Richard H. Beal spent most of the past year reference checking and copy editing the later entries for the second fascicle of the S volume of the Chicago Hittite Dictionary. He also found some time to write first drafts of articles.

The past year has also seen the appearance in the Journal of the American Oriental Society of a review of Life and Society in the Hittite World (Oxford, 2002) by Trevor Bryce, Honorary Research Consultant, University of Queensland, and Fellow of the Australian Academy of the Humanities, whose lecture many of you will have heard here at the Oriental Institute this winter. This book forms a mate to Bryce’s Kingdom of the Hittites (Oxford, 1998) and is of the same high quality; both are highly recommended to anyone interested in Hittites. In the Journal of Ancient Near Eastern Religions was a review of the highly useful Hittite Prayers (Atlanta, 2002), a translation by Itamar Singer of all reasonably well-preserved Hittite prayers. A review of Klengel’s, Hattuschili und Ramesses: Hethitier und Ägypter, ihr langer Weg zum Frieden (Mainz, 2002) for the Journal of the American Oriental Society also appeared this year. He has written an article entitled “Making, Preserving, and Breaking the Peace with the Hittite State” for the volume, War, Peace, and Reconciliation in the Ancient World edited by Kurt Raaflaub. Beal has been working on reviews of Akten des IV Internationalen Kongresses für Hethitologie: Würzburg, 4.–8. Oktober 1999 (Wiesbaden, 2001) and of Altman’s The Historical Prologue of the Hittite Vassal Treaties: An Inquiry into the Concepts of Hittite Interstate Law (Ramat Gan, 2004).

Most evenings and weekends were dedicated to aiding in reference checking, proofreading, more proofreading, and index building for the book by his wife JoAnn Scurlock and medical professor Burton Andersen, Diagnoses in Assyrian and Babylonian Medicine, which the University of Illinois Press was kind enough to schedule for printing just in time for the Rencontre Assyriologique Internationale here at the Oriental Institute.