

HSA

Hungarian Studies Association

August 2007

NEWSLETTER

1. 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 Omni Hotel's, Chairman's Boardroom.

2. I was asked to share the following emails with you:

- a. My name is Daphna and I've recently concluded preparing a small set of **Hungarian Dictionaries** which I thought you might be interested in sharing with your site visitors. These glossaries provide clear and precise translations and are absolutely free of charge. Basically, it is a search-box (like Google) but it's focused on Hungarian terms.

Here's the link to it: <http://www.babylon.com/define/107/Hungarian.html>

Feel free to use it. If you have any feedback on it, I would be more than happy to hear.

Wishing you a nice summer vacation,

Best Regards,

Daphna

daphna@babylon.com

Daphna Kedar Kelman

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- b. **Alfonz Lengyel** asked me to include the following in this *Newsletter*:

Kedves kollegáim,

1968-ban a közös Amerikai-Jugoszláv Sirmium-i (Sremska Mitrovica, vagyis Szava Szent Benedek) ásatásának amerikai igazgatója, es egyben a Smithsonian Institution (Washington, DC.) megbízottja is voltam. Az ásatás jugoszláv igazgatója Professor Grbich volt. Az ásatás során, az utolsó napokban, Mala Mitrovica-ban kiástunk egy öskeresztény templomot ahol Metod Püspök, Ciril testvére, a templom bal oldalán a falban volt eltemetve. A sírjában a sirmium-i zsinat papírjait is megtaláltuk. A jugoszlávok azonnak lefoglalták a leleteket és nem engedtek hozzá nyulni sem a csontokhoz, valamint a dokumentumokhoz sem.

Sajnos a következő évben a sirmium-i ásátások folytatására a Smithsonian egy olyan személyt küldött, aki mellém volt rendelve, hogy bevezessem a pannóniai ásátás titkaiba. Ez Ur éreztette, hogy nem tartotta fontosnak ezen leletek kiadását és tudományos kiértékelését.

Jó lenne, hogy most 40 évvel az első ásátás után összefognánk és kérnénk a belgrad-i Régészeti Intézettől az anyag közös kiértékelésének beindítását.

Dr. Alfonz Lengyel, RPA

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Publications and presentations by our members:

Gabriel Bar-Shaked, **Julia Bock**, and Yosef Stern, eds., *Miscarriage of Justice: The Elimination of Jewish Attorneys in Hungary during the Holocaust*. Tel Aviv: The International Association of Jewish Lawyers and Jurists, 2006, 97 p.

Alfonz Lengyel chaired one of the sections of the biennial International Convention of Asia Scholars (ICAS-5) in Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia). He also delivered a paper on the “Importance of Changing from Euro-centric to Euro-Asia centric Collections” in western university museums.

Andrew C. Janos reviewed Lowell W. Barrington, ed. *After Independence: Making and Protecting the Nation in Postcolonial and Postcommunist States* (Ann Arbor: U. Michigan Press, 2006) in the Summer 2007 issue of *Slavic Review*.

Peter Pastor reviewed Miklos Lojko’s *Meddling in Middle Europe: Britain and the “Lands Between,” 1919-1925*, (Budapest: CEU Press, 2006) in the Summer 2007 issue of *Slavic Review*.

Eva Huseby-Darvas reviewed Helen Kopnina’s *East to West Migration: Russian Migrants in Western Europe* (Burlington, Vt.: Ashgate, 2005) in the Summer 2007 issue of *Slavic Review*.

Ivan Sanders was the moderator at the reading and discussion with the author György Konrád at the Hungarian Cultural Center on April 26, 2007.

Gábor Vermes, “A márciusi ifjak öröksége”. *Népszabadság*, 2007. június 15. <http://nol.hu/cikk/450334/>
_____, also reviewed Jean Bérenger – Charles Kecskeméti’s *Parlement et vie parlementaire en Hongrie, 1608 – 1918*, in the *Journal of Modern History*, Vol. 79, Number 2, June 2007. pp. 483-485.



Publications of possible interest:

Csaba Békés, ed., *Evolúció és revolúció, Magyarország és a nemzetközi politika 1956-ban*. Budapest: Az 1956-os Intézet és Gondolat Kiadók. For further information look at the website of the 1956 Institute www.rev.hu

Balázs Ablonczy, *Pál Teleky, The Life of a Controversial Hungarian Politician*. Wayne, NJ: Center for Hungarian Studies and Publications, 2006. Cloth. 272 pages, ISBN: 0-88033-595-5
Distributed by Columbia U. Press.

This is the first biography of the geographer and conservative interwar prime minister Pal Teleki who contributed greatly to the shaping of Hungary's pro-German policy and committed suicide to protest his country's active support of Nazi Germany's invasion of Yugoslavia.

A review of the Hungarian edition of the book is at <http://www.mult-kor.hu/cikk.php?article=10006>



Katalin Fabian, ed. *Globalization: Perspectives from Central and Eastern Europe*, Amsterdam, NL: JAI Press/Elsevier, 2007. ISBN-13: 978-0-7623-1457-7, 376 pages

Globalization studies are rapidly filling many a library shelf, and understandably so. The geographical shift in contemporary history towards a more global world is not only significant in its own right, but also interrelates closely with other principal social changes concurrently unfolding, for example, in respect of economy, governance, identity and knowledge. As a result, research built around a theme of globalization offers among the most promising avenues to develop a wide-ranging coherent systemic perspective on societal trends today. Hence the present book on globalization in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) is especially welcome. Between these covers specialists on these countries – researchers who are moreover mostly born of the region itself – offer probing examinations of the intersections of transplanetary relations with cultural, ecological, economic, historical, political and psychological circumstances particular to this part of the world. The authors thereby adeptly put into practice the so-called “glocalization” principle that globality is never divorced from the particular place of its expression. Collectively, the chapters make an important inroad into deficits in globalization research regarding Central and Eastern Europe. Some other area studies research is published with an eye-catching reference to “globalization” in the title but actually says little on that subject. Not so here. This book does consistently and carefully address issues of growing transplanetary connectivity, effectively teasing out connections between globalization, regionalization and national experiences in CEE. Moreover, by accepting the challenge of publishing in English the researchers make their accounts more available to readers beyond the countries concerned. Having made this generous overture, it is for globalization generalists, as well as specialists on globalization in other parts of the world, to grasp the opportunity to digest the work presented here and make warranted adjustments to their understandings.

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Foreword, Jan Aart Scholte; Introduction: Perspectives on Globalization from Central and Eastern Europe
Katalin Fabian

Part I Continuities and Discontinuities in Political Economy

Supraterritoriality, Embeddedness, or Both? Foreign Direct Investment in Central and Eastern Europe. Nina Bandelj; Neo-Liberal Supra-Territoriality? The Impact of Economic Liberalization on Globalization in Central and Eastern Europe, Petia Kostadinova; Globalization and Its Effect on Labor Markets in Central and Eastern Europe, Susan Glanz.

Part II The Transformation of Traditional Politics

“On Europe’s Edge”: Changing Borders in Central and Eastern Europe, Margit Besseney Williams; Globalization, Regionalization, and Europeanization: Impact and Effects on Polish Policy-Making, Maria Raquel Freire and Teresa Cierco; Globalization and National Interest in EU Enlargement: The Case of Germany and Poland, Randall E. Newnham; Central and Eastern Europe in the Process of Globalization and Europeanization: Comparing the Czech Republic and Poland, Bretislav Daneak and Vit Hlousek.

Part III New Actors and Influences in IR: The Effects of Globalization

Norm Diffusion in Central and Eastern Europe’s Domestic Violence Policies, Katalin Fabian; Europeanization and Equal Opportunities Policy, Ziva Humer; Global Civil Society and Political Integration: The Marginalization of Polish and Czech Environmental Movements in the Face of Technocratic European Governance; Lars Hallstrom.



In the July 2007 issue of the American Journal of Physical Anthropology: *Comparison of maternal lineage and biogeographic analyses of ancient and modern Hungarian populations*

Gyöngyvér Tömöry, Bernadett Csányi, Erika Bogácsi-Szabó, Tibor Kalmár, Ágnes Czibula, Aranka Csősz, Katalin Priskin, Balázs Mende, Péter Langó, C. Stephen Downes, István Raskó

The Hungarian language belongs to the Finno-Ugric branch of the Uralic family, but Hungarian speakers have been living in Central Europe for more than 1000 years, surrounded by speakers of unrelated Indo-European languages. In order to study the continuity in maternal lineage between ancient and modern Hungarian populations, polymorphisms in the HVSI and protein coding regions of mitochondrial DNA sequences of 27 ancient samples (10th-11th centuries), 101 modern Hungarian, and 76 modern Hungarian-speaking Sekler samples from Transylvania were analyzed. The data were compared with sequences derived from 57 European and Asian populations, including Finno-Ugric populations, and statistical analyses were performed to investigate their genetic relationships. Only 2 of 27 ancient Hungarian samples are unambiguously Asian: the rest belong to one of the western Eurasian haplogroups, but some Asian affinities, and the genetic effect of populations who came into contact with ancient Hungarians during their migrations are seen. Strong differences appear when the ancient Hungarian samples are analyzed according to apparent social status, as judged by grave goods. Commoners show a predominance of mtDNA haplotypes and haplogroups (H, R, T), common in west Eurasia, while high-status individuals, presumably conquering Hungarians, show a more heterogeneous haplogroup distribution, with haplogroups (N1a, X) which are present at very low frequencies in modern worldwide populations and are absent in recent Hungarian and Sekler populations. Modern Hungarian-speaking populations seem to be specifically European. Our findings demonstrate that significant genetic differences exist between the ancient and recent Hungarian-speaking populations, and no genetic continuity is seen.



László Eörsi, *The Hungarian Revolution of 1956: Myths and Realities*. Translated from the Hungarian by Mario D. Fenyo, Wayne, NJ: Center for Hungarian Studies and Publications, 2006. 207 pp., \$40.00 (distributed by Columbia University Press)

From the review by **Istvan Deak**, *Did the Revolution Have to Fail?* quoted from *The New York Review of Books*

László Eörsi in his *The Hungarian Revolution of 1956* wants to distinguish the reality of specific events from the myths that have grown up around them. A member of the 1956 Institute, he discusses mainly the lives and doings of legendary heroes of the Revolution, all of whom were later hanged. He shows that several of the cases that get the most attention today were more complicated than patriotic lore would have it. The former skilled plumber József Dudás, for example, had been an ardent Communist in Romanian-ruled Transylvania, but after the war, he joined a moderate non-Communist party in Hungary, and later spent several years at Recsk, a horrible Communist concentration camp. During the Revolution, Dudás made himself the head of a shadowy countergovernment opposing the revolutionary regime of Prime Minister Imre Nagy. On grounds that Nagy was not sufficiently radical and decisive, he and his colleagues stormed some government buildings; in so doing, he contributed greatly to the general chaos. It is not true, however, Eörsi argues, that Dudás was emerging as some kind of a nationalist, right-wing politician; instead, he remained loyal to his Marxist beliefs to the end.

Soon after the Revolution, much international attention was given to the trial in Budapest of Dr. Ilona Tóth, a young, beautiful, and highly intelligent medical intern. She was accused of having administered a fatal injection into the heart of a fellow member of her revolutionary group who was suspected of being a Communist police agent. Eörsi demonstrates that, the claims of her admirers to the contrary, Tóth did administer the injection following the second Soviet military intervention on November 4 when the group expected to be arrested any minute. No one has established whether or not her victim was indeed a police spy. The Communist court sentenced her to death for murder as it did everyone who could be shown to have killed a Soviet soldier or a Hungarian official. She was hanged in Budapest on June 27, 1957. The post-Communist courts in Hungary were at first reluctant to rehabilitate Tóth even though they tended to rehabilitate all the victims of communism at the request of their families. Finally, in 2000, a court declared the sentence "null and void" with the argument that the killing was "an act related to the revolution and its combats." Whether acts like hers can be morally and legally justified is the dilemma of every armed resistance movement.

IN VOL. 54, NO 7 · APRIL 26, 2007 OF *THE NEW YORK REVIEW OF BOOKS*, Letters to the Review and Istvan Deak's reply can be found, [HTTP://WWW.NYBOOKS.COM/ARTICLES/20140](http://www.nybooks.com/articles/20140)



Michelangelo Naddeo will publish the third volume of his book, *The History of 'rovás'*, in August. For more

information visit his website at <http://www.michelangelo.cn>, or contact him at michelangelo.naddeo@fastwebnet.it



Call for papers:

a. Gender and Modernity in Central Europe: The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and its Legacy

Since the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy's dissolution in 1918, its memory and legacy have been, by turns, suppressed, contested, and continuously re-evaluated in the countries emerging in its wake. The fall of Communism in 1989, followed by the gradual integration of the region into the European Union has prompted a resurgence of interest in the Monarchy's impact on the political, social, and cultural fabric of the countries of Central and East-Central Europe. It has also led to the rediscovery – and in many cases restoration - of its rich heritage of urban and cultural modernization and the rebuilding of the once-existing ties between institutions, communities and individuals across borders, a process sometimes coloured by nostalgia or tainted by resurgent nationalisms and political considerations.

This conference aims to make a contribution to the field of Habsburg studies by exploring the complex connections between modernity and gender while also raising awareness of the field's importance in Canada.

One of the focal points of *fin-de-siècle* modernist debates in Austria-Hungary concerned gender, the reshaping and re-configuring of sexual roles and identities, of femininities and masculinities. These debates, often linked to discussions of cultural crisis and decadence, reveal the anxieties and identity crises inherent in a multi-ethnic empire operating in a web of many centres and peripheries. Modified by a succession of conservative, liberal, radical right-wing, and Communist ideologies and regimes that ruled the successor states of the Habsburg Monarchy during the rest of their turbulent twentieth-century history, these notions have taken on a new dimension in the post-Communist period, and continue to impact gender roles and identities and the cultural symbolisms associated with them.

The conference seeks to bring together scholars who explore the history and continuities of these debates on gender and modernity in Central and East-Central Europe. We invite scholars from a wide range of fields and approaches, from those working in social and gender history to historians of literature, philosophy, psychoanalysis, and the visual and performing arts. We especially welcome interdisciplinary approaches and contributions exploring the transnational and trans-border networks of Austria-Hungary, both during and after the Monarchy's historical existence, as well as contributions focusing on the Monarchy's Southern and Eastern border areas. By casting a geographically and methodically wide net, we hope to emerge with a better understanding of notions of gender and modernity spawned in Austria-Hungary and their lasting impact into the 21st century.

The conference will take place at the University of Ottawa between May 16-18, 2008.

It is co-sponsored by the Wirth Institute for Austrian and Central European Studies, University of Alberta. The conference organizers will also apply for a conference grant to the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada. While we may be able to contribute to participants' travel costs, we still encourage them to seek funding from their home institutions. The conference languages will be English and French. We invite suggestions for individual presentations as well as panels of three presentations.

Please send individual abstracts (max. 500 words) and suggestions for panels to both conference organizers: Agatha Schwartz, Department of Modern Languages and Literatures, University of Ottawa: agathas@uottawa.ca (Fax: 1-613-562-5715) and Judith Szapor, Department of History, Glendon College, York U.: jszapor@glendon.yorku.ca (Fax: 1-416-487-6852).

Deadline for receiving the abstracts and panel proposals: **September 15, 2007.**

b. The Studies in East European Thought, a journal on political philosophy has published this call.

Following its demise of Marxism-Leninism throughout the former Soviet empire and its satellites, scholars in these lands were faced with the task of ‘reconstructing’ the conceptual foundations, research programs, institutional settings, as well as the very ethos of intellectual practices, in particular in the humanities studies and social science.

Today, nearly two decades after Gorbachev implemented the perestroika and New Thinking, it is time to begin to review the path and current state of this ‘reconstruction’. Questions to ask include: What is the state of ‘theory’ and ‘method’ in the human and social sciences? Have these disciplines construed discourses and ‘ontological commitments’ in the investigation of social being, culture, political processes, etc. that are remote from the former worldview? Do theory and method in these disciplines harmonize today with the traditions and perspectives of mainstream Western social scientific and humanities discourses, or are they orthogonal to the salient issues in the latter? How have the changes in question occurred?; what kinds of conceptual resources have been implemented?; to what effects at the institutional level (e.g. in teaching curricula, research projects, including national programs, publications, including translations, etc.)? Are ‘scientific communities’ (communities of discourse) thriving throughout the formerly communist world? Who are the leading voices?

Papers will be grouped and published according to theme or rubrics in successive issues of the journal.

Submit your contributions, preferably in English, but German, is also acceptable, to:

Edward.Swidorski@unifr.ch.

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Please share with your colleagues and students!

Ohio State U's Hungarian program is expanding and from September 2007, it will be possible to get a minor in Hungarian Studies.

Hungarian language courses were re-introduced to the OSU curriculum in 1999 and since last year, a Hungarian culture course is offered on a regular basis, but now other courses have been added to the program including second-year Hungarian language and a study abroad option as a complement to the culture course.

The new beginning language course sequence is starting in September with 101 being taught in autumn quarter, 102 in winter and 103 in spring. For the first time, second-year Hungarian language courses will also be offered!

Please pass on this information to anyone you know or hear of who might be interested in learning Hungarian or about Hungary.

Dr. Agi Risko

Senior Lecturer

Slavic Department

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Another email I received, just as I was to email this *Newsletter*:

Dear Hungarian music-lovers!

Let me introduce **Songs.hu** - the first Hungarian music webstore open to the whole world, established by the Hungarian Musicians' Union and operated by the Union's own non-profit company, the Hungarian Live-Music Arts Company for Public Benefit.

Songs.hu is not a classical webshop, but the sum of the webpages of all the artists presented, where we try to give as much information about them as we can, including exclusive interviews and videoclips.

Köszönöm!

Biljarszki Emil



Have a great semester!

Susan