

HSA Hungarian Studies Association

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October 2007

NEWSLETTER

1. REMINDER - MARK YOUR CALENDAR

- a. **Our business meeting at the 2007 AAASS New Orleans Convention** has been scheduled for Friday, November 16 at 10.15 am -12.15 p.m. in the Marriott Hotel's, Iberville Suite. Please attend. Light breakfast will be served.

The convention's preliminary program can be found at
<http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~aaass/convention/2007preprogram.pdf>

- b. Our business meeting at the 2008 AHA Convention in Washington, D.C. has been scheduled for Friday, January 4th at 5:30-7:30 p.m. in the Omni Hotel's, Chairman's Boardroom.

2. **Nominations are requested.** The terms of the vice-president, secretary-treasurer and two members of the executive committee expire on December 31, 2007. On January 1, 2008, Alice Freifeld, our current VP, will automatically assume the position of the president.

The current board -members are:

President: Katalin Fabian, Lafayette College
Secretary-Treasurer: Susan Glanz, St. John's U.

Vice-President: Alice Freifeld, U. of Florida

Executive Committee:

Emese Ivan, Ball State U., Term: 2006-2007.
Judit Szapor, U of Ottawa, Term: 2006-2007.

John Swanson, Utica Coll., Term: 2007-2008.
Edit Nagy, U. of Florida, Term: 2007-2008.

Please send or email nominations to me, Susan Glanz (1550 East 9th Street, Brooklyn, NY 11230) or at glanzs@stjohns.edu by December 1, 2007. Email ballots will be sent in December.

3. **Awards**

- a. A Magyar Köztársaság Elnöke "világszerte nagyra becsült tudományos életműve, az amerikai Magyar tudományos és kulturális élet szervezésében és irányításában játszott meghatározó szerep elismerésért a **Magyar Köztársaság Érdemrend Középkeresztjével** tüntette ki **Sinor Denest.**"

Congratulations from all of us! Gratulálunk!!

- b. The AAASS Marshall Shulman Prize, sponsored by the Harriman Institute of Columbia University, was awarded to **Charles Gati** for his book *Failed Illusions: Moscow, Washington, Budapest, and the 1956 Hungarian Revolt*, co-published by Woodrow Wilson Center Press and Stanford University Press in the Cold War International History Project Series.

The prize is awarded annually for an outstanding monograph dealing with the international relations, foreign policy, or foreign-policy decision-making of any of the states of the former Soviet Union or Eastern Europe.

The prize is dedicated to the encouragement of high quality studies of the international behavior of the countries of the former Communist Bloc.

Congratulations from all of us!

4. Hungary related papers to be presented at the 39th AAASS Conference in New Orleans, LA:

Erzsebet Fazekas, Columbia U, "Exporting Ideas for Institution Building: U.S. Foundation Grant-making for Civil Society Development in Post-Communist Hungary, 1989-2004"

Katalin Fabian, Lafayette Coll., "The EU's Influence on Domestic Violence Policies and Movement Activism in Post-Communist Europe"

Miklós Sukosd, Central European U, "Independent Rock Music vs. Censorship and Secret Services: The Hardware Behind the Facade of Goulash Communism in Hungary"

Mark David Pittaway, The Open U (UK), "Fear, Hatred and 'The Struggle for Survival of the Hungarian People': Facing Defeat in the Austrian-Hungarian Borderland, 1942-1945"

Thomas Lorman, U of Cincinnati, "Agrarianism Triumphant? Coalition-Making and Coalition-Breaking in Czechoslovak Politics 1925-1927"

Johanna K. Bockman, George Mason U, "The Post-Socialist Economics Profession in Hungary: What was Socialist Economics? What is Western Economics?"

Alfred Reisch, Izmir U (Turkey), "The West's Secret Plan for the Mind. Book Mailings to East Europe during the Cold War"

Catherine E. Portuges, U of Massachusetts, Amherst, "Hungarian Documentary Filmmaking in the late1980s: Social History or Narrative Innovation?"

Judith Sapor, Glendon College, York U, "The Double Burden of Patriarchy or the Freedom to Experiment? Jewish Intellectual Women and Emancipation in Turn-of-the-Century Hungary"

David Stephen Frey, US Military Academy at West Point, "Ascribing Meaning to/Inscribing Meaning on the Female Body: Interpretations of Katalin Karády"

Ildiko Asztalos Morell, U of Southern Stockholm (Sweden), "Creating the Socialist Woman and Man: Parenthood, Wage Labor and Sexuality in 'Nök lapja' of the Fifties"

Zsuzsanna Magdo, U of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, "Futures and Pasts: Postcolonial Theory and Its Challenges in Eastern European Historiography"

Zsuzsa Gille, U of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, "What is the 'Post' in Postsocialist? Implications of Postcolonial Studies for Postsocialist Studies"

Katalin Miklossy, U of Helsinki, Finland, "Reconstructing Identity with the 'Europe-Card'. The Case of the Hungarian Socialist Party"

Agnes Huszar Vardy, Duquesne U, "Reflections of Empire in Hungarian Immigrant Poetry"

Emese Ivan, Ball State U, "The Formation of Hungarian Sports Clubs in the New World"

Beverly A. James, U of New Hampshire, "Resisting Empire: Monuments to Hungary's 1956 Revolution in the U.S."

5. Call for papers

a. The 40th National Convention of the **AAASS** will be held at the Philadelphia Marriott in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, from Thursday, November 20, 2008 through Sunday, November 23, 2008. Please visit the AAASS' website at www.aaass.org.

The online system for submitting single paper, panel, and roundtable proposals will be available from late November after the 2007 convention is over. Deadline for submissions is **January 11, 2008**.

b. The 33th annual conference of the **American Hungarian Educators'** will be held in Pittsburgh, PA at Duquesne U. Please visit the organization's website for more details <http://hungaria.org/hal/ahae/>

c. The 31 annual meeting of the **Mid-Atlantic Slavic Conference** will be held at New York University in NYC on March 29, 2008. Please submit paper proposal, an abstract and request for technical assistance by December 14, 2007 to Mary Theis at theis@kutztown.edu.

d. The 2008 **Biennial Conference of Film and History** will be held in at the Westin O'Hare Hotel in Chicago, October 30 - November 2, 2008. The conference's website is: <http://www.uwosh.edu/filmandhistory/>

e. **The National Coalition of Independent Scholars** will hold its 2008 Biennial Conference from October 24-26, 2008, at the Graduate Theological Union in Berkeley, California. We welcome participation by all scholars whose research is not supported by employment in an academic or research institution; this includes adjunct faculty and graduate students. Presenters need not be members of NCIS.

The Program Committee invites proposals for individual papers, formal sessions, and short panel discussions for either the practical track, on independent scholarship itself; or the scholarly track, focusing on presenters' individual research and findings.

Proposals should consist of an abstract of not more than 250 words; a brief scholarly biography (50-100 words) including degrees, scholarly fields and no more than two publications; any audio-visual requirements; and full contact information. Proposals must be submitted as an email attachment (Word only) no later than 12:00 a.m., April 1, 2008, to Kendra Leonard, Program Chair, at caennen@gmail.com. Please use your last name as the document title, as in Smith.doc. As in the past, only one submission per author will be considered. If you are interested in serving as a session chair, please indicate this in your submission.

6. Publications/presentations by our members

Bela Bodo, "Do not lead us into (fascist) temptation: The Catholic Church in Interwar Hungary," *Totalitation Movemements and Political Religions*, Vol: 8, Issue 2, 2007, pp. 413-431.

István Deák reviewed Ian Kershaw's *Fateful Choices: Ten Decisions That Changed the World, 1940-1941* (The Penguin Press, 596 pp., \$35) in the October 2007 issue of the *New Republic*.

Andrew Felkay reviewed László Eörsi's *The Hungarian Revolution of 1956: Myths and Realities* (translated from the Hungarian by Mario D. Fenyo). Social Science Monographs/Center for Hungarian Studies and Publications, 207 pp., \$40.00 (distributed by Columbia U. Press) in *Slavic Review*, Volume 54, Number 11.

James Niessen, "Museums, Nationality, and Public Research Libraries in Nineteenth Century Transylvania," *Libraries & the Cultural Record* 41, 3 (Fall 2006), 298-336; translated as: "Múzeumok, nemzetiségi és nyilvános tudományos könyvtárak a 19. századi Erdélyben," *Könyvtári Figyelő* 2007/1, pp. 74-100. Revised translation forthcoming as: "The Persistence and Decline of German Scholarship in Hungarian Library Collections and Culture in the Twentieth Century," *Slavic & East European Information Resources* v.8, no.4.

_____, "Német nyelvű könyvek beszerzése három budapesti nagykönyvtárban 1900-1990: Kulturális viszonyok és könyvtári szereposztás. 2. rész: 1945-1990", *Könyvtári Figyelő* 2006/1, pp. 9-29. Online: <http://www.ki.oszk.hu/kf/2006/1/niessen.html> .

_____, "Német nyelvű könyvek beszerzése három budapesti nagykönyvtárban 1900 és 1990 között. A kulturális viszonyok és a könyvtári szereposztás. 1. rész: 1900-1945", *Könyvtári Figyelő* 2004/4, pp. 851-60. Online: <http://www.ki.oszk.hu/kf/kfarchiv/2004/4/niessen.html> .

András Gerő, *The Jewish Criterion in Hungary*, Social Science Monographs/Center for Hungarian Studies and Publications, Montclair, NJ. 2007. Distributed by Columbia U. Press.

This book features five essays on why public debate about Hungary's Jewish population has been confined to the dichotomy of assimilation and dissimilation instead of integration.

Katalin Kadar Lynn, *Tibor Eckhardt: His American Years, 1941-1972*. East European Monographs, Boulder, distributed by Columbia University Press, New York. 2007.

_____, The Hungarian edition of the same book. *Eckhardt Tibor amerikai évei 1941-1972*. L'Harmattan, Budapest, 2006.

_____, "George Creel és Magyarország" in Tibor Frank's *Gyarmatokból impérium, Magyar kutatók tanulmányai az amerikai történelemről*. Gondolat Kiadó, Budapest, 2007.

Gabor Vermes spoke at the Hungarian Fészek Klub in NY on *Szabadkomuvesek es egyetemi hallgatók Magyarországon a XVIII. században* on September 27th.

James J. Napier and **Stanley B. Winters**, "African Tragedian" in Golden Prague, Some Unpublished Correspondence in *Ira Aldridge, The African Roscius* published by The Rochester Studies in African History and the Diaspora, edited by Bernth Lindfors (2007). (pp. 73-77).

7. Miscellaneous

a. I received the following announcement from Bela Kiraly:

The "Atlantic Studies on Society in Change" started a six-volume-sub-series on "Hungary in the Heart of Europe, 1825-2001." The individual volumes do not appear in chronological order, but as soon as one of the authors submit his/her manuscript. Two volumes are already printed, in a few weeks Columbia University Press starts distributing them. These are: Mária Ormos, *Hungary in the Age of the Two World Wars*. Ignác Romsics, *From Dictatorship to Democracy. The Birth of the Third Hungarian Republic, 1988-2001*.

b. In the August issue of the *Newsletter* I published István Deák's "Did the Revolution Have to Fail?"

Here a reaction in the *New York Review Of Books*. 'Did the Revolution Have to Fail?': An Exchange By [Norman Birnbaum](#), Reply by [Istvan Deak](#) In response to [Did the Revolution Have to Fail?](#) (03/0 1/2007)

To the Editors:

Professor István Deák's valuable article ["Did the Revolution Have to Fail?," *NYR*, March 1] will recall the stirring days of 1956, and their interesting consequences, to those who lived through them. May I offer the following comments?

1. Professor Deák refers to András Hegedüs, Hungarian prime minister when the revolution occurred, as a "nonentity." One supposes that he was chosen for the post since he was not part of the older Stalinist gang led by Mátyás Rákosi and he was sent to Moscow by the Soviet Union when it rescued its loyal Hungarian servants. He returned some years later after studying social sciences in Moscow and worked as a social

researcher. I met him in 1965, when I visited Budapest to call on Georg Lukács, and on a couple of other occasions—once in Italy and once in Germany. By 1965 he had attached himself to the group of critical Marxists and reformers around Lukács—a long distance from his beginnings. His work, on class and work in the state socialist societies, was part of a critical current that included the inquiries of the group around Radovan Richta in the Czech Academy of Sciences—and quite a few groups in the USSR itself.

This current did not call for the total overthrow of state socialism, but for decentralization and democratization in it—and eventually provided the intellectual resources Gorbachev drew upon. Hegedüs told me that in the plane carrying the Stalinists to Moscow in 1956 he heard Rákosi and others loudly denounce the "fascists" who were in the streets—and that he began then to wonder why there were so many "fascists" in Hungary after a decade of such enlightened rule. I did not have the impression that he was a nonentity.

2. The Hungarian Revolution certainly was a considerable stimulus to what became the New Left in Western Europe. In the UK, where I was living at the time, it crystallized all the doubts figures like Christopher Hill and Edward Thompson had about their loyalty to the British Communist Party. In France, it led Sartre to write his searing "Le Fantôme de Staline." In Italy, it hastened the evolution of the Communist Party to a position pronouncedly independent of Moscow's dogmatics. For those not in the Communist orbit, it closed that option rather dramatically and led them to seek new forms of politics. Whatever sympathies Khrushchev had won with his "Cult of Personality" speech and the ensuing de-Stalinization were considerably dissipated by the suppression of the Hungarian revolt.

3. Professor Deák raises the question of whether some general settlement of the cold war could have saved the Hungarian Revolution. One would have to be totally committed to a rigorous variant of historical determinism to argue that because the cold war took the course it did, no other possibility existed. Stalin in 1952 proposed the neutralization of Germany, but his offer was not even discussed. After his death, Churchill was told by John Foster Dulles and Eisenhower not to go to Moscow to sound out the new leadership on a new great power bargain. At various times, Anthony Eden, George Kennan, and the Polish Foreign Minister Adam Rapazcki proposed serious force reductions in Central Europe which might have accelerated the processes which proved irresistible in the Eighties.

I recall a novel by Hugh Thomas, for a while a British diplomat, about the horror experienced by British, French, and American negotiators when a Soviet delegation accepted their proposal for a settlement in Europe (*The World's Game*, 1957). In fact, it was the opening of the Hungarian border with Austria by the Hungarian government in 1989 that had large disruptive effects in Communist Germany. It is difficult to judge the significance of the fact that the Hungarian prime minister who opened the border, Gyula Horn, had sided with János Kádár in suppressing the 1956 revolution. Perhaps his entire policy represented a belated change of heart, perhaps (as he himself claimed) in 1956 the time was not ripe. There was a certain Western responsibility for the division of Europe which it would be well to recall.

Norman Birnbaum, University Professor Emeritus, Georgetown U. Law Center, Washington, D.C.

István Deák replies:

The Hungarian Revolution of 1956 went through many major anniversaries but not until its fiftieth did it attract the attention of the media, the universities, and many political leaders. Last June, for instance, when visiting Budapest, President Bush greatly praised the Hungarian freedom fighters, comparing them, somewhat awkwardly, to the Iraqi freedom fighters, by which he meant not the opponents but the supporters of the American occupation. Repeating almost verbatim the Soviet justification for sending tanks to Budapest on November 4, 1956, and for installing the pro-Soviet government of János Kádár, Bush promised continued fraternal aid to the Iraqi government in its struggle against "the enemies of freedom."¹¹

Professor Birnbaum is right to point to the impossible situation Soviet military intervention in 1956 created for some of the less cynical Hungarian Communist leaders. Prime Minister András Hegedüs, who had truly been just a flunky of the terrible Stalinist dictator Mátyás Rákosi, struggled for the rest of his life with the stigma of having signed the call for Soviet military intervention after the revolution broke out on October 23. Yet the call was a formality; by the time it was signed, the Soviet troops had long been in Budapest. Not in the good graces of either Moscow or of the post-revolutionary, pro-Soviet but anti-Stalinist Hungarian government, Hegedüs worked as a statistician and sociologist, gradually developing his own political ideas and personality.

When I met him in New York, in the 1980s, he already enjoyed a considerable reputation as a dissident and a critic, among other things, of the "fraternal aid" Warsaw Pact troops had brought to Czechoslovakia in 1968. With the strong stand he took against the opportunistic Kádár regime, for which he was expelled from the Party, Hegedüs helped in the formation of the post-Communist democratic system in 1989. But his revised Marxist ideas appealed only to a few, and he died, nearly forgotten, ten years after the end of communism in Hungary.

The exodus of Western intellectuals from the Communist orbit following the Hungarian Revolution of 1956 is one of the great facts of history. Such well-known French writers as François Furet and Henri Lefebvre left the Party; others, such as the Arguments group, strove to create what they called a decontaminated form of Marxism. Some historians date the beginning of the decline of the French and Italian Communist parties and the collapse of the American Communist movement from 1956. The magic appeal of the Soviets and communism, however, had begun to dissipate earlier, namely following the death in 1953 of Stalin. It was more difficult to accept the pudgy Georgy Malenkov, the grim-looking Lavrenty Beria, the dullard Marshal Kliment Voroshilov, the coarse peasant Nikita Khrushchev, and the rest of the new Soviet collective leadership. Add to this the Berlin workers' revolt in June 1953, Khrushchev's revelations at the Twentieth Soviet Party Congress in February 1956, and the massacre of workers at Poznan in June 1956. Meanwhile, Europe was becoming more prosperous and the passions of World War II and its aftermath were fading. Being a Party member or a sympathizer was no longer "in," whether in Paris, Rome, Oxford, New York, or Budapest.

The overall impact of the defection of the intellectuals from the Soviet camp in 1956 is debatable. By the time of the Hungarian Revolution, the political influence of left-wing thought had been generally in decline; a progressive, democratic, socialist, anticapitalist Europe under the leadership of the former antifascist resisters had never materialized, whether in the Western or the Eastern part of the Continent. A few years after the war, many of the wartime resisters went into political opposition or, if in Communist Eastern Europe, they went to jail. Certainly Soviet power was not weakened by the defections or by the Hungarian Revolution. On the contrary, the Soviet Union reached the zenith of its power at the time of the first Sputnik in 1957. Still, while the Soviet Union inspired more fear and respect than ever before, it was gradually losing the battle of ideologies. A few decades later, hardly anyone in Europe took "Marxist-Leninist thought" seriously; this must have contributed greatly to the Soviet system's demise.

Whether or not Stalin seriously wanted reconciliation with the West at any time between 1945 and his death is one of the main dilemmas discussed by the enormous cold war literature. Views vary all the way from the argument that the evil Soviet regime could not be negotiated with to the conviction that US imperialism alone was responsible for the cold war. With regard to Stalin's famous proposal in 1952 for the neutralization of Germany, let me quote Tony Judt in his brilliant *Postwar: A History of Europe Since 1945*:

The Soviet leaders...didn't seriously expect the Americans, British, and French to withdraw their occupying troops and allow a neutral, unarmed Germany to float loose in the middle of a divided continent. If anything Stalin and his successors were not unhappy to see a continuing American military presence on German soil; from the point of view of the Soviet leaders of this generation, the presence of US troops in West Germany was one of the most reliable guarantees against German revanchism.^[2]

It is indeed worth remembering that Soviet–Western cooperation over Germany, the ultimate trouble spot in Europe, had developed during the war and continued basically all through the cold war. It was symbolized by, if nothing else, the incursions in Berlin of Soviet and Western army officers in squad cars through each other's occupation zones. The trips made clear to all that the capital of the former Nazi Reich was under the joint occupation of the four victorious powers.

Fundamental cooperation was also characteristic of the general division of Europe into Soviet and Western zones of influence. As the Hungarian historian Csaba Békés has pointed out, even the handling of Prime Minister Imre Nagy's declaration of Hungary's neutrality during the 1956 revolution can be interpreted as a case of tacit superpower cooperation. He writes that both Washington and the Kremlin "treated the problem in a rational way: Moscow simply did not take it seriously, while the US leadership did their best to avoid an international obligation that could have seriously jeopardized the process of rapprochement with the Soviet Union."^[3]

Americans and Soviets felt free to make life difficult for each other; each also prepared for the possibility of a great war. But neither side wished to intrude into the other's territory. Hungary, like East Berlin, was under Soviet influence and nothing would persuade even the fanatical anti-Communist John Foster Dulles to change this agreement which, as we know today, saved us from a nuclear war.^[4]

Notes

^[1] "President's Remarks to the People of Hungary," Budapest, June 22, 2006; available at www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2006/06/20060622-6.html.

^[2] Penguin, 2005, p. 243.

^[3] Csaba Békés, "The 1956 Hungarian Revolution and the Declaration of Neutrality," *Cold War History*, Vol. 6, No. 4 (November 2006), p. 493.

^[4] Here is a small correction to Norman Birnbaum's most interesting letter: Gyula Horn, the Communist politician who dismantled the Hungarian sector of the Iron Curtain in 1989, was not prime minister but foreign minister at that time.

c. Books of possible interest published in Hungary:

PIHURIK JUDIT, *NAPLÓK ÉS MEMOÁROK A DON-KANYARBÓL 1942-1943*. (NAPVILÁG KIADÓ KFT)

VADKERTY KATALIN, *A KITELEPÍTÉSTŐL A RESZLOVAKIZÁCIÓIG 1945-1948 - TRILÓGIA A CSEHSZLOVÁKIAI MAGYARSÁG 1945-1948...* (PESTI KALLIGRAM KFT.)

A MAGYAR SZOCIALISTA MUNKÁSPÁRT KÖZPONTI BIZOTTSÁGÁNAK TITKÁRSÁGÁNAK JEGYZŐKÖNYVEI 1957. 07.01- 12.31. (NAPVILÁG KIADÓ KFT)

ANDREIDES GÁBOR - Z. KARVALICS LÁSZLÓ, *A MAGYAR TÁVIRATI IRODA TÖRTÉNETE 1945-1948*. (NAPVILÁG KIADÓ KFT)

HORVÁTH CECÍLIA, *A MAGYAR ZSIDÓSÁG ÉS A HOLOKAUSZT*. (ÚJ PALATINUS-KÖNYVESHÁZ KFT)

BARÁTH MAGDOLNA (ÖSSZEÁLL.), *A SNAGOVI FOGLYOK - NAGY IMRE ÉS TÁRSAI ROMÁNIÁBAN – IRATOK*. (NAPVILÁG KIADÓ KFT)

BALOGH MARGIT (SZERK.), *A SZAKADÉK SZÉLÉN - AZ MTI BIZALMAS JELENTÉSEI*. (NAPVILÁG KIADÓ KFT)

STRASSENREITER ERZSÉBET, *A SZOCIÁLDEMOKRATA IFJÚSÁGI MOZGALOM TÖRTÉNETE - 1944. OKTÓBER - 1948. MÁRCIUS*. (GONDOLAT KIADÓI KÖR)

RAINER M. JÁNOS (SZERK.), *HATVANAS ÉVEK MAGYARORSZÁGON – TANULMÁNYOK*. (1956-OS INTÉZET)

GYÁNI GÁBOR, *HÉTKÖZNAPI ÉLET HORTHY MIKLÓS KORÁBAN*. (CORVINA KIADÓ KFT)

VALUCH TIBOR, *HÉTKÖZNAPI ÉLET KÁDÁR JÁNOS KORÁBAN*. (CORVINA KIADÓ KFT)

KÁDÁR GÁBOR - VÁGI ZOLTÁN, *HULLARABLÁS - A MAGYAR ZSIDÓK GAZDASÁGI MEGSEMMISÍTÉSE* (JAFFA 4 KIADÓ ÉS KER. KFT)

VIDA ISTVÁN (SZERK.), *IRATOK A MAGYAR-SZOVJET KAPCSOLATOK TÖRTÉNETÉHEZ - 1944. OKTÓBER - 1948. JÚNIUS – DOKUMENTUMOK*. (GONDOLAT KÖNYVKIADÓ KFT)

d. I received the following announcement from Babylon, an online provider of single-click translation and information access solutions called LingoZ.com. “LingoZ is an online community building the world's largest dictionary. Lookup more than 4,500,000 terms, vote for definitions, post comments or add your own terms, definitions and glossaries. Meet people from all over the globe interested in translation and language. Feel free to visit LingoZ.com and join our vibrant community.”

Babylon’s collection of free online **English to Hungarian** and **Hungarian to English** dictionaries and glossaries is at <http://www.babylon.com/define/107/Dictionary-English-Hungarian.html>

e. I would like to share the following email that I received:
Dear Fellow Finno-Ugric Colleagues:

I wish to inform you of a scholarly organization that you might wish to join: The FINNO-UGRIC STUDIES ASSOCIATION OF CANADA (FUSAC), which is the sole North American academic organization embracing all Uralic-speaking peoples. FUSAC has well-attended bi-annual conferences, drawing scholars from both North America and abroad. FUSAC fields imposing intellectual resources (e.g., in folklore studies, linguistics, archeology, literature, history, anthropology, immigrant studies, political science), from pre-historic times to the present, that you might well desire to tap. Conference papers typically are published.

For further information (general information, publications, conferences, membership, announcements, contact information) please visit the FUSAC website <http://vpacademic.yorku.ca/fusac>.

Our next conference will take place, June 7-8, 2008 at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver and in conjunction with the Congress of the Social Sciences and Humanities. Papers are welcome in all areas of Uralic research. Should you wish to consider participation in the Vancouver FUSAC conference, titles are due by December 15, 2007 and abstracts by February 15, 2008. Regardless of whether you can participate, nonetheless you should give serious consideration to joining FUSAC.

The head of our organization is:

Professor Zita McRobbie-Utasi, Chair
Conference Organizing Committee, FUSAC, Department of Linguistics, Simon Fraser University,
8888 University Drive, Burnaby, B.C. V5A 1S6. CANADA. e-mail: mcrobbie@sfu.ca

We, in FUSAC, invite you to contact us.
Cordially,

Peter B. Brown, FUSAC Executive Committee, Professor, Department of History, Rhode Island College,
Providence, Rhode Island 02908, pbrown@ric.edu



Please, do not forget to pay your annual dues. Make checks (\$25) payable to HSA. Thank you!

Susan