

HSA

Hungarian Studies Association

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May 2009

NEWSLETTER

Presentations and publications by our members:

Federigo Argentieri's *Ungheria 1956: La Rivoluzione calunniata* (Venice: Marsilio Editori, 2006) was reviewed by Spencer Di Scala in the Spring 2009 issue of *Slavic Review*. p.157

Lee Congdon reviewed **Judith Szapor's** book, *The Hungarian Pocahantas: the Life and Times of Laura Polanyi Stricker, 1882-1959*, in the Special Issue of the *Hungarian Studies Review*. pp. 155-159.

Istvan Deak, *Il processo di Norimberga tra storia e giustizia* by Marina Cattaruzza and István Deák. Torino: UTET Libreria, 2006. 119 pp. [Please note that the book was published without my knowledge; originally, it was a long essay I wrote for an Italian encyclopedia, and it is only now that the publisher sent me a few copies.]

_____, Introduction to Tibor Glant, *Remember Hungary 1956: Essays on the Hungarian Revolution and War of Independence in American Memory* (Wayne, N. J.: Center for Hungarian Studies and Publications, 2007), pp. xvii-xxv. In Hungarian: *Emlékezzünk Magyarországra 1956* (Budapest: Kiss József, 2008), pp. 19-27.

_____, "Hungarian, German, Cosmopolitan, or Zionist? The Identity Dilemma of Theodor Herzl and of Central European Jewry in General," in Tamás Magyarics and Miklós Lajkó, eds. *Emlékkönyv Frank Tibor 60. Születésnapjára* [Festschrift for Tibor Frank's 60th Birthday], (Bp. 2008), pp. 42-56.

_____, "Did Hitler Plan to Kidnap the Pope?", *The New York Review of Books*, June 12, Sept 25, and Nov, 20, 2008.

_____, "Discipline and Decline" (on Christopher Clark's *The Rise and Downfall of Prussia*), *The New Republic*, March 12, 2008.

_____, "When Barbarism Won" (on Mark Mazower's *Hitler's Empire*), *The New Republic*, Dec. 31, 2008.

_____, participant at a conference at Princeton U., titled "Justice After Bush: Should Former Administration Officials be Prosecuted?" on March 10, 2009.

Nandor Dreisziger edited and introduced the Special Issue of the *Hungarian Studies Review*, Vol. XXXV, nos1-2, 2008.

_____, "The Biggest Welcome Ever: the Toronto Tories, the Ottawa Liberals, and the Admission of Hungarian refugees to Canada in 1956" in the Special Issue of the *Hungarian Studies Review*, pp. 41-67.

Kumiko Haba (Japan) will be the keynote speaker at the annual Central European conference at Doshisha University in November 2009.

Emese Ivan with Dezső Iván, "The 1956 Revolution and the Melbourne Olympics: The Changing Perceptions of a Dramatic Story" in the Special Issue of the *Hungarian Studies Review*, pp. 9-25.

Paul Freedman spoke on the “Medieval Cuisine and the Allure of Spices” at Bard College on February 11, 2009.

Katalin Kadar Lynn; *Through an American Lens, Hungary 1938: Photographs of Margaret Bourke White* Edited by Katalin Kádár Lynn, text by Karoly Szerencsés, Katalin Kádár Lynn & Peter Strausz. East European Monographs, Boulder, CO. Distributed by Columbia University Press. Expected publication date: Spring 2009.

_____, *The Inauguration of Organized Political Warfare: Cold War Organizations and the National Committee for a Free Europe*. Expected publication date: Fall 2009.

_____, (ed.) *Recollections of Tibor Eckhardt: Regicide at Marseilles (Hungarian Edition)*, translated by Peter Strausz. L'Harmattan, Budapest Expected publication date: Fall 2009.

_____, *The Inauguration of Organized Political Warfare: Cold War Organizations and the National Committee for a Free Europe*. East European Monographs: Expected Publication Fall 2009.

_____, *Central European Mata Hari: Stephania von Hohenlohe*. East European Monographs: Expected Publication Fall 2009.

Károly Nagy, “Teaching a Fraudulent history of the Revolution during the Kádár Dictatorship” in Special Issue of the *Hungarian Studies Review*, pp. 25-33.

Patrick Patterson, “The Futile Crescent? Judging the Legacies of Ottoman Rule in Croatian History,” forthcoming in the *Austrian History Yearbook*, vol. 40 (2009).

_____, “Making Markets Marxist? The East European Grocery Store from Rationing to Rationality to Rationalizations,” in *Food Chains: From Farmyard to Shopping Cart*, eds. Warren Belasco and Roger Horowitz, Hagley Perspectives on Business and Culture series (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2009), pp. 196-216, with notes at pp. 285-288.

Alfred Reisch gave two lectures titled “Central and Southeastern Europe and European and Security” at the NATO School in Oberammergau, Germany, on 18 February and 26 February, 2009.

_____, lectured on “Post-Communist Europe Twenty Years after the End of the Cold War” at the Peace Support Operations Training Center in Sarajevo on April 4, 2009.

_____, The Hungarian Research and Evaluation Section of Radio Free Europe: Structure, History, Tasks, and Performance, *Foreign Policy Review, Hungarian Institute of International Affairs*, Vol.5, 2008, pp.134-142.

Judith Szapor’s review of A. Pethö’s book on Rajk Júlia, titled “A modern-day Antigone: The Life and Times of Júlia Rajk” was published in the Special Issue of the *Hungarian Studies Review*, p.33.

Gábor Vermes will receive the Arany János medal from the Hungarian Academy of Sciences on May 4, 2009. **Congratulations from all of us!**



Call for papers

1. From: "Claire Whitehead" <cew12@ST-ANDREWS.AC.UK>
Sent: Friday, March 20, 2009 5:51:04 AM GMT -06:00 US/Canada Central

Dear Colleagues,

Please see below for a Call for Papers for the conference:

'21st-Century European Literature: Mapping New Trends' to be held at the University of St Andrews,

Scotland on September 15-17, 2010.

We are inviting proposals either for individual papers or for panels by September 1, 2009.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON 21st CENTURY EUROPEAN LITERATURES
ST ANDREWS UNIVERSITY: 15-17th SEPTEMBER 2010

21st-Century European Literature: Mapping New Trends

This major international conference offers scholars from six disciplines the rare opportunity to come together to discuss what is happening in European literatures now. We are seeking to map out emerging trends in a range of national literatures with a view to putting together inter-disciplinary panels which will reveal significant convergences, divergences and cross-fertilizations in literary trends across Europe.

The focus will be on post-2000 literature only. We invite you to tell us what is new, right now, in the national literature you research; what patterns are already discernible; what clusters of texts exploring common themes, ethical or aesthetic imperatives, theoretical or generic preoccupations, can be identified in the new millennium. This extreme contemporary approach opens up fields of enquiry that inevitably have to be explored speculatively. We encourage colleagues to take risks whilst adhering to good practice in literary scholarship. The aim is to position each literary text, author or topic presented in each paper within today's cultural landscape. What is the trend? Why might it have emerged? What next?

To facilitate communication we will be asking all contributors to present their papers in English, though we may be in a position to offer some help with translation should this prove to be crucial.

The conference's website: <http://www.sis.ac.uk/standrewsconf.pdf>

2. Beyond Boundaries: Media, Culture and Identity in Europe to be held in Istanbul, Turkey on 2-3 October, 2009. **Deadline for abstracts/proposals: June 15, 2009.**

More information at <http://www.emcs.bahcesehir.edu.tr/conference.html>

3. International Society for the Social Studies will be held at the Fairwinds Alumni Center at University of Central Florida, February 25-26, 2010. The Theme for the Annual Conference will be "Social Studies in the 21st Century." **Deadline for abstracts/proposals: September 30, 2009.**

More information at www.TheISSS.org.



Miscellaneous news

1. Magyarország Ezeréves Hagyományai és Kincsei címmel kiállítás nyílt a Kossuth Házban. A tárlat bemutatja a magyar várakon keresztül a magyar történelmet a IX. századtól a XVIII. századig. A látogatók megtekinthetnek egy székely szobát, illetve kivetítón bemutatjuk a magyar történelem egyes részeit, és egyebek mellett a Feszty körképet, Szent László legendáját, a Rákóczi indulót és gyermekeknek népmeséket vetítünk Mátyás királyról. A tárlat első része május 22-ig tekinthető meg. A kiállítás nyitvatartása - hétfőtől csütörtökig délután 1-től 5-ig, pénteken zárva, és szombaton és vasárnap délután 2-től 5-ig. A kiállítás az amerikai és a magyar társadalomnak szól. Minden Magyar honfitársunkat kérjük, továbbítsa a meghívót amerikai barátainak, és biztassa őket, hogy látogassanak el a Kossuth Házba.

Információért kérjük hívja a kiállítás szervezőjét, Volker Katalint a (304)76-3334-es telefonszámon.

For additional information please call the organizer of the exhibit, Katalin Volker (304) 876-3334.
Location: Kossuth House, 2001 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036.
Hours: Monday through Thursday 1PM to 5PM, and Saturday and Sunday 2PM to 5PM.
Closed Fridays.

2. From the April 22, 2009 issue of *InsideHigherEd*.
<http://www.insidehighered.com/layout/set/print/news/2009/04/22/record>

Digital Archives That Disappear

As digital archives have become more important and more popular, there are varying schools of thought among scholars about how best to guarantee that they will be around for good. Some think that the best possibility is for the creators of the archives -- people generally with some passion for the topic -- to keep control. Others favor acquisition, thinking that larger entities provide more security and resources for the long run.

The fate of "Paper of Record," a digital archive of early newspapers with a particularly strong collection of Mexican newspapers, may be cited in the years ahead as an example of the dangers of purchase by a large entity. Paper of Record was purchased (secretly) by Google in 2006, and shortly after Google took over management of the site, late last year, the archive disappeared from view. After weeks in which historians have complained to Google and others about the loss of their ability to work, the previous owner of the archive has received permission to bring the archive back for some period of time, and resumption of service could start as early next week.

While the imminent return of the site will please scholars, many are worried about what the incident says about the availability and accessibility of key resources. Writing on [the blog of the American Historical Association](#), Robert B. Townsend quoted the late Roy Rosenzweig, a George Mason U. professor who was a pioneer in digital history, on the "fragility of evidence in the digital era."

The current loss of access is "tragic," said Ted Beatty, director of the Kellogg Institute for International Studies and associate professor of history at the University of Notre Dame. Beatty said Paper of Record not only has a great archive, but its search tools "revolutionized" the ease with which scholars could search the newspapers in the collection. Beatty said that he has been using the database for years, and encouraging his undergraduate and graduate students to do so as well -- until access disappeared.

Beatty studies technological change in 19th century Mexico, and while he has done some of his research in Mexican archives and libraries, and will continue to do so, Paper of Record was extremely valuable to him. "There is a lot of historical evidence in newspapers that is typically not accessed because of the time consuming, low-yield nature of page-turning work," but that could be found online, he said.

The situation also shows the power Google now has over the collection. Even if Google puts the works back up, it could set prices for access -- and that could put the collection out of reach to some, Beatty said.

Richard Salvucci, a professor of economics at Trinity University, in Texas, said he has been blocked from pushing ahead on research on a lender that played a role in the Panic of 1837 in Mexico. Noting that Mexico's universities and government paid for some of the digitization of the newspapers from the country, Salvucci said "who the hell is Google to deny the very people who paid the freight the right to see their national patrimony? It stinks and it's an unfriendly and uncollegial gesture."

Word of the situation has also upset scholars in Mexico, where the Mexican Association for Economic History has issued a resolution ([available here in Spanish](#)) condemning Google and calling for the material to be made available immediately.

While Google declined to discuss the situation with *Inside Higher Ed* and has not returned the calls of many scholars, it has spoken with Bob Huggins, the founder of Paper of Record. Huggins said that he has permission to bring the site back up, and plans to do so next week, until Google is prepared to offer access to the archives. Huggins said that he sold Paper of Record to Google in 2006, but that the deal was secret until late last year, when Google exercised its right to have Huggins stop managing the site. At that point, Huggins expected a transition to having the material appear on Google, but the material just disappeared from public view.

"Google wasn't ready to put their version online and they have been taken aback by all the anger," he said.

Next week, Huggins will post rates for institutional subscriptions to the database of \$3,600 a year for institutions with full-time enrollment of at least 20,000, and \$1,800 for others -- prices that are less than the fees before the Google purchase. Huggins said he didn't know how long Google would let him keep the revived site up. "I don't think particularly that the communication of this was handled very well by Google. I'm very disappointed," he said.

At the same time, Huggins said that he thinks many academics have been too harsh in their criticisms of Google. While the National Endowment for the Humanities and other entities are supporting some digitization projects, "they are going to be 100-year projects" before they are really valuable to scholarship, Huggins said.

Whether scholars like it or not, Huggins said, Google is uniquely able to manage large-scale projects at a reasonable pace, despite the problems with Paper of Record. "There is no other entity on the planet that is Google," he said.

— **Scott Jaschik**

3. In the March-April 2009 issue of the *Academe*, the publication of the American Association of University Professors, is an article titled *On the Brink: The Annual Report on the Economic Status of the Profession, 2008–09*, which provides the most up-to-date and comprehensive analysis available of faculty salaries at colleges and universities around the country.

<http://www.aaup.org/AAUP/pubsres/academe/>

I copied two of the tables, which I thought would be of interest to all.

4. Learning Hungarian:

Let your students know about the **Debrecen Summer School**, which is an independent institution of the University of Debrecen, where Hungarian as a foreign language is taught. Its aim is to provide its students with a thorough knowledge of both the Hungarian language and its culture. Besides the traditional "Intensive Summer Language and Culture Course" (120 and 60 lessons) there are other courses organized additionally: a two-week intensive course in January (80 lessons), a two-week super-intensive course in May (120 lessons) and a 9-day intensive course in October (70 lessons). Those who want to learn throughout the academic year can choose the full-semester courses. Classes are also offered in Budapest and Sopron. For more information visit the school's website at <http://www.nyariegyetem.hu/>

5. Interesting website: <http://hungaryeconomywatch.blogspot.com/>. The posts are by Catalan economist of British extraction based in Barcelona.

6. From the New York Times of April 23, 2009: **The World Digital Library**, a cultural cooperative that seeks to reflect authoritative content that embraces all humankind, was introduced online this week by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco) in cooperation with the Library of Congress and other institutions.

Aimed at students, scholars and young people but available to anyone with a curiosity and a computer, the online library has had a modest start, with about 1,200 documents from 32 nations, with navigation tools available in several languages, including Spanish, French, Arabic, Chinese and English.

Once at the site, it's fairly easy to sort through the artifacts, maps, a few videos and many photographs in the collection so far (just a taste of what's to come, we're told). You can browse by region or continent, historic era (starting at 8000 B.C. to the present), or topic. There are nine topics, including history, the arts, language and religion. And the tools can be cross-referenced.

Each topic contains a photo or illustration, a fat descriptive paragraph and other tidbits, like the source of the print or map or documents, and additional resources. (<http://www.wdl.org/en/>)



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Susan