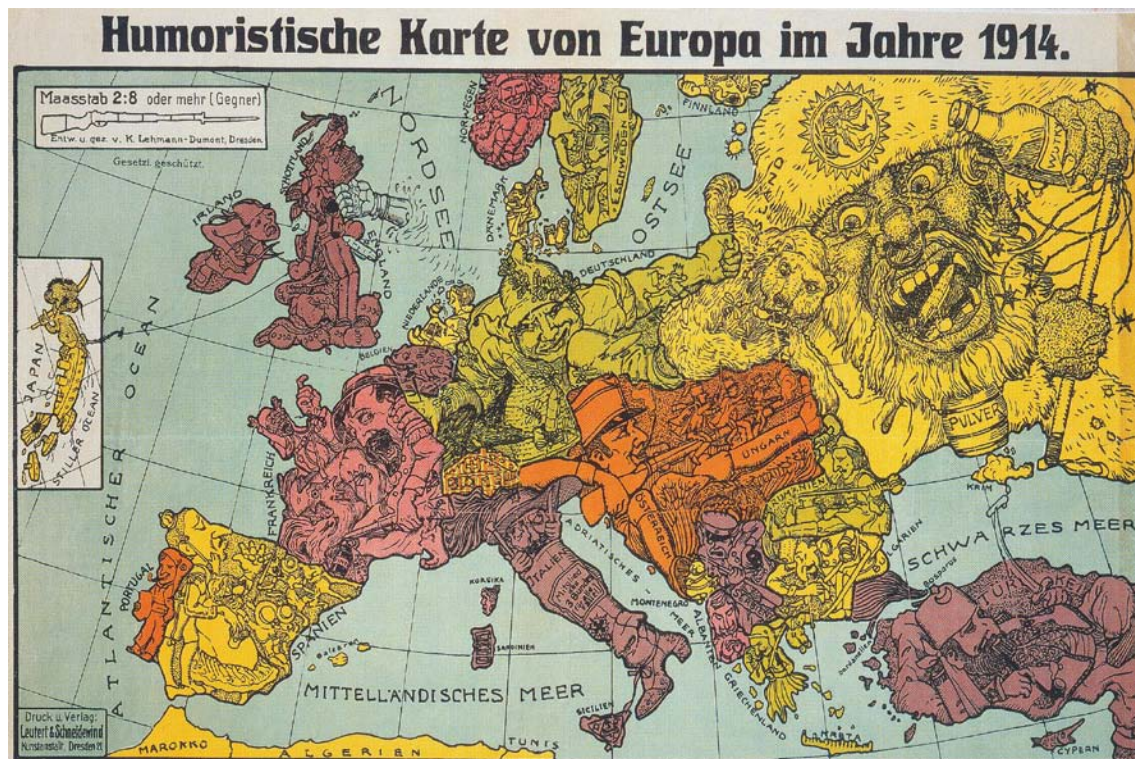


30th György Ránki Hungarian Chair Symposium

Mapping the Nation: Shaping Space and Identity in Hungary and in East Central Europe



Saturday-Sunday, April 17-18, 2010

Kelley School of Business Graduate and Executive Education Center
Room 1008; 1275 E. 10th St.; Indiana University, Bloomington

The György Ránki Hungarian Chair Symposium is sponsored by the Indiana University György Ránki Chair in Hungarian Studies, Department of Central Eurasian Studies, Office of the Vice President for International Affairs, Department of History, Inner Asian and Uralic National Resource Center, and Russian and East European Institute.

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SATURDAY, April 17, 2010

8:30-9:00 Registration and Continental Breakfast

9:00 **Welcoming Remarks**

Patrick O'Meara, Vice President for International Affairs, Professor, Political Science and Public and Environmental Affairs, Indiana University

9:20-11:00 **Panel I: *Geopolitics and Mapping Ethnicities***

Chair: Gustav Bayerle, Professor Emeritus, Central Eurasian Studies, Indiana University

Cartography as a Tool of Nation-Building in Hungary

Róbert Keményfi, Associate Professor, Ethnology, University of Debrecen

Ferenc Fodor's Geographical Work and the Idea of a Hungarian Empire

Steve Jobbit, Assistant Professor, Modern European History, California State University, Fullerton

Haushofer and His Friends: German Geopolitical Thought and Hungary

Balázs Ablonczy, Assistant Professor, University Eötvös Loránd and György Ránki Hungarian Chair Visiting Professor, Central Eurasian Studies, Indiana University

11:00-11:20 Coffee break

11:20-1:00 **Panel II: *The Problematics of "National Style"***

Chair: Halina Goldberg, Associate Professor, Musicology, Indiana University

"People of the East" in the Metropolis

András Ferkai, Architect, Architectural Historian and Professor, Institute of Theoretical Studies, Moholy-Nagy University of Art and Design

Discourses of "Hungarian Music" in Early Hungarian Musicology

Lynn Hooker, Assistant Professor, Hungarian Studies, Central Eurasian Studies, Indiana University

Nationalism and Conservatism in the Hungarian Dancehouse Revival

Arle Lommel, PhD Candidate, Folklore and Ethnomusicology, Indiana University

1:00-2:30 Lunch in dining room CG 0036

2:30-6:00 **Panel III: *Borderlands, Minorities, and Supranational Identities***

Chair: Toivo Raun, Professor, Central Eurasian Studies, Indiana University

Frontier Region as Cradle: Self and Other in the Geography of Two Austrian Völkisch Novels

Gergely Romsics, Assistant Professor, Eötvös Loránd University, and Senior Research Fellow, Hungarian Institute of International Affairs

Mapping the Hungarian Borderlands: The Case of Bihar/Bihor

Robert Nemes, Associate Professor of History, Colgate University

Bridge to Nowhere: Danilo Kiš's 'Muddy Tale' and Europe's Shifting Frontiers

John K. Cox, Professor of History, North Dakota State University

4:10-4:30 Coffee break

Looking Across the Border: The Fate of Roma in Northern Transylvania, 1940-46

M. Benjamin Thorne, PhD Candidate, East European History, Indiana University

Finno-Ugric or Turanian? Linguistic Origins and Hungarian National Identity

Matthew Caples, PhD Candidate, Central Eurasian Studies, Indiana University

5:40-6:00 **Closing remarks**

His Excellency **Béla Szombati**, Ambassador of the Hungarian Republic to the United States

SUNDAY, April 18, 2010

9:00-9:30 Registration and Continental Breakfast

9:30-11:30 **Panel IV: *The Role of Religious Identity***

Chair: Padraic Kenney, Professor, East European History, Indiana University

Jewish Identity in Post-WWI “Rump” Hungary

Eliza J Ablovatski, Associate Professor, History, Kenyon College

Gender and Spirituality among the Orthodox Christians in Romania: Continuity and Change

Maria Bucur-Deckard, Associate Professor, East European History, and Director, Russian and East European Institute, Indiana University

“Aleas” of History and Frontiers of Modernity: László Ravasz (1882-1975) and the Conservative Turn of 20th Century Hungarian Protestantism

Pál Hatos, Chancellor, Moholy-Nagy University of Art and Design

Catholic Identity in Hungary – The Mindszenty Case

Arpad von Klimo, DAAD Visiting Professor for German and Central European History, University of Pittsburgh

11:30-11:45 **Closing Remarks**

Balazs Ablonczy, Assistant Professor, University Eötvös Loránd and György Ránki Hungarian Chair Visiting Professor, Central Eurasian Studies, Indiana University

11:45 Lunch in dining room CG 0036

BALÁZS ABLONCZY

Balázs Ablonczy is assistant professor at the University Eötvös Loránd in Budapest. For academic year 2009-2010 he is the Ránki György Visiting Hungarian Chair Professor at the Indiana University Department of Central Eurasian Studies. He obtained his PhD degree in History in 2004. His research focuses on the history of interwar Hungary, on cultural history and the history of ideas. He is author of the book: *Pál Teleki – The Life of a Controversial Hungarian Politician (1879-1941)* (Wayne, 2007)

HAUSHOFER AND HIS FRIENDS. THE GERMAN GEOPOLITICAL THOUGHT AND HUNGARY

Abstract: Hungarian geographers played a main role in the construction of a certain, specific Hungarian imperialism at the turn of the 19th-20th centuries. Their work was enormously inspired by the works of some French fellows (Jean de Brunhes, Elisée Reclus) but their ideas' interdependence with those of some German geopolitical thinkers (especially Karl Haushofer) is still barely explored. This paper will examine the connection between Haushofer and Pál Teleki the geographer-politician of the interwar period and will try to show the similarities and differences in their views.

ELIZA J. ABLOVATSKI

Eliza J. Ablovatski completed her graduate studies at Columbia University and received her PhD in 2005 (*Cleansing the 'Red Nest': Counterrevolution and White Terror in Munich and Budapest, 1919*). She joined the History Department of Kenyon College (Gambier, OH) in 2003. Her research interest involves the theme of memory and history; the aftermaths of the World Wars in Europe; twentieth-century German and East European literature and film; women and gender; Jewish history in Germany and Eastern Europe. Her book: *Revolution and Political Violence in Central Europe: The Deluge of 1919* has been accepted for publication by the Cambridge University Press.

JEWISH IDENTITY IN POST-WWI "RUMP" HUNGARY

Abstract: The Jewish population of Dualist Hungary was distinct in Central Europe for its marked assimilatory success. At the same time as the antisemite Karl Lueger was repeatedly elected mayor of Vienna, a man of Jewish descent was the Burgomaster of Budapest. With Hungary's limited suffrage, educated Jews, particularly in Budapest, were strongly represented as voters and made successful political and governmental careers. In the political and nationalist landscape of the multilingual Kingdom of Hungary, Jews were often viewed as helpful allies of Hungarian dominance. In the era described by Oszkár Jászi as the politics of the "national bugbear," Hungarian nobles supported Jewish emancipation and thousands of Jews magyarized their names and adopted Hungarian political identities. The success of this project can be measured in numerous ways, including the dramatic increase in Hungarian speakers (identified elsewhere by religion) in the royal censuses of the late Monarchy. The First World War, the Revolutions of 1918 and 1919, and the dramatic transformation of Hungary through the territorial losses of the Trianon Treaty, permanently changed the conditions in which Hungarian Jewish identity was constructed. This paper will examine the possibilities for political and social identification open to Jews in interwar Hungary. Political violence and demographic upheaval ended the mutually beneficial relationship Jászi identified between Hungarian Jews and the political elite; expanded suffrage, fears of Bolshevism, territorial revisionism, and linguistic homogeneity all played a role in redefining Jewish identity in Hungary after 1918.

MARIA BUCUR-DECKARD

Maria Bucur-Deckard is Associate Professor and John V. Hill Chair in East European History and director of the Russian and East European Institute at Indiana University. She completed her graduate studies at the University of Illinois in 1996. She has published a number of essays on eugenics, philanthropy, the cultural history of the Great War, commemorations of World War II, and gender and war. President of the Association for Women in Slavic Studies (2009-2011) and co-editor of the review *Aspasia*, her books explore eugenics in interwar Romania (*Eugenics and Modernization in Interwar Romania*. Series in Russian and East European Studies. Pittsburgh, PA: University of Pittsburgh Press, 2002), war memory (*Heroes and Victims. Remembering War in Twentieth Century Romania* Indiana University Press, 2009) and gender studies.

GENDER AND SPIRITUALITY AMONG THE ORTHODOX CHRISTIANS IN ROMANIA: CONTINUITY AND CHANGE

Abstract: This paper questions the claim by many scholars that the communism period represented a break in the development of Orthodoxy in the former Soviet bloc, and that the post-1990 period was one of greater religiosity. Instead, I argue that *continuity* describes much of the development of religiosity—religious beliefs and their embodiment in specific practices—among Orthodox Christians in Romania over the twentieth century. Implicitly, my argument also suggests that secularization in this country has not been tied as much to the relationship between the communist regime and the Orthodox Church as some have claimed. Central to re-evaluating this trajectory are two aspects of Orthodoxy in Romania: (1) most believers live in the countryside; and (2) women have remained central to the development and maintenance of religious practices in ways that cannot be accounted through any institutional analysis of the Orthodox Church, because of its both implicit and explicit misogyny.

MATTHEW CAPLES

Matthew Caples is a PhD candidate in the Indiana University Department of Central Eurasian Studies. He completed the MA in 2005. A recognized translator from Hungarian to English, his current research focuses on Finno-Ugrian kinship ideology and Hungarian-Finnish-Estonian relations in the interwar period.

FINNO-UGRIC OR TURANIAN? LINGUISTIC ORIGINS AND HUNGARIAN NATIONAL IDENTITY

Abstract: Since native language represents one of the core elements of modern national identities, it is unsurprising that the question of language origins should occupy a prominent place in the construction of the nation. Moreover, a common linguistic origin has often been equated (erroneously) with a common ethnic or racial origin. There is perhaps no clearer example of the importance of linguistic origins than the case of Hungarian, a language utterly unrelated to any of its neighbors. The rise of modern comparative linguistics led scholars to group various languages and peoples into families; with the discovery in the last third of the 18th century that Hungarian belonged to the Finno-Ugric family of languages, the origins of that language almost immediately became a contested space in battles among nation-building intellectuals. Although the fortunes of the Finno-Ugric linguistic theory in Hungary have fluctuated from age to age, generally speaking it has met with less enthusiasm than have efforts to link Hungarians with more “prestigious,” often vanished, linguistic groups. Indeed, the view that Hungarian is a Finno-Ugric tongue has occasionally been interpreted as a conspiracy against the nation. Despite the abundant evidence supporting the Finno-Ugrian theory, Hungarian ambivalence persists until the present day. This paper will attempt to assess the significance of linguistic origins in the formation of Hungarian national identity while seeking also to illuminate some of the underlying causes of this ambivalence.

JOHN K. COX

John K. Cox, is Professor of History at North Dakota State University in Fargo. He completed MA and PhD degrees in history at Indiana University. The author of historical works on Serbia and Slovenia, he has translated novels by Danilo Kiš and Ivan Cankar. He is currently writing a study of the fiction of Ismail Kadare.

BRIDGE TO NOWHERE: DANILO KIŠ'S 'MUDDY TALE' AND EUROPE'S SHIFTING FRONTIERS

Abstract: Danilo Kiš was, as we know, no nationalist. Yet he was profoundly immersed in two specific cultures, the Hungarian and the Serbian (Yugoslav). Kiš cannot really be viewed as a bridge between these two cultures or as a zone of exchange between them, because his intellectual concerns were situated at the level of individuals and, arguably, of the continent of Europe. For instance, one can define the Balkan novel, and then demonstrate that Kiš did not write Balkan novels, but this is of little importance within Kiš's world because he barely acknowledged the Balkans' existence and instead was quite ready to include most southeast European cultures in the category of Central Europe which, in turn, was distinguished only by external criteria (and not organic ones) from Western Europe. In Kiš's work the "other" is not typically defined in an ethnic or national way but is couched in various other terms, including gender, religion, and political orientation. The second insuperable hurdle for nationalism in Kiš's corpus is the difficulty of ordering a useful narrative (by characters or by the author) out of a welter of perspectives and interests, material clues, and faulty memory. Choosing what to remember and what to forget, what to salvage and what to invent, what to operationalize and what to re-christen, are all essential parts of a (nationalist) narrative. Time and again Kiš, as a story-teller, butts his head against this barrier in frustration. Identity, art, death, and even history are individual, not collective, for Kiš. Even when vague group identities (one might call them historical "basins," since he speaks often of Pannonia and the Mediterranean) surface in his work, conflict is just as likely within them as between them. But the absence of collective affiliation should not be construed as quietism. If we conclude by considering the vast amount of poetry (from French and Russian and, above all, Hungarian) that Kiš translated into Serbian, indeed evidence of a possible role in gate-keeping or cultural transfer, we see that his motives were in part individual (validating modernism, for which some of his works were roundly criticized in Yugoslavia) and in part political, for he embraced the need for both revolution and pluralism.

ANDRÁS FERKAI

András Ferkai is an architect, architectural historian, and University Professor at the Institute of Theoretical Studies of Moholy-Nagy University of Art and Design, Budapest. His main interest as a scholar lies in 20th century architectural developments universally and in East-Central Europe in particular. He explores architectural theory and practice embedded in a broader cultural context, from the angle of intellectual history, sociology and reception theory. For a long time, his special subject of research has been modern Hungarian architecture, particularly the inter-war architectural production of Budapest. He is a regional editor of the American *Centropa* magazine and had been member of the advisory board of the London-based *Journal of Architecture*. Between 1997 and 2002, he worked as a committee member of DOCOMOMO International. In 1998, he was Visiting Scholar at the Centre Canadian of Architecture in Montreal, Canada. Author of several books about the architecture of Budapest, among others: *Modern Houses* (in English), Budapest, 2009. *Housing Estates* (in English). Budapest, 2005. *The Architecture of Pest between the World Wars*. (Hungarian, partly translated in English) Budapest, 2001.

“PEOPLE OF THE EAST” IN THE METROPOLIS

Abstract: The shaping of the Hungarian capital city as a metropolis was related to a rapid urbanization during the 19th century, and particularly in the last three decades of that century. The immense work of establishing the infrastructure, road-system and all necessary institutions of a great city went hand in hand with the international styles of its architecture, Neo-Classicism first and Historicism then, similarly to other cities of Europe and the Americas. This cosmopolitan face of Budapest provoked the criticism of some intellectuals from the middle of the 19th century, and consequently a tendency emerged to develop a specific national style in Hungarian architecture. The paper will present four characteristic Budapest buildings of this trend (from 1865 to 1913) as case studies for revealing the theories and ideologies that lie behind, as well as the sources on which their architects intended to draw elements for this new style.

PÁL HATOS

Pál Hatos graduated from the Eötvös Lóránd University of Budapest (ELTE) in History and Literature and also holds an MA in Law. He obtained his PhD (summa cum laude) in History in 2000. He studied at the University of Geneva, Montpellier and the Sorbonne, Paris as a research fellow. Hatos has been teaching at ELTE since 1998. He twice served as the Ránki György Visiting Hungarian Chair Professor at the Indiana University Department of Central Eurasian Studies. He has published widely on European and Hungarian religious and intellectual history of the 19th-20th century. He was the Director of the Office of the Hungarian Scholarship Board for five years and currently serves as the Chancellor of the Moholy-Nagy University of Art and Design, Budapest.

“ALEAS” OF HISTORY AND FRONTIERS OF MODERNITY: LÁSZLÓ RAVASZ (1882-1975) AND THE CONSERVATIVE TURN OF 20TH CENTURY HUNGARIAN PROTESTANTISM

Abstract: Liberal academics and enthusiastic lay audiences both hailed the public debuts of the calvinist theologian and acclaimed orator László Ravasz as the leading representative of a new generation of modernist clergymen in the first decades of the 20th century. His name is rightly associated with the cultural and intellectual appeal of the revival of Protestant religiosity in interwar Hungary while he was elevated to high church offices and decorated by numerous and distinguished official honors. Trained in the school of neokantian historicism and never rejecting his formative schopenhauerian readings, Ravasz's fundamental experience was the rediscovery of the theology of the Reformators as it was for his contemporary and friend, the great Swiss theologian Karl Barth (1886-1968). But unlike Barth Ravasz mixed it with an inward-looking, anxious and autarkic concept of nationalism which found its justification in the traumatic experience of the collapse of the historic Hungary in the wake of WWI and in the dreadful perspective of revolutionary totalitarianism that the short-lived Hungarian Commune offered in the Spring of 1919. Indeed his success after 1920 was not the result of a renewed proposition of an optimistic anthropology. Much to the regret of his liberal critics it soon turned out that his message came from the modern cult and culture of defeat and was in no way a continuation of the rather 'whiggish' blending of 19th century anticlerical nationalism with moderate progressivism professed by the old school liberals of the *belle époque* of Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. In his *Mémoires* Ravasz defended his theological motives but described his erstwhile political views as „fetishes”. Nevertheless this brings us to the central problem of modern religious experience: how to map the constantly evolving frontiers between the rampant secularization and the no less permanent and certainly insatiable nostalgia for the sacred order of things in our societies?

LYNN HOOKER

Lynn Hooker completed her graduate studies at the University of Chicago in 2001 and joined the Hungarian Studies faculty of the Indiana University Department of Central Eurasian Studies in the fall of 2003. She also holds adjunct appointments in IU's departments of musicology and ethnomusicology. Her publications appear (among other places) in *Musical Quarterly*, *Twentieth-Century Music*, *The Cambridge Companion to Bartók*, *Hungarian Studies*, and the *Anthropology of East European Review*. The paper she presents at this symposium is drawn from her book, titled *Redefining Hungarian Music from Liszt to Bartók*, which has been accepted for publication by Oxford University Press.

DISCOURSES OF "HUNGARIAN MUSIC" IN EARLY HUNGARIAN MUSICOLOGY

Abstract: Recent scholarship has worked to describe the stylistic characteristics of the "Hungarian style" that spread across Europe from the late 18th to the early 20th century. This is not, however, the first such effort. In the late 19th century, when Hungarian music journals and other major musical institutions were being established, one of the major issues critics addressed was the definition of what it meant to write Hungarian music. This paper uses examples from late 19th- and early 20th-century writings to show how Hungarian music critics strove to position Hungarian music "between German and Gypsy." On the one hand, music critics felt compelled to defend the Hungarians' claim on Hungarian style – generally known as "Gypsy music"; that despite the fact that the Romani (Gypsy) performers had made this style internationally famous, that Hungarians, not Gypsies, were in fact its creators. Hungarian critics upheld their argument using examples from several contemporary Hungarian composers and by asserting the importance of formal training. On the other hand, the Hungarian style had become well known outside of Hungary largely as a light exotic adjunct to the central Austro-German tradition. These same music critics developed analytical models to demonstrate that Hungarian composition was distinct from, yet as sophisticated as, Austro-German composition. Modernist musicians in the early twentieth century, however – most famously Béla Bartók — rejected the familiar Hungarian-Gypsy style and related analytical models altogether, and they redefined Hungarian music around a new model of Hungarianness in music, the monophonic folk song. These writings from the beginnings of Hungarian musicology not only offer additional refinements to the description of Hungarian style. They also reveal the explosive cultural and political conflicts that first made the precise description of that style so important — and the musical problems that ultimately made a stable description undesirable.

STEVE JOBBIT

Steven Jobbit is Assistant Professor of Modern European History at California State University, Fullerton, where he teaches courses on fascism, genocide and ethnic cleansing, environmental history, and twentieth century Europe. He received his PhD in modern east central European history from the University of Toronto in 2008. He is currently revising his dissertation "A Geographer's Tale: Nation, Modernity, and the Negotiation of Self in Trianon Hungary" for publication.

FERENC FODOR'S GEOGRAPHICAL WORK AND THE IDEA OF HUNGARIAN EMPIRE

Abstract: In the summers of 1917 and 1918, the geographer Ferenc Fodor took part in two geo-botanical expeditions to Bosnia-Herzegovina. Sponsored by the Hungarian Academy of Science, the expeditions were part of a much broader Austro-Hungarian imperialist project in the Balkans. Focusing on Fodor's field diaries, this paper explores the nationalist-imperialist fantasies which informed Hungary's mapping of the Balkans as both an ethnic and geopolitical space. Close scrutiny of his personal reflections on the nature and meaning of the expeditions provides important insight into the conceptual tensions and existential anxieties which underlay his geographical work in particular, and the idea of Hungarian empire more generally.

RÓBERT KEMÉNYFI

Róbert Keményfi is Associate Professor at the University of Debrecen in the Department of Ethnology. He earned his PhD degree in 1997. He is author of six books and several articles. His researches focuses mainly on the interconnection of geography and ethnology and the process of nation-building through cartography.

CARTOGRAPHY AS A TOOL OF NATION-BUILDING IN HUNGARY: MEANS OF THE LEGITIMIZATION OF HUNGARIAN ETHNIC BORDERS AND SPACES

Abstract: My presentation will focus on what set of ideological means and system of scholarly argumentation the field of geographical science tried to present between the two world wars in order to prove the unity of the Hungarian national space and to demonstrate the impracticability of the spatial confines within which the state had to exist due to the ruling implemented after the Paris Peace Treaty. Specifically, I will elaborate on the geographical myths used to legitimize the so-called Hungarian state space, with special attention devoted to ethnic mapping as a means of power discourse and ethno-political device.

ARPAD VON KLIMO

Árpád von Klimó, DAAD Visiting Professor for German and Central European History, studied history, history of art and Italian language at the universities of Goettingen/Germany, Venice/Italy, and at the Freie Universität Berlin (FUB), where he received his MA (1992), his PhD (1995) and his Habilitation (2001). He taught at FUB, at Bielefeld University, at International University Bremen, at the University of Vienna/Austria, at Humboldt University Berlin and at the University of Potsdam. His research focuses on the history of nationalism in Hungary, Germany, and Italy. In the last years he worked on a project on Cold War Catholicism in Central Europe and Italy. His main publications include the books: “Ungarn seit 1945” (2006), “Nation, Konfession, Geschichte. Zur nationalen Geschichtskultur Ungarns im europäischen Kontext“ (1860-1948) (2003) and „Tra Stato e Società. Le élites amministrative in Italia e Prussia (1860-1918)“ (2002). Together with Malte Rolf he edited the volume “Rausch und Diktatur” (2006) and together with Jan C. Behrends and Patrice Poutrus a book on “Antiamerikanismus im 20. Jahrhundert”. In 2005 Klimó collected together with Juergen Danyel essays on the history of pop culture in Eastern and Western Europe, edited online:<http://www.zeitgeschichte-online.de/md=Pop-Inhalt>.

CATHOLIC IDENTITY IN HUNGARY – THE MINDSZENTY CASE

Abstract: The Catholic identity of a Cardinal should not be a complicated topic, particularly if we deal with one of the most famous symbols of Catholic resistance against communism. During the 1950s and again in the early 1970s all over the world, particularly in North and South America, but also in Western Europe, in Austria and Germany, Cardinal József Mindszenty was regarded as one of the martyrs of the Catholic Church during the communist period. He was put on trial, imprisoned, allegedly tortured, and spent 15 years of his life as an exile in the US Embassy in Budapest. On the other hand, József Mindszenty, born as József Pehm, stood for a very specific understanding of Hungarian Catholicism: a particularly conservative, feudalistic, reactionary, nationalist Catholicism. In my paper, I would like to show that Catholic identity in Hungary is a much more complex issue, and this can be exemplified when focusing on Mindszenty.

ARLE LOMMEL

Arle Lommel is a PhD candidate in the Department of Folklore and Ethnomusicology at Indiana University, Bloomington. His dissertation is titled: "Semiotic Organology: A Peircean Examination of the Bagpipe and Hurdy-Gurdy in Hungary." The defense is scheduled for May 2010. He is a recognized translator in musicology and author of several articles published in peer-reviewed journals.

NATIONALISM AND CONSERVATISM IN THE HUNGARIAN DANCEHOUSE REVIVAL

Abstract: In contrast to folk revival movements in the US and Western Europe, which have tended to align with left-wing and even overtly socialist political movements, the folk music revival movement in Hungary tends to be very politically conservative with a strong nativist and even irredentist outlook. In this presentation, Arle Lommel will look at the ways in which participants in the movement use musical instruments and other aspects of performance to assert a specifically Magyar ethnic identity with respect to other peoples of the Carpathian Basin and how some participants in the dancehouse movement deal with the case of Jews and, more particularly, Gypsies, two groups that have historically played a vital role in the musical culture of Hungarian-speaking areas but who confound the notion of particularly Magyar ethnic music. The form and decoration of instruments and their use in particular musical settings can be used to symbolically reassemble the Hungarian nation, split between the multiple political states of post-Trianon Central Europe. As will be seen, music is not a neutral aesthetic experience, but can have profound implications with regard to how participants see the present political situation and conceptions of Hungarian identity going back as far as putative (and highly debated) 'pagan' origins outside of present-day Hungary.

ROBERT NEMES

Robert Nemes is Associate Professor of History at Colgate University in Hamilton, NY. He has a Ph.D. in History from Columbia University, where he studied with István Deák. Nemes is the author of *The Once and Future Budapest* (Northern Illinois, 2005), a monograph on nationalism and urbanism in nineteenth-century Hungary. His current research examines the intersection of politics, religion, and violence in provincial Hungary between the 1850s and the 1920s.

MAPPING THE HUNGARIAN BORDERLANDS: THE CASE OF BIHAR/BIH

This paper offers a case study of national borderlands in Austria-Hungary in the decades around 1900. Its subject is Bihar/Bihar County, a region today divided between Hungary and Romania. A century ago, Bihar/Bihar County was a rather unremarkable corner of the Hungarian Kingdom, one situated far from international boundaries. The population of Bihar/Bihar was almost equally split between ethnic Hungarians and ethnic Romanians, a fact of little consequence until the last decades of the nineteenth century, when a number of middle-class national activists began to emphasize the region's status as a national borderland and worked to define and defend the Hungarian-Romanian border they saw running through it. This paper will explore the nationalists' efforts within two distinct interpretative frameworks, which the geographer John Agnew has identified as "cross-border othering" and "cultural-symbolic borrowing." The wider aim is to show that the sharp lines that invariably appeared on maps of "the nationalities of Austria-Hungary" emerged in a particular historical context – and also that these lines were much more blurry than many mapmakers and historians would have us believe. At the same time, the paper will demonstrate the many consequences, some of them unanticipated, of this remarkable political mobilization around national borderlands in the decades around 1900.

GERGELY ROMSICS

Gergely Romsics is Assistant Professor at the Eötvös Loránd University in Budapest and a senior research fellow in the Hungarian Institute of International Affairs. His research interests include memory of the First World War, nationalist discourses, realist and neorealist interpretations in the theory of international relations. He is author of two books and several articles. His book: *Myth and Remembrance: The Break-up of the Habsburg Empire in the Memoir Literature of the Austro-Hungarian Political Elite* was published in 2006.

THE FRONTIER AS THE CRADLE OF THE NATION: SELF AND OTHER IN THE GEOGRAPHY OF TWO AUSTRIAN VÖLKISCH NOVELS

Abstract: The paper seeks to present a snapshot of the “other” Austrian modernity, often forgotten in discussions of fin-de-siecle and interwar Vienna: the discourse of Volk and identity prevalent between the two world wars and popularized through literary works such as the two novels discussed here. The authors Emil Lucka and Bruno Brehm were widely-read novelists of the period who both relied heavily on the imagery of borders to argue for the impossibility of not belonging to the organic unity the Volk represents and of resisting the duty that arises from this belonging. Lucka’s novel *Der blutende Berg* (*The bleeding mountain*) depicts the daily, yet mythical struggles of “border Germans” (*Grenzdeutschtum*) in South Tyrol, while in his *Die Grenze mitten durch das Herz* (*The border across the heart*) Brehm argues for the impossibility of either a pre-national or a post-national existence by relying on the imagery of the mountains and the modern city. Through an analysis of the two texts, the paper offers an interpretation of the function and meaning of border in interwar völkisch thinking, arguing that the concept is best understood in this ideological context as the site of struggle, which, in accordance with the conflictual world view of völkisch essentialism, constitutes the (frequently tragic) opportunity for the self to experience its belonging to the Volk.

M. BENJAMIN THORNE

M. Benjamin Thorne is a PhD candidate in East European history at Indiana University. His dissertation, entitled “The Anxiety of Proximity: The ‘Gypsy Question’ in Romanian Society, 1934-1944 and Beyond” concerns the social and cultural roots of the Antonescu regime’s deportation of Roma to Transnistria, the consequences thereof, as well as tracing continuities between Antonescu’s anti-Roma policies and those of the communist state. During the 2008-2009 academic year he spent five months as the Raul Hilberg Fellow at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum’s Center for Advanced Holocaust Studies, followed by nine months of dissertation research in Romania with funding from Fulbright-Hays and the Social Science Research Council. A former editorial assistant for the *American Historical Review*, Ben has presented his work at numerous international, national, and regional conferences.

LOOKING ACROSS THE BORDER: THE FATE OF ROMA IN NORTHERN TRANSYLVANIA, 1940-1946

Abstract: The Second Vienna Award of 1940 ceding Northern Transylvania to Hungary presented a challenge for both Hungary and Romania. For Budapest, the question posed was how to dismantle or absorb Romanian administrative institutions while establishing a policy for the region’s minority populations. Bucharest, on the other hand, faced a refugee crisis as thousands of Transylvanian Romanians sought to cross the border. In order to demonstrate the legitimacy of their respective claims to Northern Transylvania, both camps needed to demonstrate the size of their respective ethnic constituencies. This paper examines the anti-Roma policies established in Northern Transylvania from 1940-1944, and their ramifications for Romanian policies across the border. In two major studies of Hungarian persecution of Roma during the Holocaust by László Karsai (*A cigánykérdés Magyarországon 1919-1945. Út a cigány Holocauszthoz*) and János Bársony (with Ágnes Daróczi, *Pharrajimos: The Fate of the Roma During the Holocaust*), the focus has been primarily on actions taken within the borders of “Trianon” Hungary. Little attention has been paid to the treatment of Roma within Northern Transylvania itself, which if anything was harsher. It also appears that both Hungarian and Romanian officials constantly looked across the border for signs as to what the other side was doing with “their” Roma, and while I do not think this affected the overall national policies of either party, it did influence the actions of local gendarmes units across the border in Romania. I will explore the differences between the treatment of Roma in “Trianon” Hungary and Northern Transylvania, and the opportunistic way in which both during and after the war authorities asserted the Romanian “citizenship” of Transylvanian Roma when it was convenient for larger political purposes.

Indiana University Hungarian Chair History

The György Ránki Hungarian Chair at Indiana University is funded by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and Indiana University to ensure teaching and research focused on Hungarian Studies, including history, politics, culture, language and literature, art, and other topics relevant to Hungary's past and present. The Chair functions within the Department of Central Eurasian Studies, offering courses that form an integral part of the curriculum of the Department and of Indiana University.

Papers from many of the symposia can be found in the journal *Hungarian Studies*, published by the Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest. Here is a listing of Hungarian Chair appointees and their sponsored or co-sponsored IU conferences/symposia:

1980-1981	György Ránki	Apr-81	“Hungarian History-World History”
1981-1982	György Ránki	Mar-82	“Hungarian Economy in International Perspective”
		Apr-82	“Béla Bartok Symposium”
1982-1983	György Ránki	Oct-82	“The Image of the Hungarians in the United States”
1983-1984	György Ránki	Oct-83	“Habsburg-Ottoman History Conference”
		Apr-84	“Hungarian Studies Conference for Graduate Students”
		Apr-84	“Beginning a Third Century of Tibetan Studies: A Conference Honoring the Birth of Csoma de Körös in 1784”
1984-1985	György Ránki	Oct-84	“Hungarians in the US: Population Figures and Social Structure”
		Feb-85	“Conference for Young Hung. and Am. Economists”
		Apr-85	“Hungary in European Civilization”
1985-1986	György Ránki	Oct-85	“Latin Sources on Medieval Hungary”
	Kálmán Kulcsár (spring)		
1986-1987	György Ránki	Oct-86	“New Perspectives on the Renaissance in Hungary”
		Dec-86	“Public Education in Hung. and the USA: A Comparative Study”
	Mihály Szegedy-Maszák (spring)		
1987-1988	György Ránki (died Feb-88)	Oct-87	“Political Thoughts in Hungary”
	Tamás Bácskai (spring)		
1988-1989	Mihály Szegedy-Maszák		
1989-1991	Mihály Szegedy-Maszák	Mar-90	“National Identity and Culture: Hungarians in North America”
1991-1992	Csaba Pléh	Apr-92	“The Structure of Hungarian: Contemporary Approaches”
1992-1993	László Csorba	Apr-93	“Religions and Churches in Modern Hungary”
1993-1994	Ignác Romsics	Mar-94	“20th Century Hungary and the Great Powers”
1994-1995	Ignác Romsics (fall)		
	Mihály Szegedy-Maszák (spring)		
1995-1996	Ignác Romsics		
1996-1997	László Borhi (spring)	Apr-97	“Hungarian Contributions to Scholarship”
1997-1998	Ignác Romsics		
1998-1999	János Mazsu (spring)	Apr-99	“Hungary NATO, and the European Union”
1999-2000	László Borhi	Apr-00	“Political Transitions in Hungary in Comparative Perspective”
2000-2001	János Mazsu (fall)		
2001-2002	Pál Hatos	Apr-02	“Lajos Kossuth in Changing Context: History, Freedom and Memory in Modern Hungary, 1848-2001”
2002-2003	Ignác Romsics	Apr-03	“Between East and West: Hung. Foreign Policy in the 20 th C.”
2003-2004	Pál Hatos	Apr-04	“Imre Kertész in Perspective: Hung. and Jewish Culture in the 20 th C.”
2004-2005	Csaba Pléh	Apr-05	“Creativity, Mind, and Brain in Hung. Scholarship: Past and Present”
2005-2006	László Borhi	Mar-06	“The 1956 Hung. Revolution and War of Independence: 50th Anniversary Conference”
2006-2007	Ágnes Fülemile	Apr-07	“Strategies of Identity Construction: Ethnic Politics, Minorities, and European Integration in Transylvania”
2007-2008	Ágnes Fülemile	Apr-08	“Folk Music Revival and the Dance-House Movement in Hungary”
2008-2009	Ágnes Fülemile	Apr-09	“Landscape, Environment and Society: Environmental Issues in Hungary Past and Present”
2009-2010	Balázs Ablonczy	Apr-09	“Mapping the Nation: Shaping Space and Identity in Hungary and in Eastern Central Europe”