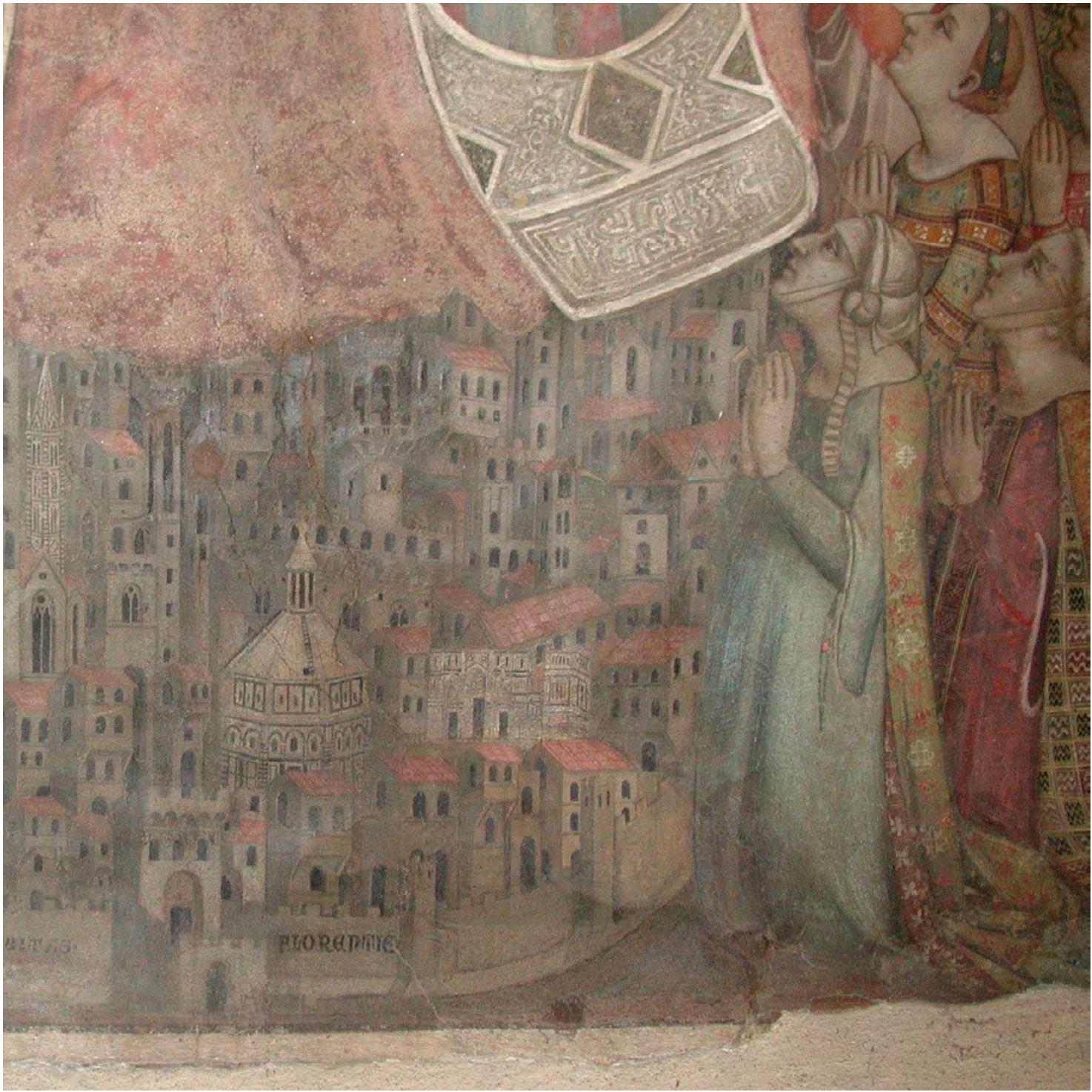


WALSLEY



YEARBOOK

2013-2014



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Foreword

BY *Eva Fodor* ACADEMIC DIRECTOR

I AM pleased to present our yearbook, which gives account of the third academic year in the life of the Central European University's Institute for Advanced Study. The following pages contain brief descriptions of the research our fellows conducted while in Budapest as well as a long list of academic programs the IAS funded and organized at their initiative.

As an institution CEU IAS has also made great strides in the past year. One interesting development has been the introduction of a new program, the Humanities Initiative Fellowship, which is aimed at supporting the CEU's commitment to strengthen humanities research and teaching. The fellows are expected to work on their own research projects at the IAS and teach a short course during their stay, typically *outside* their own discipline. This arrangement has proven particularly useful for pursuing interdisciplinary exchanges and collaborations between researchers in the humanities and social scientists. The work of Zsolt Ciganyik is a good example: his literary analysis of utopias has been greatly enhanced by his discussions with students and researchers of political science. Curie Virag's research on pre-modern Chinese thought resonated both within the philosophy and the medieval studies departments.

While multidisciplinary is certainly the buzzword of the decade, we also welcomed exciting researchers whose focus was squarely on an established

discipline, such as philosophy, history, art history, sociology, anthropology or cognitive science. This year, for the first time, we also had a wonderful artist in residence among the fellows, a tradition we will continue in the coming years. We also continue to host EURIAS fellows through our membership in the Consortium of institutes for advanced study in Europe. One challenge for many university-based Institutes for Advanced Study is to establish itself as a separate unit while receiving much of its funding from and being situated within the walls of a university.

By its third year of existence, CEU IAS has carved out full intellectual independence in selecting fellows, deciding on its scholarly programs and organizing events both for the fellows and for the wider public (as evidenced in this yearbook). At the same time, our fellows have greatly benefitted from and contributed to ongoing research at the CEU: they were engaged in public conversations about a wide range of questions, such as the threat of terrorism, the continuum between past and present in civil activism in Southern Europe, migration policies in Europe, the politics of punishment or the segregation of the Roma in Hungary, just to name a few. Beyond the walls of the CEU, several of our fellows have contributed in productive ways to local scholarship and education by giving talks in Hungarian universities, establishing research contacts or involving graduate students to help with their research. There is no record of these engagements in this Yearbook but their contributions have been acknowledged and appreciated.



Fellows

senior
fellows

James M. Brophy

FRANCIS H. SQUIRE PROFESSOR OF HISTORY,
DEPT. OF HISTORY, UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE

*Markets of Knowledge: Publishers
and Politics in Central Europe, 1800-1870*

My project examines how German book dealers created Europe's largest print market between the late Enlightenment and national unification. In doing so, this project adopts a transnational approach, studying the market dynamics that prompted publishers to extend the trade of their print matter throughout continental Europe and into the larger reaches of the Atlantic World. Not only did German publishers carry on a lively book trade with far-flung markets; they also commissioned the translation of thousands of books into German; promoted international reportage for a burgeoning newspaper industry; stimulated the growth of freelance authorship; and, not least, effected cultural transfers that recast the political culture of central Europe. By focusing on leading publishers in this "century of words," this book reconstructs the networks and personalities that bridged the political worlds of central Europe and the Atlantic basin. Publishers, this study argues, were decisive cultural brokers and political actors in nineteenth-century public life. Their outsize personalities, robust entrepreneurial spirit, and political convictions make for a compelling story.

At the IAS I focused on several prominent themes, foremost of which was German publishers' relationship to the book markets of the Habsburg Empire. Of particular importance were the links between German print centers and their outlets in Vienna, Pest, and Pressburg, but the connections to broader print circuits in Bohemia, Slovakia, Rumania, and Croatia were no less important. In pursuing these transcultural links, the issue of state regulation and censorship loomed prominent. Toward this end, I consulted the National Archives in Buda to assess Hungary's censorship regimes and to gauge whether they were more lenient than Vienna when authorizing the sale of print matter. I furthermore used the National Library's special collections to study publishers' catalogues and book lists, providing me with critical indices to mark the evolution of Hungary's bilingual print markets. The Fővárosi Szabó Ervin library in Pest furthermore provided me with valuable literature on translation and its role in disseminating and popularizing political knowledges of Western Europe. Throughout my stay, Hungarian scholars and a research assistant helped me immeasurably, and I am grateful for their comments and suggestions.

In addition to this reading and research, I also drafted chapters. In the first month of my residence, I completed a long chapter on censorship regimes in Saxony, Prussia, the German Confederation, and the

Habsburg Empire. An abbreviated version of this text will be translated and published in the *Historische Zeitschrift*. In February and March, I framed a chapter on the publishing landscape of democratic print in the early nineteenth century. From this script, I wrote an essay on Georg Büchner and Friedrich Ludwig Weidig's *Der Hessische Landbote*, which will appear in an anthology commemorating Büchner's two-hundred year anniversary of his birth. Finally, my residence in Budapest produced a chapter draft on the translation and transfer of western political knowledges into Central Europe in the post-Napoleonic period. It emphasizes a second surge of transfer between 1820 and 1860, showing how new print technologies and popular readerships moved publishers to speculate on translation. In June 2014, I presented a paper on this work at a conference on "cultural mediators" in Leuven, Belgian, which proved most useful.

My engagement with Hungary's nineteenth-century reform movement, the publishers connected with it, and its reading communities that emerged enriched this project significantly. Indeed, this semester in Budapest reoriented my perspectives on Central European book history. In doing so, it reconfigured the study's scope, vision, and interpretive framework. Simply put, it's not the book that I had in mind when I arrived in January, which is perhaps the best compliment that I can pay to the Institute and its stimulating environment.

David G. Hunter

COTTRILL-ROLFES PROFESSOR OF CATHOLIC
STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

*Priesthood and Sexual Continence
in Early Christianity*

My primary research project at the IAS was to study the origins and development of the practice of sexual continence or celibacy for clergy in the Christian churches. There are several research questions involved: When did this practice emerge? What were the reasons for it? Why did the eastern churches and the western church develop different practices (the east allowing married priests, but only celibate bishops; the west prohibiting sexual intercourse by the married clergy and eventually requiring celibacy). While the topic of clerical or priestly celibacy has been the subject of intense debate for centuries, there is still great uncertainty on these fundamental questions.

Part of my project while at the CEU IAS was to examine the history of the historiography on these questions. This was the subject of my IAS seminar in October. Study of the historical origins of priestly celibacy has

rarely escaped the influence of the theological and ecclesial commitments of the scholars involved. In other words, whether or not one was favorable to celibacy often influenced the historian's account of the origins and purpose of the requirement. While no historian can completely escape the limitations of his own historical context, identifying these biases can assist the historian in transcending them to some extent. I intend to begin my monograph on the origins of clerical celibacy with a chapter based on this research, i.e., on the development of the historiography.

In addition to this work on the historiography, I completed a lengthy (20,000 word) chapter on "Married Clergy in the Eastern and Western Churches" for a forthcoming Brill Companion to Medieval Priesthood. This chapter presents a survey of the historical development of the varied disciplines imposed on Christian clergy up to around the year 700 in the east and 800 in the west. I also wrote a pair of lectures that I expect will be published. Both deal with material relevant to the issue of clerical celibacy: one on the fourth-century western practice of a ritual of consecration of virgins; the other dealing with crises in the church at Rome in the late fourth century regarding the morality of clergy.

My time at the IAS was a rich experience for which I am very grateful. Interaction with fellows in the institute was stimulating, and establishing contacts with faculty at CEU, ELTE, and elsewhere provided invaluable assistance to my research.

Georg Menz

PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY,
GOLDSMITHS COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

*Employers and Production Strategies:
Exploring the Formation of Highly Skilled
Migration Policy in Europe*

The bulk of the work carried out whilst based at CEU IAS focused on the research project, namely the politics of migration policy design in three small European economies. I commenced work on a book chapter summarizing some of the early findings, which is close to completion. In addition, a research article for publication in the journal *German Politics* was assembled (see below). I also carried out elite interviews during a brief research stay in Vienna, conducted phone interviews with representatives of the Czech Ministry of the Interior, scheduled additional interviews in Prague for early July and carried out phone and email interviews with interview partners in Sweden. The project explores the role of private interest groups in shaping labour migration policy design. Most political science accounts of migration policy discount private actors very heavily and tend to be very state-centric.

This project challenges these presumptions, arguing that the role of employer associations in particular has been pivotal in accounting for a much more liberal policy output over the course of the past 15 years. The external circumstances in economic and political terms were less than favourable towards such outcome and all three countries used to be particularly restrictive regarding the regulation of migration for purposes of employment. Today, however, they appear to have embraced a very liberal position notwithstanding a host of factors seemingly precluding such outcome. Aside from the interviews, work carried out at CEU IAS also entailed an analysis of the relevant legislation and the so-called grey literature as well as an in-depth analysis of the relevant secondary literature. The case selection was thus motivated by focusing on countries that are perhaps slightly outside of the limelight, yet have reformed their provisions regarding immigration policy quite profoundly.

Almira Ousmanova

PROFESSOR & HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MEDIA,
EUROPEAN HUMANITIES UNIVERSITY, VILNIUS

*The 'Unspeakable' on the Screen: Representations
of Love and Intimacy in Soviet Visual Culture*

During my stay in Budapest, I mostly focused on how the 'unspeakable' senses, the 'structures of feelings' were represented in visual form and how Soviet cinema participated in the 'sentimental education' of its public(s) and dedicated more time to the elaboration of conceptual and methodological issues concerning cinema as an art of the unspeakable. The question of what a moving image can tell without availing itself of the verbal expression has been at the center of classical film theory (and not only in the early period of silent movies), and I believe that it is very important to revive those ideas – in the context of digital cinema, contemporary debates on film theory and in relation to the current reception of Soviet movies.

This has made me think that I should review my original book project, given that the concept of the 'unspeakable': a) requires a larger framework of analysis - not only of the Soviet cinema and not only of film poetics, but it has to do with the semiotic autonomy of the visual imagery that eludes linguistic protocols (the 'third meaning' (R. Barthes) and with the 'subjects' that resist representation as such; b) entails different optics of interpretation for what has been excluded from representation or can be seen, yet remains unnoticeable (for instance, that what had been 'taken out' in the process of film editing, or passed through the censor's 'scissors', or when the 'invisible' is too traumatic ('unheimlich'); c) needs

close reading of the image in its relation to the audible, to the sound (music, noise, etc., the concept of 'audiovision' (M. Chion)), also because far too often it is precisely the soundscape that creates viewers' emotional arousal, works with genre conventions or ascribes to the cinematic scene its emotional explicitness; d) not only love, but other emotional states and affects are important if we want to understand the 'sensuality' of a Soviet subject (anger, fear, pleasure, pathos, mourning, etc.). This expansion of the subject matter may seem a little bit doubtful in relation to my original project, yet it is not: I believe that communism has produced very peculiar affective regimes of sensibility, and for me the question then would be: how different affective states (inherent to the socialist 'code of conduct') have been encoded in visual form and articulated in cinema.

Thus, my book will be structured in the following way: it opens with the conceptual framework, presented in Part 1 - The Semiotics of the 'Unspeakable': some methodological tools for reading cinematic texts 'between the lines'; then Part 2 - The Riddles of Black-and-White Film Poetics: ideological taboos, aesthetic conventions and censored imagery in the Soviet cinema of the 1960s; and in Part 3 - To Love or Not to Love: the ideological confusion and emotional disarray in the cinematic narratives of the Thaw culture.

Apart from the main research project on Soviet cinema, I have been working on another book project: Fluid Publicness (based on a series of my texts – some still in progress – from 2000 to 2014); on my own curatorial project 'Artes Liberales 2014 – Art & Tech-Knowledges: the Spaces of Mediation'; on conference presentations, public lectures and a few articles for different editions. I was aware that 3 months was not enough to accomplish all my plans, but I also knew that even a short period of time dedicated to research entirely can bring me new ideas and inspirations, also from the intense communication with other colleagues at IAS and CEU. In this sense, all my expectations were fulfilled, and the creative impulse which I have got (all together with a rhythm of systematic work and writing) will inspire my work for many years ahead. I have enormously enjoyed the vibrant international academic life at CEU and the Institute, and I also hope that, as a Fellow, I likewise have contributed to the CEU IAS academic activities.

Uta Frith

EMERITUS PROFESSOR OF COGNITIVE
DEVELOPMENT, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

Mechanisms of Social Cognition

During my 4 months stay at the CEU I developed and refined the ideas that will be the basis of my planned book to be co-written with Chris Frith: 'What makes us social'. We were able to advance the plan for the book sufficiently to have now been offered a contract by MIT Press. As background for the book and a reflection of the work that could only be done at the CEU, I started a blog: frithmind/socialminds.org. I have posted encounters and interviews with colleagues during my time here as IAS Fellow. Several posts concerned classical experiments in social cognition conducted by researchers at the CEU. Even though this blog is very new, there have already been lively comments, and one issue in particular has raised a lot of interest: a discussion of the unreliability of social psychological experiments, which emerged from failures to replicate some important and well-known experiments. This has recently led to a crisis in trust in published data.

Consequently I have explored the question of trust in the experimenters and their interpretation of data through discussions with colleagues at the CEU. This has convinced me to recommend a reversal of the currently hostile approach to replications, which starts with the premise that the original data contain errors and the conclusions are not warranted. Instead, I am recommending a collaborative approach between the original experimenter and the replicating lab.

The IAS series of Fellows seminars has been enlightening to me and gave me new perspectives on politics and society in Europe. This newly gained knowledge has been extremely beneficial to my preoccupation with the question 'What makes us social?', highlighting both the positive and the dark side of our cognitive capacities. I will be able to draw on examples of historical, political and philosophical analysis that I would not have come across anywhere else.

Lynne Haney

PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY,
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

*Prisons of the Past: The Politics of
Punishment in Central Europe*

The project I worked on last Fall was a study of the politics of punishment in contemporary Central Europe. Overall, the project examined how penal politics took shape in a region like Central Europe with direct experience with the abuses of penal confinement. The key research questions include: How do political calls for law and order get answered by populations with insight into the other agendas so often masked by penal harshness? How are they translated into penal policies and institutions? What are

the convergences and divergences in regional politics of punishment? And how can we make sense of the intersecting influences of past and present, global and local, and ideology and practice on those politics?

I address all of these questions through a study of penal discourses, policies, and practices in four countries: Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, and the Czech Republic. The data for the project are a combination of ethnographic observation, drawn from three years of fieldwork in Hungarian prisons, and a comparative analysis of regional penal discourses and policies.

While at IAS, I worked on the legal analysis of penal policies across the region—updating and specifying my discussion of the penal trajectories followed across Central Europe. I also spent a considerable amount of time collecting and analyzing primary source documents on media accounts of punishment, as well as political speeches on crime/punishment in these four countries. For this, I worked with a research assistant from the CEU, who assisted me in translating materials written in Czech and Slovak.

Gabor Kertesi

SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOW, INSTITUTE OF ECONOMICS,
HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES RCERS

*Inter-Ethnic Friendship and Hostility
in Hungarian Schools: The Role of
Academic Achievement and Exposure
(joint research with Tamás Hajdu
and Gábor Kézdi)*

The research examines interethnic (Roma / non-Roma) friendships and refusals among students in Hungarian primary schools. The analysis draws on a survey conducted in 2010 with data on friends, ethnicity, family background and outcomes. The dataset contains information on 3200 8th-grade students from almost 90 schools in more than 70 of the larger municipalities in Hungary. The municipalities in the sample are the largest Hungarian cities and towns with a sizable Roma minority (except for Budapest). The selected schools have Roma representation between 10 and 90 percent. Each student completed an in-class questionnaire about friends, grades and family background. The friendship questions were comparable to those in the AddHealth survey from the US. The individual survey information was linked to student administrative records containing test scores and additional information on grades and family background. As we have complete sociometry in each class, we can measure the number of friendships and refusals in the case of each student as incoming nominations from their classmates. A novelty of the survey is that besides measuring friendships, it measures interpersonal refusals as well.

We tried to answer the following questions: Does the potential problem of 'acting white' exist in Hungarian schools among Roma kids? 'Acting white' refers to a mechanism whereby academically inclined and better performing members of a minority may be shunned by their peers that creates negative incentive for them to work for higher achievement and can undermine achievement as a common goal that can foster inter-ethnic friendships. How can inter-ethnic friendships be encouraged? What is the role of Roma students' achievement and increased ethnic mixing in classrooms in friendship formation or generating hostility among classmates of different ethnicity?

Main results: 1. Our evidence does not support the existence of 'acting white' mechanism. On the contrary: Roma students with better results have more friends and fewer refusals. Incentives work in the right direction: exactly in the same way as non-Roma students with better results have more friends and fewer refusals. 2. Higher exposure of Roma students to non-Roma classmates increases inter-ethnic friendships more than it increases inter-ethnic refusals. The driving force is interethnic contacts of high-performing Roma students. 3. Higher exposure of Roma students to non-Roma classmates benefits high-performing Roma students in terms of the composition of their friendships but hurts low-performing Roma students by decreasing their overall number of friends and by increasing their overall number of refusals. 4. We made nation-wide estimates of the number of non-Roma students who are friendly and hostile towards their Roma classmates under different Roma achievement and ethnic mixing regimes. This simulation exercise proved that policies that combine more equal distribution of Roma students in classrooms and raise the achievement of Roma kids are likely to produce higher social cohesion than policies that aim at one of the two only.

Gina Neff

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR,
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON &
CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY

*Why Technologies Fail Us:
Sociological Explanations for
Communication Failures*

My research at IAS was roughly around the questions of the lack of fit between technologies and the social arrangements around them. My research questions are what are the social and economic arrangements required for data to move in social worlds. At IAS I accomplished two grant proposals, two articles, and progress on my book project. Taken together, these separate pieces fit into an overarching research agenda. To this end, my work this spring has focused on the social institutions of data. In one paper that I co-wrote while at the Institute, we define and describe how the social expectations that different stakeholders have for health data influence how that data is used. In another co-authored paper, we define how the sharing of data online can contribute to increases in social capital.

The biggest advance that I've made in my work at the center has been to think about emerging ways of „non-human“ communication through what is commonly called „The Internet of things.“ This is low-power and low cost wireless sensing devices that can be applied to a wide range of everyday products from sneakers to coffeemakers to jet engines. Such devices challenge our politics through data-driven sense making. They also create theoretical challenges for scholars who have positioned human communication and agency at the center of our decision making sensibilities. At the core, such devices evoke cybernetics, an earlier set of theories about autonomous and automatic communication. My work has been suggesting that richer theories of *agency* are needed to deal with the role that these devices and their data will play in our social world. For this I submitted an EU Horizon 2020 proposal as a coordinator to study how these „Internet of Things“ devices are being designed along with the assumptions about privacy, transparency, and openness that their designers are encoding into them and the networks of innovation of their producers. I have also begun drafting an article on agency in the internet of things. Titled „imagined affordances“ this article addresses how literature has failed to provide a definition of the commonly-used term *technology affordances*. Rather than a clear distinction between user definitions and control of technology, imagined affordances gives scholars a theory that allows some things to be in the „control“ of the object. Thanks to support from IAS I have been able to further this stream of research and the results will continue to reverberate through my publications.

Humanities
initiative
fellows

Zsolt Cziganyik

SENIOR LECTURER, SCHOOL OF ENGLISH AND
AMERICAN STUDIES, ELTE BUDAPEST UNIVERSITY

The Utopian Tradition of Hungarian Literature in a Social and Political Perspective

Utopian literature is a well-researched area of literary studies, and there has been an increasing interest for such texts and phenomena in the social sciences as well, yet the Hungarian works of this genre are rarely examined in the context of a contiguous tradition. I argue that the analysis and juxtaposition of utopian and dystopian works of Hungarian literature reveals a coherent tradition that focuses on the relationship of the individual and the collective in the light of a specifically Hungarian experience of social and political structures. Utopian studies is becoming more and more consciously interdisciplinary; my research integrates literary hermeneutics with ideas and methods from political science. In my research utopias and anti-utopias are interpreted as works that negotiate fictional social terrains that often serve as laboratories to discuss alternative options for the workings of society; hence they can be integrated within the history of Hungarian and Central European social and political thought.

The texts I have been focusing on while conducting research at CEU IAS are centered around the last third of the 19th and the first decades of the 20th century (this is true even when the first major Hungarian utopia, György Bessenyei's *The Voyage of Tariménes* [Tariménes utazása] was completed in 1804, as it only appeared in print in 1930 due to censorship reasons). While the utopian aspects of Imre Madách's *The Tragedy of Man* [Az ember tragédiája, 1862] cannot and should not be denied, the greatest work of the utopian imagination in 19th century Hungarian literature is Mór Jókai's grandiose *The Novel of the Century to Come* [A jövő század regénye, 1874] that depicts a future Austro-Hungarian Monarchy where Hungary has a primacy (the ruler being Árpád Habsburg) and the peace of the world is secured by the invention of the first reliable flying machine whose ultimate destructive powers make wars impossible and its effects on commerce result in a global well-being of humankind. Jókai's peculiarity is that the essential, often deterministic structuralism of utopia is blended with an agency-centred attitude of the romantic writer seeking heroes and villains. Jókai's optimism regarding world peace is not met by his 20th century counterparts; both Karinthy's *Voyage to Faramido* [Utazás Faramidoba, 1916] and Babits's *Pilot Elza* [Elza pilóta, 1933] are sinister visions fuelled by war anxiety. The complex dystopic utopias of Sándor Szathmári (*In Vain* [Hiába], 1932 and *Kazohinia*, 1941) are best analyzed partly reflecting on their ultimate positivism, partly on their cunning, often satirical relation to totalitarian ideologies.

The contextual analysis of these fictional experiments on the organization of society in the framework of political ideology and the history of thought reveals new correlations, and hopefully will strengthen the position of these works of art in the Hungarian literary canon while leading to a more thorough understanding of Hungarian political ideology, the Hungarian responses to political challenges and the systemic tensions in society.

Curie Virag

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, DEPARTMENT OF EAST
ASIAN STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Emotions in Medieval China

My research project this year was to complete the first of my 2-volume book project on the philosophy of emotions in China (Emotions in Early China) and to make significant progress on the second volume (Emotions in Medieval China). The goal of this project was two-fold. First, it was to study how emotions were conceived in China from antiquity to about 1200, primarily in philosophical, religious, and literary writings. Emotions were the focus of much discussion, and I wanted to understand why they were so important, what the major positions were and what kinds of debates they were situated in, and how and why conceptions of emotions changed over time. Second, I was interested in reading through the emotions, to get at a broader understanding of how the self was conceived in early and medieval China. Because emotions – or what we refer to as emotions in the modern West – were understood by the mainstream philosophical tradition (Confucian and, to a certain degree, Daoist) as what is genuinely, constitutionally human, discussions of emotions were bound up with deeper assumptions about what a human being was, how we came to know and experience the world, and how we achieved fulfillment.

Although the topic of emotions has been studied by philosophers working on early China, and again by literary scholars working on 16th and 17th vernacular fiction, little has been written about the period in-between. There have also been no studies that place thinking about emotions within a longer historical trajectory, and in the context of larger questions pertaining to the genealogy of values, norms, and conceptions of the self. So both in terms of topic and methodology, the field is quite open. Viewed from outside of Chinese studies, I think the very distinctive ways in which emotions have been conceptualized in China are also quite philosophically compelling, and can offer some interesting possibilities for active investigation of the phenomenology of emotions. Given its importance in political thought and in the fashioning of cultural and

political institutions in the Chinese past, this is a topic that is also relevant for thinking more generally about the role of emotions in politics and in policy-making.

As for what I accomplished this year: In the fall term I taught the first ever History of Chinese Philosophy course at CEU (and my first course in a philosophy department) and a course called The Art of Memory in China and the West, for the Department of Medieval Studies. Teaching in these new contexts pushed me to think more directly about the philosophical and cultural relevance of my research. In the spring term, I revised two book chapters and prepared lectures and wrote papers that will become partly incorporated into my book (the final chapter of the first book and the early chapters of the second), and partly the basis of other projects pertaining to 1) the ethics of visual culture, and 2) to the spatial and cosmological dimensions of self and personhood. I also organized an international workshop on the Self, which was a big step forward in the exploration of this topic in my own research.

Junior
fellows

Carna Brkovic

VISITING RESEARCH FELLOW, CENTRE FOR SOUTHEAST
EUROPEAN STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF GRAZ

*Veze and the Publics: Rethinking Political
Potential of Semi-formal Exchanges in
Contemporary Bosnia and Herzegovina*

During the fellowship, I was exploring the links between favors (*veze / štele*), power relations, and neoliberal transformations in contemporary Bosnia and Herzegovina. On the basis of my long-term ethnographic fieldwork conducted in 2009 and 2010 for a PhD at the University of Manchester and subsequent collection of narrative data on *veze / štele*, I looked at how people in a Bosnian and Herzegovinian border town pursued healthcare, social welfare, and humanitarian help in order to survive and improve wellbeing. Favors affected redistribution of public resources, by inserting sociality of kinship, friendships, and patronage in contexts which are imagined in discourses of development as properly governed only by socially indifferent reason. Instead of interpreting this 'intrusion' of favors solely as the result of the peculiar complexities of the simultaneous post-war and post-socialist transformation of a Balkan country, I was interested in understanding how it related to the increasingly weakening boundaries between the 'state' and 'society' and the changing responsibilities of public officials.

Favors fit right into the merging boundaries between the state and the private sector and the increasing importance of personal flexibility for the governance of public issues, which have been key characteristics of a new globalized regime of governing over the past few decades. Since *veze / štele* turned the exceptional into the rule and the indefinable into the norm, they were nicely in tune with the rising calls to flexibility and adaptability. Furthermore, in a particular series of steps, favors did not simply reinstate reciprocal obligations between people, but also reproduced unequal power relations and socio-economic hierarchies.

I took full advantage of the stimulating and peaceful environment of the CEU IAS to complete a book-length manuscript and several articles and chapters on this and related topics. I presented different pieces of this research at several conferences, established a couple of promising collaborations, and enjoyed the Institute's weekly seminars and social events. The interdisciplinary atmosphere of the Institute and the diversity of fellows' academic geographic backgrounds and traditions were also highly beneficial for making me think about wider political and epistemological relevance of my research and for pushing me to articulate my argument in a clear way.

Patryk Galuszka

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, INSTITUTE OF ECONOMICS,
UNIVERSITY OF LODZ

*ACTA, Cyberactivism and the
Political Economy of New Media*

My fellowship at the CEU IAS has provided me with an excellent opportunity to start a new project as well as move forward with the papers and projects that I had started before my arrival in Budapest.

The above project deals with the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA) which is aimed at establishing new international standards to help enforce intellectual property rights. Despite the secretive nature of the negotiations on ACTA, the treaty received significant public attention in 2012 when protests against its signing took place in several European countries. Anti-ACTA protests led to a halt in the ratification process, which can be interpreted as a manifestation of a new type of public opinion engagement in the process of shaping intellectual property laws. My main goal is to analyze the collective action process that led to anti-ACTA protests in Poland and several other European countries. Understanding of the character of engagement of cyberactivists and the ways in which they mobilized the crowd should help anticipate the direction in which public discussions on intellectual property law will evolve.

During my five-month stay at CEU IAS I have managed to review the literature thoroughly, which allowed me to reassess my previous knowledge on ACTA, locate it within new social movements and political economy frameworks and plan the empirical stage of my project. Thanks to that work, as soon as I finish analyzing the empirical data, I will be able to quickly proceed with writing a paper on anti-ACTA protests in Poland.

Apart from developing my main project, I have managed to accomplish other goals. First, I completed a draft of the paper on music aggregators and disintermediation of online distribution of recordings. That paper is based on my previous research on digital music market in Poland, thanks to my stay at CEU IAS I have managed to find time and inspiration to write it. The final version should be ready shortly after I leave Budapest and will be submitted for a journal review immediately. Second, I have used the excellent CEU Library to familiarize myself with new literature on computer-mediated communication. I want to use that knowledge to write a book on democratization of the music industry, which I plan to start during the next six months. Third, I have conducted two interviews for my research project on crowdfunding. Although that project was suspended during my stay in Budapest (I will resume it after returning to Poland), I used the presence of two artists to learn of their involvement in crowdfunding. Fourth, I have managed to give three talks outside of the

IAS: at the Alexander von Humboldt Institute for Internet and Society (the Early Stage Researchers Colloquium), at the CEU Center for Media and Communication Studies (Media and Change Discussion Series) and at the Budapest University of Technology and Economics (Music Networks Seminar Series).

It has been an absolutely fantastic and rewarding five months. I will recommend the Institute to everybody, both as a great place to work and as a group of excellent people to spend time with.

Fabio Giomi

AFFILIATED FELLOW, CETOBAC-EHESS, PARIS

Učiteljice. A Collective Biography of Female Teaching Staff in Bosnia and Herzegovina (1878-1918)

At the crossroad of cultural, political and social history, the project focuses on the female teaching staff employed by the Austro-Hungarian government in the province of Bosnia and Herzegovina with the aim of constructing a collective biography of Orthodox, Catholic, Jewish and Muslim female teachers in Bosnian primary schools. The fellowship allowed me not only to begin my analysis of the archival and printed sources I previously had collected in Bosnia, but also to publish several articles on this topic, most notably in the academic journals *Aspasia* and *History of Education*. The fellowship gave me the opportunity to establish ties with several members of the CEU community, in particular Francisca de Haan (Department of Gender Studies) and Susan Zimmermann (Department of History and Gender Studies).

In cooperation with Elissa Helms (Department of Gender Studies), I organized the international workshop “Voluntary Associations in the Yugoslav Space since the 19th Century” on 16-17 May, 2014. This workshop, financed by the IAS, reflected on voluntary associations in the Yugoslav space from the nineteenth century to the present. More precisely, the workshop brought together scholars working in various disciplinary traditions – History, Anthropology, Gender Studies - who shared both an interest in the Yugoslav space, before, during and after the existence of a Yugoslav state and who had a familiarity with the specific institutions of voluntary associations. A selection of the papers given at the workshop will be edited in a publication, most likely a special issue of an international academic journal, to be submitted in the fall of 2015.

During my stay at the CEU IAS I also revised and translated into English my book manuscript, entitled “Standing on our own legs”: Muslim women and associational culture in post-Ottoman Bosnia-Herzegovina

(1878-1941). The book focusses on Muslim women in Bosnia-Herzegovina, specifically the ways they experienced voluntary associations in post-Ottoman times. Based on systematic research in nine archives and several dozen printed sources collected across Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia, the manuscript explores two different dimensions. Firstly, it examines how different associations imagined the role of Muslim women in post-Ottoman times and how Muslim women participated in the construction and contestation of these narratives. Secondly, the manuscript looks both at how associations employed different tools—such as private schools, student dormitories, workshops and festive happenings—in order to forge the “New (Muslim) Woman” and how Muslim women themselves used these tools to forge their own strategies of mobilization. In November, 2013 the Central European University Press accepted the proposal of the book. The manuscript will be submitted in December, 2014.

Giovanni Picker

INDEPENDENT RESEARCHER

*Changing the Governance
of Urban Marginality in Europe.
An Ethnography of the Formation
of Romani Urban Areas*

My research focuses on the historical formation and current proliferation of stigmatized and segregated ‘Gypsy areas’ at the outskirts of European cities. My main research question is about the socio-economic and political circumstances under which those areas have emerged and have been kept in place until today. Urban Sociology in Europe has thus far neglected the study of radically deprived urban areas, materially and symbolically, and studies on Roma have largely neglected to explain why in contemporary Europe more than one third of Romani households live in segregated areas. My study feels this twofold gap and provides a methodologically rigorous, empirically grounded and theoretically rich contribution to both scholars and policy makers in view of sustaining more historically conscious and therefore effective policies tackling the social exclusion of European Roma.

At CEU IAS I have been working on my book proposal, and I signed a contract with Routledge. The book is provisionally entitled *Racial Cities: Governance and the Spatial Segregation of Roma in Urban Europe*. I have also worked on a journal special issue that I am co-editing, focusing on Urban Camps – for *City: Analysis of urban trends, theory, policy, action*. I have also been writing up an article describing the presence of racial domination in Western Europe. Moreover, I have presented my work in

Budapest (CEU public lecture), Prague (conference on anthropologies of Eastern Europe), Moscow (Academy of Public Administration), Paris (Sciences Po) Belfast (Queen's University), and Amsterdam (Annual symposium on Black Europe after 9/11). Besides, I also co-organized a conference session at the upcoming ISA World Congress in Yokohama, and an IAS workshop on *Race in/outside post-WWII Europe* (June 10).

Katalin Prajda

POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOW, INSTITUTE OF
HISTORY, RESEARCH CENTRE FOR THE HUMANITIES,
HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

*Friends of Friends. Florentine Social Networks
in the Kingdom of Hungary (1380s-1430s)*

My research project looks at the importance of social ties in early Renaissance Florence through the case of a group of merchants who came to the Kingdom of Hungary during the first three decades of the 15th century. I argue that effective political and marriage alliances, business partnerships and profitable patron – artisan relations were built upon pre-existing amicable bounds. The complex structure of these social ties, to be analyzed in my upcoming book, may challenge our perception of the organizational forms and group dynamics manifested in Florentine politics, industry, trade and the marriage and art markets. The electoral system, the leading industries and the patronage ties were all based on a system that favoured merchants over other social groups. In my book manuscript, I adopt the definition of „instrumental friendship”, that considers social ties in which both affection and interest might be implicated. Florentine upper society therefore could be best described as a society of merchants' friends and their friends of friends, referring in this way to the multiple intersections between the public and private spheres.

While at CEU IAS, I developed the second chapter of my book project, on Florentine trading communities in medieval-early modern Europe, analyzing the existing secondary literature. I have also participated in an international conference on medieval business history organized by the Institute of History at Charles University, Prague. Besides my seminar talk at CEU IAS, I also delivered two public lectures, one at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and one (the end-of-term lecture) at the Department of History at CEU.

The seminars as well as the social events at CEU IAS provided stimulating environment for me to further develop my research topic and to establish contact with colleagues.

Mate Nikola Tokić

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR IN MODERN EUROPEAN
AND EAST EUROPEAN HISTORY, AMERICAN
UNIVERSITY IN CAIRO

For the Homeland Ready! Croatian Diaspora Politics and Separatist Terrorism during the Cold War

We live in an “Age of Terror.” The World Trade Center, Madrid Rail, and London Transport bombings of 2001, 2004, and 2005 respectively ushered in a new era of international political violence that prescribes both the practices and discourses of contemporary global politics. But the present day “Age of Terror” is far from being the first, or even necessarily most formative, epoch of terrorism of the last two centuries. Since the birth of modern terrorism in the mid-nineteenth century, political violence has been a continuous presence in the global political landscape, from the anarchists and nationalists of the pre-World War I era to the state-sponsored terror of the interwar period, to the anti-colonial struggles of the immediate post-World War II age, to the militant leftists of the Cold War and finally to the terrorism of the present day.

For the *Homeland Ready! Croatian Diaspora Politics and Separatist Terrorism during the Cold War*, the monograph I worked on during my stay at the CEU IAS, examines for the first time one of the most active but also least remembered groups of terrorists of the Cold War era: émigré Croat separatists. Operating in countries as widely dispersed as Sweden, Australia, Argentina, West Germany, and the United States, Croatian extremists perpetrated more than fifty assassinations or assassination attempts, forty bombings of public buildings and monuments, two guerilla incursions into socialist Yugoslavia, and two airplane hijackings during the height of the Cold War. In Australia alone, Croatian separatists carried out 52 significant acts of violence in one ten year period. In total, émigré Croats committed on average one act of terror every five weeks world-wide between 1962 and 1983. Significantly, émigré Croatian radicals developed perhaps the most far-reaching terrorist network of the Cold War, with a transnational system of actors and organizations that spanned the globe. In the truest sense of the word—and despite its decidedly nationalistic character—Croatian émigré separatist terrorism was a genuinely global phenomenon.

This book, which I have mostly been able to complete over the last year thanks to the generosity of the CEU IAS, focuses on the social and political factors that radicalized certain segments of the Croatian émigré population during the Cold War and the conditions that led them to embrace terrorism as an acceptable form of political expression. At its core, the book is concerned with the discourses and practices of radicalization: the ways in which both individuals and groups who engage

in terrorism construct a particular image of the world to justify their actions. The book's argument rests on exhaustive evidence drawn from seventeen archives in ten countries on three continents. Sources include diplomatic communiqués, political pamphlets and manifestos, manuals on bomb-making, transcripts of police interrogations of terror suspects, and personal letters among terrorists. Taken together, the materials tell the comprehensive story of one of the Cold War's most compelling global political movements.

Myra Waterbury

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, DEPT. OF POLITICAL
SCIENCE, OHIO UNIVERSITY

*Kin-State Policies, Europeanization,
and Minority Political Strategies in
Central and Eastern Europe*

My project investigates how ethnic minority political actors in Central and Eastern Europe triangulate their strategies – meaning their goals, organization, and mobilization - among domestic politics in the state of residence, connections to kin-state political actors and institutions, and the European Union as an emerging sphere of political opportunity and claims-making. The research I conducted while at the IAS focused primarily on the effects of kin-state politics and policies on ethnic minority political strategy as seen from the relationship between the Hungarian government and ethnic Hungarians in Romania and Slovakia. My previous work investigated how and why Hungary has made policies regarding its ethnic kin in neighboring states, but left largely unanswered the effects of these policies on minority political life in those cross-border communities. The question of how and to what extent kin-state policies impact minority political actors also remains unresolved in the literature, with some analysts arguing that kin-states can represent an important radicalizing or democratizing force in minority politics, while others find limited influence from the action of kin-states. My research seeks to provide a more nuanced mapping and analysis of the various ways in which kin-state politics and policies may – or may not – affect minority political strategies. This research can provide important insights into the transborder politics of nationalism and ethnicity, minority integration and claims-making, and the role of external actors in shaping these political processes and outcomes within the European Union.

While in Budapest as a CEU IAS fellow, I was able to establish connections with scholars and policymakers relevant to my work. I met with researchers and scholars at the CEU Nationalism Studies, Political Science, and History departments, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences

Minority Research Institute, and the Research Institute for Nation Policy, among others. I was also able to attend a number of English and Hungarian-language policy roundtables and conferences sponsored by these institutes, which brought me in contact with scholars and party elites from the ethnic Hungarian communities in neighboring countries.

Building off the contacts I established in Budapest, I successfully completed two research trips outside of Hungary during my fellowship: one to Romania and one to Slovakia. During both trips, I met with and interviewed a diverse group of ethnic Hungarian political elites, public intellectuals, and scholars. These interviews helped me catalogue and map the various discourses and perspectives pertaining to the Hungarian minority communities' relationship to Hungarian kin-state politics and policies. This fieldwork constituted an important set of data against which to test the assumptions of my previous work, and that of the existing literature on ethnic minority parties and cross-border politics. It also enabled me to construct a preliminary analytical framework for comparison to other cases of kin-state politics in the post-communist region. Those I interviewed also provided me with details and unpublished written material to which I would not have otherwise had access.

Most useful was the intellectual environment and social interaction cultivated by the IAS by bringing together the fellows for the seminars, but also for formal and informal gatherings. The lack of social and intellectual isolation made my time here more productive, and certainly more enjoyable.

EURIAS
fellows

Julian Toader

POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCHER,
DEPARTMENT OF THEORETICAL PHILOSOPHY,
UNIVERSITY OF BUCHAREST

Fiction in Science

The general topic of my project was the role of fiction in science, with a focus on idealization as a means for understanding the physical world. More particularly, the project was concerned with the contribution of scientific idealization to providing objective and explanatory knowledge of natural phenomena, that is, knowledge that ascertains their mind-independent reality and helps us understand why they occur in the way they do.

At the IAS, I worked mainly on developing two arguments against scientific fictionalism. The first one argues that since fictional claims cannot help us identify transparent causal mechanisms, fictionalism about idealized models fails to show that they help us understand why a natural phenomenon occurs. The second one argues that if, according to fictionalism, fictional claims do not lack content (neither is this opaque), fictionalism about idealized models fails to show that they help us achieve objectivity.

I also did some work on nonfactualism about normative disagreement in mathematics, and on the explanatory power of algebraic closure. For presentations and expected publications of work mentioned here, please see below.

The weekly lunches, hosted by Academic Director Eva Fodor, were memorable ones, typically a great opportunity for informal exchange of ideas and impressions. Never take it out from the institute's schedule.

Jelena Petrovic

INDEPENDENT RESEARCHER, CURATOR, EDITOR

The borders of Yugoslav literature in the interwar period, canonized in the existing histories of literature, but also in literary theory and criticism, are nowadays perceived to be narrow, as well as insufficiently explored, and when it comes to the issue of gender in literature, also consistently exclusive. Convergence of literature and study of textuality, bridging the gap between strictly divided disciplines of humanities and social sciences, and primarily feminist theory and practice have facilitated the unravelling of a firmly tied knot of traditional literary values - founded by patriarchal models of knowledge production. When we look back at the turn of the century, and especially at the period after the Great War we notice a 'blurred' area in the established, curricular and awarded histories of literature which deal with its dominant literary movements, such as avant-garde, expressionism, social realism, etc. Close reading of literary canon uncovers certain 'anachronisms' in the interwar literary movements, forced differences/similarities in creating a common Yugoslav space (artistic and cultural), artfully suppressed

conflicting opinions, manipulative revisions and censoring during the turbulent twentieth century, as well as missing references in the construction of literary canon, primarily pertaining to the literature created by women, and by other 'outsiders'.

Referring to the geopolitical background of Yugoslavia in the interwar period (1918-1941), with the book (edited and translated during my EURIAS grant at IAS-CEU) I explored the points of conflict and difference, as well the points of junction as the contact zone of mutual influences and intertwining, when it comes to the independent or excluded women's literary production, or to a concept of the women's authorship. The literature produced by women and feminist authors in the interwar Yugoslavia, included a range of different genres; it created particular, socially and culturally conditioned discourses, stimulated progressive ideas, uncovered tabooed subject matter which transcended the boundaries of constructed gender representations. Even though it includes some of the characteristics of literary axiology inherent to the interwar, as well as the subsequent periods in (post)Yugoslav space, this substantial women's literary production still fails to establish itself within the present confines of literary canon. The reason for this primarily lies in the fact that the literature written by women, which dealt with emancipation and deconstruction of patriarchal social norms, has always been in 'conflict' with the misogynist politics of establishing official literary canon, which was explicitly expressed, and quite frequently so.

Apart from the fact that women's creativity was excluded from official canons, this specific/distinctive field of literary discourse and women's authorship was imbued with the history of misogyny, which is demonstrated in this book through the structural analyses of the formula, phantasmic narrations and general lexis of misogyny in comparative settings of the dominant literary discourses in this period and after. Gendered positioning of authorship in the interwar literature is (re)read and analyzed with an intention to situate new epistemological models of literary studies through feminist theoretical approach. Women's creativity in Yugoslavia between the two world wars, which was perceived as being parallel, fragmented, forgotten, suppressed, manipulated, etc., assumes through research and analysis another status, becoming a discovery which shows us how faulty our idea of gender really was; it also tells a story about time and place in which women's authorship has been hidden for so many years.

Affiliated
fellows

Borries Kuzmany

INDEPENDENT RESEARCHER,
UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA

*Fighting Minority Problems With Nationalism?
The History of Personal Autonomy Concepts*

My project focuses on one particular strategy called national-personal autonomy. Intended to appease national conflict within states, it gives self-rule to the ethnic nation as a corporate body. Hence, nationality in the sense of ethnic belonging and not citizenship is the key denominator to enjoy autonomous rights. National-personal autonomy can be seen as a third way between individual national rights and territorial autonomy. Individual rights mean that a private person can claim certain privileges, e.g. dealing with the authorities in his/her mother tongue. Territorial autonomy, on the other hand, provides all inhabitants of a certain administrative district, regardless of their national affiliation, with some kind of self-rule. By contrast, national-personal autonomy applies to all adherents of an ethnic group irrespective of their place of residence within a given state. This is why it particularly suits states with fuzzy national dividing lines and with minority populations scattered all over the country. The biggest problem for personal autonomy regulations, however, is to determine which citizens can or should benefit from this autonomy. Therefore, the authorities compiled so-called national cadastres; these are lists, where they registered all citizens according to their nationality. As one might expect, this categorization of national affiliation gave rise to new difficulties.

Three main questions are guiding me through the project. The first set of questions focuses on the Habsburg Empire where the idea of personal autonomy developed and was first implemented. In fin-de-siècle Austria we find several theorists outlining different solutions for the arduous national conflicts. Among the most prominent were the Austro-Marxists Karl Renner and Otto Bauer. In parallel, three Austrian provinces introduced personal autonomy at the beginning of the 20th century: Moravia (1905), Bukovina (1910), and Galicia (1914). The second set of questions concentrates on the continuities and transfers of personal autonomy concepts in interwar Europe. In fact, only Estonia and, to a certain extent, the Soviet Union implemented personal autonomy regulations. Still, this form of self-government was heatedly discussed in several other countries, within the Jewish Labour Bund and the Congress of European Nationalities. Finally, I want to address the problems arising from personal autonomy regulations, mainly from the necessity to create a national cadastre. In addition to individual reservations, national registers also accelerated the ethnification of the whole population. Thus, instead

of taming the nationalist storm, cadastres squeezed every citizen into tight national categories and to some extent rather exacerbated national thinking.

This project thus contributes to two fields: The study of non-territorial autonomy concepts and the ethnification of entire populations. It intends to bring together various historic personal autonomy case studies and searches for continuities and transfers from the Habsburg Empire to the interwar period.

Artist in
residence

Katharina Bendixen

WRITER, TRANSLATOR, PROSE EDITOR OF THE
JOURNAL 'POET', JAK/AKADEMIE SCHLOSS SOLITUDE

Leichte Beute ["Sitting Duck" - working title],
A novel from today's Budapest

I came to Budapest to write on and research for my novel *Leichte Beute*. In *Leichte Beute*, a German au pair comes to Budapest to work in a German family. The novel is dealing with the German perception of Budapest and Hungary, with different systems of believing – such as religion, common superstition, private superstition –, and a five-year-old girl who refuses to eat.

On arrival, I had just finished the second version of the novel and I started to write the third and last one for the moment. In the mornings I worked on the computer, improving the characters, the plot, and the style. In the afternoons I did the necessary research to improve the concept of the places and the atmosphere. I went to several places relating to children such as the Transport Museum, the zoo, the puppet theatre, and the circus. I met the priest of the Danube-Swabian minority. The library of the „Haus der Ungarndeutschen“ was very useful, too. I attended a Hungarian course and I had most helpful discussions with Hungarians about their country. But I also did the typical writer's stuff: For example I sat for hours at the airport where the novel starts and ends, watching the people arrive and leave. I also went to the cinema in order to get an impression of what it is like to watch a film without understanding anything.

Just living here was helpful for the novel as well: I could notice how the perception of Budapest is changing during a longer stay. The atmosphere and a lot of details found their way into my novel and I'm leaving Budapest with the almost finished third version that is clearly closer to Budapest and more authentic than the previous ones.



Events

Fellow
seminars

- 16 October 2013 | EMEL AKÇALI, Faculty Fellow, Assistant Professor at the Department of International Relations and European Studies, CEU
THE LIMITS OF NEO-LIBERAL GOVERNMENTALITY AND THE CHALLENGES OF STATE (TRANS-) FORMATION IN POSTREVOLUTIONARY TUNISIA
- 30 October 2013 | DAVID HUNTER, Senior Fellow, Cottrill-Rolfes Chair of Catholic Studies at the University of Kentucky
THE ORIGINS OF PRIESTLY CELIBACY IN ANCIENT CHRISTIANITY: HISTORIOGRAPHICAL QUESTIONS
- 6 November 2013 | EVA FODOR, Academic Director CEU IAS, Associate Professor of Gender Studies at the CEU and Academic Director of CEU IAS
GENDER REGIMES AT WORK IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE
- 13 November 2013 | ANNA OHANJANYAN, Affiliated Fellow, Assistant Professor at the Department of Theology of Yerevan State University
“THE REASONS FOR HOLY-DAYS”: MEDIEVAL ARMENIAN COLLECTIONS OF EXEGETICAL GEMS
- 20 November 2013 | MYRA WATERBURY, Junior Fellow, Associate Professor of Political Science at Ohio University
KIN-STATE POLITICS AND MINORITY POLITICAL STRATEGIES: TENTATIVE CONCLUSIONS FROM THE CASE OF HUNGARIANS IN ROMANIA
- 27 November 2013 | KATALIN PRAJDA, Junior Fellow, Postdoctoral Research Fellow at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences
RENAISSANCE FLORENCE: PLAYGROUND OF HEDGEHOGS AND FOXES

- 4 December 2013 | ZSOLT CZIGANYIK, Humanities Initiative Fellow, Lecturer at the Department of English Studies, ELTE University of Budapest
THE DOUBLE FACE OF UTOPIA – A HUNGARIAN EXAMPLE:
SÁNDOR SZATHMÁRI'S KAZOHINIA
- 11 December 2013 | LYNNE HANEY, Senior Fellow, Professor of Sociology at New York University
PRISONS OF THE PAST: THE POLITICS OF PUNISHMENT
IN CENTRAL EUROPE
- 15 January 2014 | ALMIRA OUSMANOVA, Senior Fellow, Professor at the Department of Media and Director of the MA Program in Cultural Studies at the European Humanities University, Vilnius, Lithuania
THE SHADES AND SHADOWS OF SOVIET CINEMA OF THE 1960S:
TOWARDS THE POETICS OF THE UNSPEAKABLE
- 22 January 2014 | GABOR KERTESI, Senior Fellow, Senior Research Fellow at the Institute of Economics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (IE/HAS), Budapest
ON THE TEST SCORE GAP BETWEEN ROMA AND NON-ROMA STUDENTS
IN HUNGARY AND ITS POTENTIAL CAUSES
- 29 January 2014 | ANDRAS BOZOKI, Faculty Fellow, Professor of Political Science at the Central European University
VOICE, CHOICE, AND WITHDRAWAL: THE POLITICAL ROLES OF
INTELLECTUALS
- 5 February 2014 | CARNA BRKOVIĆ, Junior Fellow, Postdoctoral Researcher
FIXING RELATIONS: RETHINKING FAVOURS (VEZE/ŠTELE) AS POLITICAL
PRACTICE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

- 12 February 2014 | PATRYK GALUSZKA, Junior Fellow, Assistant Professor at the Institute of Economics at the University of Lodz, Poland
ACTA, CYBERACTIVISM AND THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF COPYRIGHT
- 19 February 2014 | CURIE VIRAG, Humanities Initiative Fellow, Assistant Professor, Department of East Asian Studies, University of Toronto
THE SELF AND ITS IMAGINED SPACES: A GENEALOGY OF EMOTIONS IN MEDIEVAL CHINA
- 5 March 2014 | FABIO GIOMI, Junior Fellow, Postdoctoral Researcher
LOCATING THE COMMUNITY: GENDER, ISLAM AND MODERNITY IN POST-OTTOMAN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA
- 12 March 2014 | MATE NIKOLA TOKIĆ, Junior Fellow, Assistant Professor of European and East European History at the American University in Cairo
FOR THE HOMELAND READY! CROATIAN DIASPORA POLITICS AND COLD WAR SEPARATIST TERRORISM
- 19 March 2014 | BORRIES KUZMANY, Erwin-Schrödinger-Fellow, University of Vienna
A LABORATORY OF NATIONALITY POLICY; THE IDEA OF NATIONAL-PERSONAL AUTONOMY FROM THE HABSBURG EMPIRE TO THE INTERWAR PERIOD
- 26 March 2014 | IULIAN TOADER, EURIAS fellow, Marie Curie Fellow at the Center for Logic, Philosophy and History of Science, University of Bucharest
TALKING ABOUT DIRTY THINGS, OR HOW TO BE A SCIENTIFIC FICTIONALIST

- 2 April 2014 | GINA NEFF, Senior Fellow, Associate Professor of Communication at the University of Washington
LISTENING TO MACHINES: AGENCY IN AN AGE OF SMART DEVICES
- 9 April 2014 | JELENA PETROVIĆ, EURIAS Fellow, Postdoctoral Researcher
THE POLITICS OF LOVE: WOMEN'S AUTHORSHIP IN YUGOSLAVIA BETWEEN THE TWO WORLD WARS
- 16 April 2014 | GIOVANNI PICKER, Junior Fellow, Postdoctoral Researcher
RACIAL CITIES: THE FORMATION AND GOVERNANCE OF STIGMATIZED 'GYPSY AREAS' IN URBAN EUROPE
- 30 April 2014 | JAMES M. BROPHY, Senior Fellow, Francis H. Squire Professor of History at the University of Delaware
CENSORSHIP REGIMES IN CENTRAL EUROPE, 1800-1850: A REAPPRAISAL
- 7 May 2014 | GEORG MENZ, Senior Fellow, Research Fellow at the Department of Social Research, University of Helsinki
WHO NEEDS LABOUR MIGRANTS? EXPLORING THE POLITICS OF IMMIGRATION POLICY-MAKING IN EUROPE
- 14 May 2014 | UTA FRITH, Senior Fellow, Emeritus Professor of Cognitive Development at University College London's Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience and Visiting Professor at the University of Aarhus
INSIDE THE MIND OF THE AUTISTIC PERSON: A DOCUMENTARY
- 28 May 2014 | EMEL AKÇALI, Faculty Fellow, Assistant Professor at the Department of International Relations and European Studies, CEU
NEO-TURANISM AND ITS PERFORMANCE: EVERYDAY GEOPOLITICS OF THE HUNGARIAN FAR-RIGHT

4 June 2014 | GÁBOR KERTESI, Senior Fellow, Senior Research Fellow at the Institute of
Economics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (IE/HAS), Budapest
INTERETHNIC FRIENDSHIP AND HOSTILITY IN HUNGARIAN SCHOOLS:
THE ROLE OF ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AND EXPOSURE

Annual
IAS Lecture

21 May 2014 | MICHAEL PUETT, Walter C. Klein Professor of Chinese
History, Department of East Asian Languages
and Civilizations, Harvard University
RITUAL DISJUNCTIONS: THEORIES OF RITUAL
FROM CHINA AND ELSEWHERE

“One of the most exciting recent developments in the humanities and social sciences has been the attempt to explore the enormous body of theory that has been generated in non-Western cultures throughout the world and to bring this body of indigenous theory into conversation with Western theory. This paper will attempt a small contribution to this larger project by discussing some of the indigenous theories concerning the self and ritual that developed in the classical Chinese tradition. I will argue that these theories from classical China have much to offer contemporary discussions, particularly in comparative philosophy and comparative religion.”

other public
lectures

6 February 2014 | SEAN WALSH, University of California, Irvine
 THE CONSTRUCTIBLE UNIVERSE, THE NAIVE CONCEPTION
 AND INTENTIONAL LOGIC
*In cooperation with the Institute of Philosophy,
 Hungarian Academy of Sciences*

25 February 2014 | MARVIN LAZERSON, Professor of Higher Education
 in the Department of Public Policy, CEU
 IS EUROPEAN HIGHER EDUCATION BECOMING AMERICAN
 OR DOES AN AMERICAN ONLY SEE THE USA?

26 March 2014 | CURIE VIRÁG, Humanities Initiative Fellow, Assistant Professor,
 Department of East Asian Studies, University of Toronto
 MOVING LANDSCAPES: ON MOVEMENT AS A VALUE
 IN MEDIEVAL CHINESE AESTHETICS

10 June 2014 | ÉRIC FASSIN, Professor at Paris-8 University (Vincennes-Saint-Denis)
 Affiliated with the LabTop / CRESPPA Research Center
 THE ROMA QUESTION: THE NEW POLITICS OF RACE
 IN COLOR-BLIND FRANCE AND NEO-LIBERAL EUROPE

BOOK launch

22 November 2013 | GNÔTHI SEAUTON!

CLASSICS AND COMMUNISM

The History of the Studies on Antiquity in the Context of the Local
Classical Tradition in the Socialist Countries 1944/45-1989/90

COLLEGIUM BUDAPEST, WORKSHOP SERIES NO. 19, 2012

EDITED AND PRESENTED BY GYÖRGY KARSAI AND GÁBOR KLANICZAY

AND

CLASSICS AND COMMUNISM

Greek and Latin behind the Iron Curtain

EDITED BY GYÖRGY KARSAI, GÁBOR KLANICZAY, DAVID MOVRIN
AND ELZBIETA OLECHOWSKA

LJUBLJANA-BUDAPEST-WARSAW, 2013

*The volumes Classics and Communism are the outcomes of a focus group
project at Collegium Budapest in 2009-2010 convened by Jerzy Axer,
György Karsai and Gábor Klaniczay.*

BOOK
presentation

EXHIBITION

7 February 2014 | KATHARINA BENDIXEN, writer in residence, Grantee of the JAK –
Akademie Schloss Solitude Exchange Program and CEU IAS Fellow
LEICHTE BEUTE, A NOVEL IN PROGRESS SET IN BUDAPEST

14 February 2014 | EIN LABORATORIUM KREATIVER NATIONALITÄTENPOLITIK
(A LABORATORY OF CREATIVE NATIONALITY POLICY)
EXHIBITION CURATED BY IAS FELLOW BORRIES KUZMANY
*Organized jointly by Vienna University and CEU IAS
at the Vienna University Library*

workshops &
conferences

- 29 November 2013 | MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY IN THE EARLY CHURCH
Mini-conference organized by CEU IAS and the CEU Department of Medieval Studies
 Speakers: György Heidl (University of Pécs); László Odrobina (University of Szeged); Marianne Sághy (CEU Budapest); David G. Hunter (University of Kentucky-CEU IAS); Juraj Pigula (Košice/Kassa).
- 4-5 April 2014 | FICTIONALISM: THE BUCHAREST-BUDAPEST WORKSHOP IN PHILOSOPHY
Workshop at CEU IAS co-organized with the Institute of Philosophy, Hungarian Academy of Sciences
 Speakers: Emily Caddick Bourne (Cambridge & London); Gabriel Sandu (Helsinki); Jessica Carter (Odense); Matti Eklund (Uppsala); Daniel Hutto (Wollongong); Mircea Dumitru (Bucharest); Gábor Bács (Kaposvár); Gheorghe Stefanov (Bucharest); Miklós Márton (Budapest); János Tózsér (Kaposvár); Sorin Costreie (Bucharest); László Kocsis (Pécs); Simon Blackburn (Cambridge)
- 20 March 2014 | UTOPIA AND IDEOLOGY: THE INTERACTION OF POLITICAL AND UTOPIAN THOUGHT
A conference on Utopian Studies hosted by CEU Institute for Advanced Study and the Department of Political Science
 Speakers: Gregory Claeys; Károly Pintér; Zsolt Czigányik; András Bozóki; Gábor Zoltán Szűcs; Vera Benczik; Ákos Farkas; Fátima Vieira
- 16-17 May 2014 | VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS IN THE YUGOSLAV SPACE SINCE THE 19TH CENTURY
Workshop, CEU Institute for Advanced Study, Department of Gender Studies
 Speakers: Elissa Helms, CEU Department of Gender Studies; Fabio Giomi, CEU IAS; Mehmet Ö. Alkan, Istanbul University (Turkey); Mate Nikola Tokić, CEU IAS / American University in Cairo (Egypt); Nebojša Savija-Valha, Nansen Dialogue Centre Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina); Zsófia Lóránd, CEU Department of History; Čarna Brković, CEU IAS; Stefano Petrunaro, Institutfür Ost- und Südosteuropaforschung

(Germany); Sandra Prlenda, Centre for Women's Studies (Croatia); Bojan Bilić, University of Bologna (Italy); Mila Orlić, University of Rijeka (Croatia); Alex Cooper, CEU Department of Gender Studies

22-24 May 2014 | THE SELF IN THE ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL WORLDS:
CONCEPTIONS AND PRACTICES IN CHINA AND THE WEST
Conference organized by the CEU Institute for Advanced Study, Department of Philosophy, Department of Medieval Studies and the Human Project
Speakers: Ryan K. Balot, Professor of Political Science and Classics at the University of Toronto; Gábor Betegh, Professor of Philosophy at CEU; István Bodnár, Professor of Greek Philosophy at the Department of Ancient and Medieval Philosophy of Eötvös University; György Geréby, Professor in the Department of Medieval Studies at CEU; Romain Graziani, Professor in Early and Medieval Chinese History at the Ecole Normale Supérieure de Lyon; Brad Inwood, Professor of Classics and Philosophy at the University of Toronto; Gábor Kósa, Assistant Professor at the Department of Chinese Studies, ELTE, Budapest; Beatrix Mecsi, Art Historian, Samsung Associate Professor at the Korean Studies Department, Institute of East Asian Studies, ELTE, Budapest; Emese Mogyoródi, Associate Professor at the Department of Philosophy, University of Szeged; Melinda Pap, Assistant Professor at the Chinese Department of ELTE University, Budapest; István Perczel, Professor of Byzantine and Eastern Christian Studies at the Department of Medieval Studies, CEU; Michael Puett, Walter C. Klein Professor of Chinese History in the Department of East Asian Languages and Civilizations at Harvard University; Pénélope Riboud, Assistant Professor of Chinese Language and Civilization at the National Institute for Oriental Languages and Civilizations (INALCO) in Paris; Ferenc Ruzsa, Associate Professor of Philosophy at ELTE University, Budapest; Roel Sterckx, Joseph Needham Professor of Chinese History, Science, and Civilization at the University of Cambridge and a Fellow of Clare College; Máté Veres, Junior Research Fellow at the Institut für die Wissenschaften vom Menschen, Vienna, and doctoral candidate at the Department of Philosophy, CEU; Curie Virág, Assistant Professor in the Department of East Asian Studies at the University of Toronto and a Humanities

Initiative Fellow at the CEU Institute for Advanced Study; Robert Wardy, Reader in Ancient Philosophy at the University of Cambridge and a Fellow of St Catharine's College

10 June 2014 | RACE IN/OUTSIDE POST-WWII EUROPE:
ON THE POLITICS OF GOVERNING AND KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTION
*Conference co-organized by CEU Institute for Advanced Study
and the Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology*
Participants: Enikő Vincze (Social Anthropology, Babes-Bolyai
University, Cluj-Napoca); Petra Bárd (Legal Studies, CEU); Margaret
Ohia (Institute of Polish, University of Wroclaw and Center for African
Studies, UC Berkeley); Stefan Benedik (Gender History, University of
Graz); Prem Kumar Rajaram (Sociology and Social Anthropology, CEU);
Attila Melegh (Sociology, Corvinus University); Leisan Khalioullina
(Institute of Economics, Management and Law, Kazan); Jan Grill (Social
Anthropology, University of Manchester); Dorit Geva (Sociology and
Social Anthropology, CEU); Giovanni Picker (CEU IAS); Margit
Feischmidt (Social Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences), Kristóf
Szombati (Sociology and Social Anthropology, CEU); Liviu Iulian Dinu
(Roma Access Program, CEU); András Pap (Legal Studies, Hungarian
Academy of Sciences and CEU); Anna-E. Younes (Social Anthropology,
IHEID Geneva)

12 June 2014 | THE SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OR PROBLEM TO THE SOLUTION?
TESTING AND CONTESTING NATIONAL AFFILIATIONS IN THE
HABSBURG AND POST-HABSBURG SPACE
Panel Discussion, CEU IAS and the CEU Nationalism Studies Program
Contributors: András Gerő, Central European University; Pieter Judson,
European University Institute in Florence; Mate Nikola Tokić, CEU IAS;
Börries Kuzmany, CEU IAS; Fabio Giomi, CEU IAS

other
academic
and cultural
events & visits

- 17 October 2013 | Fellows' Visit to the *Open Society Archives*
- 25 October 2013 | Walking Tour of the 'Jewish Quarters' in Budapest
- 15 November 2013 | Fellows' Club Film Show: *Family Nest* by Bela Tarr
- 29 November 2013 | *A Taste of Hungarian Wines* with TIM CRANE, Knightbridge Professor of Philosophy, University of Cambridge, at the Fellows' Club
- 6 December 2013 | Fellows Club Film Show: *A Special Day (Una Giornata Particolare)* by Ettore Scola, introduced by CEU IAS Junior Fellow MATE NIKOLA TOKIĆ
- 22 January 2014 | Guided tour of the Robert Capa exhibition at the Hungarian National Museum
- 13 February 2014 | Film Show of the Polish Comedy *Mis*, introduced by CEU IAS Junior Fellow PATRYK GALUSZKA at the Fellows' Club
- 17 and 24 February 2014 | *The Best of Soviet Animation and Ivan's Childhood*
 Film shows and discussion at the Fellows Club introduced by ALMIRA OUSMANOVA, Senior Fellow, Professor at the Department of Media and Director of the MA program in Cultural Studies at the European Humanities University, Vilnius, Lithuania
- 21 March 2014 | *General Elections in Hungary, 2014*
 An evening with Fellows' Club guest ANDRÁS BOZÓKI, Professor of Political Science, CEU
- 23 April 2014 | Tour of *The Natural History of Non-Existence* exhibition at the Gallery8
- 23 May 2014 | *Chicago Block, Stories from the Elevator*
 Film show and discussion at the Fellows' Club introduced by Sociologist ATTILA MELEGH, former IAS Fellow
- 11 June 2014 | Visit to the Visegrád Palace guided by Professor JÓZSEF LASZLOVSKY from CEU Medieval Studies



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