of cathedral in Pecs. His uncle was a famous organist in Košice. His sister Margit was a teacher of music culture and a famous pianist in Pecs.

Young Andor was sent to cistercy grammar school in Pecs at the age of 12. He started to paint at the age of 16. After secondary school in 1917-18 he is a student of law at Pecs University for two semesters, then at Engineering University in Budapest for the next two semesters. Troubled post-war time interrupt his studies.

In 1920 his father dies, so he couldn't continue his studies in München. In 1921 his family moves from Karanac to Pecs. Weininger becomes a member of Pecs artistic society, which continues interrupted tradition of Hungarian avant-garde in Budapest, and the president of which was Dobrović. Five young people from that society long for more independent creative expressiveness: Andor Weininger, Farkaš Molnár, Henrik Stefán, Hugó Johan and Lajos Čačinović (later Tarai) leave for Germany, Weimar. They heard for new High School Bauhaus, where two other Pecs students already study: Alfréd Forbát and Marcell Breuer, who later become a famous furniture designer. They all enrolled and didn't have to pay the scholarship.

Bauhaus was founded in 1919 by famous German architect Walter Gropius, who elaborated new pedagogical methods for each branch of art, collaborating with construction, and created a new style, and become the most important factor of artistic development in 20th century.

Famous masters like Lyonel Feininger, Paul Klee, Oskar Schlemmer, Vasilij Kandinskij and László Moholy-Nagy lectured there.

Andor Weininger attends obligatory preliminary course led by Johannes Itten. After that he attended classes for murals, which supported itself with external orders. In that way Weininger had the opportunity to earn some money. The department was led by Kandinski. Oskar Schlemmer, young master, becomes Andor's friend and often invites him, treating him like a member of his family. In spite of his German origin, he was raised as Hungarian. His parents used to speak Hungarian while living in Karanac. It is very unusual, because Germans in Karanac kept their mother tongue. When remembering those days, Andor says that no one in Bauhaus resented his bad knowledge of German: "... on the contrary, they laughed when someone spoke with mistakes. It was very interesting for them."

*In 1922. Dutch constructivist Theo van Doesburg appeared in Weimar as a member of movement De Stijl. Among other students that gathered around him was Weininger. Doesburg accused Bauhaus for too strong romanticism and individuality. The all work for themselves and express their feelings through art works. Dutch master accused these attitudes. We have to work for the world, and not for ourselves, we have to expel individuality from our works and thoughts. The result is important, not the individual self-expression, says he.*

*These thoughts had a strong impact on Weininger, and he started to experiment with pure colors and forms.*