

HSA
Hungarian Studies Association
www.hungarianstudies.info

March, 2007

Newsletter

Books, Papers and Presentations of our members:

János Bak became professor emeritus (for the second time) at the Central European University on 1 August 2006 after his last sabbaticals, of which he spent a semester at Sabanci University in Istanbul. Having completed—with Péter Banyó and Martyn Rady—the Latin-English edition of Werbőczy's *Tripartitum* (as volume 5 of the *Decreta Regni Mediaevalis Hungariae/The Laws of the Medieval Kingdom of Hungary* series— available from CEU Press as distributor), he continues working on the still missing volume 4 (1490-1526) with the same collaborators. A revised, third edition of vol. 1 of DRMH (1000-1301) is under preparation. Among other minor contributions, an article of his on medieval Hungarian peasants was published as "Servitude in the medieval kingdom of Hungary (A sketchy outline)," in *Forms of Servitude in Northern and Central Europe*, ed. P. Freedman and M. Bourin (Turnhout: Brepols, 2005) pp. 387-400.

As regional editor of the new *Oxford Dictionary of the Middle Ages* (3 vols., forthcoming in 2008-9), he wrote all those entries for medieval Hungary and her neighbors which he was unable to get his friends to do. For the 50th anniversary of the Hungarian Revolution, he gave talks in Berlin, London, Moscow, Izhevsk (Udmurt Republic), and Rome, some of which will appear in print (so far only in Russian as a preface to János M. Rainer's biography of Imre Nagy—Moscow: Logos, 2006, pp. 5-19; in English forthc. in the journal *Central Europe*). He has also initiated and coordinated the German and English translation of Nagy's biography (in German as *Imre Nagy. Vom Parteisoldaten zum Martyrer des Ungarischen Volksaufstandes*, transl. by Anne Nass, Paderborn: Schoeningh, 2006; the English: transl. by L. H. Legters with a preface by István Deák, is forthcoming from I.B.Tauris, 2007). It is also planned to come out in Italian (organized by Prof. Federigo Argentieri).

István Deák, The Files, *The Hungarian Quarterly*, VOL. XLVII, No. 184, Winter 2006.
<http://www.hungarianquarterly.com/no184/4.html>

Jim Niessen: "Német nyelvű könyvek beszerzése három budapesti nagykönyvtárban 1900-1990: Kulturális viszonyok és könyvtári szereposztás 2. rész. 1945-1990," *Könyvtári Figyelő* v16 (52) 2006, no. 1, pp. 109-128.

_____ : "Német nyelvű könyvek beszerzése három budapesti nagykönyvtárban 1900-1990. Kulturális viszonyok és könyvtári szereposztás 1. rész. 1900-1945," *Könyvtári Figyelő* v14. (50.) 2004, no.4, pp. 851-860.

[Both are online via <http://www.ki.oszk.hu/kf/archivum.html>]

_____ "Museums, Nationality, and Public Research Libraries in Nineteenth-Century Transylvania," *Libraries & the Cultural Record Volume* v41, no. 3, Summer 2006, pp. 298-336, available online via Project MUSE.

Béla Király and The Atlantic Research and Publications Public Foundation participated in several programs during the 50th anniversary of the Revolution. It became its richest annual publication program yet. During the year the following publications were completed:

- No. 121 Army and Politics in Hungary, 1938-1944. Lóránd Dombrády. Edited by Gyula Rázsó.
 No. 123 Roma of Hungary. Edited by István Kemény.
 No. 124 National and Ethnic Minorities in Hungary, 1920-2001. Edited by Ágnes Tóth.
 No. 126 The Occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1878. László Bencze.
 No. 127 Wars, Revolutions and Regime Changes in Hungary, 1912-2004. Reminiscences of an Eyewitness. Béla K. Király. Edited by Piroska Balogh, Andrea T. Kulcsár and Tamás Vitek.
 No. 128 1956: The Hungarian Revolution and War for Independence. Edited by Lee W. Congdon, Béla K. Király and Károly Nagy.
 No. 129 The History of the Hungarian Military Higher Education, 1947-1956. Miklós M. Szabó.

Béla Király was the guest of the Hungarian Embassy in Madrid on October 1-3. The main event was a lecture on 1956 at which the entire diplomatic corps - even the Russians - were present.

On October 30, as part of the annual assembly of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Béla Király presented the books published for the anniversary and a conference was chaired by him on "How the World Viewed the Hungarian Revolution Then." Papers were read by American, Polish, Czech, Serbian and Hungarian scholars. The proceedings will be published in 2007.

The publications were greeted by two heads of states. László Sólyom, the President of the Republic of Hungary wrote: "I am pleased to have been able to cooperate in the preparation of the volume (on the Revolution). I wish further successful work..." The President of the United States of America George W. Bush praised the publications and sent to the Hungarians via ARP a Proclamation. For both, see the ARP's home page: www.atlantikutato.hu.

Béla Király: "1956 - a szabadságharc katonapolitikája." Mindentudás Egyeteme ötödik kötet Budapest: Kossuth Kiadó 2006. pp. 136-164.

_____ "A kortárs történész vallomása. A magyar kérdés az ENSZ-ben, 1956-1963." Békés Csaba és Kecskés D. Gusztáv, szerkesztők, A forradalom és a Magyar kérdés az ENSZ-ben 1956-1963. Budapest: Magyar ENSZ Társaság 2006. pp. 37-51.

_____ "1956: az elvetélt és az első valóságos háború szocialista országok között." Dr. Szilágyi Mihály, szerkesztő, Tolna Megyei Nemzetőrség története, 1848-49, 1956, 2000. Szekszárd: Babits Kiadó, 2006. pp. 167-173.

_____ "Emlékeim a Honvédség változásairól és arról, ahogyan azokat megéltem." Helgert Imre, szerkesztő, A HAZÁÉRT. A Magyar Honvédség múltja és jelene 1848-2004. Budapest: Szaktudás Kiadó Ház, 2006. pp. 17-21.



I would like to share with you a paper that Stanley B. Winters, Emeritus, NJ Institute of Technology shared with me.

Life as a British Diplomat in Hungary, 1961/1963 by I W ROBERTS, H M Diplomatic Service (Retired), Official Historian, School of Slavonic and East European Studies.

Paper delivered at the School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University College London, on Friday, 22nd September 2006 at the Conference on Revolution and Resistance in East/Central Europe

On 17th July 1961 my wife and I arrived in Budapest to begin my posting as Second Secretary in Chancery of the British mission in Hungary. The previous six months had been spent learning Hungarian at the School of Slavonic & East European Studies which had accepted a grant of £350 from the Hungarian government in 1937 to introduce the study of Hungarian into its curriculum. My tuition was

supervised by the late Professor George Cushing, a Cambridge classicist, who had learned Hungarian at the School during the Second World War and subsequently served with the British forces in the Middle East. The late Professor Hugh Seton-Watson, the elder son of one of the founders of the School, an acknowledged expert, like his father, on East/Central Europe and Professor of Russian History, also assisted me in my studies. I was able to supplement this tuition with conversation lessons at the home of a Hungarian family who had left Hungary in 1956 where they were later to be joined by the elderly mother of the husband. In this way I learned much about Hungary and its history from all these people and was well briefed before my arrival in Budapest. I should also mention that one of the two undergraduates learning Hungarian at that time was Michael Branch, later to become Professor of Finnish and Director of the School.

The English Legation (Az Angol Követség) had, like the other British missions in Eastern Europe, not yet been upgraded to an Embassy. As a Scot from Edinburgh, I had always been fascinated by the oldest building in the city. This was Queen Margaret's Chapel, built on the rock of Edinburgh Castle and the Queen's link with Hungary. This link has been disputed by historians and is, I believe, still a subject of controversy. My efforts to persuade the Protocol Department of the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to change the Hungarian title of the mission met with no success. However, after my own service in Hungary, the Legation was upgraded, together with the other missions in Eastern Europe, to an Embassy and it thus became "A Brit Nagykövetség" (The British Embassy).

During my service in Hungary the mission was headed by a Minister who was supported by nine diplomatic staff. Besides these people, the mission included a number of UK based non-diplomatic staff engaged in secretarial and administrative duties. The Legation also enjoyed the support of Hungarian local staff whose assistance was essential, mainly for linguistic reasons. Inevitably, members of the local staff lived in a world of divided loyalties because of the constant attentions of the secret police. Two of them, the late István Gál and József Molnár were the subject of obituaries in "*The Times*" after their deaths on 7th July 1982 and 29th January 1996 respectively.

The Legation was housed in a former bank building in Harmincad utca in Pest, its original premises in Buda having been destroyed in the fighting which took place between the German and Soviet forces at the end of the Second World War. It was able to play a leading role in the life of the relatively small non-Communist Diplomatic Corps, largely because the US mission was in the care of a Chargé d'Affaires and had been drastically reduced in size, as a result of President Eisenhower's decision to grant asylum in the building to Cardinal Mindszenty. He remained there until 1971 when he reluctantly left Hungary at the request of the Pope and President Nixon who wished to improve US diplomatic relations with Hungary.

One of my main duties in Chancery was the supervision of the production of a daily English language summary of the Hungarian press. It was the work of a small team of local staff and was sold to most of the Western missions and some subsequent new arrivals during the years 1961 to 1963, such a Ghana and Indonesia, at a small profit, much to the satisfaction of the Foreign & Commonwealth Office. This press summary was supplemented by a fortnightly review of Hungarian periodicals such as "Társadalmi Szemle" and others of a similar nature. Occasionally, the press summary included items from the Hungarian provincial press. I also deputised for the Commercial Secretary and Information Officer during their absences on leave. My wife, a former FCO employee, worked part-time in the Visa Section which, besides dealing with travel to Great Britain, undertook the necessary formalities for Hungarian citizens (mainly elderly) who had been given passports in order that they could leave the country to join their relatives living in Australia, Canada and New Zealand. As a Russian speaker, I also acted as interpreter for the Minister at National Day Parties and on other occasions, for example, when the FCO instructed the mission to establish diplomatic relations with the Embassy of Outer Mongolia, whose Deputy Chief spoke excellent Russian. Shortly after my arrival, while my wife and I were still living in the "Duna" Hotel, I was soon made aware of the extent of Soviet influence in Hungary.

The Minister, the late Nicholas Cheetham, instructed me to accompany to the Soviet Embassy a visiting British Member of Parliament with business interests, who was travelling by car through Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. After his visit to Hungary he intended to travel to Uzhgorod in the Ukraine via the railway junction of Csap. The Minister was uneasy about this plan and persuaded the MP to pay a visit to the Soviet Embassy in order to make sure that he would not encounter any problem at the crossing into the Ukraine via Csap. Ensclosed in the Minister's official car, the MP and I were driven to the Soviet Embassy where we were introduced to the Consul. Speaking in Russian, he informed me the proposed itinerary was "sovershenno nevozmozhno, potomu chto nyet dorogi" (quite impossible because there is no road).

In response to the MP's protest that he had cleared his route with the Soviet Ambassador in London, the Consul then informed us that "most byi zakryt na remont" (the bridge was closed for repairs). However, in order not to be unhelpful, he would now ask the Czechoslovak Embassy to issue the MP with a transit visa in order that he could reach Uzhgorod via Czechoslovakia. A telephone conversation in Hungarian then took place, in the course of which the consul made it quite clear to his interlocutor that he had banned the MP from travelling via Csap and that, for this reason, a Czech transit visa must now be issued.

At the conclusion of this conversation, the consul then informed us in Russian that we were now free to go to the Czechoslovak Embassy to collect the transit visa for the issue of which he had arranged. I quickly decided that further argument was pointless, but, on leaving the Soviet Embassy, I was unable to resist remarking to the consul, to whom I was, as a new arrival, a complete stranger, "Nagyon érdekes volt ez a beszélgetés, konzul Úr. Do svidaniya." (That was a very interesting conversation, Mr Consul. Goodbye.) His face was a study, but he remained silent. On our return to the Legation we explained to the Minister what had happened. My action was approved and the Minister commented to the MP that he was glad that there would now be no risk of an incident during the continuation of his journey.

Not long after this, my wife and I left the "Duna" Hotel and moved into our permanent accommodation in Budapest. Unlike the Soviet Union and other countries, foreign diplomats in Hungary did not live in diplomatic ghettos guarded day and night by policemen. The Diplomatic Service Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs allocated accommodation to foreign missions. Ours proved to be the ground floor of a large villa in the II. kerület (district) in Buda. The house had originally belonged to a banker who had left Hungary for Canada shortly after the Communist assumption of power. All the furniture and many of the family's possessions had been left on the premises, including photograph albums and a well-stocked multi-lingual library. Rent was paid quarterly to a representative of the family still living in Budapest. We had the use of one bedroom (with adjoining bathroom), a sitting room, a dining room, kitchen and maid's room. Two other Hungarian families lived in the upper storey of the villa, while the basement was occupied by the házmester (concierge) and his family (originally from Transylvania) who tended the garden of which we enjoyed exclusive use. We were also fortunate to secure the services of an excellent cook who had worked for the previous British Consul before his departure. She was the daughter of a former rich peasant who had acquired a knowledge of English. We eventually discovered that she had hoped to study at university, but because of her background had been classified as osztályidegen (class - alien). After a brief period working in a factory in Budapest, she had found employment as a cook to members of the Western diplomatic corps. An unashamed anti-communist and great lover of Hungarian poetry, she was regularly interviewed by the secret police and kept me informed in conversations out-of-doors about items which she thought might be of interest. I shall never forget her outburst of rage during a journey made with her to an ordinary "csemegekereskedés" (grocery store) in Pest where access via a secret door at the rear of the store admitted us to an Aladdin's cave of items, not available to the Hungarian public, which included choice cuts of meat, normally delivered by order to the Legation, which was the purpose of our visit.

My wife and I were able to travel freely throughout the country with the exception of a 30 kilometre zone bordering Austria and Yugoslavia in which stopping the car was forbidden. We travelled the length and breadth of Hungary, sometimes staying for weekends at places such as Pecs and Szeged. I asked several times for permission to visit Fertöd (the former Eszterháza) in the 30 kilometre zone but to no avail. However, I was able to compensate for this by visiting Eisenstadt, Haydn's other place of residence in the Burgenland, in the course of our visits to Vienna. I had come to know that city well during the years 1949/1950 while serving as a National Service officer in the Royal Air Force at Schwechat airfield, which, during the years of the Allied occupation of Austria, we shared with the French Air Force.

I have many memories from our travels. I recall a "Szuper" petrol station attendant in Debrecen supplying me, while filling up my car, with the registration number of a secret police car which had anticipated our arrival. During one of our outings to places nearer Budapest, such as Tihany, Eger and Gödöllő, we visited Esztergom. On entering the cathedral I found, to my surprise, the young Russian driver of a military vehicle gazing in wonder at the interior of the cathedral, who was interested to find someone willing to talk to him in his own language. During one of the absences of the Information Officer, I made an official visit with other members of the Legation local staff to Pannonhalma monastery to deliver copies of English magazines which were gratefully received. I also accompanied a delegation from the Federation of British Industry to the steel works at Dunaújváros and had one or two brief conversations with the workers, much to the vexation of the accompanying officials from the Ministry of Foreign Trade. In 1963, Sir Nicholas Henderson, then Head of the FCO's Northern Department paid a visit to Budapest. At his request, I took him to Rackeve on Csepel Island, in order to allow him to inspect the ruined summer palace of Prince Eugen of Savoy, the central hall of which was being used as a grain store. Sir Nicholas was researching a book about the Prince, which was published a short time after his visit and is the first English language biography of the Prince. One Pünkösdszombat (Whit Sunday) my wife and I drove to Hollókő where we were able to photograph women and girls wearing their traditional colourful costumes, as well as talking to the priest after the service. Nor can I forget a visit to the college of Sárospatak, famous for its links with my native Presbyterian Church of Scotland, as well as the neighbouring vineyards of Tokaj.

In 1961 János Kádár made a historic statement, later endorsed by the 8th Party Congress in November the following year that "whoever is not against us, is with us". One of the results of this declaration of policy was that it became possible for members of the Hungarian professional and intellectual community to attend Legation functions and accept invitations to meals and parties given by members of the Legation's diplomatic staff. István Gál, who knew many members of the Hungarian intellectual community, was indefatigable in fostering such contacts. After the expulsion of the British Council from Hungary during the Rákosi regime, the Legation continued to maintain on its ground floor a library of English books and periodicals in a reading room which was frequented by elderly Hungarians who were permitted entrance to the building by the secret police representative on duty outside. The Information Department also distributed a bulletin about events and life in Britain and assisted those Hungarians who sought information about such matters.

Because of this relaxation in the atmosphere of Anglo-Hungarian relations, the decision was taken by the FCO to post another First Secretary to the Legation who was to concentrate on cultural relations in the absence of a representative of the British Council. I myself was promoted to First Secretary at the same time. My wife and I, who are both fond of music and the theatre, much enjoyed our visits to Budapest's two Opera Houses, the Operetta Theatre, as well as concerts. It gave us the opportunity to see and hear several works seldom performed in Britain and meet some of the performers. We came to know the ballet dancer Gabriella Lakatos, the pianist Annie Fischer, as well as making the acquaintance of Zoltán Kodály and his young ward. We enjoyed listening to Sir John Barbirolli, a former cellist, playing on the instrument with the small orchestra in the "Kis Royal" restaurant during his visit. When Lord Harewood came to Budapest to negotiate the participation of the Hungarian Opera and Ballet in the annual

Edinburgh Festival, I had a long discussion with him about the Festival, as I had attended the first post-war Festival in August 1947 when I was still a Cambridge undergraduate. My wife also agreed to accompany me to a production of Agatha Christie's "Az Egérfogó" (The Mousetrap), the setting of which had been transferred to a hunting lodge. We also were fortunate to be able to visit the studio of Margit Kovács and still possess one of her charming statuettes of a young lady. It was also most interesting on another occasion to talk to Professor László Országh about his Hungarian English dictionary. He was made an Honorary OBE and also received an obituary in "The Times" on 24th February 1984.

Throughout my service in Hungary I was naturally involved in the Legation's reporting to the FCO about the political situation in Hungary. I made the first draft of several dispatches, such as the 8th Party Congress and the strengthening of party control over the secret police, of whom Kádár himself had been a victim during the Rákosi regime. The late Ivor Pink, who had replaced Nicholas Cheetham as Minister, regularly issued invitations to senior party officials to official functions, such as the Queen's Birthday Party, but such invitations, unlike those to government officials, were always refused. I remember accompanying him to the Diplomatic Gallery in the Hungarian Parliament on 3rd July 1963 to a session of the Parliament, but found it, as he did, a somewhat uninspiring occasion. I also recall reporting on the February 1963 elections which resulted in a vote of 98.9% in favour of the Patriotic Front.

Before my departure from Hungary in August 1963, I wrote a brief biography of János Kádár which was forwarded by the Minister to London where it met with a favourable reception. After retirement I was able to re-read it as a member of the team of senior officials reviewing old FCO papers before release to the National Archives. I was gratified to find that it stood the test of time and I shall now quote extracts from the final paragraph, as the whole document is too long to quote in full.

"Kádár can never have the real confidence of the Hungarian people but, in present circumstances, he seems to be accepted by many Hungarians as the best Prime Minister they are likely to get... He is essentially a mediocrity who has risen to the top because of events and ... has adopted the realistic policy of "la mesure du possible". Compromise seems to be Kádár's motto and so long as he enjoys the support of his Soviet masters, there seems little doubt that he will be allowed to develop a Hungarian brand of communism similar to that of Gomulka in Poland."

It will be recalled that, nine years later, in his birthday speech of 25th May 1972, published in "Társadalmi Szemle" in June 1972, Kádár himself stated: "I might divulge here... that life is in many ways a compromise. Nothing ever comes about in the way one believes it will at the beginning."

I must now conclude this brief account of my two years in Hungary by stating that it was a rewarding experience since it left me with a lifelong interest in the country. In retirement, I have been fortunate enough to be able to be associated with the School of Slavonic and East European Studies as its official historian. In addition, I have written a book, under the School's auspices, about the Russian Intervention in Hungary in 1849 which was published in 1991. Three years later I was invited by the FCO to give a lecture to some of its members as part of a series entitled "Nationality and Nationalism in East Central Europe." I entitled my lecture "The Hungarian Nation: The Persistence of Nationalism 1848/1958" since, as a Scot, I had been much impressed by this feature of the Hungarian character. Finally, I must add that my wife and I have made a return visit to Budapest since the collapse of Communism and were delighted to view the Crown of St Stephen in its rightful home, instead of Fort Knox in the USA, as well as the rebuilt Vár which was still in ruins during our posting.



Miscellaneous items

1. Interesting sites about teaching Hungarian:

http://www.ecml.at/html/hungarian/html/teaching_learning_main.htm

<http://www.personal.psu.edu/adr10/hungarian.html>

2. *Slavic Review* has a new web site-with a new URL, a new design, and new possibilities. You may access the site at www.slavicreview.uiuc.edu

3. **János Kornai**, Professor of Economics Emeritus, Harvard University and Distinguished Research Professor, Central European University wrote his autobiography. The book was published first in Hungarian, and then in Japanese. The English translation published by The MIT Press under the title *BY FORCE OF THOUGHT: IRREGULAR MEMOIRS OF AN INTELLECTUAL JOURNEY*.

4. **The Summer Research Laboratory on Russia, Eastern Europe, and Eurasia** (SRL) is a program for scholars to conduct advanced research in this field. Associates are given full access to the collection and resources of the University of Illinois Library, the largest Slavic collection west of Washington, DC, and are able to seek advice from the reference librarians of the Slavic and East European Library. For more info visit <http://www.reec.uiuc.edu/srl/srl.html>

5. **Library and the Internet News** column from the January 2007 AAASS NewsNet

<http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~aaass/additional/library-2007-01.html>

The Digital Slavic wiki¹ has been created at the initiative of the Bibliography & Documentation Committee of AAASS. From the wiki home page: "One of several initiatives of the Bibliography and Documentation Subcommittee on Digital Projects of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies (AAASS), the Digital Slavist was created to give specialists in the field-including librarians, scholars, research programmers, software developers, and digital project managers-an opportunity to contribute and build upon their knowledge and experience in humanities and social sciences computing. We especially invite newcomers to the world of scholarly computing to participate and to benefit from the resources gathered here! The Digital Slavist welcomes a variety of contributions and questions from users, including issues that concern humanities computing projects, particularly in terms of starting them and sustaining them; news or first-hand experiences about any current tools and/or software applications that users have found helpful; announcements on workshops, conferences, or presentations; and suggestions on developing and improving the wiki. Our aim is to provide a venue where users new to the world of digital project development can learn from those who have been engaged in that world and, as such, can speak to a broad range of topics in some detail." To register and become a contributor, go to: <http://digitalslavist.xwiki.com/xwiki/bin/view/Main/>.

Inventory of Slavic, East European and Eurasian Digital Projects

This project, a database of metadata about digital projects found at:

www.library.uiuc.edu/spx/inventory/index.htm, has been underway at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign since 2003. As time and resources permit, the site managers are registering substantive digital projects in the SEEE area, and now have a total of over 470 records for projects and collections. The interface makes possible searches in different scripts and different areas of focus (subject,

¹ Wiki is a piece of server software that allows users to freely create and edit Web page content using any Web browser. Wiki supports hyperlinks and has a simple text syntax for creating new pages and crosslinks between internal pages on the fly. <http://www.wiki.org/wiki.cgi?WhatIsWiki>

chronological, etc). According to statistics gathered recently, the Inventory and its various pages were accessed over 35,000 times last year, so it is clearly being used. The site managers have also been working to make the inventory an OAI data provider, so that its records can be harvested for incorporation in aggregated search services. The records have been now been harvested by OAIster, the leading OAI service provider at Michigan, and will appear in OAIster searches by mid-November.

6. Hungarian Internet Library – Magyar Elektronikus Könyvtár - <http://mek.oszk.hu/>

7. Eastern European Studies Junior Scholars' Training Seminar (JSTS). The deadline for receipt of this year's Junior Scholars' Training Seminar applications and supporting materials is April 13, 2007. Applicants will be notified approximately six weeks later. Completed application forms should be mailed to the following address: East European Studies, The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars One Woodrow Wilson Plaza, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20004-3027. <http://mblog.lib.umich.edu/CREES/archives/2007/01/index.html>

8. Journal of Historical Biography, Fall 2007 edition. The Journal of Historical Biography, an international, peer reviewed, purely online publication, seeks original contributions for its Autumn 2007 issue. Articles embracing any aspect of historical biography are welcome, including biographical portraits of prominent individuals of any nation, and theoretical, methodological or philosophical pieces that reflect on the larger issues associated with writing biography or autobiography. Book reviews related to biographical works are also solicited. Notices of conferences, calls for papers, and similar academic notices will be accepted.

Guidelines for submission:

Articles may be written in English or French. Because of anonymous peer review, the author should only be identified on the title page of the document. Articles should be a maximum length of 10,000 words, including notes. Number of notes should not exceed 100. Submissions should be sent as e-mail attachments to jhb@ucfv.ca **Articles for the Autumn 2007 issue should be submitted by 30 May 2007.** Pieces for subsequent editions, however, are solicited on an ongoing basis. For inquiries or detailed submission guidelines, please contact Jo-Ann Sleiman: jhb@ucfv.ca

9. Women in World History

We are soliciting abstracts for a proposed volume, tentatively titled Women in World History. This volume is intended to be a reader to accompany undergraduate World History courses of any time period. The book will consist of an equal number of chapters for the standard division of world history (pre-1500 and post-1500). Chapters will consist of a 3000-4500 word text, which should consist of a biography as well as a discussion of historical context, impact, and legacy. Additionally, the author of each chapter is expected to provide a primary source sidebar of 500 words relating to the person or their impact, and a short list of recommended readings.

Please send 500 word proposal abstracts with the e-mail header “Women in World History” and a C. V. or short biography to both Timothy May (tmmay@ngcsu.edu) and Richard Byers (rwbyers@ngcsu.edu). **The deadline for abstracts is March 1, 2007.**



Please, do not forget to pay your annual dues for 2007.

Susan