

HSA Hungarian Studies Association

Sep. 2004

Newsletter

Announcements:

1. **At the 2005 National Convention of the AHA** (January 6-9, 2005, Seattle, WA) our business meeting has been scheduled for **Friday, January 7, 2005 from 5-6 pm at the Sheraton, Suite 424**. If you are attending the convention, please come to the meeting. Light refreshments will be served.
2. **Our Business Meeting at the 2004 AAASS convention** will be held on **Saturday, December 4, 2004 at 3.45 pm at Boston U**. If you are attending the convention, please come to the meeting. Light refreshments will be served.
The convention's preliminary program can be found at <http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~aaass/>.
3. Also at the AAASS convention, (at the Boston Marriott Copley Hotel, Dec 4 - 7, 2004) we will be awarding our **biennial article prize**. If you would like to nominate an article, please send the article to Gabor Vermes (gaborver@aol.com). To be eligible for consideration the article must have been written in English and published after 2001.
4. **Enikő Pittner** has generously offered to help us with our website. As you may remember, previously the site was hosted by the *H-Net*. The problem with that hosting was that we had no control over it, and could not update the site. Enikő has offered to maintain the site and thus we can keep it current. The new and updated website's address is <http://www.ngctech.com/naahs>. **Bookmark it.**



Publications by our members:

Bianca Adair: "Interest Articulation in Communist Regimes: The New Economic Mechanism in Hungary, 1962-1980," in *East European Quarterly*; Spring 2003, Vol. 37 Issue 1, p101, 26p

Béla Bodó: "Paramilitary Violence in Hungary after the First World War," in the *East European Quarterly*, Summer 2004, Vol. 38, Issue 2, p. 129, 44p.

_____ : "Foreign Students in Nazi Germany" in *East European Quarterly*; Spring 2003, Vol. 37 Issue 1, p19, 32p

Istvan Deak: "On Resistances" in the March 22, 2004 issue of *The New Republic*.

László Deme: "National Sentiment and Foreign Affairs: The Hungarian-Ukrainian Treaty of 1991 in Hungarian Politics," in *East European Quarterly*; Fall 2003, Vol. 37 Issue 3, p281, 21p

Judith Fai-Podlipnik: "A Decade of Bedlam: Hungarian-American Émigrés versus the Moscovites, 1945-1955." in *East European Quarterly*; Fall 2003, Vol. 37 Issue 3, p303, 22p

Károly Nagy: "Magyarok Amerikában" in *Korunk*, XV/6. June 2004.

_____ : "Hungarian Demographic Trends in the United States" in *The Hungarian Quarterly*, Vol. 45, Summer 2004, pp 124—127.

_____ : "Korfordulók világában – nem szokványos életút" in *Hitel*, XVII, July 2004. pp. 76-81.

Peter Pastor: "Hamis vallomások (Adalékok Király Béla legújabb emlékiratához)", in *Debreceni Disputa*, 2004/5.

Barnabas Racz: "Regional Voting Trends in Hungarian National Elections 1985-2002," in *East European Quarterly*; Winter 2003, Vol. 37, Issue 4, p439, 21p, 11 charts.

Ivan Sanders: "'Out of Old Hungary.' Review of Margit Kaffka's *Colours and Years*," in *The Hungarian Quarterly*, Vol. 45, Summer 2004. (http://www.hungarianquarterly.com/no174/16.html#_aut)

Gabor Vermes: "Kisvárosi Amerika" in *Magyar Hirlap*, June 6, 2004.

(http://www.magyarhirlap.hu/Archivum_cikk.php?cikk=84773&archiv=1&next=0)



Call for Papers:

1. The XXI Conference of the International Association for Media and History. Projections of Race and Ethnicity: National Identities and Global Networks. Conference dates: July 20-24, 2005.

Organizers: University of Cincinnati and The Jacob Rader Marcus Center of the American Jewish Archives/Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion, Cincinnati, Ohio,

The International Association for Media and History invites media scholars and practitioners to submit complete panels, workshops, or individual papers on the theme "*Projections of Race and Ethnicity: National Identities and Global Networks*." We seek submissions from a variety of disciplinary perspectives on race and ethnicity in all kinds of media, within borders and across borders, in peace and at war. Topics may include but need not be limited to: expressions of race and ethnicity in silent cinema; the performance of race and ethnicity on radio; depictions of native peoples, minorities, and immigrants in film and television; close readings of signature texts; images of the enemy in the combat zone or on the home-front; the politics of imagery from the Iraq war; projections of race and ethnicity in digital imagery and on the world wide web; and the creation of ethnic archives and museums. Ours is an international organization and we solicit papers from all nations addressing media representations of a diverse range of peoples.

Individual paper proposals should include a 250-word abstract and a one-page c.v. Organizers of pre-constituted panels should include a 250-word abstract and a one-page c.v. for each paper, plus a title and brief description of the panel on a separate cover sheet. **Send all proposals by January 15, 2005** to Dr. Frederic Krome, American Jewish Archives, 3101 Clifton Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45220-2488. Email: fkrome@huc.edu, tel: 1-513-221-1875, ext. 308;

Fax: 1-513-221-7812. For additional information see the IAMHIST website at www.iamhist.org

2. British Assoc. of Slavonic and East European Studies (BASEES) calls for papers for its annual conference schedules for April 2-3, 2005, at Fitzwilliam Coll., Cambridge. Deadline for proposals and panels: **Oct. 1, 2004**. For information, please see the website: www.basees.org.uk

3. International conference on Contemporary European Women Writers: Gender and Generation is being organized by the Dept. of European Studies and Modern Languages and Centre for Women's Studies, U. of Bath and will be held April 4-6, 2005. For more information, email ceww-conference@bath.ac.uk

4. *Sprawy Narodowosciowe (Nationalities Affairs)*, a biannual publication devoted to the study of nationalism and ethnicity, published by the Polish Academy of Sciences, calls for contributions to the volume of 'Essays on Specific Nationalism.' Email: wojciech.burszta@swps.edu.pl or tomek672@poczta.onet.pl.

5. Gendering Citizenship and Globalization to be held May 11-13, 2005 in Spain. III International Interdisciplinary Conference organized by the Women's Studies Centre at the University of Huelva. Deadline for abstracts (300-500 words in either English or Spanish): **December 20, 2004**. Please send abstract by e-mail to both: Auxiliadora Pérez, mariaa.perez@dfing.uhu.es and Beatriz Dominguez: beat@uhu.es

6. 2005 SOYUZ symposium, "Post Post Socialism?" at Indiana University, Bloomington. SOYUZ, the Post-Communist Cultural Studies Interest Group of the American Anthropological Association (AAA), invites paper submissions to be held March 4-5, 2005, at Indiana University in Bloomington. Scholars have recently begun suggesting that many aspects of social and cultural life once considered unique to socialist and post-socialist societies actually have parallels in post colonial, post-modern, and post-welfare societies. Just what these parallels are

still requires concrete discussion, but in all cases we sense that old analytical models that anticipate stability in social organization and relations, centralized systems of political power, and master cultural narratives - have lost much of their explanatory potential. Empirically, we see societies in transition, states struggling to maintain authority, citizens who hold diverse hierarchies of values, and a general fragmentation of order, power, and cultural norms and expectations. Is this kaleidoscope of social and cultural forms really a new phenomenon? Has it always been there? Does it really reflect a transitory moment, to be resolved soon into new patterns of order and authority? Or will the study of culture and society be increasingly challenged by these changes?

Proposed papers should therefore be based on ethnographic research in a socialist or post-socialist society. Presentations may come from any discipline (anthropology, sociology, folklore, political science, history, literary scholarship, etc.), if they strive to creatively and successfully combine solid ethnographic and/or empirical evidence with theory. We are also open to multiple topics (including, but not limited to, such recently popular themes as memory and nostalgia, tourism, new economic patterns including consumption, advertising, and property restitution, health and healing, national and transnational identity processes and politics, the constraints and promises of membership in the EU or other international organizations, gender and sexuality, youth and the elderly, minority relations, media, high culture, and the entertainment industries, and folklore and folk-life). We tentatively hope to have travel scholarships available for up to two foreign scholars. Please send an abstract (no longer than 500 words) and a brief CV to Sarah D. Phillips, Department of Anthropology, Indiana University, Bloomington (sadphill@indiana.edu) by **October 15, 2004**. Applicants will be notified of the organizing committee's decision in December, 2004.

7. 13th Annual Conference May 19-21, 2005. Moscow, Russia, "Democratic Governance for the XXI Century: Challenges and Responses in CEE Countries". Application deadline: October 15, 2004

Papers are invited on the following themes: a.)

National, regional and local governments are struggling to secure the necessary revenues to meet the growing demands for public services. It is increasingly more difficult for governments to meet the expectations for traditional public services and also be a player in a market economy. The development of national, regional and local systems of public administration has to accommodate the appropriate roles for politicians and public servants. What type of relationship do we have? What type of relationship do we want? Public administrators and researchers need to address such topics as corruption, public servant integrity, personal political beliefs and discharge of public functions.

b.) With different diverse social and ethnic groups voicing their concerns and claiming their rights, what should the appropriate governmental response be? Will bureaucratic representation help to alleviate some of the tensions? Ethnic tensions and conflicts are still a reality in some parts of the region. What are the best ways to address these issues? Are public managers well equipped to deal with them? The demands to, requirements for and expectations of a public servant have changed. What should a model public employee look like? What skills and knowledge should he/she possess? How much civil service protection do we want to provide? What is the role of training institutions in civil service reforms?

c.) Globalization brings the opportunity to introduce modern management, change the way in which government works through the use of modern technology, and the utilization of more effective and efficient governing models. It also brings new problems. With so much discretion in a public manager's hands, how would he/she handle the dilemma of national, public and local interests? The discussion of these topics will help the academic community and practitioners alike to advance public administration theory and practice, and take one more step towards a more democratic and prosperous society through the sharing of ideas and evaluating reforms. More information can be found on the organizer's website: www.nispa.sk.



Books of possible interest:

Andrea Peto: Napasszonyok és holdkisaszonyok. Budapest, Balassi Kiadó, 2003.

An interview with the author can be read at <http://www.168ora.hu/article.php?id=2017>

(A könyv a mai magyar konzervatív női politizálásról szól. A szociológus szerint a politikussasszonyok gyakran a háttérben rendeznek olyan konfliktusokat, amelyek a hatalmi elit férfitagjai között robbannak. A bizonytalan szavazók többsége is nő. Az európai parlamenti választásokat talán az dönti majd el, melyik párt képes őket programjaival jobban megszólítani.)

István Fejtl, szerk.: A magyarországi Szövetséges Ellenőrző Bizottság jegyzőkönyvei, 1945-1947. Budapest: Napvilág Kiadó, 2003.

Lajos Varga, Kormányok, pártok és választójog Magyarországon, 1916-1918. Budapest: Napvilág Kiadó, 2003.

Lóránd Dombrády: A magyar hadigazdaság a második világháború idején, Budapest: Petit Real Kiadó, 2003.

A könyv szerzője arra vállalkozik, hogy bemutassa és vizsgálja a magyar gazdaságnak a honvédség felfegyverzése érdekében a második világháború alatt (1938-1944) vállalt erón felüli erőfeszítéseit, eredményeit és kudarcait Ennek során arra a megállapításra jutott, hogy a Trianont követő előzményekből eredő általános katonai felkészületlenségből, előkészítetlen ipari mozgósításból származó, a hadiipari termelés megindítását és szervezettségének alakítását akadályozó tényezőkön úrrá léve, a hadiipari fejlesztés előrehaladt és eredményesnek bizonyult, ha csak részben tehetett is eleget a vele szemben állított és folytonosan növekvő háborús követelményeknek. A honvédségnek a hadiipar által nagy anyagi áldozatok árán biztosított fegyverzeti szintje megfelelt volna a magyar hadseregvezetés által az események kényszere alatt többször is meghatározott saját magyar katonapolitikai és hadászati céloknak, de semmiképp sem a Németországgal szövetséges kényszerű háborúból következő maximális elvárásoknak. Ez a kényszerpályán mozgó és a német politika és hadsereg vezetés igényeitől szorongatott magyar kormánytól az ország gazdasági erejét messze meghaladó fegyverkezést követelt. Ebben a helyzetben az

egyre mostohább háttérrel rendelkező magyar hadiipar bár semmiképp sem tarthatott lépést a haditechnikának a világháború alatt során bekövetkezett fejlődésével és nem tehetett maradéktalanul eleget az elé állított igényeknek, azonban az általa elért teljesítmény így is figyelemre méltó. Az erőfeszítések eredményeként gyors fejlődés következett be: rövid idő alatt jelentős beruházásokra, a termelő erőknél a közép és kisiparig terjedő koncentrációjára, elsősorban a vas -, fém - és gép, a műszer és hírközlő iparban jelentős technikai és technológiai gyarapodására, a termelékenység növekedésére került sor. Nagy jelentőségű volt az a korábban megszerzett ismeretekre és kreativitásra alapozott gyorsan gyarapodó tudás és tapasztalat, melynek birtokában egy igen tehetséges magyar műszaki gárda, mérnökök és munkások egyaránt, rövid idő alatt képessé váltak eddig nem gyártott fegyverek, harcjárművek bonyolult harceszközök - harckocsik, repülőgépek stb. - gyártásának bevezetésére, ezek sorozatgyártására.

Különösen jelentős volt a német licenc alapján 1942-ben bevezetett Me 109 és 210 vadász- és csatarepülőgépek gyártása, melynek tervezett még nagyobb mennyiségi kifizetését az egyre inkább akadozó német nyersanyag és félkészgyártmányok szállítása kádályozta.

Hasonlóképpen figyelemre méltó teljesítményt ért el páncéljárművek („Toldi”, „Turán” és „Zrínyi” harckocsik) gyártása, mely a repülőgépekhez hasonlóan 1938-ig tiltott volt. De nem kisebb súllyal szerepelt a honvédség gyalogsági és tüzérségi fegyvereinek, illetve a lőszer gyártása, melynek teljesítményére szintén elsősorban az elhatalmasodó nyersanyaghiány volt korlátozó hatással.

A könyv szerzője korabeli levéltári források felhasználásával bemutatja és az egyes fegyverek gyártásának történetét, vizsgálja a gyártás folyamatát és körülményeit, az elért eredmények és sikertelenségek okait egyaránt.

Egyedülálló a történeti irodalomban a nemzetgazdasági folyamatnak a bemutatása, melynek során a magyar kormány a honvédség igényeinek és háborús szükségleteinek fedezésére az 1938-as 1 milliárd pengővel induló hadi hiteleket 1944-ig már összesen 22 milliárdra emelte. Az összegnek azonban csak felét sikerült megrendelésekkel lekötöni, hiszen a megemelt kapacitású és a gyártásban előrehaladt magyar hadiipar az egyre nehezebb körülmények, akadozó nyersanyag beszerzés, 1944-től a bombázások következtében nem volt képes a kívánalmaknak eleget tenni.

A szerző végül igyekszik ráirányítani az olvasó figyelmét arra a kétségekívül jelentős és elismerésre méltó fejlődésre és eredményekre, melyet a magyar ipar, elsősorban is vas -, fém – és gépipar a háború idején, ha nem is a jó ügy érdekében, de kétségekívül elért, amely mindmáig hatóan, elismerésre méltó és megőrzendő részévé lett a magyar ipari kultúrának.

The above
submitted by: Lóránd Dombrády
(dombrady@axelero.hu)

Nauro F Campos and Dean Jolliffe. After, Before, and During: Returns to Education in Hungary (1986-1998), DP4215, February 2004. London: Centre for Economic Policy Research (www.cepr.org/Subscribers/)

How valuable are the skills acquired under socialism in a market economy? This paper throws light on this question using unique data covering the years before and during transition (1986-98) for about 3 million Hungarian wage earners. The authors find that returns to a year of schooling increased by 75 percent from 6.4 percent in 1986 to 11.2 percent in 1998. They also find that the private sector rewards formal education more than the public sector, and in terms of gender, even though women had greater returns to schooling than men in 1986, by 1998 this difference had been eliminated.

Brauns, H., Müller, W. and Steinmann, S. “Educational Expansion and Returns to Education. Comparative Study on Germany, France, the UK, and Hungary” at <http://www.verwaltung.uni-mannheim.de/i3v/00068900/16439091.htm>.

Curry, Jane and Joan Barth Urban, eds, The Left Transformed in Post-Communist Societies: The Case of East-Central Europe, Russia, and Ukraine. Rowman & Littlefield, 2003.

The book explores the split of former communist parties into free market social democrats, anti-Western neo-Leninists, and doctrinal fence-sitters.

Paul R. Gregory. The Political Economy of Stalinism: Evidence from the Soviet Archives. New York: Cambridge U. Press, 2003.

Dési, J, Gerö A, Szeszlér, T and Varga, L. eds., Anti-semitic Discourse in Hungary in 2002-2003. Budapest: B'nai B'rith Lodge, 2004.



Miscellaneous announcements:

1. Király Bélát 2004 májusában a Magyar Tudományos Akadémia külső tagjává választotta. **Congratulations from all of us!**

2. I was informed of the existence of a new, reform Jewish congregation in Budapest. The congregation's programs and their newsletter can be read at www.szimsalom.hu.

3. A group of young Hungarians created a new Orthodox Jewish community in Budapest. Information about the community can be found at www.pestisul.hu. The community would be happy to invite visiting members to talk to them on Jewish topics. If interested contact Agnes Peresztegi at aperesztegi@pestisul.hu.

4. The following email was forwarded to me by Martha Pereszlenyi.

Csárdás is a participating organization in the **Hungarians for the International Games** (www.hungarians4icg.org)

The nine-member ensemble, founded and directed by Richard Graber, performs traditional as well as contemporary works stemming from Hungarian heritage. The ensemble consists of children ranging in age from eight to fifteen years with unmatched enthusiasm. They have performed in many venues in Ohio throughout the past six years.

Graber utilizes methods inspired by his mentor Sándor Tímár (former Artistic Director of the Hungarian State Folk Ensemble and current director of Tímár Folklor) while studying in Budapest on several occasions. In a nutshell, the Tímár teaching pedagogy deals with the concept of teaching youth their inherent dances much like a language - and that this "dance language" should be taught at an early age. Tímár frequently draws comparisons to the work of Zoltán Kodály and

Béla Bartók, with the gathering of thousands of folk melodies from villages throughout the Carpathian Basin in order to preserve and teach future generations.

Csárdás Dance Company/Movement Arts Center is Ohio's and the region's only nonprofit professional dance organization presenting traditional and contemporary works stemming from Hungarian heritage. Founded by Richard Graber in 1994, the dance company has presented a repertoire that features a wide range of dance dialects and styles in Ohio and abroad. The Company preserves the brilliant splendor of folk elements meshed with contemporary choreography creating a rich and exciting cultural experience. The nonprofit organization is the only dance company of its kind in the United States supporting itself through performance opportunities, children's programs and offering study in several dance disciplines at its school. The organization also serves as fiscal agent to other organizations.

For auditions, booking, classes, directions, pledging support and general information, please contact us at 330/725-2873 or visit us on the web: www.csardasdance.com.

5. Library news:

- a. **The Fundamental Electronic Library of Russian Literature and Folklore** has recently added an English version to its website at www.feb-web.ru.
- b. Andrea Graziosi, a Prof at the U. of Naples, created an online bibliographic research guide to Soviet history at www.fas.harvard.edu/%7Ehpcws/biblioguide.htm.
- c. Visit the online magazine for international literature, www.wordswithoutborders.org.
- d. The Cold War International History Project has made new Workings Papers available on its website:

http://wwics.si.edu/index.cfm?topic_id=1409&fuseaction=topics.home.

The *CWIHP Bulletin*, which contains recently released and translated documents from former Communist-world archives, with brief introductions is at http://wwics.si.edu/index.cfm?topic_id=1409&fuseaction=topics.publications&group_id=11900.



The International Policy Fellowships (IPF) program identifies and supports research by open society leaders in countries throughout the **Soros** foundations network. The program strives to build local policymaking capacity and prevent "brain drain" by providing professional policy support and ensuring that fellows have substantial mobility and intellectual freedom while conducting research in their home countries. IPF is affiliated with the Center for Policy Studies at Central European University and cooperates with partners such as the Woodrow Wilson Center in the United States.

The Program's fellows have explored alternative ways to jumpstart needed reform in transition countries and prompt public discourse about open society issues. They have promoted emerging grassroots movements and secured outside funding for new and sustainable local initiatives. Policy fellows have had notable successes in influencing the policies of governments and institutions in transition countries, where independent researchers have tremendous opportunities to address gaps in social science research and analysis that must be filled in order to devise well-informed policies.

IPF maintains a separate website (www.policy.hu/ipf) with more detailed information about the fellowships. **The application deadline is September 15, 2004.**



We all are aware of the major changes occurring in Hungarian higher education. Not only has the Hungarian government accepted the creation of a credit system for institutions of higher education in 1998, but also several new institutions were founded. Enrollment in all institutions has increased. A good summary of the changes can be found at <http://www.bologna-berlin2003.de/pdf/Ungarn.pdf>. Many of these changes are based on the requirement called the 'Bologna process.' For those of you not familiar with the goals of Bologna, here is a short summary.

THE BOLOGNA PROCESS

Background

The Bologna process started in 1998 when the education ministers of Germany, France, Italy and the United Kingdom signed the Sorbonne Declaration concerning the harmonization of European higher education degree systems. The following year the education ministers of 29 European countries signed on to this concept and this is called the Bologna Declaration, as it was signed in Bologna in June 1999. Currently 40 nations have signed the agreement.

Aims of the Bologna process

The ultimate goal of the Bologna Declaration is to create a common European Higher Education Area by 2010 with a view to improving the competitiveness and attraction of European higher education in relation to other continents. The means to this end are six objectives:

- **Easily readable and comparable degrees.** The foremost tools for achieving this are ECTS (European Credit Transfer System) and the Diploma Supplement.
- **Uniform degree structures.** The degree structure will be mainly based on a two-cycle model. The first cycle, lasting a minimum of three years, ends in a Bachelor-level degree, The second cycle consists of Master's and Doctoral degrees, both of which are postgraduate degrees.
- **Establishment of a system of credits - such as in the ECTS system.** Many countries do not have a system of study

credits and determine their degrees only in years or semesters.

- **Increased mobility.** Obstacles to the effective exercise of free movement will be removed in order to affect essential increases in the mobility of students, teachers, researchers and administrative staff.
- **Promotion of European co-operation in quality assurance with a view to developing comparable criteria and methodologies.** The European Network of Quality Assurance in Higher Education plays a key role in this.
- **Promotion of the European dimension in higher education.** Closer international cooperation and networks; language and cultural education.

The changes occurring in Hungary can be followed at the website of the Ministry of Education. www.om.hu.



Interesting websites:

A site is dedicated to fine arts in Hungary from the beginnings in the Romanesque period up to the mid 20th century, that you might wish to bookmark, is at <http://www.hung-art.hu/index-e.html>.

A companion site of European art is at <http://www.kfki.hu/~arthp/index.html>
The virtual museum of Szentendre is at <http://www.artendre.hu/>.



Launch of the Global Charter for Humanity and the World Relay of the Women's Global Charter will be held on March 8, 2005. Relay starts in Brazil and continue through the Americas, Asia and Oceania, the Middle East, Europe and Africa, ending on October 17, 2005 (International Day for the Eradication of Poverty) in an African country. For more information contact World March of Women marche2000@ffq.qc.ca or <http://www.ffq.qc.ca/marche2000>.

MONA was established in 1992 as a non-profit, non-partisan foundation dedicated to the

improvement of the lives of all women in Hungary. Their goals and current and planned projects are at <http://www.mona-hungary.org/main.htm>.



A friend has asked me to share with you, that she has a furnished studio apartment to rent in downtown Budapest. (Regi posta utca) She can be contacted at tardosjulia@axelero.hu.

