

# The Independent Scholar

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Princess Stephanie von Hohenlohe in a *Life* magazine photograph, 1938 (uncredited)

## Strange Partnership: Lord Rothermere, Stephanie von Hohenlohe and the Hungarian Revisionist Movement

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*Originally presented at the American Hungarian Educators Association: Hungarian Studies Annual Conference: University of California at Berkeley. 14-16 May 2009. This article resulted from Kádár Lynn's research as the biographer of the inter-war Hungarian political figure Tibor Eckhardt. Dr. Eckhardt not only was instrumental in obtaining Lord Rothermere's support for the Hungarian Revisionist League, but served as its Executive Vice-President and chief publicist throughout the life of the organization.*

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## Hungary and the Revisionist Movement

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The interwar period between the first and second World War found Hungary a nation with few friends in Europe and the west and a nation deeply troubled by the decidedly punitive nature of the peace accord it signed at the end of World War I, the Treaty of Trianon. Hungarians at home and abroad, regardless of social rank and education, were universal in their condemnation of the provisions of the treaty, thus revision of the treaty became a focal point, a centerpiece of public desire, although the official policy of the Hungarian government did not publicly support revision as part of its public program. Nevertheless, it was the underlying theme around which Hungarian public policy was shaped.

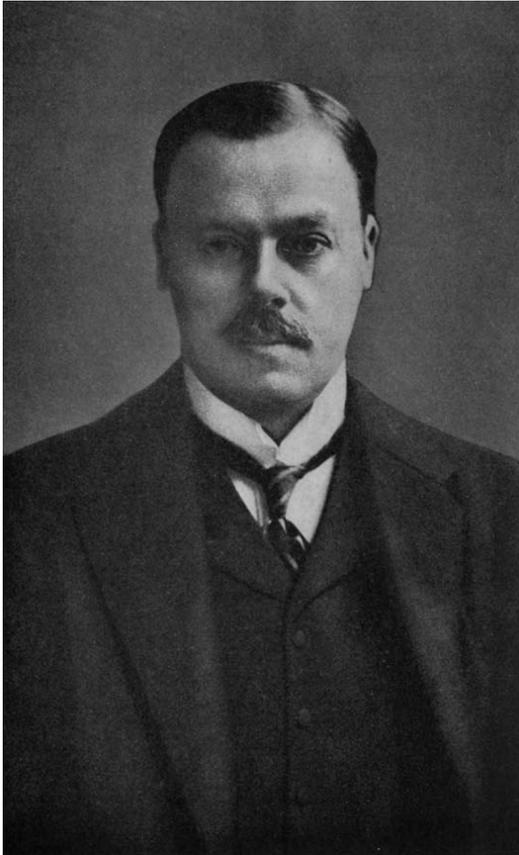
A glimmer of hope appeared for the Hungarians, when the British press baron, Lord Rothermere, (Harold Sidney Harmsworth, First Viscount Rothermere) took up the cause of Hungarian revision as a result of his interest in the consequences of the Paris peace treaties. Lord Rothermere concluded that the Hungarians had been dealt with unfairly and began a campaign to champion the Hungarian cause with an editorial in his London newspaper *The Daily Mail* on 21 June 1927 entitled “Hungary’s Place in the Sun.”

Seemingly abandoned by the west and hemmed in by the antagonistic Successor States of the Little Entente [1], it seemed as if Hungary had finally found a champion of the revisionist cause and the movement spread like wildfire. The Hungarians “unofficially” sent Tibor Eckhardt as their emissary to meet with Lord Rothermere in Paris and the result was the founding of the Hungarian Revisionist League on 27 July 1927, with Ferenc Herczegh, the popular novelist of the era as its president and Tibor Eckhardt as executive vice president. [2] As a result of his outspoken support for revision of the Treaty of Trianon, Lord Rothermere became the toast of Hungary.

Eckhardt and the Hungarian leadership chose to view Lord Rothermere’s involvement with the movement for revision in a positive light, although there was much speculation about the origins of the Englishman’s interest in the Hungarian cause. His interest has at times been ascribed to his desire to right an enormous wrong, his own ambition, or the influence of his lover and accomplice, Princess Stephanie von Hohenlohe. Archival material, including Rothermere’s own correspondence, confirms the fact that it was the princess who planted the seed for Rothermere’s support of Hungary during first their personal and then their business relationship.

But Stephanie von Hohenlohe was much more than simply a messenger for Rothermere. Stephanie von Hohenlohe could arguably be said to be one of the most powerful women in Europe during the inter-war period. She developed a network of contacts that was unparalleled among persons outside of professional political figures or professional diplomats. She was able to use her not inconsiderable charm and connections to regularly meet with Prime Ministers, with Kings, with heads of state. There is no other interwar figure who could claim to have met with Lord Halifax, with Hitler on a regular and personal basis, with Benito Mussolini, with the Prime Minister of Hungary (who solicited her advice) and Regent Miklos Horthy of Hungary who used her on one occasion to translate a letter into English for him. She had access to men of power and decision makers like no one else during that era. She was an influential and powerful woman. And while it might be easy to call her a spy or an inter-war Mata Hari, the fact remains that is too simplistic an explanation to describe her, as we would be hard pressed to name one other intelligence agent in recent history who had her access and contacts with the most powerful men of her day. Stephanie von Hohenlohe may not have been the

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Harold Harmsworth, Lord Rothermere.  
Uncredited photo (public domain).

most honorable of women, but she was certainly a woman of influence who has been sorely underestimated by her biographers and professional historians.

Having met Viscount Rothermere on the French Riviera in early 1927, the princess made her first trip to Hungary on behalf of Rothermere in April 1927. For the first five years of their association, she was not publicly financially compensated by Rothermere, although she became his emissary not just to the Hungarians, but also to Adolf Hitler and various key German powerbrokers. Beginning in 1932, she entered Rothermere's employ as his paid agent at a rather generous level of compensation of five thousand pound sterling per year. This arrangement lasted from 1932 to late 1938, when the princess and Rothermere had a spectacular falling out as the result of a lawsuit she filed against him for breach of contract. [3] The resulting scandal was covered extensively by the papers of the day, and the princess, herself clever at using the press, played the media interest to the hilt. Unfortunately, the publicity backfired on her as more and more personal information about her double-dealing activities came to light, including her close relationship with Hitler. It was said she was an agent for Rothermere, the Hungarian government and the German government at the same time – a triple agent – a spy.

This paper will attempt to shed light on Stephanie von Hohenlohe, to trace through archival material her relationship with Rothermere, her decades long connection to Hungary and her influence on the politicians of her day. It will also attempt to show the extent of her influence regarding the cause of revision of the Treaty of Trianon over a period of more than ten years.

There are many scholars who have written about Stephanie von Hohenlohe and her role in the interwar Hungarian Revisionist Movement. Some mention her but are not willing to reveal her name, some have gotten the facts distorted, some have made her out to be an interwar Mata Hari. Who was this woman who though a commoner entered into a morganatic marriage with a prince of royal blood, met and mingled with the high society of her day, was an agent for a British press lord and perhaps a double or triple agent as well.

In scholarly circles the one of the well-regarded histories on the Revisionist Movement was written by András Bán. [4] Several biographies of the princess, including a book written by her son Prince Franz Hohenlohe in 1976, appeared over a period of two decades after her death in 1972. [5] Many riddled with errors and sensationalist exaggerations. [6] Early scholars who dealt with her history did not have access to the personal papers that her son deposited in the Hoover Institution Archives at Stanford University first in 1977 and then the balance in 1993, consequently many questions that were posed could not be answered definitively until her personal material became available. Some of the questions in regard to her background and activities can now

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be answered, but many remain unanswered to this day. Characteristically for Stephanie, she played fast and loose with facts and altered them to suit herself and the image she wished to portray. From the point of view of scholars of twentieth century Hungarian history, the princess' role in the Hungarian Revisionist movement is of the greatest importance although from the vantage point of her entire career, that may or may not have been her most important contribution. It is worth looking beyond her activities related to Hungary to judge for ourselves.

### Who was Princess Stephanie von Hohenlohe?

Stephanie Maria Veronika Juliana Richter was born in Vienna on 16 September 1896, in the golden twilight of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the second daughter of Dr. Johannes Sebastian (Hans) Richter and Ludmilla Kuranda. Her father, a Roman Catholic, came from a decidedly common background, his wife, Stephanie's mother, Ludmilla descended from the Kuranda family of Prague which was Jewish. Although the birth father of Stephanie was not Dr. Richter, but Max Weiner a Jewish moneylender with whom Stephanie's mother had an affair while Dr. Richter was imprisoned for embezzlement for seven months.[7] Originally Dr. Richter studied for the priesthood, after leaving the seminary, Dr. Richter took a law degree and practiced law in Vienna. His grandson Franz Hohenlohe says that his clients were "...solid, middle-class people of good stock". [8]

Her son tells us that one of his mother's early mentors was Princess Fanny Metternich, a descendent of Prince Metternich, Austria's great diplomat and politician, and one of her father's most distinguished clients. Princess Metternich took Stephanie under her wing when she was fourteen and as a result of her patronage Stephanie was able to move in the highest levels of society, to which her family, in the strict social structure that was maintained in Vienna, would never have had access. Stephanie was not a good student, in fact, she loathed formal schooling, but she was clever, pretty, loved fashion and became good rider with an ability to ride, jump and hunt as a result of the Princess' tutelage and thus was able to hunt with Vienna's most exclusive set. She was early on recognized as having a "vivacity and originality" that set her apart. [9]

Stephanie, daughter of a lawyer, with not even a "von" in her name thus was able to move in the world of Viennese aristocracy. Her second patron was a Polish aristocrat, Count Josef Gizicki. A known womanizer and something of a rake, he had married into the distinguished Patterson family that owned the Chicago Tribune and was a part of the set in which Stephanie now moved. He took her under his tutelage and became her first of her many male patrons.

During Stephanie's teens, her father became increasingly religious and as his health began to fail he withdrew from his family into a religious order, the Brothers of Charity as a lay brother and died there just before the outbreak of WWI. The family was left in disastrous financial condition, only to be rescued by one of Ludmilla's brothers who had emigrated to South Africa and made his fortune. There are two distinct versions of the story of how Stephanie Richter of Vienna became a princess. The first is the official version of Stephanie and her son and admiring biographer, Franz. He tells us that once the Richters family's financial affairs were in order again, Stephanie began to travel, sometimes with her maternal aunt Clotilde, sometimes with her older sister Milla, six years older and appropriate as a chaperone and it was after these travels that

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upon returning to Vienna at age 17, she met Prince Nicolas Hohenlohe Waldenburg Schillingfürst. [10] Part of the huge clan of Hohenlohe, who had been princes of Germany for over a thousand years, Nicolas was attracted to Stephanie, but Stephanie was not attracted to him. By chance, she soon met his younger brother, Prince Franz Friedrich Hohenlohe, who became enamored of her and asked for her hand. The young Prince was a working diplomat and would have to ask for permission of the Court to marry as well as the consent of his family and of course, as a Catholic, post banns and wait the required amount of time to marry. The Richter's, particularly Stephanie's mother were all for the marriage and realized that Stephanie's position in Viennese society was tenuous and approval would not necessarily be forthcoming for a girl of Stephanie's background and reputation, for she already had a reputation. It was decided that Stephanie and Franz would avoid the delay and possibility of being refused permission and thus they were married at Westminster Cathedral in London on 12 May 1914. [11] Her son, Franz was born on 5 December 1914.

The second version of how Stephanie Richter became a princess is a more accurate but less charming story. In Martha Schad's biography of Stephanie which differs on many of the biographic details as claimed in her personal papers and her son's biography. Schad states that Stephanie became pregnant by the husband of Emperor Franz Josef's daughter Archduchess Marie Valerie, the Archduke Franz Salvator of Tuscany. To avoid scandal a suitable husband had to be found for Stephanie and Franz Hohenlohe was pressed into service by Emperor Franz Josef and the Court to marry her. Stephanie not only maintained her relationship with Archduke Franz Salvator throughout his life, but her son Franz was christened with the names of Franz and both her natural father Max and her adopted father Hans, as Prince Franz Josef Rudolf Hans Weriannd Max Stefan Anton Von Hohellohe-Waldenburg-Schillingsfürst. [12]

Upon her return to Vienna, her morganatic marriage, not recognized by the court did not suit Stephanie's ambition and she freely used the title of Princess without the right to do so. She moved in society where women such as she were still supported by their beaux and made her way through society using Franz's name and with the patronage of many other patrons. Divorced in 1920 from Franz, who had immediately after their marriage in 1914 left for his military posting, she made the rounds of the social capitals of the world, moving with the seasons to the watering holes of the rich and powerful. She said of this period, "I could never deny it; I enjoyed the 20's enormously. I was free to go where I liked and play when I pleased. I was pleased to play most of the time." [13] Clearly Stephanie was enjoying her role "entertain (sic) the tired diplomats and ministers in whose overburdened laps these responsibilities lay. They always liked to chat with a woman after a hard day of treaty signing. So I did just that, and had a fine time doing it." [14]

Anticipating further chaos in Central Europe, she chose to move to France in 1922, selling her home and all of its contents in Vienna for cash. She moved first to Nice, then Paris in 1925, with a villa in Biarritz. No mention is made by her biographers, other than the fact that she was a shrewd manager of money, as to how she went from a virtually penniless commoner to a princess with a luxurious villa filled with precious contents in less than a decade. Nevertheless, Stephanie, always clever with money, was able to extract gifts and tribute from her admirers very successfully – enough for luxurious lifestyle funded by her patrons or perhaps the Court.

As she personally recognized later, the connections that she made in those "hedonistic days" would later prove invaluable to her. "They provided me with a passport that could open any door, and later did." [15]

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### Rothermere and “Justice for Hungary”

Stephanie first met Lord Rothermere in Monte Carlo at his sporting club, well informed in advance of his power, wealth and influence. She had earlier made friends on the Riviera with James and Annabel Cruze a young English couple, Annabel having been a few years earlier the mistress of Harold Harmsworth (later Lord Rothermere) and having married, both she and her husband remained a part of Rothermere's inner circle. In conversation with Stephanie, Rothermere bemoaned the fact that there was a dearth of news that would sell newspapers and Stephanie offered the opinion that indeed there was a theme that had not been exploited and which would have appeal and that was the cause of Hungary. The princess insisted that it would arouse public interest and was a viable cause. Rothermere was intrigued by the idea and asked Stephanie for further details. She explained the details of the Treaty of Trianon that Hungary had been forced to accept and the forced dismemberment of the Hungary, but also the human interest aspects of what Trianon, with its arbitrary boundaries had done to the people, where county seats were separated from their countryside and where families found the outbuildings of their farms in a different country than their homes. “Rothermere, with a superb nose for newsworthiness, was instantly captivated by Steph's disclosures. He had certainly never given any prolonged thought to the small distant Central European country. However he did see the possibilities of a crusade and wanted to know more”. [16]

He and the princess met again the next day at his villa, La Dragonière in Cap Martin where Rothermere further explored the idea of justice for Hungary perusing maps and atlases to make certain he understand the issues involved. She then introduced him to Count Rubido Zichy, the Hungarian ambassador to Great Britain who filled him in more on the situation Hungary found itself in.

Why was Hungary a cause for Stephanie, who had no Hungarian blood? One of the mysteries that confounded researchers for many years was in regard to the Princess' Hungarianness, many questioning how she was able to travel on a Hungarian passport and be regarded as Hungarian citizen, although she had never lived in Hungary and did not speak Hungarian. The answer lies in her marriage to Prince Franz Hohenlohe. As a consequence of the breakup of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the Hohenlohes no longer had dual citizenship available to them and had to choose a nationality. The some eight hundred members of the Hohenlohe family chose to be Austrian, German, Czech, Polish or Hungarian depending on their estate holdings and where they lived. Stephanie's husband, Franz Hohenlohe chose to be Hungarian. His mother Countess Eszterházy de Galanta was Hungarian and his father who had married a second Hungarian wife when Franz mother died, lived all of his married life Hungary. Stephanie, still married at the time of the breakup of the Dual Monarchy, also acquired a Hungarian passport and nationality that she was to retain all of her life.

This then was the basis of Stephanie's official connection to Hungary and why she brought up the idea of justice for Hungary to Rothermere. But additionally it must be remembered she had spent a great deal of time in Hungary particularly on shooting trips and her former husband Franz lived in Hungary and was the head of Hungarian civil aviation. Rothermere seized the idea and ran with it, traveling to Hungary to investigate the injustice of Trianon in time to view a demonstration protesting Hungary's dismemberment in Budapest. He returned convinced of the Hungarian's cause and on 21 June 1927 published the article entitled Hungary's Place in the Sun, which was to launch not only world wide publicity for the cause of Hungarian revisionism,

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but more than a decade long relationship with Stephanie as his representative to the political leadership of the European Continent. Rothermere, in a telegram sent to the princess the day before the publication of the article and the firestorm to follow, made clear that the article was being published “boosting Hungary according to your desires”. [17]

As might be expected, after publication of the Rothermere article on 21 June 1927, speculation soared as to who had influenced Rothermere to take up the cause of the Hungarians as it seemed implausible that the British Press baron had come up with the idea himself or through his advisors. Ignac Romsics takes us through all of the options voiced at the time in his well-researched study published in 2004. Needless to say, speculation was rife in all of Europe, with credence being given to the influence of István Bethlen to Benito Mussolini to various Hungarian expatriates who either worked with or for Rothermere. Of course the politicians of the Little Entente felt that the real instigators were in the British Foreign Office as it was hard for them to fathom that a private individual would take up a cause without the support of Whitehall. Ultimately, each settled on the answer that made most sense to them and nary a mention was made of the Princess Stephanie Hohenlohe.

However, as time passed and more pieces of the puzzle were revealed, the name of Princess Hohenlohe kept surfacing not just in regards to Rothermere’s campaign for Hungary but also in relation to Rothermere’s relations with Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy. The first question that puzzled scholars including Miklos Vasarhelyi, who wrote a book on the Rothermere campaign published in 1977 was what role this mysterious woman played in the entire picture. András Bán clearly substantiates in his 1998 book as can this author, having worked with the archival material, that indeed Stephanie von Hohenlohe WAS the instigator of Rothermere’s support for Hungarian Revisionism as the original telegram from the *Daily Mail* to Princess Hohenlohe informing her of the launch of campaign exists in her papers at the Hoover Institution Archives. Ignac Romsics quotes the Ban version of the telegram text that does not give quite the personal import that the actual text does. He quotes the telegram as reading, “ in tomorrow’s edition an article in support of Hungary’s claims is to appear, in accordance with your wishes.” [18]

In fact the telegram sent by the editors of Rothermere’s *Daily Mail*, on 20 June 1927, to the princess at her apartment in Paris on the Avenue George V, reads in full as, “We have received instructions from Vis count (sic) Rothermere to notify you that an article boosting Hungary according to your desires is appearing tomorrow.” [19] By leaving out the key words relating the fact that the direction to notify her came directly from Rothermere himself and changing the word “boosting” to “support” the full personal nature of her influence is not felt, nor is the phrase “ in accordance with your wishes” quite the same as “according to your desires.”

However, regardless of the nuances that altered the translation of the wording of the telegram, it provides scholars proof that it was Stephanie who planted the idea of boosting the cause of Hungarian revisionism in Rothermere’s mind. As does the subsequent correspondence between the princess and Rothermere related to the subject after the appearance of article and the firestorm of reaction that it caused.

Rothermere’s article argued that the injustice of the new frontiers represented a standing danger to the peace of Europe and that the peace of Central Europe was of direct importance to Great Britain. He made the case

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that some reasonable revision of the Trianon peace settlement would benefit all of Central Europe and advocated the restoration of a monarchy in Hungary, “ Why should not the Hungarians have a king, if such is their wish, so long as they conduct their affairs in a peaceful and proper manner? Rumania (sic) and Yugoslavia, which threaten to invade Hungary if she calls back her royal house, are both monarchies themselves...” [20]

There is no question that the response to the article was overwhelming. The Hungarian press printed the text of the article in full the next day in Magyar, along with articles hailing the new champion of Hungary. Cables, letters, phone calls and congratulatory messages poured into the editorial offices of the Daily Mail along with a flood of gifts. Franz Hohenhole tells us that Rothermere had to hire two Hungarian speaking secretaries to deal with the “unexpected and fantastic” reaction, the “expression of a suffering country’s boundless gratitude”. Rothermere was hailed as Hungary’s savior, feted and honored wherever he turned.[21] Rothermere turned to the princess to then put him in contact with important figures in Hungary and he made several official visits to the country as did she on his behalf. His support prompted the Hungarians to establish the Revisionist League that advocated for reforms to the Treaty of Trianon until the first Vienna Awards in 1938. All in all, Rothermere’s advocacy of Hungary and justice for Hungary made the issue an item on the world stage.

Rothermere continued to rely on the princess for advice on the Hungarian situation and on 30 April 1928 Rothermere wrote to the following letter to the princess. This is reproduced in full as it clearly shows the influence that the princess had on Rothermere and that he turned to her for her counsel and advice.

“My dear Princess,

My propaganda in the cause of Hungary has reached the stage where I must seek your advice.

As I told you on several occasions, it was largely through my conversation with you that my interest in Hungary was aroused.

I had no conception that a recital of Hungary’s sufferings and wrongs would arouse such world –wide sympathy.

Now from all parts of the world I am in receipt of such a flood of telegrams. Letters and postcards that he work entailed in connection with the propaganda is rapidly absorbing all my energies and my most valuable time. I have to make the decision whether I shall neglect my work and interests and be preoccupied with the cause of Hungary only, or whether I should neglect the cause of Hungary and remain preoccupied with my world wide interests.

Can you suggest anyone or any organization to whom I can hand over this, to my mind, most responsible work? Do you think from what you know of the Government in Budapest, it would be possible for them to continue without my aid the good work now, I venture to believe, effectually launched for the redress and restoration of Hungary?

Will you reply and let me know, without undue delay, your views.

You may say I am necessary in this matter. A woman’s intuition- I mean yours – is usually much better than a man’s reasoning, and anything you say will, as you know, receive my most careful consideration.

My kindest regards, and hoping to see you very soon in Paris.

Yours very sincerely,

Rothermere” [22]

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The princess' advice to Rothermere was that it was unthinkable for him to abandon Hungary after he had initiated the campaign that had focused the attention of the world on her situation. Rothermere took her advice and continued his advocacy of Hungary consulting with her on other issues, such as the immensely flattering offer he received from certain royalist Hungarian quarters that he be elected King of Hungary to fill the vacant throne. While a distinctly unexpected offer to Rothermere, both he and the princess were stunned by it, he was flattered and of course refused, but then the royalists began to float the idea of his son, Edmond as King of Hungary. He wrote to Stephanie from the Savoy Hotel in London.

“The Catholic Party in Germany is steadily disappearing. The German Elections mean no more Monarchies for Germany and no revival of smaller Monarchies like Bavaria and Saxony. Hungary cannot remain outside the orbit of this influence.

If you wish to save the Monarchy of Hungary there is only one man who can do it, Esmond Harmsworth. No Habsburg or Royal prince from elsewhere can do it. The growth of Republicanism in Germany will give immense impetus to anti-Bethlen parties in Hungary.

R.” [23]

The princess advised Rothermere not to pursue this line of action or thinking, that political adventurism would only harm Hungary as well as the Harmsworths.

During this period, Rothermere consulted with the princess on more than one issue and saw her on a regular basis. The world-wide depression of 1929 impacted her luxurious life style and finally made her think about economizing. At this time she met Donald Malcolm, an American financial wizard who lived in Paris, who saved her from total financial ruin. In 1932 she gave up her Paris apartment and moved into the Plaza Athénée.



Empress Zita of Austria.

Photo by Sándor Strelisky (public domain).

Later in 1932 she made the move to London to the Dorchester and Donald Malcolm moved as well. He knew the financial pressure she was under and suggested that she approach Rothermere about formalizing their arrangement and asking for a salary. She initially resisted but finally approached Rothermere, who agreed and she returned from her interview with him with an agreement that promised her five thousand pound sterling every year for the next three years. However, as her son writes in his biography of the princess, she also received two thousand pound sterling per every assignment that she took on behalf of Rothermere and “sometimes there were two assignments in one week”. [24]

On 29 July 1932 she began her formal arrangement with Rothermere, with three assignments. The first to Empress Zita, widow of Karl, the last Austrian Emperor, the second to call on the ex-Emperor of Germany Wilhelm II and the third to see Regent Horthy in Budapest. All of the calls were related to the notion of restoration of monarchies in Europe, as Rothermere had one blind spot and it was the continuation of the royal houses of Europe. She

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continued on assignment for Rothermere, shuttling back and forth to the continent from London on a regular basis.

In 1933, Hitler came to power in Germany. Rothermere wanted to have someone take the measure of the man and gave the assignment to the princess, who used her contacts with German Crown Prince Wilhelm to obtain an audience with Chancellor. At that time, many believed, as did this royal, that Hitler would provide a bulwark against the growth of communism and be the salvation of Germany. Introduced through the princess, Rothermere and Hitler established a long personal correspondence which lasted right up until the outbreak of WWII, with the princess often serving as the personal courier for the delivery of the letters between the two men. It is clear from the correspondence that Rothermere genuinely admired Hitler and felt that he had considerable support in Great Britain, and while it is true that the Cliveden set and pro-Nazi true believers such as Nancy Astor were pro-Hitler, the great portion of the British public were not.

Rothermere also carried on a regular correspondence with the Hungarian Prime Minister Gyula Gömbös and with the Duce, Benito Mussolini, using the princess as an emissary. Rothermere in fact did not just use the princess as a courier, but she arrived to see these heads of state with questions that Rothermere wished her to submit to them, messages were also given to the princess to bring back to Rothermere. Several examples of these exchanges show that princess was not simply a messenger but also a participant in these dialogues. First a letter dated 24th of August 1932.

“My Dear Princess Stephanie,  
I enclose a copy of an article by myself which has appeared in to-day’s *Daily Mail*.  
I wish you would, during your forthcoming visit to Budapest, ascertain for me whether this article is in consonance with the view in official circles in Budapest.  
The views of three and four of the leaders of the Government would interest me very much.  
As you know, I am entirely devoted to the cause of Hungary, and I wish nothing to appear over my signature except what accords with the views of those who are responsible for the government of the country.  
Will you let me know as soon as you return?  
Yours very sincerely,  
Rothermere” [25]

As another example, on the 4th of November 1932, Gömbös the Hungarian Prime Minister writes to Rothermere, “I very much appreciate your messages Princess Hohenlohe has given me. I am sending you my sincere thanks and everything else I have to say, the Princess will tell you verbatim [sic]. . .” Another undated letter written by Gömbös to Rothermere in 1935 reveals, “Princess Hohenlohe kindly promised to convey you [sic] a copy of the ‘Blue Book’ containing the summary of the Government’s three years work. . . As regards to the affair of Princess Stefanie Hohenlohe I shall give instructions to the new minister in London, that he should proceed with all the proper regards and courtesy.” Adding in his own hand, “That to do all that is necessary to amend and \_\_\_ the harm done to Princess Hohenlohe.” [26] Gömbös clearly was replying to Rothermere’s letter of 8 November 1935 in which Rothermere writes, “Within my knowledge the Princess has to the utmost of her power and influence done all she can on all occasions to help forward the cause of Hungary. The ill-treatment of the Princess, known to many of the friends of Hungary in London, has been

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very discouraging, particularly to myself.” [27] In this case, the Hungarian Minister to London, László Szechenyi, was actually recalled and replaced as he had snubbed the Princess Hohenlohe and her English friends. There was no question that Stephanie had power and did not fear to use it.

Using the assignments from Rothermere, Stephanie being nothing if not an opportunist, ingratiated herself with Hitler to the point where he called her his “favorite princess” and she was invited along with Rothermere for a personal visit to Berchtesgaden in January of 1937. It was at this time that she became enamored of a member of the Führer’s entourage - Captain Fritz Wiedemann. Captain Wiedemann who had been Hitler’s commanding officer in WWI and enjoyed his complete trust, served as Hitler’s aide-de-camp, The princess charmed the Captain and soon they were more than just friends, with Wiedemann providing inside information and immediate access to the princess and Rothermere In the meantime Stephanie went to see the Foreign Minister, Lord Halifax in the spring of 1938 and asked him to meet with Captain Wiedemann unofficially to have preliminary talks about preserving the peace. Unfortunately, this attempt at diplomacy failed badly, the meeting being uncovered by the press. It was a miracle that Wiedemann’s career didn’t end then and there and that he escaped punishment. The princess though was held in high regard by Hitler, having been able to arrange the meeting with Lord Halifax and thus was given use of the castle expropriated from the director Max Reinhardt, Schloss Leopoldskron, by Hitler and Göring, as a personal residence and a political salon in the spring of 1938. [28] In addition to the renovation of the castle, for which the chancellery paid at the cost over nine thousand marks, she also received a payment of over sixty thousand marks on November 1938 for “expenses” at a time when the average German worker earned about two hundred marks a month. [29]



Fritz Wiedemann.  
Photo from *Life Magazine*,  
June 26, 1939 (uncredited).

30 September 1938 brought the Munich Agreement, which with the First Vienna Award restored Hungarian lands in Czechoslovakia to Hungary. Overjoyed at the result of his decade long campaign on behalf of Hungary, Rothermere then pressed Hitler for restoration of Hungarian lands in Romania, which Hitler was then not willing to grant but would do so later in the Second Vienna Award in 1940. The fact that Stephanie had played a not inconsiderable part in bringing about this political event was not left unnoticed by the press. The National Socialists also gave her credit, Fritz Wiedemann wrote to Lord Rothermere. “It was her [Princess von Hohenlohe’s] preparation of the ground that made the Munich Agreement possible.” [30] While working with Rothermere as a paid associate since 1932, Stephanie had long passed the terms of their original three-year agreement. Rothermere attempted to end the formal relationship in 1935 when the agreement expired, but was prevailed upon by Stephanie to continue as her son was then enrolled at Oxford and she had expenses related to his education that had to be paid. However, by 1938, Rothermere told her that he was discontinuing her arrangement, a decision she took very badly and made the ill advised decision to sue him in 1939. This led to a very public battle between Rothermere and the princess, which resulted in the German’s holding the princess at arm’s length and Rothermere losing his access to the Führer. Stephanie eventually lost the lawsuit on 8 November 1939. Rothermere paid her court costs as she claimed to be without funds, but

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refused any further payment.

In January of 1939, Hitler found out that his aide de camp and the princess were lovers, which further lowered Wiedemann's standing with the Fuhrer. Wiedemann's enemies, particularly Ribbentrop used the fact that he had been less than supportive during the Czech crisis to undermine him and now the revelation that he was Princess Hohenlohe's lover added to his precarious situation. As a result Wiedemann was exiled to San Francisco as the German consul-general there. Stephanie immediately seized upon the idea that she would travel to the United States. Her intention to immigrate there was made clear by the fact that she traveled with 108 pieces of luggage, [31] even though she was traveling on a tourist visa under the name of Maria Waldenburg, obtained only after the Consul General for America at the Royal Hungarian Legation wrote a letter on her behalf on 24 August 1939 requesting that she be issued a visitors visa to enter the United States. [32]

After her move to America, she led an equally astonishing and controversial life in the United States, first with her lover Wiedemann, assisting him in managing Germany's espionage efforts in the US, then in a alien internment camp for four years, which we know about in detail as she was not often out of the sight of the FBI after her arrival. Later through her careful use of the patronage of prominent lovers she was totally rehabilitated in American society and developed a career in journalism becoming very close to the conservative press baron, Axel Springer after her return to the continent in 1962.. She lived in Switzerland, where she passed away in 1972. After 1939, Stephanie von Hohenlohe would not have contact with the Hungarians or the Hungarian government, although she continued to travel on her Hungarian passport and the press continued to refer to her as a "Hungarian Princess" although she really was neither a princess nor Hungarian.

It is difficult to think of any individual outside of government circles who had the extraordinary access that Princess Stephanie von Hohenlohe had during the interwar period. We have proof that she was a paid agent of Lord Rothermere and of the German government, and it is suspected that she received some form of compensation from the Hungarian government as well. She had access to and met with heads of state, former royals and countless other important personages. Despite her somewhat suspect reputation, each overcame his reservations about her and gave her access. She deserves the credit for giving Rothermere the idea of supporting Hungary and also the credit for continuing to promote Hungary's "place in the sun" through Rothermere and through her connections for the better part of a decade.

## Notes

[1] The Little Entente, a mutual defense agreement between Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Romania created in several agreements signed in 1920-1921 was directed against German and Hungarian domination in the Danube River basin and toward the protection of the members' territorial integrity and political independence.

[2] *Tibor Eckhardt: Recollections of Tibor Eckhardt: Regicide at Marseille*. New York: The American Hungarian Library and Historical Society, 1964, 95-96.

[3] Note: Although Rothermere wanted to end his financial arrangement with the Princess in 1935 but she prevailed upon him to continue it as her son was at Oxford and she was in dire need of funds. Papers of Stephanie von Hohenlohe. Hoover Archives. Box 1 File: 1939 Letter from her solicitors dated 9 January 1939.

[4] Ignac Romsics. *Hungary's Place in the Sun: A British Newspaper Article and its Hungarian Repercussions*. László Péter, Martin Rady,

# Strange Partnership

editors. *British-Hungarian Relations Since 1848*. London: School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University College, 2004, 193-204.

[5] Prince Franz Hohenlohe. *Steph, the fabulous princess*. London: New English Library, 1976.

[6] Including the biography written by her son, who followed the script prescribed by her to the “t.”

[7] Martha Schad. *Hitler's Spy Princess: The Extraordinary Life of Stephanie von Hohenlohe*. Phoenix Mill, England: Sutton Publishing, 2004, 1-2. Although the above date of 1896 is given as her birthyear in her son's biography, Martha Schad dates her birth at 16 September 1891 (2-3). Her later documents completed when she entered the United States, changed the date again, making her even younger.

[8] Prince Franz Hohenlohe. *Steph: The Fabulous Princess*. London: New English Library, 1976, 8.

[9] Ibid, 9.

[10] Stephanie tells us about this period in an outline written by her for an autobiography, the preface of which was titled “Woman's Will.” “It was pleasant to be thought beautiful and to be envied. It was especially useful to me, for about that time, I decided that my ambition in life was to marry a prince. I reasoned that looks would not be liability to such an undertaking.” Papers of Prinzessin Stephanie Juliana zu Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingfürst. Hoover Institution Archives. Stanford University, Stanford, CA. Box 3, Folder 2.

[11] Note: The personal papers of Stephanie von Hohenlohe, differ substantially on the dates of her marriage and the date of her son's birth. Her United States of America: Declaration of Intention Immigration Papers dated 30 November 1951, state her date of marriage as 5/9/1919 and shows her son's date of birth as 12/9/1921. Hoover Institution Archives. Box 1. Folder ID 1951, p 4.

[12] Schad, 8.

[13] Papers of Prinzessin Stephanie von Hohenlohe. Hoover Institution Archives. Box 1: Folder: Woman's Will, p 6.

[14] Ibid., 7.

[15] Ibid.

[16] Franz Hohenlohe, 38-39.

[17] Papers of Prinzessin Stephanie von Hohenlohe 1914-1972. Hoover Institution Archives. Stanford University, Stanford California. Box 1, Folder 1927.

[18] Romscis, 193-204.

[19] Papers of Prinzessin Stephanie Juliana zu Hohenlohe-Waldenburg-Schillingfürst, 1914-1972. Hoover Institution Archives, Stanford University, Stanford, CA. Box 1, File 1927. Author's italics on the quote.

[20] Prince Franz Hohenlohe, 40-41.

[21] Ibid.

[22] Papers of Prinzessin Stephanie von Hohelohe. Hoover Institute Archives. Box 1 File: 1928.

[23] Ibid.

[24] Franz Hohenlohe, 53.

[25] Papers of Prinzessin Stephanie von Hohenlohe. Hoover Institution Archives. Box 1 Folder 1932.

[26] Papers of Prinzessin Stephanie von Hohenlohe. Hoover Institution Archives. Box 1, Folder 1933.

[27] Papers of Prinzessin Stephanie von Hohenlohe. Hoover Institution Archives. Box 1, Folder 1935.

[28] Schad, 92.

[29] Fabrice d'Almeida. *High Society in the Third Reich*. Cambridge: Polity Press, 2006, 190-191.

[30] Schad, 103.

[31] Schad, 122.

[32] Papers of Prinzessin Stephanie von Hohenlohe. Hoover Institution Archives. Box 1. Folder: 1939.

# NCIS Election Results



Jolanta Wrobel-Best, Vice-President

Elections for selected NCIS officer positions and the board were held in October and early November. Lisa Perry elected to a second term as President, Jolanta Wrobel-Best was elected as Vice President, and David Sonenschein, who is also the Newsletter Book Review Editor, was elected as Treasurer. On the Board of Directors, Piri Halasz and Klara Seddon were elected to second terms.

Other Board electees are Mona Berman, Margaret Clements, Cynthia Greenwood, Jacquelynne Modeste, Nicole Salomone, and Kathleen Sheldon. They will join current Secretary Quinn Dombrowski (term expires 2013) and Board members George Charles Allen, Andrew Novak,

and Mickey Posluns (terms expire 2013). Contact information and short biographies for officers and Board members are available at <http://www.ncis.org/board-directors>.



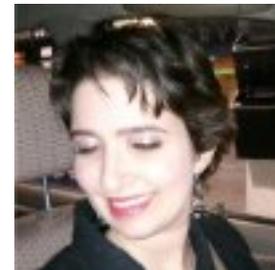
David Sonenschein, Treasurer



Piri Halasz



Cynthia Greenwood



Nicole Salomone



Margaret Clements



Jacquelynne Modeste  
(photo by Frank Stewart)



Kathleen Sheldon

# President's Letter

Dear Members,

Autumn brings us many things – the onset of cooler weather (at least for those of us North of the equator), anticipation of new ventures as kids return to school, college semesters begin, and with the barrage of upcoming holidays and events. For NCIS, it is also a time for elections. I would like to formally welcome our new Vice President, Jolanta Wrobel Best, Treasurer, David Sonenschein, and all our new board members. You will find brief biographical sketches of all of them on our website.

As the new board begins its work, I would like each of you to consider what drew you to NCIS and what you hoped to gain as a member of the organization. How are we meeting your expectations? How can we do better? Are there benefits you believe we could perhaps look to offer our members that would help support independent scholarship? Please, take a few moments and let me know. The officers of the organization will be meeting soon to plan for the future and we want to include your suggestions and recommendations in that planning.

The season has also seen the launch of our newly-designed website. While there have been a few difficulties in the transition, I believe it offers us a more robust platform from which to provide service to our members. If you have not logged in yet, I urge you to do so. While there, take time to look through all the great resources available there. This includes the library resource guide assembled over the course of a year by board member Piri Halasz and member access to Foundation Center's Grants to Individuals database of thousands of funding opportunities available to independent scholars. And remember, NCIS does offer support for those grants that may require an overseeing agency to disburse the funds. So that you may share your pride in membership, we also offer branded business cards for our members. Once you log in, you will see a link where these can be ordered. They are excellent quality and something I am proud to share with people. Everyone should have a sample, because one is included with every membership card mailed out to our members.

Thank you for your continued membership! Together we can help build a stronger foundation for independent scholars – and we couldn't do it without you.

Sincerely Yours,

Lisa Perry

## Alt-ac Database Reveals Employment and Research Areas of Independent Scholars

In search of information on how, where, and in what capacities their graduate students are employed, the University of Virginia Library's Scholarly Communication Institute (<http://uvasci.org/>) recently began building a database of scholars working outside of traditional academic jobs, on what is called the alternate academic track, or alt-ac. These independent scholars, who often also identify themselves as “alt-acs,” come

## Alt-ac Survey

from all disciplines and a wide variety of backgrounds. The database, called “Who We Are,” is located at <http://altacademy.wufoo.com/reports/who-we-are/>, and lists some 245 scholars who filled out the initial SCI survey in early 2012. The principal investigator for the survey, Katina Rogers, has said that the survey was an “exploratory study;” while the initial survey is now closed, it is highly likely that it will be repeated, and Rogers urges scholars outside of the academy who work in the humanities and social sciences to take part. SCI hopes to use the data to help better prepare college graduates for employment and the rapidly changing labor market.

The survey data is fascinating. The majority of respondents work in English and history, and are employed as adjuncts, in publishing, by scholarly societies, by high schools, by university and college libraries and think-tanks, by media companies, in art museums, as independent teachers and instructors, in finance and in industry, and by the United States and other local, state, and national governments. Scholars who added themselves to the database also frequently note their reasons for not entering or leaving academia, stories many NCIS members will find familiar. The majority of the researchers listed also included their Twitter handles and blog urls, so interested readers can follow their pursuits online and make contact.

## Sharing Your Work through Creative Commons Licensing

Creative Commons is a form of licensing and attribution guidelines that allows authors and creators of academic and other kinds of work to share that work broadly with the rest of the world. Licensing work under CC guidelines means that an author’s scholarship, including blog posts, articles, and other materials, can be reposted or reprinted elsewhere with proper attribution to the author. Because there are different levels of licensing, the author controls exactly what can be done with the material. CC licenses also mean that authors can use materials published under these guidelines for their own work as long as they adhere to the proper attributions and restrictions of the original author’s intent. CC’s mission statement says that “Creative Commons develops, supports, and stewards legal and technical infrastructure that maximizes digital creativity, sharing, and innovation,” and its vision is summed up as follows: “Our vision is nothing less than realizing the full potential of the Internet — universal access to research and education, full participation in culture — to drive a new era of development, growth, and productivity.”

The implications for independent scholars are obvious. The more available work is, the more likely its author will receive notice and credit for it, potentially leading to other publications, possibilities for freelance writing and research work, lectures, and other opportunities. A blog post shared widely could turn into a chance to write a book chapter or a monograph; a short scholarly article could get picked up for national distribution; and an author could be asked to submit a proposal to a publisher or conference, or even apply for a job. And because scholarly publishing in the form of articles, chapters, and reviews rarely pays, there’s no financial reason not to make work available for dissemination.

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license begins as a traditional legal tool, in the kind of language and text formats that most lawyers know and love. We call this the Legal Code layer of each license.

“But since most creators, educators, and scientists are not in fact lawyers, we also make the licenses available in a format that normal people can read — the Commons Deed (also known as the “human readable” version of the license). The Commons Deed is a handy reference for licensors and licensees, summarizing and expressing some of the most important terms and conditions. Think of the Commons Deed as a user-friendly interface to the Legal Code beneath, although the Deed itself is not a license, and its contents are not part of the Legal Code itself.

“The final layer of the license design recognizes that software, from search engines to office productivity to music editing, plays an enormous role in the creation, copying, discovery, and distribution of works. In order to make it easy for the Web to know when a work is available under a Creative Commons license, we provide a “machine readable” version of the license — a summary of the key freedoms and obligations written into a format that software systems, search engines, and other kinds of technology can understand. We developed a standardized way to describe licenses that software can understand called CC Rights Expression Language (CC REL) to accomplish this.

“Searching for open content is an important function enabled by our approach. You can use Google to search for Creative Commons content, look for pictures at Flickr, albums at Jamendo, and general media at spinxpress. The Wikimedia Commons, the multimedia repository of Wikipedia, is a core user of our licenses as well.

“Taken together, these three layers of licenses ensure that the spectrum of rights isn’t just a legal concept. It’s something that the creators of works can understand, their users can understand, and even the Web itself can understand.”

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# Conference Kit and Tips

Whether you're heading to your first conference or your fiftieth, there are always essential items you'll want to have on hand. Here's a quick list.

- Business cards. Always have a supply of business cards with you and carry 10-30 with you in your wallet or bag for the duration of the event. Your card should contain your full name, email address, and website url (if you have one—and remember, you can get a free website through NCIS here). If you're comfortable including more personal information, add on your postal address and telephone number. Business cards should be clean and neat in design and appearance. Use large, easy-to-read fonts and avoid any unnecessary graphics or colors. As Lisa Perry mentions in her letter, you can even get NCIS business cards through the NCIS website if you like.

- Smartphone or other digital device. If you have a smartphone or other digital device, take it with you to your conference sessions—but keep it in silent mode! You can use it to capture QR codes in presentations or on book and journal covers, download guides to the conference location, and make a personalized conference schedule.

## Conference Kit

- Pens or pencils and a small notebook. In case you run out of business cards, need to take a quick note, write down directions, or other information. Even if you take a smartphone or other device with you, analog tools can still be useful.
- A personalized copy of the conference schedule. Use the conference app provided by the sponsoring society or create your own schedule copying from the downloadable or online conference program to put together a small reference guide for your event well ahead of time. Include the session names and numbers as well as locations for each event you want to attend, including your own presentation and any committee or social meetings you want to go to. It's much easier than flipping through the conference book on every break.
- Essential electronics and clothes. If you're flying, pack your power cords and an outfit for one day in your carry-on, even if you think your carry-on will go on the plane with you. Sometimes full flights mean that carry-on bags get tossed in the back with other luggage, and can get lost. Keep your essentials with you in the bag that goes under the seat.
- Appropriate attire. For most conferences, suit and tie or standard business wear is a good bet. Some summertime conferences can be more casual. If you're attending a conference you've never been to before, check the sponsor's website for photos of last year's meeting to gauge the formality level of clothes, or ask a colleague who has gone before. It's always better to be a little too dressy than not professional enough.

## Affiliate News

The Center for Independent Study hosted a lecture and discussion by Joy Gordon, professor of philosophy at Fairfield University and senior fellow at the Global Justice Program in the MacMillan Center for International and Area Studies at Yale University on Sunday, October 21 at 4:00 p.m. Dr. Gordon spoke on "Invisible War: The Human Damage of Economic Sanctions on Iraq and Iran." Her website on the topic is located at <http://www.invisiblewar.net>.

The Minnesota Independent Scholars' Forum held an all-day symposium entitled "Thoreau Country Minnesota" on October 20. The symposium took place at the Minnesota Valley National Wildlife Refuge. The MISF's Philosophy Study Group meets every third Monday, at 7:00 p.m at Curran's Restaurant, 42nd and Nicollet in Minneapolis. For current information, visit <http://www.meetup.com/MISF-Philosophy-Study-Group/>

The Northwest Independent Scholars Association sponsored a lecture by Morgen Young entitled "Making a Career as a Consulting Historian" on September 12th. The November NISA meeting was held on November 7, 2012 with speaker Chris Mooers, who talked about "Experiences in Coordinating and Editing a Cambridge University Press Scientific Monograph with an International Set of Co-Authors." Mooers, a physical

NCIS Affiliates: send your news, photos, and information including upcoming events for future issues of *The Independent Scholar* to [tis@ncis.org](mailto:tis@ncis.org).

## Affiliate News

oceanographer focused on the coastal ocean, retired from the University of Miami in June 2008 and now lives in Portland, where he is affiliated with the Civil & Environmental Engineering Department at PSU.

The San Diego Independent Scholars' most recent meeting was held October 20, 2012, and featured a talk called "Green Equilibrium: How Humans and the Natural World Co-Evolved" by Christopher Wills, Professor Emeritus of Biological Sciences and Member of the Center for Molecular Genetics, UCSD.

The Canadian Academy of Independent Scholars also hosted a talk on October 20, 2012. Speaker Mark Dwor, Chairman of the Canadian Academy of Independent Scholars, addressed members on "Jeptha and His Daughter."

The Princeton Research Forum has announced its upcoming meetings for December and January. December events include the PRF Members' Lunch, to be held in the upper-level dining room of the Institute for Advanced Study (IAS) on December 13, 12:00 p.m.; and the December meeting of the Science Group on December 14 at 12:30 p.m. in the dining room of the Institute for Advanced Study to discuss *Darwin's Ghosts: the Secret History of Evolution*, by Rebecca Stott. For further information, contact Evelyn Witkin at ewitkin@aol.com. Events planned for January are the PRF Members' Lunch, to be held in the upper-level dining room of the Institute for Advanced Study (IAS) on January 10 at 12:00 p.m., with a Board meeting following at 1:10; and on January 22 at 4 p.m. Patricia Marks will present her research at a work-in-progress session at the home of Ann Morgan. Titled "From Fidelismo to Independencia: Changing Ideologies among Peruvians in Spain, 1814–1820," her talk will center on evolving colonial loyalties during the period when Spain was losing its grip on its American empire.

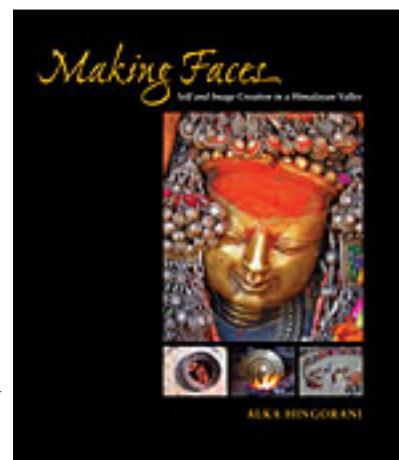
## Member News

**Quinn Dombrowski, Katalin Kádár Lynn, and Jolanta Wrobel Best** will all be presenters at the 2012 Conference of the Association for Slavic, East European and Eurasian Studies, to be held in New Orleans in November.

**Alka Hingorani's** book *Making Faces: Self and Image Creation in a Himalayan Valley* was published in October 2012 by the University of Hawai'i Press.

**Glenn McGovern** presented "Vulnerability Assessment and the Justice Community" at the first Association of Law Enforcement Intelligence Units "20/20" meeting in Beverly Hills, and is the author of "FARC's Evolving IED Tactics" in the October/November 2012 issue of *The Counter Terrorist*, viewable at <http://tinyurl.com/8dds3z2>.

**Lisa Perry's** latest publication is the chapter "Reflections on an Appalachian Camelot: Place, Memory, and Identity in the Former Company Town of Wheelwright, Kentucky, USA" in *Company Towns: Labor, Space, and Power Relations across Time and Continents*, edited by Marcelo J. Borges and Susana B. Torres (Palgrave Macmillan, 2012).



# Scholarly Calendar and Announcements

## Calls for Papers

*War and Leadership* publishes innovative work on the study of leadership in war. The focus is on both military and civilian leaders who impacted the wars and military thought of their respective era. Submissions should take the form of a 3-5 page proposal outlining the intent and scope of the project, its merits in comparison to existing texts, and the audience it is designed to reach. Submissions should include a sample chapters and a detailed table of contents along with a current curriculum vitae. Send submissions to [tmmay@northgeorgia.edu](mailto:tmmay@northgeorgia.edu).

*Diasporic Identities and Empire* (Guest Editor: David Brooks, University of Sydney) is a collaborative book project and an extension of panel presentations on 'Diasporic Identities and Empire' at the upcoming SAMLA 2012 Conference. The publication is to be an original corpus of international commentary on postcolonial theories. Early research and independent scholars are encouraged to submit their work. We invite article-length submissions (5-7,000 words) in the following areas:

- Theories on Diaspora; past, present and future
- Colonial/Postcolonial/Neocolonial and comparison of theories
- Commentary on the impact of criticisms
- Application of theoretical frameworks to various genres (literature, art, pop culture, art, music etc.)
- Interdisciplinary approaches to postcolonialism

Please send submissions (using MLA style with endnotes) or any further queries regarding specific categories to: Editing Coordinator: Anastasia Louridas. Email: [alou4781@uni.sydney.edu.au](mailto:alou4781@uni.sydney.edu.au). Please submit using doc., .docx or .rtf format by 15 December, 2012. Early submission is recommended.

*The Mind and American Literature* series offers a forum for the publication of scholarly work investigating connections between literary texts and interdisciplinary inquiry into the broadly defined concept of mind. Books in the series will take a fresh view of literature from any genre in the contexts of questions and considerations that have emerged from such fields as philosophy, psychology, biology, neuroscience, linguistics, and anthropology. Send queries, 500-word proposals, and a vita to Linda Simon at [lsimon@skidmore.edu](mailto:lsimon@skidmore.edu).

*Itineration: Cross-Disciplinary Studies in Rhetoric, Media, and Culture* is an international, refereed publication devoted to mapping the intersections of rhetoric, media, and culture. The journal is founded on the notion that the study of persuasion—what it is, that it is, how it operates and is operated upon—is a broad and complex area of scholarship open to multiple lines of investigation through a variety of disciplines, genre, and media. Published in partnership with punctum books, *Itineration* is only available online and operates through rolling publication—after the review process submissions are published online immediately. See <http://www.itineration.org/portfolio/general-call-for-submissions/> for full details.

## Calls for Conference Proposals

In keeping with HERA's mission of promoting the study of the humanities across a wide range of disciplines and interdisciplines, we invite presentations for the 2013 conference. The wide range of disciplines and areas of study for the conference include but are not limited to Aesthetics, Anthropology, Architecture, Art, Classics, Communication Studies, Composition, Cultural Studies, Dance, Design, Digital Technology, Education, Environmental Issues, Ethics, Ethnic Studies, Family, Film Studies, Gender Studies, Geography, Geology,

# Scholarly Calendar

Globalization, History, Languages, Literature, Media, Museum Studies, Music, Performance Studies, Philosophy, Political Science, Psychology, Religious Studies, Sexuality, Sociology, Theater and all sciences relevant to the topic. Deadline for submission: December 15, 2012. Marcia Green, Executive Director or Edmund Cueva, Conference Coordinator, [mgreen@sfsu.edu](mailto:mgreen@sfsu.edu); [cuevae@uhd.edu](mailto:cuevae@uhd.edu). Visit the website at <http://www.h-e-r-a.org>.

The Interdisciplinary Studies section of the Michigan Academy of Science, Arts, & Letters invites proposals for its Annual Conference, March 22, 2013. Accepting panel, poster, and paper proposals on any interdisciplinary topic. Special interest in studies that discuss/employ/integrate science, social sciences, arts and/or humanities.

In particular:

- problem-based work that employs/integrates two or more disciplines
- integration of quantitative and qualitative research
- interdisciplinary approaches to learning
- interdisciplinary work on creativity
- interdisciplinary methods or media as applied to scholarship
- integration of scholarly research and autobiography, including psychobiography
- interdisciplinary perspectives on mortality and identity

Submission deadline: December 6, 2012. Please submit a 200 word abstract at [www.themichiganacademy.org](http://www.themichiganacademy.org).

The Florida Conference of Historians invites submissions for its 2013 conference. Over the last thirty years there has been an increasing interest in media, arts, and culture as means to understand the national experience. The complexity of social, political, and economic ideas represented in comic books, videogames, online media have joined studies of television, film, and music to further complicate the “high” versus “low” culture debate that have defined academic inquiry. Papers and panels exploring comic books, fandom, film, television, media studies, technology, literature, and music are invited. Submissions must include: 1. Paper title and abstract/proposal (300-500 words); 2. Brief vita or biography (one page max) 3. Complete personal information: name, department, academic affiliation, mailing address, and e-mail address. Abstracts and panel proposal should be sent to Julian Chambliss at [jchambliss@rollins.edu](mailto:jchambliss@rollins.edu) by January 18, 2013. Selected papers are published in the Annual Proceedings of the Florida Conference of Historians, a refereed journal published by Florida Gulf Coast University.

## Fellowships

The Thoreau Society is pleased to announce the second annual Thoreau Society Short-Term Research Fellowships. Recipients will receive \$500 towards travel and research expenses at archives in the Greater-Boston area on Thoreau related projects, as well as free attendance at the Thoreau Society 2013 Annual Gathering held in Concord, MA, in early July. Preference will be given to those candidates who will use the Thoreau Society Collections housed at the Thoreau Institute (described here:

[http://www.walden.org/Library/The\\_Library\\_Collections](http://www.walden.org/Library/The_Library_Collections)) for at least part of the fellowship period.

Candidates are also encouraged to present their work at the Annual Gathering during or the year after the fellowship period. To apply, candidates should send an email to the Executive Director ([Mike.Frederick@thoreausociety.org](mailto:Mike.Frederick@thoreausociety.org)) with the following attachments:

- 1) A current curriculum vitae; 2) A project proposal approximately 1,000 words in length, including: a description of the project; a statement explaining the scholarly significance of the project; and

# Scholarly Calendar

an indication of the specific archives and collections the applicant wishes to consult.

Applications are due January 21, 2013. Awardees will be notified March 4, 2013. Please contact the Executive Director for more information.

## Jobs

Tuskegee University, College of Agriculture, Environment and Nutrition Sciences, Journal Managing Editor-PAWC

Essential Duties:

- Assist editors in updating, maintaining and managing college journal websites using Open Journal Systems (OJS)
- Communicate effectively electronically, verbally, and in writing with authors, research scientists, and professionals submitting manuscripts for publication.
- Receive, send, and track articles for peer review
- Manage efficiently scientific review panels and prepare summary evaluation reports for submitted articles.
- Assist Journal Editors in the daily office operations of the Journal activities and serve as the main liaison between the editors and publication authors.

Assist editor in minor article reformatting for publication

- Monitor and collect data on the use and access to the electronic journals such as hits, quotes, and citations by the intended users

Qualifications

- BS Degree in sciences, social sciences or related field with interest and aptitude in writing and communications or BS Degree in English or Communications or related field with interest and aptitude in the sciences and social sciences
- Excellent command of computer skills and some knowledge of Open Journal Systems.
- Proven effective communication capabilities, including verbal, written, and “people” skills.
- First-rate mastery of organizational and office management skills.
- Provide excellent customer service in a courteous manner
- Must be a team player

Additional Desirable Qualifications

- Preferred successful experience as an Editor or Assistant to the Editor
- Master’s degree (M.S./M.A) in related field

Contact Carmela Mays at [maysc@mytu.tuskegee.edu](mailto:maysc@mytu.tuskegee.edu).

Institute for Palestine Studies, Associate Editor, Middle East Studies, Arab-Israeli Conflict. The Institute for Palestine Studies announces the opening of its search for Associate Editor of the Journal of Palestine Studies, the leading quarterly on Palestinian affairs and the Arab-Israeli conflict, copublished with the University of California Press. Now in its forty-second year, JPS combines scholarly articles in all disciplines broadly related to Palestine, Palestinians, and the Arab-Israeli conflict with essays on contemporary issues, book reviews, and extensive documentation of each quarter’s developments. The Associate Editor, working closely with JPS Editor Rashid Khalidi, the JPS Editorial Committee, and journal staff, will be responsible for ensuring the quality, range, and balance of editorial content; planning future issues; actively soliciting articles and identifying new contributors; and, when appropriate, working with authors from concept and framing through to final

## Scholarly Calendar

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