



AMERICAN HUNGARIAN EDUCATOR

NEWSLETTER of the AMERICAN HUNGARIAN EDUCATOR'S ASSOCIATION

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WINTER, 1987

News items or articles for inclusion in the AHEA newsletter should be sent to the Editor: Katherine Gyekenyesi Gatto, Classical and Modern Languages Department, John Carroll University, University Heights, Ohio 44118. The newsletter is published three times a year, in the Fall, Winter and Spring.

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UPCOMING EVENTS

Please mark your calendar for the 12th Annual AHEA Conference to be held at Montclair State College from April 23-25, 1987. This is your last opportunity to submit a proposal. Support your AHEA! Attend the conference! Give a paper! See the official "Call for Papers" on page 2.

As part of its European Summer Institute, Allegheny College is planning a symposium on ARTISTS IN EXILE from June 29 through July 1, 1987. Renowned German author Gunter Kunert, himself an exile from East Germany, will be the main speaker and will participate throughout the symposium. Allegheny College is actively seeking papers from scholars that would treat such themes as:

- Dilemmas of the artist in exile
- Artistic content and style: creating with and without censorship
- Alienation and redemption in exile art
- Socialist criticism and criticism of socialism
- Literature in the context of the Cold War
- Images of the West, Images of the East
- Conceptions of history in artistic creations
- Art and utopia
- The artist in internal exile
- Irony and satire in the works of exile writers
- Biography as a topic in exile literature

The symposium forms part of a larger program on Eastern and Western Europe. If you are interested in presenting a paper, please send a 2-3 page abstract prior to March 1 to: Dr. Jochen Richter, Box 30, Allegheny College, Meadville, PA 16335, or contact him by telephone at (814) 724-3375. If your paper is accepted, your room and board costs on campus will be covered by the college as well as part of your transportation costs.

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The Hungarian Literature Discussion Group of the Modern Language Association of America has sent out a call for papers for their 1987 meeting in San Francisco, CA. This year's session will focus on "Modern Hungarian Fiction." The conference is held annually from December 27-30. For more information, please contact the Editor or Enikő Molnár Basa. (Addresses appear above and on page 2.)

CALL FOR PAPERS

AHEA TWELFTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

"Hungary and Its Neighbors; Hungary and the West"

Comparative and Contrastive Studies will be Welcome

April 23-25, 1987
MONTCLAIR STATE COLLEGE
Upper Montclair, NJ

Papers are invited for the following panels. The titles are meant as broad guidelines. Please feel free to write the person indicated with questions, clarifications, or concrete proposals.

HISTORY: Peter Pastor, Dept. of History, Montclair State College, Upper
Montclair, NJ 07043
"Federalism and Constitutionalism in Hungarian History"

POLITICAL SCIENCE:
Kay Scrimger, United States Conference of Mayors,
16201 I St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20006
"Local Government and Regional Autonomy in Hungary and the
Neighboring States"

LITERATURE:
Enikő M. Basa, 707 Snider Lane, Silver Spring, MD 20904
"Hungarian Literature (Contemporary Writing) in Hungary and
Hungarian Literature Abroad; Awareness of the Hungarian Literary
Scene in the West"

ETHNOGRAPHY:
Enikő M. Basa, 707 Snider Lane, Silver Spring, MD 20904
(Anyone interested in chairing this session also please write.)
"Hungarian in American Cities"

A Panel on Hungarian Language Maintenance and/or Hungarian Schools will also
be organized.

For further information or questions of a general nature write:

Enikő M. Basa, Program Chair
707 Snider Lane
Silver Spring, MD 20904

Local Arrangements:
Kalman Magyar
178 Oakdene Avenue
Teaneck, NJ 07666

Peter Pastor
Department of History
Montclair State College
Upper Montclair, NJ 07043

STUDY OPPORTUNITIES

It seems that each year the opportunities for studying Hungarian both here and abroad are increasing. Herewith are the programs about which the AHEA has received recent notification.

HUNGARIAN STUDIES, Ohio Northern University, Ada, OH. From June 15th to July 24th, 1987, an intensive six-week Hungarian Studies program will be held in Ada, Ohio. Besides language instruction in Hungarian grammar, composition and conversation, there will be courses dealing with the history, politics, culture and society of East-Central Europe. The courses that will be offered include: A History of Hungary, A History of Hungarian Literature, Politics in East-Central Europe, Literary Selections and Hungarian Folk Customs. A special feature of the program will be the option of participation in an additional one-week (July 26-Aug. 1) field research experience in Toledo, Ohio. The program participants can obtain 12-15 college credits from Portland State University for the six weeks and 2 additional credits for the week of July 26-Aug. 1. The cost of tuition is ca. \$750.00 for the six weeks and an additional \$100.00 for the week of July 26-Aug. 1. Housing of students will be available in student residence halls on the campus of Ohio Northern University for ca. \$50.00 per week. The University will provide students with a meal plan for about \$10.00 per day including three meals (breakfast, lunch, dinner). The program will also provide the students with weekly Hungarian film presentations, some guest lectures on special topics and some optional tours and excursions to points of interest in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana. Involvement in these and similar programs is predicated on the assumption that language learning is facilitated by opportunities for practice. The Hungarian Summer Program in Ada will operate on the principle of total immersion. Constant group contact will enable the instructors to use Hungarian as the language of instruction as well as communication. The students, in turn, will have the opportunity to use Hungarian as the medium of communication among themselves for the duration of the program. If you know of any students who are over 16 years of age and interested in University studies or simply want to become more aware of their cultural heritage, have them write for additional information and application forms to Professor Andrew Ludányi, Department of History and Political Science, Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio 45810.

PENNSYLVANIA CONSORTIUM FOR INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION: Janus Pannonius University, Pécs, Hungary. Dr. Maria Ormos, Rector of Janus Pannonius University in Pécs, has forwarded the syllabi for the courses to be offered in the 1987 summer program there. The basic course, taught in English, will be taken by all students. It is a survey of the social history, basic cultural tendencies and economic development of Hungary and its Central European neighbors. The six-week program will devote approximately one week to each of the following six topics: History of Settlements, Regional Development and Urbanization; History of the 19th and 20th Centuries; Social Structure and its Changes; A Special Experiment in Economic Management and Control; Hungary and Europe: Comparative History of Literature and Thought; Changes in the Hungarian Constitution, Jurisprudence and Human Rights. In addition to this basic course, students will have the opportunity to select short courses from an optional program that includes classes on: The Hungarian Film; Recent Art History; Music; Georg Lukács; The Hungarian School of Psychoanalysis; Drama and Theatre; Nations and Nationalities of Central Europe; The Development of International Humanitarian Law; A Comparative Approach to Hungarian Private Law; Environmental Protection in Hungary; Comparative Economic Systems; Economic Organization; History of Educational Thought and/or Sociological Problems in Hungarian Public Schooling. While instruction is in English, all students are required to have studied some Hungarian in advance (the PCIE self-instructional program will fulfill this requirement) and encouraged to study the language while in residence. Students who are sufficiently advanced in the language may remain

for additional study during the 1987-88 academic year. The program in Hungary will begin in July 1, 1987, and continue for six weeks. An optional tour and additional two weeks in Budapest can be arranged. Participants will live in double rooms of a University student hostel that is a five minute walk from the University. Meals are served on campus. The cost is \$1800.00 including airfare, but several scholarships are available for PCIE students. A special pre-session (June, 1987) course in the Hungarian language is being arranged for PCIE students. For more information, contact Robert L. Morris, Center for International Studies, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Indiana PA 15701.

BELOIT COLLEGE WORLD OUTLOOK PROGRAM, Beloit, Wisconsin. Hungary's most important university, the Eotvos Lorand University of Science located in Budapest, will serve as the host institution for Beloit College's World Outlook seminar in Hungary. Faculty from the Eotvos Lorand will serve as instructors for the seminar's courses. COURSES: Students will choose four units (16 semester credits) from the courses listed below. All students will enroll in the Hungarian language course. History of Hungary, 896-1914; Hungarian Literature in Translation; History of Hungarian Art and Music; Hungarian Language; Director's Seminar-Professor will conduct a seminar on the history of Hungarian photography. All courses will be taught in English. Students will live either with Hungarian families or in dormitories for Hungarian students. Dates of the Program: September 1, 1987 to December 18, 1987. Cost of the Program: Full Beloit College tuition, room and board plus an administrative fee (\$50 for Beloit students, \$100 for non-Beloit students). Fees for 1986/87 were: tuition, \$4,245; room, \$740; board, \$680. Beloit College financial aid is applicable to the World Outlook Program for Beloit College students. Overseas transportation and personal expenses are not covered by the program fee. The student's tuition in Hungary, room and board, and all official excursions, including the trip to Prague, are paid for by the program. (There are several excursions included in the program.) For further information contact: Jonathan R. GoldbergBelle, Director, World Outlook Program, Beloit College, Beloit WI 53511-9989 or call (608) 365-3391 ext. 269.

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Dr. Katherine Gatto has taught now for the third time at John Carroll University in Cleveland, Ohio, two courses in English about Hungary and the Hungarians in America. The fourteen classes on Hungary (the mother country) comprise one third of a three-semester credit hour course called Intercultural Perspectives I. The fourteen classes dealing with the Hungarian heritage in America comprise one third of the follow-up three-semester credit hour course entitled Intercultural Perspectives II. The two courses are offered in a row and a total of three different cultural entities and the transplantation of those cultures to the U.S. are the subject matter of the courses. Both courses are team taught and have been very popular with the undergraduates. On the average the enrollment exceeds forty students. Currently there are five sections being taught. For more information contact Dr. Katherine Gatto, Classical and Modern Languages, John Carroll University, University Heights, Ohio 44118.

The IUP Program hosted ten Hungarian students in the past year. The total cost was \$24,033.00. This was primarily for room, board, and tuition, although brief trips to New York City and Washington, D.C. were included- quite rightly. The students were bona fide Hungarian undergraduates in programs ranging from law to economics to history to literature. This is a program that really needs to continue. While the \$1000.00 scholarship per student that the program seeks is not large, it does exceed the AHEA

treasury. Can anyone sponsor a student to ensure the continuation of the program? The Soros Foundation gave \$15,000.00 last year, and the IUP consortium also contributed. Another part of the program that needs support is for students to go to Pecs. Again, urge your students to consider a year abroad. For information, write: Robert L. Morris, Director, IUP Center for International Studies, 103 E Keith Hall, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Indiana, PA 15705.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

Cleveland State University Lecture Series in Hungarian History, Literature, Arts and Sciences, Volume I, Cleveland Ethnic Heritage Studies, Cleveland State University, 1985. This is the first volume of a series of lectures on Hungarian subjects in English. It is intended for the use of those young Hungarian-Americans that is- the 2nd, 3rd, and even the 4th generation of immigrant Hungarian parentage, who no longer speak the Hungarian language and who have not been exposed to the culture of their ancestors. The essays include: "A brief life of the Hungarian mathematicians Farkas and Janos Bolyai," "Hungarians who invented the computer," "Christmas in Hungary," "The effects of Central European history on the architecture of Hungary," "The influence of Kossuth's 1851 visit to the U.S. on the formation of American foreign policy," "Queen Jadwiga: Hungary's gift to Poland," "Milestones in the development of electrical machinery," "Vitamins and their role in nutrition: A special tribute to Albert Szentgyörgyi," "Consciousness and history. A commemorative essay for the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Hungarian Revolution of 1956," and "The Hungarian community of Cleveland. One hundred years in perspective." The book may be ordered at a cost of \$10.00 from the Editors: Dr. Ilona Sandor and Dr. Ilona Vasko, 2616 Norfolk Road, Cleveland Hts., Ohio 44106, or from the Ethnic Heritage Studies, RT 1208, Cleveland State University, 1860 East 22 Street, Cleveland, Ohio 44115. Please make checks payable to either of the Editors.

From the Hungarian community in Australia comes a new publication entitled, Koestler Emlékkönyv, Editor, Béla Hidegkúti. It is a series of commemorative essays from such contributors as George Orwell, T.R. Fyvel, W.H. Thorpe, György Mikes, György Faludy, and David Martin. The book may be ordered either hardbound, \$16.00 or softcover, \$12.00 from Hyde Publications, P.O. Box 293, Belgrave Vic. 3160, Australia.

A recent and most valuable contribution to the preservation and propagation of an important and unique Hungarian thinker's work is the first volume in the series, Monumenta Historica Hungariae in Exteris; Manuscripta I, Editor: Thomas Szendrey; the volume is dedicated to Bálint Hórn, Ancient Peoples, Ancient Hungarians; The author's posthumous manuscript edited by Thomas Szendrey and Botond Clementis-Záhony. Orders may be addressed to: Hungarian Cultural Foundation, P.O. Box 364, Stone Mountain, GA 30086.

Another recent contribution to the body of works on Georg Lukács is Judith Marcus and Zoltan Tar's Georg Lukács, Selected Correspondence 1902-1920 published by Columbia University Press. Called "dense, audacious, sympathetic, and lively," the letters illuminate Lukács' thought and life. Zoltan Tar wrote the introduction. Check for availability at your local bookstores and libraries, or write to Columbia University Press, New York, New York. (ISBN 0-231-05968-X)

RECENT MEETINGS OF INTEREST

NEW PERSPECTIVES ON THE RENAISSANCE IN HUNGARY. A conference on the Renaissance was hosted by the Renaissance Studies Dept. and the Hungarian Chair of Indiana University at Bloomington, Indiana, October 28-30. Sessions, devoted to various cultural expressions in 15th and 16th century Hungary, featured scholars from Europe and North America. The Renaissance monarch of Hungary, Matthias Corvinus, his Court, and the impact of Renaissance tastes and concerns under his reign served as the theme for papers focused on the fifteenth century. Leslie Domonkos (Youngstown State University) and János Bak (U. of British Columbia) explored the military and political context of his reign and sought an explanation why the humanism of his court failed to have a more profound effect on society. Tibor Klaniczay (Institute of Literature, Budapest) delineated the concepts of Hungaria and Pannonia in the age, examining the use of these terms to designate geographical boundaries and cultural domains. The art of the respected humanist poet, Ianus Pannonius, Matthias' chancellor, was discussed by Ian Thompson of Indiana's Renaissance Studies. Professor Thompson, one of the organizers of the Conference and the author of a study on Ianus, emphasized the individualistic touches in the learned Latin poems of his subject. Cultural topics were discussed by participants from Hungary, György Székely (City Museum of Budapest) and Gyöngyi Török (Hungarian National Gallery).

The transformation of medieval liturgy into Renaissance drama was strikingly demonstrated by Audrey Davidson and Clifford Davidson (Western Michigan University) in a video of two church dramas based on Hungarian manuscripts and staged in the cathedral at Kalamazoo. Also concerned with visual representation of ideas was Aron Petneki (Inst. of History, Budapest) who spoke on 16th century coronation ceremonies. English-Hungarian relations, surprisingly lively in the 16th century, were discussed by György Gömöri (Cambridge University), who spoke on Sir Philip Sidney's travels to Hungary and Poland and his contacts with numerous prominent Hungarian families, and György Szőnyi (University of Szeged). Professor Szőnyi, another of the Conference organizers, presented a comparison of the courtly poetry of Sidney and Bálint Balassi. The contributions of János Zsamboki to 16th century printing were presented by Barbara Halporn (Indiana University). The impact of his emblem books in England was examined by Peter Daly (McGill University). Katalin Péter (Inst. of History, Budapest) discussed the role of the Bible in literacy, while John C. Godbey (Meadville/Lombard College, Chicago) examined Ferenc David and Unitarianism in Hungary. The Faust legend's Hungarian versions were placed in the context of the tradition that can be traced back to Martin Luther by Frank Baron (University of Kansas). Ferenc Zemplényi (U. of Budapest) spoke on Hungarian Mannerist poetry- a departure from the chiefly religious emphasis of the 16th and 17th centuries. Enikő Molnár Basa (Library of Congress) gave a paper on the role of printing in Hungary during the Renaissance and early Baroque.

The full days of the sessions were lightened in the evening with musical programs. A banquet on October 28 was followed by a lute recital featuring Italian and Hungarian music of the Renaissance; the following evening participants were able to attend a performance by the Symphony Orchestra of the University's School of Music.

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PROFESSOR DIENES GULYÁS, full professor in the Dept. of Anthropology and Sociology of Hiram College, OH, hosted on November 15 a one-day presentation on various aspects of Hungarian culture. The program was arranged by Hungarians from the Pittsburgh area and included the participation of Dr. Paul Bódy, the Hungarian Ethnic Group of Western PA and the William Penn Association. Dr. Bódy discussed present day Hungary, pointing out to students the various interpretations of the recent celebration of the Hungarian Revolution and the present economic position of Hungary. (William Penn Life, Nov.-Dec., '86)

Several members of the AHEA participated in the Modern Language Association's annual convention in New York City in December of 1986. The session of the Hungarian Discussion Group, organized and chaired by Dr. Katherine Gatto, was devoted to film and drama. Dr. Enikő Molnár Basa in her paper, "History in Hungarian Drama and Film: Bánk Bán and István a Király," compared the 19th century drama of Jozsef Katona with the recently-produced rock opera that was made into a film in 1984, considering their use of a historical theme to make a political statement. Dr. Károly Nagy discussed the life and work of the Transylvanian writer, András Sütő, particularly his latest drama, Advent on the Hargita. Dr. Anna Katona spoke on the ideological implications of absurd drama, primarily the drama of Istvan Csurka. Dr. Eva Corredor spoke on György Lukács and the problematic form of modern drama. Professor Tom Mark of Colorado State U. delivered a paper on some recent Hungarian stage productions of The Tragedy of Man. Jerry Carlson from C.U.N.Y. Cinema Studies Program commented on the films of Zoltán Huszarik and their importance in the tradition of montage cinema. The interesting and varied session was topped off by the lively, incisive remarks of Clara Györgyey, President of the N.Y. Chapter of International P.E.N. Writers-in-Exile. At the end of the session, Dr. Basa was elected to the Executive Committee of the Discussion Group.

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

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NEWS OF THE HUNGARIAN STUDIES REVIEW

The lack of adequate finances, administrative difficulties, and other problems delayed the appearance of the HSR's 1986 issues. But they will be published, in fact the Spring issue (VOL. XIII, no. 1) is in print. In this issue Endre B. Gastony describes the efforts of Hungarian Foreign Minister Kalman Kanya to preserve peace in Europe during the late summer of 1938; and M.D. Birnbaum and Rose Stein write on the age of Matthias Corvinus. In the book review section J.B. Hattendorf, Alexander Fodor and others review books on Hungarian history, culture and religious life.

During 1986-87 Professor George Biztray is on sabbatical leave. For this period the journal's editorial office at the University of Toronto is being manned by N.F. Dreisziger. Susan Papp has left the journal to take up a full-time position with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Preparations are well-advanced to make the fall, 1986 issue of the periodical into another 'special issue' commemorating the 100th anniversary of the beginning of Hungarian settlement in Canada. The volume will be a collaborative effort with the Hungarian Studies Association of Canada. The editors of the planned volume will be Professors M.L. Kovacs (U. of Regina) and N.F. Dreisziger. The articles for this 'special issue' will be selected from among the papers that had been given at the first two annual conferences of the Hungarian Studies Association of Canada and those that have been submitted to the journal in the past two years. Work on the volume is behind schedule--please accept our apologies for the lateness of the 1986 issues.

The HSR covers very little of its expenses from what it obtains from subscriptions (the cost of which has been held to the original despite vast increases in production costs over the years). However, the journal's ability to get money for covering its mounting expenses depends very much on the number of subscriptions it can get. We would like to urge everyone to support this journal with a subscription (\$12 for a year, \$20 for two years) which can be sent either to the editorial office (21 Sussex Avenue, Rm. 412, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. Canada M5S 1A1) or to the Journals Dept. of the University of Toronto Press, 5201 Dufferin St., Downsview, Ont. Canada M3H 5T8). (Submitted by Professor N.F. Dreisziger)

NEWS FROM THE HUNGARIAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

The third annual meeting of the Hungarian Studies Association of Canada will be held on May 27-29, 1987, in conjunction with the gathering of the Canadian Learned Societies at McMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario. Those interested in attending and/or in giving papers, should contact Professor Robert Blumstock, of McMaster's Department of Sociology, or N.F. Dreisziger, the Association's president (c/o the Hungarian Studies Review). Papers given at the meetings of the HSAC are considered for publication in future issues of the HSR. Suggested areas have been: the teaching of Hungarian as a second language, Hungary thirty years after the Revolution, Hungary today, Hungarian films, the arts in Hungary and Canada, and Hungarian literature in Hungary and Canada. The Association hopes to host a number of guest speakers from Hungary and Canada, show Hungarian films, and have a live musical performance.

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK. . .

A very important issue has surfaced since the publication of our last newsletter- the survival of the only English language scholarly journal devoted to Hungarian studies, the Hungarian Studies Review, published by the University of Toronto Press. As Nandor F. Dreisziger so well stated and which is "oh so true": "the maintenance of a scholarly journal of Hungarian studies is very much a 'question of prestige' for Hungarians living in the four corners of the globe." I urge you to support this most worthwhile publication by first of all, sending in your subscription, secondly, by contributing scholarly articles for publication, and thirdly, publicizing it to colleagues and friends. If possible have your library order it. Please see "News of the Hungarian Studies Review."

At the same time I would like to recommend another colorful and informative publication to the AHEA membership, the Hungarian Heritage Review, published by the Rakoczi Foundation(Canada) and the Rakoczi Foundation International(U.S.). Each issue brings factual and human interest reporting from the numerous Hungarian communities throughout the U.S. and Canada, as well as book reviews, articles about Hungarian-Americans, famous Hungarian-Americans, a Hungarian Heritage Calendar, and feature articles on the history, literature, folklore, and the culinary art of Hungary. I very much look forward to receiving my issue every month. If you would like to subscribe, send \$25.00/year to: The Hungarian Heritage Review, P.O. Box 2203, Union, New Jersey 07083 or to P.O. Box 67, Station "L", Toronto, Ontario, Canada M6E-4Y4.

A GENTLE REMINDER. . . Please send your dues, \$15.00/year along with your membership renewal form to Enikő M. Basa. Thanks! See you at Montclair State College!
LET'S ALL BE THERE!

Katherine Gy. Gatto, Editor

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PUBLICATION OPPORTUNITY

ACTA TECHNICA is seeking papers in the areas of mechanics, material testing, architecture, building technology, highway-, railway- and hydraulic constructions, thermodynamics, mechanical engineering, mechanical technology, metallurgy, electrical engineering, electronics, automation, telecommunication. The periodical, put out by the Akademiai

Kiadó, the publishing house of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, publishes papers written by both Hungarian and foreign scientists. Manuscripts should be sent to: Acta Technica, H-1051 Budapest, Münnich F. u. 7. Hungary.

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY: The Hungarian Heritage Review is in need of Correspondent-Representatives in all areas of the U.S. where there are Hungarian communities. Generous commission basis to start. If interested write to the Hungarian Heritage Review, P.O. Box 2203, Union, New Jersey 07083.

BUSINESS WRITER EASTERN EUROPE. International business information and consulting service seeks business journalist for its Vienna-based English language publications and consulting on Eastern Europe. Skills include mother-tongue English, working knowledge of Russian or another East European language, familiarity with East European business scene, and ability to counsel Western companies involved in East European business. Please send curriculum vitae to Personnel Department, Business International SA12-14 Chemin Reu, CH-1211 Geneva 17, Switzerland.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUPPORT

Research grants for 1988- The Russian and East European Center, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign announces a program of research grants for independent scholars. Scholars doing research on any topic related to Eastern Europe or the USSR may apply; grants for periods between February 15 and May 17, 1988, for periods of four weeks to three months. No salary or stipend; provides modest housing near campus, research allowance of \$10.00/week, and temporary faculty status. Write to: Marianna Tax Choldin, Research Director, REEC. Indicate research topic, desired dates of residence; enclose biographical sketch and list of publications. Russian and East European Center, University of Illinois, 1208 West California Ave., Urbana, IL 61801; (217) 333-1244. Deadline: April 1, 1987.

The Russian and East European Center will also offer its 16th annual Summer Research Laboratory on Russia and Eastern Europe, designed for scholars who wish to use the University Library. Associateships provide housing for up to 14 nights and library privileges; graduate students and those from outside North America are eligible for housing up to 28 nights. Full information from Lynne Curry, address as above. No application deadline given. Runs June 16 to August 8.

November 5-8, 1987. The 19th National Convention of the AAASS, hosted by the New England Slavic Association, will convene in Boston at the Park Plaza Hotel. Contact AAASS, History Department, Stanford University, 128 Encina Commons, Stanford, CA 94305. As a postscript to this announcement I would like to add that perhaps it's time for the AHEA to sponsor a session or two on history and literature. Let's discuss it at our annual meeting.

PENNSYLVANIA ETHNIC HERITAGE STUDIES CENTER PROGRAMS

THE PENNSYLVANIA ETHNIC HERITAGE STUDIES CENTER OFFERS A VARIETY OF SERVICES TO THE EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL COMMUNITY. IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN RECEIVING MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE FOLLOWING SERVICES PLEASE CHECK THE APPROPRIATE SPACE(S) AND MAIL TO:

JOSEPH T. MAKAREWICZ
PEHSC 4G-31 FORBES QUAD
UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH
PITTSBURGH, PA 15260

OR CALL (412) 646-7426

PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

EDUCATION PROGRAMS:

- a. Teacher Workshops
- b. In Service Courses
- c. Curriculum Development
- d. Specialized consulting services to teachers and school districts.

ARCHIVAL PROGRAMS:

- a. Identification and preservation of ethnic records (fraternal and ethnic organizational records, private papers, photographs etc.).
- b. Assistance in starting a local or regional archives.
- c. Traveling slide shows of different types of immigrant and ethnic archival programs.
- d. Lecture-demonstrations on the importance of preserving historical records.

RESEARCH:

- a. Funding for projects -- minigrants.
- b. Assistance in identifying problems for investigation.
- c. Proposal assistance to state, local or federal agencies.
- d. Family and Oral History projects and training programs.
- e. Symposia and conferences.

OUTREACH:

- a. Prepare exhibits for ethnic communities. The PEHSC has prepared exhibits for the Catholic Knights of St. George and Greater Beneficial Union.
- b. Lecture-demonstrations....PEHSC has a number of films, slide-tape and filmstrip programs which are available to groups for the cost of handling.
- c. Workshops on preservation, family history and oral history.

PUBLICATIONS:

- a. NEWSLETTER (free to Pennsylvania residents)
- b. Occasional Papers Series

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

TELEPHONE NO. _____

zip _____

MEMBERSHIP FORM

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

TELEPHONE: _____ NEW MEMBER: _____ RENEWAL: _____

PROFESSION: _____

AREAS OF RESEARCH AND INTEREST: _____

Please send a check for \$15.00 along with this form to:

Enikő Molnár Basa
Executive Director, AHEA
707 Snider Lane
Silver Spring, MD 20904

Emese Kerkay

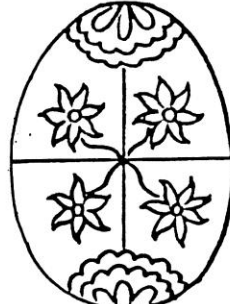
Folk Art Egg Designs from Various Parts of Historic Hungary



Matyó (Northern Hungary)



Matyó



Hétfalusi csángó (Southern Transylvania)



Kalocsa (Southern Hungary)



Kalocsa (Southern Hungary)

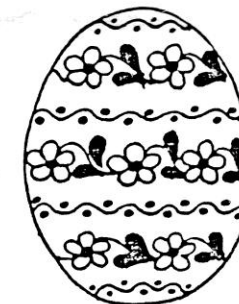


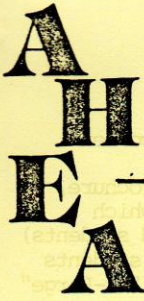
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(Upper Tisza Region)

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VOLUME X

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SPRING, 1987

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SCHOLARSHIPS AND GRANTS

While you're basking in the sun this summer, you might consider applying for one of the following:

East European Summer Language Institute, Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, UCLA, June 22-August 14, 1987. In summer 1987 UCLA will again host an intensive East European Summer Language Institute under the auspices of the American Council of Learned Societies and the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies. First- and second year courses will be offered in Bulgarian, Czech, Polish and Serbo-Croatian, and first-year courses in Hungarian, Romanian and Slovene. All courses meet for four class hours daily, Monday through Friday, with additional work in the language laboratory as needed. Lunches are taken together with native instructors, and there is a substantial program of cultural and social activities. Each course carries a full year of academic credit (twelve quarter hours). Qualified students may also enroll for Special Studies courses (for example, extra reading in particular academic specialties) with permission of the Director; most students, however will find the regular language courses a full-time job. Students will be housed in a graduate student dormitory with weekly linen service. EESLI tuition for 1987 has been reduced to \$1200, a shared dormitory room with 3 meals/day costs app. \$960 for the eight weeks, a single room app. \$1480. Some fellowship funds are available. For further information, write Professor Dean S. Worth, EESLI Director, Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024, or phone 213/825-3856 or 213/825-2676.

Scholarship Opportunities for Graduate Study in Eastern Europe, 1988-1989, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, East Germany, Poland, Yugoslavia. Applications will be considered from well-qualified graduate students in all fields, provided that projects are possible in the institutions of higher learning or in the archives of these countries. Grants for graduate study and research in the above countries are available to U.S. citizens who will hold a bachelor's degree or the equivalent by the beginning date of the grant, and who do not hold the Ph.D. at the time of application. The grants provide support to meet normal scholarship expenses for a single person for one academic year. A small maintenance allowance for dependents is provided for Bulgaria, Hungary,

AMERICAN HUNGARIAN EDUCATOR

NEWSLETTER of the AMERICAN HUNGARIAN EDUCATORS ASSOCIATION

East Germany, Poland and Romania. Knowledge of the local language commensurate with the proposed study is required. Specific eligibility requirements, information on benefits, etc., are contained in the brochure, "Fulbright and other grants for graduate study abroad, 1988-1989," which may be obtained from campus Fulbright Program Advisers (for enrolled students) or from any of the Institute of International Education Offices for students not enrolled in a college or university at the time of application. "At-Large" students must submit their completed applications to the U.S. Student Programs Division at IIE headquarters in New York by October 31, 1987. Address: 809 United Nations Plaza, New York, New York 10017

1988-89 Fulbright Scholar Program. Research awards for Hungary. Three months to full academic year in duration. Round-trip travel, maintenance allowance, incidental allowance, housing, tuition. Must be U.S. citizen, hold a doctorate, proficiency in the language. Application Deadline: September 15, 1987. Write or telephone: Council for International Exchange of Scholars Eleven Dupont Circle, N.W. Box S, Washington, D.C. 20036-1257, Tel: 202/939-5401.

International Exchange Projects. A limited number of grants are available from the United States Information Agency for projects to foster long-term communications between the United States and other countries through educational and cultural exchange. Projects must include an international people-to-people component and demonstrate substantial contribution to long-term understanding between the U.S. and other countries. USIA grants constitute only a portion of total project funding, and proposals should list other anticipated sources of support, both financial and in-kind. Projects should be completed during the duration of the grant which normally does not exceed one year. Most support is limited to participant travel and per diem requirements, with only modest contributions to cover administrative costs. Grants are not ordinarily given to support research projects or to fund publications. Involvement by overseas United States Information Service posts is encouraged. Proposals should be submitted at least four months prior to commencement of proposed activities. For more information, including consultation on planned projects, contact: Dr. Raymond H. Harvey, Office of Private Sector Programs, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, USIA, 301 4th St., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20547. Tel: 202/ 485-7319.

National Humanities Center Fellowships 1988-89. The National Humanities Center supports advanced study in history, literature, philosophy, and all other fields of the humanities. The Center awards 35-40 fellowships annually to scholars of demonstrated achievement and to promising young scholars (several years beyond the doctorate). Fellows pursue their own research and writing in residence at the Center. Most fellowships are for the academic year (September through May), though a few may be awarded for the fall or spring semester. Scholars from any nation may apply for fellowships. In addition to scholars from fields normally associated with the humanities, representatives of the natural and social sciences, the arts, the professions, and public life may be admitted to the Center if their work has a humanistic dimension. The Center is in the Research Triangle Park, near Chapel Hill, Durham, and Raleigh, North Carolina. Its building contains Fellows' studies,

conference rooms, a reference library, a dining area, and lounges. A library staff provides bibliographical services and oversees the daily delivery of books and research materials to Fellows. A typing pool prepares the Fellows' manuscripts and other project-related work. The Center's staff locates housing for Fellows. For application material write to Kent Mullikin, Assistant Director, National Humanities Center, 7 Alexander Drive, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27709. Applicants submit the Center's form, supported by a curriculum vitae, a 1000-word project proposal, and three letters of recommendation. All applications must be postmarked by October 15, 1987.

Teach Abroad! 1988-89 Fulbright Teacher Exchange Program. Who? Elementary and secondary school educators, college instructors, and assistant, associate and full professors who are currently employed and have three years of teaching experience. Language proficiency is required for some non English-speaking countries. U.S. citizenship required. Where? Argentina, Australia, Belgium/Luxembourg, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Iceland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Panama, South Africa, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. What? Opportunities for one-year direct exchange of positions with teachers from abroad; opportunities for attending summer seminars abroad. Request application packet in summer: Applications are distributed in August/September. Contact: Fulbright Teacher Exchange Program E/ASX United Information Agency 301 4th St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20547 Tel: 202/485-2555 Application Deadline: October 15, 1987

RECENT MEETINGS OF INTEREST

GENERAL MEETING OF THE AHEA, MONTCLAIR
STATE COLLEGE, APRIL 25, 1987

The meeting was called to order by the president, Martha Pereszleányi-Pintér at 8:45 A.M. She then called upon A. Allan Bártfay to give the Treasurer's report. Since the records had not been transferred to him, he could not give a report on the balance held by the Association, but he did present the proposal of the Executive Committee that the dues be raised to \$15.00 for individual members, \$20.00 for joint memberships (couples), and \$10.00 for students and retired members. The motion was passed unanimously.

Eniko M. Basa then moved that the membership year should coincide with the calendar year, with dues being payable in January. This will facilitate record-keeping, which has become very difficult with the meeting-to-meeting schedule, and ensure the payment of dues, which had also fallen off dramatically when the membership year was changed. Also since the calendar year is our tax year, the preparation of the IRS forms would be facilitated. After some discussion, the motion was passed unanimously. The above dues schedule will be effective on January 1, 1988. Payment for 1987 and previous years can be made according to the old schedule.

The Secretary, Katherine Gyékényesi-Gatto, then reported on THE EDUCATOR. There had been a request for a fold-over rather than a stapled form. This can be done, though it might cost more. There has to be a correction on the masthead: from Educator's to Educators'. The error crept in at some point in the past. A membership form will continue to be included. The William Penn Association offered to help in the publication of the newsletter if needed.

Elizabeth Szabo of the William Penn Association then read a message from Mr. Banes, President, who emphasized the assets of this fraternal organization originally started by Hungarian miners and steel workers. Its assets are now \$79 million, and its past commitment to Hungarian service can be utilized in the future: the Penn can become instrumental in Hungarian programs. Already they have embarked on various projects to foster folk life. They are interested in more cooperative publications; some of their recent publications were exhibited at the conference.

The matter of the 1988 conference was then introduced by Martha Pereszlenyi-Pinter. E.Szabo offered to investigate the possibility of Penn sponsorship, and Kalman Magyar proposed that we accept the offer. In the course of the day a favorable answer was received from PENN headquarters, and plans are underway for a conference in Pittsburgh. Peter Pásztor suggested that the conference could be held every fourth year at Montclair State College. The proposal was discussed, but no decision was made at this time. The Executive Board will explore the matter further. The discussion included the AHEA commitment to hold meetings in Toronto every third year, which will be the 1989 conference site. Montclair would thus be a possibility for 1990.

Mr. Charles K. Andreanszky of the American Hungarian Foundation also expressed the support of his organization, and offered to help in future conferences in whatever way is feasible.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:00 A.M.

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The 33rd annual meeting of the Renaissance Society of America at Tempe, Arizona on March 12-14, 1987 featured a panel on Hungary. The session was organized by György Endre Szónyi of the University of Szeged, currently on a Fulbright Scholarship to the Folger Shakespeare and Huntington Libraries, and chaired by Marianna Birnbaum of UCLA. László Szórényi (HAS) traced some of the important aspects of Italian and Hungarian Humanism. Enikő Molnár Basa spoke of English and Hungarian connections, particularly the roles of Stephen Parmenius of Buda, Captain John Smith and Sir Philip Sidney. György Endre Szónyi demonstrated the importance of English books in the 16th and 17th centuries in Hungary, while Dénes Nagy of the Eötvös University, currently visiting professor at Arizona State University, highlighted some Hungarian contributions to Renaissance and modern science.

HUNGARIAN VIDEOS FOR PURCHASE

European Video Distributors has a number of both old and recent Hungarian films for sale ranging in price from \$19.95 to \$45.00. Write for their catalogue to 2321 W. Olive Ave., Suite C, Burbank, CA 91506 or call (818) 848-5902 or OUT OF STATE ONLY (800) 423-6752. Some of the films available are: Danko Pista, Lili Barono, Csinom Palko, Kalotaszegi Madonna, Magnas Miska, Magyar Nepmesek, etc. Films are both in color and black and white. Currently they have 72 films for sale.

New Publications

The following recent publications have been brought to my attention by the membership:

First of all, congratulations to Professor Gabor Vermes for receiving the 1986 Book Award from the American Association for the Study of Hungarian History. His book, Istvan Tisza: The Liberal Vision and Conservative Statecraft of a Magyar Nationalist is published by East European Monographs and distributed by the Columbia University Press.

The Hungarian Circle of Friends has sent out this new book announcement and appeal: "Thirty years after the 1956 Revolution we strongly believe that Istvan Bibó's words are still valid. Bibó said: Hungarians should 'honor and safeguard-against slander, forgetting and fading- the banner of their Revolution, which is also the banner of a freer future for mankind.' The Book Fund of the Hungarian Circle of Friends, which helps publishing books in the English language considers it an obligation to disseminate objective and factual information about Hungary's past and present. We will be distributing our fourth book to libraries and our English-speaking readers, scholars, students and the general public interested in Hungary and in East Central Europe. Our work is made largely possible by the generous financial support and sacrifice of the people of Hungarian heritage. We have already helped publish the following books-please order them for yourself and encourage libraries to acquire them.

- a. Kálmán Janics: Czechoslovak Policy and the Hungarian Minority, 1945-48. It was adopted from the Hungarian by István Borsody, with an introduction by the poet Gyula Illyés. The book deals with the fate of the Hungarian minority in Czechoslovakia after World War II. It appeared in Béla Király's Society in Change series in 1982, Columbia University Press.
- b. J.F. Cadzow, A.Ludányi, L.J.Eltető ed.: Transylvania, the Roots of Ethnic Conflict. The book contains 14 essays about the history of Transylvania and the present situation of Hungarians living there. It was published by Kent State University Press in 1983.
- c. Stephen Borsody ed.: The Hungarians: A Divided Nation. The book contains 16 essays about the world's Hungarians, their past and present, published by Yale Center on International and Area Studies, 1987.
- d. István Bibó: Democracy, Revolution, Self-Determination -Selected Writings. A profound and creative social-political theorist, a pragmatic humanist of courage and integrity. These qualities best describe István Bibó, the Hungarian political scientist who died in 1979. Public servant, librarian, university professor, Bibó was a

member of Imre Nagy's revolutionary government in 1956 and suffered imprisonment from 1957 to 1963. Bibó's studies are translated by András Boros-Kazai and Bennett Kovrig. Sándor Szilágyi of Budapest contributed a detailed biography of Bibó to the volume. An endorsement and recommendation will be written by Zbigniew Brzezinski. Editor: Károly Nagy. The book will be published by Béla Király's Atlantic Research and Publications in 1988, distributed by Columbia University Press.

It is extremely timely and important that this objective, committed, modern Hungarian scholar's profound analyses become better known throughout the world.

The Hungarian Circle of Friends /MBK/ requests your generous financial support in this endeavor. Your contribution is tax deductible. Write to MBK Book Fund 32 Overlook Rd. Ossining , N.Y. 10562."

Frost and Fire: Collected Poems and Translations by Maxim Tabory has recently been published by the American Hungarian Review. It is illustrated by three immigrant Hungarian and two American artists. It contains 286 pages and 76 illustrations. The Foreward is by Ronald H. Bayes, St. Andrew's Presbyterian College, and the Introductions are by Enikő M. Basa and Watson Kirkconnell. The translations' section contains translations from works by such poets as Gy. Bessenyei, M. Csokonai-Vitéz, J. Arany, T.Tollas, Gy. Illes, M. Radnoti, E.Saary, Gy.Faludy and others. Most of these were done by Watson Kirkconnell and Maxim Tabory jointly. In the Appendix there are copies of many handwritten letters by W.Kirkconnell concerning the translations in the volume. There are also letters by Anna Freud, Pearl S. Buck and others. Several of M. Tabory's poems are also included. Cloth: \$18.00 plus \$1.50 for postage and handling; Paper: \$12.50 plus \$1.50. Copies may be ordered from the author: Maxim Tabory, 2211 Carey Road, Kinston, NC 28501.

A bibliographical guide compiled by Sandra L. Batalden entitled Russian and East European Serials at Arizona State University is available for \$7.50 from the Russian and East European Studies Consortium, Social Sciences 204, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287.

The Slavic and East European Arts is a new publication on the arts and literature of Eastern Europe. For further information write to: Department of Germanic and Slavic Languages, State University of N.Y., Stony Brook, NY 11794.

The Joint Committee on Eastern Europe plans to publish a new journal entitled Eastern European Politics and Societies. Submit material for publications to: Prof. Daniel Chirot, Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies, DR-05, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.

Professor Thomas Szendrey, Department of History, Gannon University, is editing a historical dictionary of interwar East Central Europe. The dictionary will contain 150 entries on Hungary. Anyone interested in participating in this project should contact Professor Szendrey, University Square, Erie, PA 16541.

Albert Tezla, Professor Emeritus of the University of Minnesota is interviewed by the Hungarian Book Review, 1987, pp. 38-40. In the article a number of Professor Tezla's past publications are mentioned including Ocean at the Window, an anthology of post-1945 Hungarian fiction, poetry and drama. The purpose of the article is to inform the readership of Professor Tezla's forthcoming work entitled Valahol túl, meseországban. Amerikás magyarok (Somewhere in a Distant Fabled Land) to be published by Europa in Hungary. The English edition which will appear in the U.S. is entitled The Hazardous Guest: Hungarian Immigrants in the United States, 1895-1920. A result of twenty years of research focused on Hungarian immigration to America, the volumes are also a personal catharsis of sorts since both of Professor Tezla's parents left Padéj, Torontál County for America in 1907 and settled in South Bend, Indiana. It is their documented story as well as that of the thousands of poor peasants who set out for America on foot, rail, and steamer to find jobs in the factories, mines, and farms of the New World.

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JOB OPPORTUNITIES

The Language Center, Inc., 601 Grant St. Pittsburgh, PA 15219 (Tel: 412-261-1101) needs to expand its capabilities in several major languages and would like to hear from any interested translators.

"Career Opportunities for Linguists in the Federal Service," the first comprehensive look at that topic ever published, is now available in paperback from the Society of Federal Linguists. It contains the proceedings of a public forum sponsored by the SFL, with the participation of several agencies of the U.S. Government. The text consists of the actual talks by recruiters and supervisors of linguists from those Federal agencies which employ the majority of language workers in the Government: The CIA, FBI, NSA, Voice of America, Department of State, and Foreign Broadcast Information Service. This book is an invaluable career-guidance aid for all teachers and students of foreign languages in high school or college, or for any U.S. citizens who are fluent in one or more foreign languages, if they are interested in learning about the requirements and prospects for language jobs in the U.S. Government. Copies of this book are \$7.00 each, postage and handling included. Checks should be made payable to the Society of Federal Linguists and enclosed with orders addressed to: SFL Career Book P.O. Box 7765 Washington, D.C. 20044

Voice of America, Washington, D.C. 20547. International Radio Broadcaster (Foreign Language Intern), GS-1001-7 (Promotion potential to GS-11) Qualifications Requirements: a. a full four-year course of study in an accredited college or university leading to a bachelor's degree with superior academic achievement. b. four years of responsible professional, administrative, technical or investigative work which has prepared the applicant to perform the duties of this position. c. any combination of education and experience as in a and b above equivalent to four years. d. other responsible experience working directly with the broadcast language performing journalistic writing, editing or broadcast work; translating or interpreting; acting or professional public speaking; or teaching the broadcast language above the high school level. Send an SF-171, Personal Qualifications Statement to: VOA/PR, Competitive Examining Unit, Room 1192, 330 Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20547

LOOKING AHEAD

October 22-24, 1987. The 1987 meeting of the Southern Conference on Slavic Studies will take place in Chapel Hill, NC. Proposals may be submitted to the program committee co-chairs: Edna Andrews and Stefan Pugh, Dept. of Slavic Languages, Duke U., Durham, NC 27706. Local arrangements chair: Josef Anderle, Dept. of History, U. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514.

November 5-8, 1987. The 19th National Convention of the AAASS, hosted by the New England Slavic Association, will convene in Boston at the Park Plaza Hotel. Contact: AAASS, History Department, Stanford University, 128 Encina Commons, Stanford, CA 94305. Tel:415-497-0428.

Hungarian Studies Program, June 15-July 24, 1987, Ada, OH. Contact: Andrew Ludanyi, P.O. Box 112, Ada, OH 45810.

October 8-10, 1987. American Immigration and Ethnicity, Hofstra University. Contact Natalie Datlof and Alexej Ugrinsky, Hofstra Univ. Cultural Center, Hempstead, NY 11550.

August 19-22, 1987. An International Conference on Translation and the Future of Education to Celebrate the Tenth Anniversary of the American Literary Translators' Association. The University of Texas at Dallas. Contact: ALTA, The University of Texas at Dallas, Box 830688, Richardson, Texas 75083-0688. Write or phone Sheryl St. Germain, 214-690-2093 for further details on the conference.

October 14-17, 1987. Canadian Ethnic Studies Association: Acculturation and Intolerance-Global, National and Regional Perspectives. Contact: John Chamard, Gorsebrook Institute for Atlantic Canada Studies, St. Mary's Univ., Halifax, NS B3H 3C3, Canada.

Modern Language Association, December 27-30, 1987. San Francisco, CA. Contact Convention Manager, MLA, 10 Astor Pl., NY, NY 10003.

September, 1988. The X International Congress of Slavists will be held in Sofia, Bulgaria. Contact: Prof. Kenneth E. Naylor, Secretary, American Committee of Slavists, Department of Slavic and East European Languages and Literatures, The Ohio State University, 1841, Millikin Rd., Columbus, OH 43210.

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FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK. . .

With our 1987 meeting a resounding success and history already, plans are underway for our 1988 meeting to be held in Pittsburgh, PA. The William Penn Association has graciously offered to host the event which will also include an optional side-trip to their lovely recreational facility at Mt. St. George in Wellsburg, West Virginia. Watch out for further details in the Fall and Winter issues.

Assuming that I am typical in my reactions to those who attended our 1987 meeting, I must say I had a delightful time listening to the variety of presentations ranging from Béla Király's "The Federalist Ideas of Imre Nagy" and Victor Polgár's "Democracy in Hungary, Fallacies or Realities," to the ethnographers' panel, the social scientists' panel, our guest panelists from Hungary and the many other literary and historical papers- always food for thought. Most of all



AMERICAN HUNGARIAN EDUCATOR

NEWSLETTER of the AMERICAN HUNGARIAN EDUCATORS' ASSOCIATION

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VOLUME XI NO. 1 WINTER, 1988

News items or articles for inclusion in the AHEA newsletter should be sent to the Editor: *Katherine Gyekenyesi Gatto, Classical and Modern Languages Department, John Carroll University, University Heights, Ohio 44118.* The newsletter is published three times a year, in the Fall, Winter and Spring.

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GRANTS AND SCHOLARSHIPS

The Council for International Exchange of Scholars (CIES) has announced that a number of 1988-1989 Fulbright Grants remain available to U.S. faculty in the field of history (non-U.S.). One of the countries still available is Hungary. Scholars in all academic ranks including emeritus, are eligible to apply and it is expected that applicants will have a Ph.D., college or university teaching experience, and evidence of scholarly productivity. U.S. citizenship is required. Interested scholars are urged to inquire as soon as possible. For information, call or write CIES, Eleven Dupont Circle, NW, Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20036. Telephone: (202) 939-5401.

The International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX) has announced the availability of Developmental Fellowships. These are fellowships funded in part by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, to strengthen American scholarship on the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe. Applicants may be U.S. citizens planning either doctoral dissertations or postdoctoral research requiring materials available through exchange participation. Recipients are expected to apply to the appropriate IREX exchange program the year following their tenure. Disciplinary Fellowships are open to applicants not already in Soviet and East European studies in fields such as archaeology, anthropology, business, economics, geography and demography, law, musicology, political science, psychology and sociology; Fellowships to Develop Dual Area Competence are open to applicants with Soviet, East European, or other area expertise wishing to develop competence in another world region. Scholars may apply for up to twenty-four months of academic tuition; language training allowance for summer work, academic year work, or tutoring; and stipend support. Applications are due February 15, 1988. For further information, write to Barbara Sassone at IREX, 126 Alexander Road, Princeton, NJ 08540-7102 or call (609) 683-9500.

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The Experiment in International Living has recently announced two new programs related to Hungary. With the support of the Soros Foundation, the Experiment will offer a Hungarian-American Peer Group

YOUTH EXCHANGE TO BEGIN THE SUMMER OF 1988. Under this program, an equal number of American and Hungarian high school age youths will visit each other's countries, engage in language and cultural study, and live with a host family. The exchange will conclude with a series of seminars and discussions involving both the American and Hungarian participants. In addition, the Experiment is planning a College Semester Abroad program in Hungary for 1988. Through this program American college students will gain credit by spending a semester studying in Budapest at the Eotvos Kollegium, with whose cooperation this program will be administered. The CSA program will be balanced with an incoming program of study for Hungarians, such as English language instruction or English language teacher training in Brattleboro Vermont at the Experiment's School for International Training. If you are interested in the programs, or have any suggestions, please contact Lee Levin, Project Assistant, East-West Exchanges, EIL, E 2, Kipling Road, Brattleboro, Vermont. Or you may call him at (802) 257-7751 x 207.

Ilona Faust of Ft. Lauderdale, Florida has announced the opening of the U.S.'s first Hungarian language boarding school in Knightstown, Indiana, commencing with the academic year 1988-1989. The Academy will start with the middle grades 6,7,8,9. This exciting, new project needs the support of at least 50 Hungarian families to make it a reality. For further information write to: Ilona M. Faust, 2420 Castilla Isle, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301. Telephone: (305) 523-2420.

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HUNGARIAN FOLK GROUP TO TOUR U.S.

The Kodaly Ensemble Hungarian Dance Theater will tour the United States for the first time during the 1988-1989 theater season. The KEHDT was established in 1984. Their musical versatility, technical skill, avant-garde choreographic concepts and originality are exceptional. The members of the group are among the most talented dancers in Hungary today. Most of the dancers are decorated folk artists. If you are interested in sponsoring a performance by this unique and outstanding Ensemble (12 dancers, 5 musicians, a singer, a technician and a manager) in your area, get in touch with Centrum Management, Division of Amimpex, Inc., P.O. Box 2073, Teaneck, NJ 07666 or call (201) 836-4869 or (914) 268-4118. The project director is Susan Snyder-Kotansky. The Executive Manager is Sandor Sallai.

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NEW BOOKS

The University of Toronto Press has announced the publication of the first historical and critical survey of works written in Hungarian by Canadian authors. Hungarian-Canadian Literature by George Bisztray encompasses an overview of Hungarian literature before the Second World War, the major works of literature produced during the waves of immigration after the war, an analysis of the contributions of the most significant authors, and also includes a biographical bibliography and the results of a questionnaire filled out by the authors themselves on the dilemmas confronting the Hungarian-Canadian writer. The book, of

great interest to those in the disciplines of multicultural studies, comparative literature and Hungarian literature, is available from the publisher for \$18.95 plus a \$2.00 handling fee. Address; 63 A St. George Street, Toronto, Canada M 5S 1A6

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COMPUTERS

Nota Bene, the word processing program used by many humanities scholars and recommended by the MLA, has announced the availability of Special Language Supplements, among them Hungarian. For more information about the program such as general features, hardware requirements, and cost, contact: Dragonfly Software, 285 West Broadway, Suite 500, New York, NY 10013-2204. (212)334-0445.

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FULBRIGHT SCHOLARS AVAILABLE FOR LECTURING

Many scholars from Hungary, and in the U.S. under Fulbright sponsorship during the 1987-88 academic year, are available for lectures at your institution. CIES can assist with travel costs under the Occasional Lecturer Program. Contact Georgene Lovecky, or Ruth Franz at CIES for information concerning procedures for inviting scholars to give lectures or to be Scholars in Residence at your institution for the 1988-89 or 1989-90 academic year. Address: Council for International Exchange of Scholars, Eleven Dupont Circle, NW, Washington, D.C. 20036-1257. The following are Hungarian scholars in the U.S. this year:

- Dr. Zoltan Abadi-Nagy; Associate Professor, Department of English, Kossuth Lajos University, Debrecen.
L: Contemporary American Literature, 9/87-7/88, at Department of English, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455. Contact: Kent Bales, phone 612-625-3363.
- Dr. Jenő Bardos; Associate Professor, Department of English, Foreign Language Institute, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest.
L: East European Studies, especially Hungary and the USSR; and Language Teaching, 12/87-6/88, at Slavic Dept, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903. Contact: William Derbyshire, phone 201-996-2063.
- Dr. Magdolna Csath; Associate Professor of Strategic Management, Karl Marx University of Economics, Budapest.
L: Strategic Management, 1/87-8/88, at Department of Management, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, VA 24061. Contact: Robert Litschert, phone 703-961-6353.
- Dr. Andras Csillag; Research Scholar, Dept. of Modern World History, Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest.
R: Joseph Pulitzer and the American Press, 1880-1910, 9/87-7/88, at Graduate School of Journalism, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027. Contact: Donald Shanor, 212-280-3571.

- Dr. Marta Feher; Assistant Professor, Philosophy of Science, Dept. of Philosophy, Technical University of Budapest, Budapest.
 L: Philosophy of Science; Symbolic Logic, 8/87-6/88, at Dept. of Philosophy, Davison Hall, Douglas Campus, Rutgers Univ., New Brunswick, NJ 08903. Contact: Martin Bunzl, phone: 201-932-9861.
- Dr. Maria Foldeaki; Research Engineer, Research Dept., The Engineering Industry, Budapest.
 R: Investigation of magnetic after-effect in non-crystalline alloys, 10/87-4/88, at Department of Materials Science and Engineering, MIT, Cambridge, MA 02139. Contact: Robert O'Handley, 617-253-6913.
- Mr. Istvan Kaldor; Chief of Laboratories, Chinoin Pharmaceutical and Chemical Works Ltd., Budapest.
 R: Natural Product Related Organic Synthesis, 1/87-11/88, at Dept. of Chemistry, Univ. of Rochester, Rochester NY 14627. Contact: Andrew S. Kende 716-275-7253.
- Dr. Eva Komaromi; Deputy Head, Department of Decision Analysis, Management Training Center, Budapest.
 L: Optimization Theory, 9/87-6/88, at Department of Mathematics, Univ. of Toledo, Toledo, OH 43606. Contact: Paul Shields, 419-537-2069.
- Dr. Janos Laszlo; Senior Lecturer, Department of Physics, Technical Univ. of Budapest.
 L: Theoretical Surface Physics, 8/87-7/88, at Dept. of Physics, Brevard Community College, Cocoa Campus, 1519 Clearlake Road, Cocoa, FL 32796. Contact: W. Fiplowski, 305-632-1111.
- Dr. Andras Vetier; Associate Professor, Dept. of Mathematics, Technical University of Budapest, Budapest.
 L: Theory of Dynamical Systems, 8/87-6/88, at Mathematics Dept., Brevard Community College, Titusville Campus, 1111 N. U.S. #1, Titusville, FL 32796. Contact: Joe Lee Smith, 305-269-5664.

MEETINGS

The Hungarian Studies Association of Canada has issued a call for papers for its Fourth Annual Meeting, June 2-3, 1988 at the University of Windsor. The leitmotiv for the meeting is whether Hungarians now have the opportunity for "A New Beginning." For more information, contact George Bisztray, Hungarian Chair, Univ. of Toronto, 21 Sussex Ave., Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1. The officers of the Association are President, George Bisztray, Vice-President, Robert Blumstock, Secretary, Adele Csima; Treasurer, Eva Tomory.

Some of the membership might be interested in attending the 1988 International Standing Conference for the History of Education to be held at Janus Pannonius University, Pecs, Hungary H 7604 Pecs, P.O. Box 9. For exact dates in late August, write to Professor Sandor Komlosi, Conference President, at the above address.

The Discussion Group on Hungarian Literature of the Modern Language Association of America arranged a program on "Modern Hungarian Fiction," at the MLA's annual convention in December, 1987, which this year was held in San Francisco. Presiding over the papers and discussion was Ivan Sanders. Participants and topics included John Fekete (Trent Univ.



"Modern Hungarian Science Fiction," Anna B. Katona (College of Charleston)
"A Hungarian Version of Dreiser's An American Tragedy," Enikő Molnár Basa (Library of Congress)
"The Sociographical Novel in Hungary: A Woman's View-Erzsébet Galgóczi," Ivan Sanders (Suffolk County Community College)
"Narrative Strategies in Péter Nádas's Emlékiratok könyve." The Discussion Group's Executive Committee is made up of the following members: Katherine Gyékényesi Gatto, John Carroll Univ. (1987), Ivan Sanders, (1988), Eva L. Corredor, U.S. Naval Academy (1989), Julius S. Nyikos, Washington and Jefferson College (1990), and Enikő Molnár Basa, Library of Congress (1991).

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THE NATIONAL SZÉCHÉNYI LIBRARY, HUNGARY has announced the availability of its skilled craftsmen and restorers in the restoration, conservation and correction of manuscripts and other valuable archival materials such as documents, wills, maps, rare and leather bound books, newspapers, diplomas, etc. The charge for their services varies from \$13.00 to \$15.00 per hour depending on the materials needed, plus the cost of the round trip Hungary-U.S.-Hungary, and the necessary insurance. If interested write to: Országos Széchényi Könyvtár, Budapest I. Budavári Palota F épület, H-1827 Budapest, Hungary.

Kino International Corporation has announced the distribution of six Hungarian classics from the sixties and seventies. Featured are two of the earlier films of István Szabo (Father and 25 Fireman's Street), three of Márta Mészáros' best works, including Berlin's Golden Bear winner Adoption and Zoltán Huszarik's Sinbad. These films are now possible to rent or purchase in film and video formats. Call Dennis Doros at Kino (212) 629-6880.

The Hungarian Studies Review editors have recently reported that all issues of 1987 and 1988 are ready for production and that the journal will be on schedule by late next summer. Some of the issues will focus on the twentieth century Hungarian avant-garde and the Hungarian minorities.

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NEWS FLASH! "Dr. Zhivago play wins 12 curtain calls"

BUDAPEST (AP) --A stage version of Boris Pasternak's novel Dr. Zhivago drew 12 minutes of curtain calls and applause at a packed theater in the east Hungarian town of Szolnok, Hungarian radio reported yesterday. The novel, which won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1958 after it was published in the West, was banned in the Soviet Union for its portrayal of communist society. (The Cleveland Plain Dealer, 1/88)



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DR. CHARLES WOJATSEK RETIRES AFTER A TEACHING CAREER WHICH SPANNED ALMOST HALF A CENTURY

The announced retirement of Dr. Charles Wojatsek, Professor of History, effective at the end of the current academic year, marks the conclusion of forty years of teaching, twenty of them at Bishop's University. He is a native of the disputed territory between Hungary and Czechoslovakia, but he remarks with great delight that he was born in the Austro-Hungarian Dual Monarchy. Due to the dismemberment of the Habsburg empire, his hometown was placed under different national sovereignties three times during his lifetime.

Dr. Wojatsek comes from a region where three languages and cultures — Hungarian, German and Slovak — meet. The environment influenced his scholarly interests and gave opportunities for studies in different languages, which broadened his intellectual viewpoint. He received his education in Czechoslovakia and Hungary, as well as in Switzerland and Canada. His post-graduate studies took place at the Université de Fribourg and at the Université de Montréal, culminating in a Ph. D. in history. As a result of the combination of circumstances which led to studies in several countries, he speaks six languages and uses an additional four for research purposes. He also received two diplomas in education, one from Hungary and another from the Province of Ontario. He has extensive teaching experience in Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Ontario, and, before coming to Bishop's University, he taught at the Université de Montréal and at the University of Colorado. He taught a course in the history of Germany at the Université de Sherbrooke as invited professor.

The curriculum vitae of Dr. Wojatsek reveals that he has had three books published, has written fourteen articles and seventeen bookreviews on a variety of topics in professional journals, and presented forty papers at conferences on both sides of the Atlantic ocean. During his career, he was active in numerous professional organizations, and was on the editorial board of three journals. At Bishop's, as well as serving on several University committees, he was chairman of the Department of History. In 1982, the Canadian International Academy of the Humanities and Social Sciences, at its annual meeting in Ottawa, awarded Dr. Wojatsek the Humanarum Scien-



Dr. Charles Wojatsek

tiarum Doctor honoris causa degree in recognition of his promotion of international scholarly relations. He also was named to the Conseil pluriculturel des ethnies du Québec.

Dr. Wojatsek received many academic honours and fellowships, among others, the prestigious American Fulbright-Hayes Fellowship for research in Paris, and research scholarships from West Germany, Poland, Italy, England and the Canada Council.

It is not surprising to discover that this renowned man is listed in:

Dictionary of American Scholars,
Dictionary of International Biography,
International Who's Who in Education,
Hungarian Who's Who in America.

As a typical Central European man, Dr. Wojatsek turned his cultural curiosity to Budapest, Vienna, Pressburg, Prague, Cracow, Weimar, Fribourg, Paris, London and Rome. In those cultural centres with longstanding tradition of studies in the humanities, he had the opportunity to examine the pervading national characteristics of several European national civilizations, which put him in an excellent position to observe the history-forming forces of several nations. This understanding of European history made it possible for him to bring to the classroom the contributions of several European nations to the formation of European thought.

So many lives have been enriched by Dr. Wojatsek's presence in the university community! He endeavoured to instill a love of history that would help students to comprehend past and contemporary society. He strove to make each class meaningful. At Bishop's, both his undergraduate and graduate students attest to the fact that they regarded him not only as a dedicated teacher, but also as a loyal friend. He was always willing to take time from a busy schedule to advise, encourage students having difficulties or simply pose for pictures at graduation ceremonies. His pleasant, courteous manner endeared him to many.

His retirement plans include finishing research now in progress, remaining active in professional organizations in North America and Europe and devoting more time to his farm in the Eastern Townships. One must admit that his retirement is well-earned. May his retirement pursuits fulfill all of his expectations.

It has indeed been a privilege for me to have had the opportunity to meet and work with such a distinguished scholar.

Janice Parsons
B. A., '76,
M. A. (History), '78

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July 31, 1987

Mr. Eniko Basa
American-Hungarian Educators
Association
707 Snider Lane
Silver Spring, Maryland 20904

Dear Mr. Basa:

I will be travelling to Romania, including Transylvania, later this summer as part of a Helsinki Commission delegation trip. The Helsinki Commission is a Congressional watchdog agency that monitors worldwide human rights conditions and abuses for the Congress, and presses for improvements.

During this trip I will be meeting with Romanian church and government officials, as well as community leaders and citizens. This trip will allow me a valuable first-hand assessment of the current situation in Romania.

I recently met with a group of leaders from the Hungarian-American community in New Jersey in anticipation of my upcoming trip. I heard firsthand of the oppression and problems faced by the Hungarian minority in Romania. I also learned that Hungarian-Americans want me to bring a message of hope to their relatives in Romania, and assure them we have not forgotten their plight. I pledge to press the Romanian government to make good on the promises it made when it signed the Helsinki Accords in 1975.

As you may know, on June 26, 1987, the Senate approved an amendment to the Trade bill to suspend Most Favored Nation status to Romania for a period of six months. A country which receives MFN status is allowed to export its goods to the U.S. at the lowest possible tariff rates. I voted for this amendment to warn the Romanian government that the United States will not continue extending valuable trade privileges to Romania until that government makes real progress on human rights.

Most Favored Nation status was granted to Romania over a decade ago with the expectation that significant improvements in human rights practices would result. Unfortunately, this has not been the case. Romania today is one of the most repressive regimes in the world. The repressive and violent acts perpetrated by the Ceausescu regime against its citizens, particularly the two million ethnic Hungarians seeking to express their cultural identity cannot be ignored.

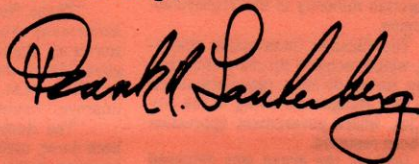
July 31, 1987
Page 2

This legislation reaffirms our country's longstanding commitment to human rights and sends a loud, firm signal that we are dead serious about this issue. Linkage between MFN status, human rights and emigration is in accord with U.S. policies supporting human rights in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. The importance of progress on civil and human rights must be stressed to the Romanian government at every opportunity. I am pleased that this amendment was incorporated in the recently passed Omnibus Trade Act of 1987.

On July 15, I also joined fifty-two of my colleagues in defeating an amendment that would have negated the Senate's earlier action to suspend MFN to Romania for six months. This amendment would have allowed the grant of MFN status to Romania if the President sent a report to the Congress that the suspension of MFN would make it more difficult to improve human rights in Romania or to enhance opportunities for emigration from that country. Since the President has already made clear his desire to renew MFN to Romania this year, passage of this amendment would give him an easy way to reverse Congress' earlier withdrawal of MFN. I was pleased that the Senate stood firm and defeated this amendment fifty-three to forty-four.

Let me assure you of my continued interest in the issue of human rights in Romania. I look forward to working with individuals and groups like the Hungarian Human Rights Foundation, whose longstanding concern and dedication to human rights monitoring activity is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,



FRL:mk.

Romanian leader scoffs at human rights pressure

J. Scott Orr of The Star-Ledger Washington Bureau is accompanying Newark Archbishop Theodore McCarrick and U.S. Sen. Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.) on their trip to Poland, Romania and Lithuania. Orr will be filing periodic reports on their meetings with the leaders and citizens of those countries.

By J. SCOTT ORR

BUCHAREST, Romania—Romanian-Communist leader Nicolae Ceausescu told a group of congressmen yesterday that he will not allow threats of U.S. trade sanctions to influence his government's human rights policies.

Sen. Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.) emerged from a morning meeting with Ceausescu yesterday to say that the leader of the Romanian Communist Party has not been impressed by congressional efforts to suspend Romania's most-favored nation (MFN) trade status.

"He said that Romania got along just fine for years without MFN status and that it can get along just fine again if the Congress suspends it," Lautenberg said.

"Ceausescu said he does not want the U.S. to come around every six months to check on human rights as a condition of MFN. He said we should make it permanent or forget the whole thing," Lautenberg added.

Lautenberg was one of three members of the Helsinki Commission on human rights to meet with Ceausescu at the close of a three-day visit to Romania to examine the nation's human rights record.

The meeting, which lasted nearly two hours, was dominated by Ceausescu, who denied his policies have restricted religious freedoms, discriminated against the Hungarian minority in Transylvania and limited emigration.

"He totally denied that any problems exist. He wanted to talk about human rights violations in the U.S.," Lautenberg said.

Ceausescu has maintained that Romania is entitled to MFN status under a 1974 agreement with the U.S. and that any attempt to change that status amounts to a treaty violation.

Both the House and Senate have voted to suspend Romania's MFN trade status for six months as a means of forcing an improvement in its human rights record.

The measure is contained in a sweeping trade bill that has been the subject of veto threats from the Reagan administration, which opposes, among

other provisions of the bill, the suspension of MFN for Romania.

Romania, a nation that has forced its people to accept strict austerity to help pay off its multibillion-dollar foreign debt, has maintained a trade surplus with the U.S. for years.

In 1986, Romania exported \$839 million of petroleum products, chemicals, aluminum and steel products to the U.S., while importing only \$251 million of U.S. goods. The U.S. market accounts for 7 percent of the Romanian exports.

According to U.S. trade projections, Romania will accept only about \$200 million of U.S. goods, while sending \$800 million in exports to the U.S. this year.

"It's not as if this country can afford to get along without the U.S. as a trading partner. We make up a significant share of their export market," Lautenberg said.

Lautenberg and Newark Archbishop Theodore McCarrick, an observer to the Helsinki Commission, said they have received countless complaints from Romanian-Americans about human rights violations alleged to have taken place under the Ceausescu regime.

They both complained that the Romanian government frustrated their efforts to document human rights problems, particularly those involving the Hungarian minority in the Transylvania region.

The Helsinki Commission delegation, which included its chairman, Rep. Steny Hoyer (D-Md.), requested meetings with Hungarians living in the city of Cluj, where government oppression has been reported.

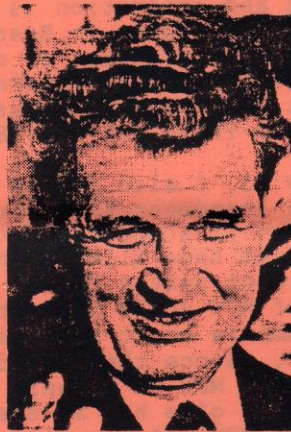
Instead, the group was detoured by the government to another area of Transylvania where Hungarians are in the majority and avoid conflicts with the government.

The group was put up overnight in a posh ski resort where they were entertained by Romanian folk dancers. The only Hungarians they met were a few of the entertainers and a provincial government official.

"We really weren't allowed to see the things we came here to see because the government maintained such control over where we went and who we saw," McCarrick said.

Both McCarrick and Lautenberg said they did not accept the government line that the Hungarians are receiving fair treatment under Romanian law.

"When I was the bishop of Metuchen, where there are many Hungarians, I heard many, many complaints



Nicolae Ceausescu Lectures U.S. visitors

about the treatment of Hungarians in Romania. There have been too many complaints for the problems to be nonexistent," McCarrick said.

In preparing for his trip, Lautenberg met with some 150 Hungarian-Americans in New Brunswick who complained of human rights violations that have affected relatives in Romania.

"These New Jersey Hungarian-Americans were not making these stories up. The first thing the Ceausescu government should do is admit that problems exist then start working to improve," Lautenberg said.

"The Romanian government has been naive, arrogant and sinister in its handling of this mission. Naive in that

they believe they can fool us with dinners and fancy meals, arrogant in that they think this will satisfy us and sinister in that they deliberately tried to mislead us," Lautenberg said.

"I know from contacts in the church that religious freedoms are very, very limited in Romania. Yet, if you listen to the people we were allowed to talk to, there is no problem," McCarrick added.

Hoyer cautioned that Romania, who have emigrated to the U.S. already, have had differences with the government and that their complaints human rights problems should not be blindly accepted. He added, however, that the government's line also should be questioned.

"I think the truth probably lies somewhere between the charges made by Romanian-Americans and the story we've been presented with here," Hoyer said.

Rep. Christopher Smith (R-4 Dist.), a member of the Helsinki Commission and a leader in the drive to suspend Romania's MFN status, said recently in Washington that the Ceausescu regime repeatedly has denied the facts in defending its human rights record.

"The whole system is geared toward misleading us through lies and fine print. They say there are no political prisoners, for example. That is true, because they arrest them for other offenses and they do not call them political prisoners," Smith said.

Smith, who twice has visited Romania, said Romania has made effort to improve its human rights record, but only at times when MFN was threatened, after which "they flipped right back to their old ways."

COMMISSION HOLDS HEARING ON STATUS OF HUNGARIAN MINORITY IN ROMANIA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

On May 5, 1987 the Commission held a hearing on the status of the Hungarian minorities in Romania and Czechoslovakia. The hearing was called in response to allegations of increasing repression and discrimination against the ethnic Hungarian citizens of these countries over the past few years.

Testifying before the Commission were Thomas Simons, the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State in the Bureau of European and Canadian Affairs; Romanian-born ethnic Hungarian Geza Szocs, a poet who was held by Romanian authorities for his championship of the ethnic Hungarian heritage; George Schopflin, lecturer in Eastern European history and politics at the London School of Economics and School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University of London; and Robert Robertson, a businessman involved in international trade with Romania who has on several occasions met with the top leadership of that country.

Presiding over the hearing was Commission Chairman Steny Hoyer. Also present were Co-Chairman Dennis DeConcini, Commissioners Edward Feinan and Chris Smith, and Representative Tom Lantos.

Convening the hearing, Chairman Hoyer noted that the need to clarify and publicize the Hungarian minority issue has become increasingly important in light of Congressional debate over whether to extend Romania's Most Favored Nation status in September. Co-chairman DeConcini, in his opening remarks, observed that Romania's treatment in the human rights and human contacts spheres appeared to be neither humanitarian nor productive, and thus must be the subject of close scrutiny in Congress in the following months.

Mr. Simons, testifying for the State Department, said that the Hungarian minority issue was exceptional in that it has created a rare, open, and sometimes fierce debate between Hungary and Romania, two Warsaw Pact nations. There is enough evidence of maltreatment to warrant proper concern for the rights of the Hungarian minority. He stated that while the Romanian Government made a commitment to the rights of all their citizens by signing the 1947 Treaty of Peace and the Helsinki Final Act in 1975, "it has become evident that the opportunities for minority groups in Romania to express and maintain their

cultural heritage have steadily narrowed in recent years, and this is a matter of concern to us."

The Hungarian minority issue has created discord between Hungary and Romania.

Mr. Simons attributed the increased pressures on minorities in Romania to the country's efforts to modernize under President Nicolae Ceausescu. Though the Romanian government's policy of rapid industrialization has resulted in economic distress for the entire populace, minorities have borne a significant portion of that burden, and have suffered disproportionately from budget cuts to their cultural and educational institutions.

Assimilation into Romanian culture is another problem facing the Hungarian minority in Romania, said Simons. Although a degree of cultural assimilation is natural in an ethnically diverse nation which seeks to industrialize and modernize, there is serious evidence that Romanian authorities actively seek to push the natural process of assimilation forward, in practice if not as a matter of policy. Mr. Simons cited such practices as the closing of social and cultural institutions and the banning of minority publications as examples of the absorption of the minority into the majority culture.

Turning to the situation of the ethnic Hungarians in Czechoslovakia, Mr. Simons said that they, like the ethnic Hungarians in Romania, live under a system which disregards the basic human rights of all of its citizens. But there are several further reasons for Hungarian minority dissatisfaction in Czechoslovakia. The amount of resources that the Czechoslovak government is willing to spend on Hungarian minority education is minimal: Hungarian language instruction at the elementary and secondary levels is being reduced, and the lack of opportunities for higher education in Hungarian is creating a growing shortage of qualified Hungarian language teachers. Furthermore, ethnic Hungarians complain that they are underrepresented in high level jobs in industry, the government, and the Communist Party apparatus.

In his testimony, Mr. Szocs stated that the Romanian government was implementing a policy of denationalization and forced assimilation. This process of "homogenization" includes "the artificial alteration of the ethnic composition of Hungarian-inhabited regions through forced population transfers into and outside of those regions," usually through creating incentives for ethnic Romanian workers to come to predominantly Hungarian regions, and through placing ethnic Hungarians in jobs outside of these regions. This "homogenization" was further aided by the severe restriction of Hungarian-language institutions at

(continued on page 6)



Testifying at the Commission's hearing on the Hungarian minority in Romania and Czechoslovakia are (left to right): Robert Robertson of the Occidental Petroleum Company; George Schopflin of the University of London; Thomas Simons, State Department; Geza Szocs, an ethnic Hungarian who recently emigrated from Romania.

THE RIGHT TO TRAVEL

At the Vienna review meeting of the Helsinki Accords, U.S. Delegate and Commission staff member Lynne A. Davidson gave the following statement about the right of people to travel for family reasons—a right restricted throughout much of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Her comments, made on May 25, came in support of the Western Human Contacts proposal WT. 24, which calls upon the signatory states to deal favorably and expeditiously with all applications for travel, particularly for humanitarian reasons. The full text of her speech follows:

Mr. Coordinator, as a co-sponsor of WT. 24, my delegation associates itself fully with the comments of the Norway, Netherlands and Belgian delegations. The expeditious solution of the kinds of cases highlighted in WT. 24 is in keeping with the commitments contained in the CSCE Third Basket and with the Universal Declaration's Right to freedom of movement. The number of travel cases of an urgent humanitarian character, as has repeatedly been pointed out, would not be large in number if governments routinely would abide by their existing commitments.

That members of a family, who so desire, should be able to travel together for family reasons seems so obvious a proposition that thirty-five governments should not have to deliberate for months and reach a momentous political decision in order to make it possible. That we are here doing just that, and what is even more remarkable, that we are hearing counter-arguments against WT. 24's provision on the subject, is graphic evidence of the great distance this process itself must travel.

Similarly, the idea that governments should have any problem providing exit documents in order to reunite minor children with their parents is extraordinary. Yet, government bureaucrats actually resist our proposal to that effect. Mr. Coordinator, due to failures on the part of some governments to fulfill their Helsinki commitments, children are born and the old or sick die within a broken family circle. Milestones in personal or public life are reached and left behind. The rites and ceremonies that unite families and create a sense of community are held and then pass. When these occasions are missed due to the insensitivity of governments, there are no second chances for the citizens involved.

Keenly felt absences - a missing face in the family photograph - or an increasing sense of isolation from the larger European community, are the sad results.

I would therefore again urge the positive consideration of WT. 24. The words and ideas contained in it are straightforward, and, in themselves, unremarkable. What is remarkable, is the pressing need for their adoption and implementation twelve years into the CSCE process. Isn't it about time?

Hungarian Minority Hearing

(continued from page 5)

all levels of the educational system, the banishment of Hungarian language from all areas of public life, the liquidation of cultural institutions, the harassment of minority churches, and an aggressive campaign against ethnic minorities which is designed to destroy their ethnic identities.

Mr. Szocs claimed that there were thousands of ethnic Hungarians waiting to come to the United States in the hopes of living without such harassment, but that the vast majority would prefer to remain in Romania and live in peace with their basic human rights.

Mr. Schopflin presented a slightly different interpretation of the present situation and the possible future of the Hungarian minority in Romania and Czechoslovakia. "It is still an open question whether the Romanian and Slovak leaderships are aiming unequivocally at assimilation and ethnic homogenization. They both need the minority in the short term as a way of underpinning their nationalist credentials. But subject to this, a wide ranging set of measures has gone a very long way toward curtailing minority rights in culture, education and right to use the language."

Stressing that it is difficult to show relative discrimination in a nation which imparts significant burdens upon all of its citizens, Mr. Schopflin said that evidence such as "the closings of Hungarian language schools, the destruction of cultural monuments, and the removal of the visible signs of a Hungarian presence supports the premise that the idea around which the Romanian and Czechoslovakian states are constituted excludes the Hungarians." As for the future of the Hungarian minority in Romania, Schopflin indicated that in consolidating power, any post-Ceausescu government will need to, at least in the short term, court the support of the entire population. This could mean a short term improvement of the situation, but because the Hungarian minority represents a potential scapegoat for any future Romanian regime, further repression in the long term is highly likely.

In contrast to the other witnesses, Mr. Robertson stressed the improved treatment of the Hungarian minority by the Romanian authorities, as well as improved human rights performance in

general. To support this view he cited the State Department's Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1986. Thus, he said, MFN status for the Romanian government should continue as stipulated by the Jackson-Vanik amendment. Mr. Robertson further stated that in his business dealings he had seen no evidence of the mistreatment of the Hungarian minority, and that he had met ethnic Hungarians in positions of authority who confirmed his observations.

Following the testimony, the witnesses responded to a series of questions from the Commissioners. On whether assimilation of its Hungarian minority is the goal of the Ceausescu regime, Mr. Simons remained unconvinced but said that it is at least a "side effect" of Romania's industrialization policy and its accompanying educational revolution. Mr. Schopflin was more convinced. "In the long term," he said, "an ethnically homogeneous Romania is the goal of the authorities. Insofar as Romanians consider themselves Romanian, they find it unacceptable that such a large number of Hungarians live on their soil." As to the nature and scope of the repression of the Hungarian minority in Romania, Mr. Schopflin felt that the absence of Romanian laws to protect the ethnic heritage of the Hungarian minority was tantamount to oppression, and that while the entire populace was subject to the repression of the authorities, Hungarian minority members suffered "double jeopardy" because of their ethnicity.

Responding to Mr. Hoyer's question as to what would be the most effective course of action for the United States to adopt, Mr. Szocs suggested an increasingly public campaign accompanied by the suspension of Most Favored Nation status. But Mr. Robertson objected, saying that this would have the worst possible effect on both U.S.-Romanian relations and the condition of the entire Romanian people. "Ever since MFN has been in place, there has been an annual visit by U.S. businessmen under the aegis of the U.S.-Romanian Economic Council of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. What good has it done, how has it been used? A forum has been created with high ranking officials, one which would otherwise not exist. It is in these fora that we are able to bring up human rights concerns." Mr. Simons echoed these sentiments. By suspending MFN for six months, he argued, we are essentially putting it to an end forever. He concluded that the positive effects of MFN may be difficult to see at times, but the damage of suspending MFN—particularly the loss of U.S. leverage on Romania's human rights performance—is unquestionable.

Hungary, Romania in ages-old dispute over Transylvania

LOS ANGELES TIMES

CLUJ-NAPOCA, Romania — In their book-lined studies less than 500 miles apart, two white-haired history professors are modern versions of medieval champions sent forth to defend the honor of their realms.

But for Stefan Pascu, a Romanian, and Laszlo Makkai, a Hungarian, the weapons are scholarly works and artifacts left by a people who lived more than 2,000 years ago.

The two are in the forefront of a dispute that has its roots deep in the past, a tug-of-war over the people of the region known as Transylvania. Transylvania is now part of Romania, but it has been ruled at one time or another by Romans, Mongols, Turks, Germans, Austrians and Hungarians.

The dispute has gone on for centuries. Today it pits one Soviet Bloc ally against another, and involves a degree of hostility unmatched since the end of World War II.

According to Pascu, a professor at the University of Cluj, in Romania, Transylvania is the property of the people who live there, and "the majority of the population has been, is and will be Romanian."

Makkai, once a graduate student with Pascu at Cluj and now a professor at the University of Budapest, in Hungary, argues that Hungary's claim is stronger. He said the tone of the dispute has changed radically. In the past, he said, "there was a kind of rivalry or competition between the peoples," but today "there is hatred."

Not long ago, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu denounced his neighbors and ostensible East Bloc allies for "fascist, chauvinist and even racist theses" that serve "the most reactionary imperialist circles."

According to a Western diplomat in Bucharest, the Romanian capital, "Ceausescu has a lot of problems, but the Hungarians have given him the one issue that the Romanian people will stand together behind him on."

Hungary's obsession with Transylvania, and Romania's resentment of it, can be traced to the trauma of two world wars. As a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, from 1867 until the end of World War I in 1918, Hungary was virtually autonomous. The empire's Hapsburg rulers kept a capital in Budapest as well as one in Vienna. But Austro-Hungary was on the German side in the war, and the empire was broken up afterward.

Hungary emerged as an independent state but without two-thirds of its territory. The largest of the lost territories was Transylvania, which became part of Romania, for Romania had fought on the side of the Allies.

In 1940, after the start of World War II, the question was reopened. The authoritarian Hungarian regime of Miklos Horthy, tempted by the prospect of recovering Transylvania, sided with Nazi Germany, and was rewarded with the northern part of the region. But when the war ended, Hungary and Romania both fell into the Soviet sphere, and in 1946 Hungary abandoned its claim to Transylvania.

Yet Hungarians apparently do not intend to forget their kin in Romania. Most people in Transylvania may be Romanian, but there are also more than a million Hungarians and a handful of ethnic Germans.

Hungarians have been alarmed by reports from Romania that Hungarian-language schools there were being closed, that there were fewer Hungarian-language classes in regular Romanian schools, and that steps were being taken to change from Hungarian to Romanian the names of museums, streets and other institutions.

Romanian officials say classes are available in Hungarian from kindergarten through high school, if enough students want them.

Hungarians also contend that entertainment in their language is being reduced in Transylvania, but Romanian cultural officials denied this too.

Publication by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences of a three-volume history of Transylvania enraged the Romanians.

The history was written by Makkai, among others.

According to a prospectus issued by the Academy of Sciences, the history traces developments in Transylvania through the Roman era and details "the succession of Turkic, Germanic and Slavic peoples who swept away this Roman culture to replace it with their own."

Romanian historians deny that their ancestors were ever swept away. They argue that the area's earliest people, known to historians as the Dacians, submitted to Roman conquest only after bitter fighting, and that most of them stayed on after the Romans left in the face of new invasions from the east.

Historians have been arguing the case for decades. In a history of Transylvania published in 1946, Makkai argued that there was no evidence of a Romanian presence in Transylvania until the 13th Century. The recent three-volume history grants that Romanian-speaking shepherds may have migrated in and out of southern Transylvania as early as the 8th Century.

The Romanians accuse their Hungarian colleagues of deliberately ignoring archaeological evidence of Dacian settlements before and after the Roman period.

Pascu and his Romanian colleagues rely on ancient pottery, Roman carvings, linguistic analysis and the account of an anonymous Hungarian scribe who said that when the Magyar invaders arrived in Transylvania they found a Romanian ruler there.

For his part, Makkai said that while Romanian-speaking shepherds may have grazed their sheep as early as the 8th Century below the Carpathian mountains that define Transylvania in the north and east, there is no reliable evidence to prove it. He cited what Hungarians say is an absence of Romanian-language place names before 1360 and the presence of several hundred Hungarian-language place names before 1200.

Western diplomats doubt that such issues will be decided soon.

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK. . .

Due to unforeseen circumstances, the fall issue of the Educator is now published together with the winter one as a special issue. I am sorry that the exact dates, location and nature of our 1988 conference have not been decided as of the publication date, thus, I cannot include a call for papers. Please look for the AHEA's announcement in a separate mailing as it becomes available.

Much has been said lately in the news about the plight of the Hungarian minority living in Romania. As a special addendum to the newsletter, I am enclosing copies of articles that appeared in the American press plus a copy of the letter written by Senator Frank Lautenberg of New Jersey to Enikő Molnár Basa and other pertinent documents which I'm sure will be of interest to you.

Also in December, I received a letter from Ferenc Hörcher, a Hungarian Sőrös Scholar, studying at Oxford, who would like to visit the U.S. in connection with his research on Thoreau. He would be willing to pay his own expenses, including accomodations and subsistence. What he does need is an official invitation and if possible, the name of an institution or person who would sponsor him and his work. If you can help this young Hungarian scholar, you may write to him at Oriol College, Oxford OX1 4EW. His Hungarian M.A. thesis dealt with Táncsics and Eötvös.

Happy New Year!

Katherine Gy. Gatto, Editor

P.S. Dues for 1988 should be sent to E.M. Basa by Feb. 15, 1988.

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Aristoteles írta Nagy Sándornak:

"Az első pohár bor az egészségé,
a második a barátságé,
a harmadik a jókedvé,
a negyedik a gyalázaté."

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