

WORLD SIR



YEARBOOK

2012-2013

INSTITUTE
FORANCED
ADVSTUDY
CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY

YEARBOOK
2012-2013



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Foreword

BY *Éva Fodor* ACADEMIC DIRECTOR

THIS yearbook introduces the Institute for Advanced Study at the Central European University. It is the first in what we hope will be a series of publications by the Institute, which was launched in the fall of 2011.

CEU IAS came to life after the collapse of Collegium Budapest, the first institute for advanced study in the region. The new IAS builds on the intellectual legacy of the Collegium but hopes to realize its mission in a somewhat different intellectual and institutional environment. CEU IAS is funded by the Central European University, an English language graduate school located in Budapest, Hungary. The CEU is a truly international community with students and faculty from over a hundred countries contributing to a vibrant yet friendly learning and research environment. While CEU IAS has full intellectual autonomy, it benefits from the resources and contributes to the mission of the university.

The Institute for Advanced Study at the CEU is open to scholars working on any topic in the humanities and social sciences. Its location in the center of the European continent, makes it ideally situated to engender connections between researchers and research agendas in “East” and “West”, “North” and “South”, across different parts of the world. We encourage these exchanges because we believe they inspire new ways of thinking, novel ideas and creativity.

Funding institutes for advanced study is a matter of trust. Unlike in the case of other types of research funding schemes, there is no set expectation, no contract to submit “deliverables”, not even necessarily a tangible outcome

right at the end of the fellowship period. Yet the commitment of CEU IAS fellows to the pursuit of their research agenda during their stay at the institute was unquestionable and relentless, and their productivity beyond doubt. We thus dedicated this Yearbook to the people for whom the Institute exists: the wonderful scholars who came to Budapest for 6-10 months to work on their projects without interruption from other commitments, to finally finish that book manuscript, to explore different routes towards a possible next project, or to work with someone in the region, at the university, in Budapest. They came from all over Europe and North America and they ranged from recent PhD's just out of graduate school to senior established scholars from well respected universities.

We are very proud of our fellows' achievements listed in these pages. In addition to the lonely work of writing, they dedicated quite a great deal of time to building a meaningful intellectual environment for themselves: they presented their own and discussed each others' work, organized international workshops, public lectures or film festivals, took field trips, discussed current political and social issues in semi-formal settings, etc. They also traveled together to explore Hungary and beyond, participated and organized dinner parties, exchanged child care, spent time together in the beautiful Raoul Wallenberg Guesthouse, which was their home for the period of their stay.

We wish them all great success in their careers. The next cohort of 17 fellows is preparing to take their place and will mold what CEU IAS can offer to fit their own scholarly taste and needs.



Fellows

senior
fellows

Birgit Beumers

PROFESSOR OF THEATER,
FILM AND TELEVISION STUDIES,
ABERYSTWYTH UNIVERSITY, UK

*Russia in Motion: Experiments
in Russian/Soviet Animation
(1895-1936)*

“Russia in Motion: Experiments in Russian/Soviet Animation (1895-1936)” explores early Russian and Soviet experiments in animation, from the pre-cinema years through the pre-Revolutionary era to the early Soviet years, and places them in the context of scientific experiments designed to understand the human body’s ability to rise above the ground as well as other technical achievements. The advent of sound introduced the concept of the rhythm of body movements, which changed the way in which animation (drawn and puppet) represented movement.

During the 1920s animation was shaped by the experiences of graphic artists and cartoonists. I explore movement in the animation of Nikolai Khodataev (animator and later as painter and sculptor); of Mikhail Tsekhanovsky (book illustrator, animator); and of Dziga Vertov (based on cartoonist Viktor Deni). The special effects in the trick films of Aleksandr Ptushko, Tsekhanovsky’s experiments with sound and music, and Pavel Mershin’s experiments with colour served to further underscore the disciplined, choreographed movement of bodies during the 1930s. The experiments in animation essentially continue the traditions of the avant-garde well into the 1930s, in part resisting the discourse of Stalinist culture.

Whilst at CEU I have devised the structure for the monograph, polished a chapter on the early puppet and drawn animation of Aleksandr Shiryayev and broadly sketched a chapter on Starewicz’s work in Russia before the Revolution. I have also drafted an article on Mikhail Tsekhanovsky (which will, in revised form, become a chapter of the book), and undertaken reading on movement and rhythm.

CEU IAS has provided a huge stimulus for me to make a range of contacts with colleagues in Budapest, and the guesthouse has been a perfect setting for reading and writing. I have particularly enjoyed the collaborative seminar with colleagues from IAS, which we used to test out a new format.

Margit Feischmidt

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND
SENIOR RESEARCHER AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PÉCS
AND THE HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

*New Nationalism in Hungary
from a Comparative Perspective*

Taking into consideration the scholarly literature on new nationalism, right wing extremism and populism on the one hand, and on the other hand the research paradigm in nationalism studies which speaks about nationalism and everyday life, everyday nationhood, or popular resonance of nationalism – a paradigm to which I’ve committed for a long time – I am currently working on a book which describes the discourses and the popular culture of new nationalism in Hungary, and explains the social

and cultural circumstances of their success, with a special emphasis on the young followers of right wing radicalism, on the working class inhabitants – Roma and non-Roma – of multiethnic localities, as well as the consumers of certain middle class ethno-national projects (like heritage tourism and charity activities). My focus is primarily on the performative and discursive aspects of nationalism, as these are what my disciplinary background, social anthropology permits. As far as the methodology of my empirical investigation concerns: different qualitative methods were combined, but primarily ethnography and focus group interviews.

The chapter I worked on during most of my three-month stay at CEU IAS was prompted by an alarming increase in support of far-right politics among young Hungarians aged between 18 and 30. While the 14 focus group interviews I conducted and analyzed are clearly not sufficient to underpin broad claims, I believe that my empirical material warrants the formulation of a few tentative statements: Certain segments of the 18-30 age group have turned their backs on the materialist and individualist lifestyle offered by the global cultural industry and centered ideologically on the value of freedom. One would need more biographical information as well as an understanding of local histories to establish links between the cultural and economic drivers of this tendency. Nevertheless, I note that it appears to be the critique of the neoliberal elites and a search for respect (and other means of empowerment) that push young people from different social backgrounds to look for an alternative ideology and lifestyle.

My second argument is that the outcome of this shared frustration with the mainstream is a traditionalist-communitarian turn characterized by a celebration of national traditions and a desire for collective activities that re-enact a glorious past in the present. Our research shows that this turn has an important consequence. It asks for what I call 'narratives of empowerment'. In this study two broad discourses were found on which such narratives can be grounded: Trianon and anti-Gypsism. These two discourses are dependent on each other and both work as supremacist discourses, which have been monopolized by the far-right political entrepreneurs. While the Trianon discourse is used to establish the Hungarian nation's moral superiority and historic grandeur, the hegemonic racism targeting primarily Roma serves the function of establishing Magyars as a superior ethnic/racial group, while also

legitimizing 'self-defense' against those who endanger the nation. The success of far-right politics is partially linked to its success as identity politics and answers a widespread need in society (the restoration of self-respect) through the construction of a heroized and superior 'we' built with racist and culturalist building blocks. In this I agree with Douglas Holmes who has argued that far-right politics has successfully drawn on existing (but largely silenced) societal discourses and synthesized (homogenized) these into a broader ideological framework by redefining social solidarity in the framework of cultural particularism. I add that this homogenizing move may also explain why far-right politicians have been able to appeal to such a wide constituency reaching beyond downwardly mobile sections of postindustrial societies.

Besides the Chapter analyzing the everyday semi-public discourses on the nation and its enemies, with a special emphasis on the influence of far-right ideology and of the emerging traditionalist and communitarian value preferences among the youth, I also continued to work on another chapter of my forthcoming book which discusses the significance of the nationalist rock music scene in creating a popular culture of new nationalism in Hungary.

The IAS offered a professional and friendly environment with a calm atmosphere in which it was fruitful and pleasant to work.

Olga Gurova

RESEARCH FELLOW, LECTURER, DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL RESEARCH, UNIVERSITY OF HELSINKI

*Fashioning the Consumer Revolution
in Contemporary Russia: Institutions,
Identities, and Everyday Life*

My book-length research aims at understanding how clothing consumption has changed in Russia in the context of emerging capitalism and recent economic, political and cultural transformations. Russia has survived the "consumer revolutions" by which I mean transgressing the boundaries between necessary consumption and overconsumption (Davis 2000). To explore the consumer revolution in Russia, I draw on the institutional approach and consider consumption as a set of interconnected economic and cultural institutions that create a certain type of consumer subject (Zukin, Maguire 2004; Kawamura 2005). Fashion and clothing consumption reflect the construction of this consumer subject at the different levels of organizational structure (fashion retail market, fashion media), identities and lifestyles, and everyday consumer practices. Drawing on the data from ethnographic observation in the cities of St. Petersburg and Novosibirsk in Russia, in-depth interviews with consumers, expert

interviews and document analysis I explore multi-level transformations in the sphere of clothing consumption and how they are informed by the processes of (re)negotiations of class, political, regional, gender and other identities in a former socialist society.

Christophe Lécuyer

SENIOR FELLOW IN THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY AT ECOLE NORMALE
SUPÉRIEURE DE LYON, FRANCE

The History of Moore's Law

Over the last fifty years, the complexity of microchips has increased exponentially. Microchips that had a few transistors in the early 1960s now have several billion of them. At the same time, the cost of microchips has plummeted, from roughly thirty dollars per transistor in 1961 to nearly a billionth of a dollar per transistor in 2011. This technological and economic trend, also known as Moore's Law, has enabled the rise of the internet and mobile telephony and the emergence of the information economy. It has helped transform the human-built world into a digital world, a world of devices and systems controlled by digital means. At the same time, Moore's Law has become an important cultural artifact and the symbol of the major technological, social, and cultural changes associated with the internet. What were the social and economic forces that led to the exponential growth in microchip complexity and performance? What were the innovations in fabrication technologies and design techniques that made Moore's Law possible? How did Moore's Law become the symbol of the digital world? This project looks for answers to these questions by examining the social, economic, and technological dynamics behind Moore's Law. It investigates the materials and process innovations that enabled the exponential increase in microchip complexity. Another focus of research is the complex of computer-aided techniques and methodologies that permitted the design of more and more complex microchips. Finally, this project examines the meanings that different social groups gave to Moore's Law, and the ideologies (many of them originating in the United States) that have been centered around it. My project on Moore's Law will advance our knowledge of a major technological and economic trajectory and illuminate fundamental changes in the fabric of contemporary society – the rise of the digital world. My stay at the IAS enabled me to do significant research on the project described above and to draft a piece on Moore's Law and the governance of innovation to be submitted to Research Policy. I also planned the writing of a book on the history of Moore's Law.

Attila Melegh

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF HISTORY,
INSTITUTE OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL POLICY,
CORVINUS UNIVERSITY OF BUDAPEST

*Between Global and Local Hierarchies
– A Comparative Analysis of Population
Discourses in the 20th Century in
Eastern and Southern Europe*

I have been able to concentrate on the comparative history of demographic thought and demographic processes between the two world wars and after the World War II. As my stay was short I concentrated on some specific points. I revised my knowledge and collected new data on major demographic processes in the whole region during the 20th century. I collected bibliographies and texts from Corrado Gini, Alajos Kovács, Pál Teleki, and Livi-Bacci. I analyzed the intellectual profile of Kovács, the head of the Hungarian Statistical Office 1924-36, which could be counterpointed with that of Corrado Gini, the widely cited statistician and head of the Italian National Institute of Statistics in 1926-32. I analyzed also 25 years of the journal called *Genus* founded by Gini, and also Gini's mostly forgotten text on the "Cyclical Rise and Fall of Population" (1930). In addition I translated his text on the demographic mission of the Italian Committee for the study of the population problems in Libya and also his complete bibliography. From the archive of HCSO I clarified and analyzed the network of the Hungarian Statistical Society (including both Gini and Kovacs) and linkages between Italy and Hungary. I reanalyzed some of the key texts of demographic thought in order to better understand the specialties of demographic discourses and thinking in South Eastern Europe and I wrote a draft paper out of this analysis.

My previous research always targeted not only the analysis of discourses on population development but also demographic processes themselves. For four months I have been actively involved in looking for the historical patterns of demographic development in South Eastern Europe. I have finalized a paper concerning migration patterns which has been widely discussed at various meetings and has been published. I collected data on other demographic processes also including fertility and mortality since 1950. I created certain typologies on developmental patterns. This can provide valuable background for comparative discourse analysis.

My work on demographic discourses also continued and my draft paper was discussed at an international workshop organized at CEU IAS. The invited colleagues provided further insights into demographic discourses in other countries (Romania, global comparisons, historical comparisons). I collected further data on demographic and population policies. Some further translations have been done.

I completed an entry into a new critical political dictionary on the concept of Central Europe where I analyzed the history of this positioning

as opposed to Balkanism. This issue has also appeared in a survey analysis continued with my colleague Arland Thornton, where Bulgarian and Hungarian data have been compared.

My stay at CEU IAS has opened new perspectives with an excellent library behind, with some very interesting talks, with the opportunity to get further integrated into the CEU community, with an office during the weekend, and the inspiration to organize new events.

Elizabeth Pacherie

SENIOR RESEARCHER IN COGNITIVE
SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY, INSTITUT JEAN
NICOD, ENS, EHESS, CNRS, PARIS

*We-Mode Processes and Their
Interplay in Joint Action*

My work while at CEU IAS has focused on two sets of issues concerning human agency. I approached these issues from a cross-disciplinary perspective that draws both on conceptual work by philosophers and on recent research in the cognitive science of agency. During my stay I benefited greatly from regular exchanges with the members of the SOMBY Lab, led by Professor Guenther Knoblich and Professor Natalie Sebanz in the Department of Cognitive Science (CEU).

The first set of issues I investigated concerns the role of conscious agency in human action. On traditional views of the structure of agency, intentions, conceived as conscious mental states, are the causes of actions. In the last decades, the development of new psychological and neuroscientific methods has made conscious agency an object of empirical investigation and yielded results that challenge the received wisdom and foster skeptical attitudes towards conscious agency. In two papers, I tried to characterize the nature of these challenges and assess their seriousness. In one paper, I argue that the traditional view, but also some of the objections leveled against it, rest in part on an over-simplified conception of the structure of agency, that neglects both the role of control processes after action initiation and the role of planning processes before action initiation. I also try to show that taking these processes into account can lead to a reassessment of the relation between intentions and action and of the role of conscious agency in action production. In the other paper, co-authored with Tim Bayne, we review recent research within cognitive science of agency and consciousness that is of particular interest to neuroethics. In particular, we discuss the extent to which findings from the cognitive science threaten our folk conception of free will and responsibility.

The second set of issues I focused on concerns joint agency, the psychological mechanisms that support it and its experiential dimension.

In my paper on the phenomenology of joint agency (“How does it feel to act together?”) I explore two ways in which our experience of joint agency may differ from our experience of individual agency. First, I discuss the implications that the coordination requirements specific of joint actions might have for the strength of the sense of agency an agent may experience for a joint action. Second, I explore the possible ways in which engagement in joint action may involve a transformation of agentive identity and a partial or complete shift from a sense of self-agency to a sense of we-agency. In a second paper, currently in preparation, I investigate the nature and role of the commitments present in joint action. I approach these issues by considering the function of commitments in joint action. I argue that the chief role of commitments in joint action is to make oneself more predictable to one’s partners. In this view, commitments are only necessary to the extent that predictability cannot be achieved more efficiently by other means and, when present, they have an essentially social dimension since their function is to make oneself predictable to others.

The talk series organized by these departments and by IAS were also extremely interesting, and, in the case of the IAS series, were for me the occasion to discover new areas and fields of research. The library facilities were great and the easy access to electronic libraries and journals was a great bonus. The social events organized by IAS were a great opportunity to discover Hungarian culture and to get to know the other fellows.

Christine Philiou

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, DEPARTMENT OF
HISTORY, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

*Authority Displaced: Ottoman
Intellect in a Modern World*

While on the CEU IAS fellowship I developed two core chapters of my new book project, *Turkey: A Past Against History* (under contract with University of California Press), which involved reading through Turkish literary and archival sources from the first half of the twentieth century to get a sense of the space for and experience of political opposition in the course of the transition from the Ottoman Empire to the Republic of Turkey. I also participated in five related conferences, two in the US, one in Amsterdam (Council of European Studies), one in Paris (Columbia-CEU-Sciences Po), and one at CEU, on Honor in Early Modern Mediterranean Societies. While I did not work on individual articles, the chapters I wrote are crucial to the book, which I hope will be out in 2014.

Gábor Zólyomi

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF CLASSICAL STUDIES,
DEPARTMENT OF ASSYRIOLOGY AND HEBREW STUDIES,
EÖTVÖS L. UNIVERSITY, FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

Narrative Conventions and Worldview in Sumerian Royal Inscriptions from the 3rd Millennium BC

The aim of this project was to analyze the corpus of Sumerian royal inscriptions from the 3rd millennium BC from the point of view of their narration in order to disclose and describe the conventions and presuppositions underlying the construction of these texts. The corpus consists of approx. 900 texts. The texts designated as royal inscriptions are votive or commemorative texts recording various events (e.g. building or ritual activities, military conflicts etc.). They range from simple one sentence dedicatory inscriptions to complex accounts of military conflicts between neighboring polities. The research is based on the Electronic Text Corpus of Sumerian Royal Inscriptions (<http://oracc.museum.upenn.edu/etcsri/index.html>), which is a lemmatized, grammatically and morphologically analyzed, trilingual (Sumerian-English-Hungarian) corpus freely available for use on the Internet.

In the assyriological literature, Sumerian royal inscriptions are treated first of all as historical sources and the characteristics of the way they tell the events have not been discussed comprehensively. The existing typologies of these texts are based primarily on their content and on the carrier of the inscriptions.

During my time as a research fellow at CEU IAS, I have concentrated on an inventory and typology of narrative situations that occur in the royal inscriptions. The appearance of various narrative situations has been proved to be connected with the function of the inscriptions. In particular, these inscriptions function as representatives of the person in the name of whom they are made: they were a means of achieving immortality and/or a means of communication with the divine sphere. Many of the texts are in fact narrations that commemorate the communication with the divine.

The fellow seminars of the IAS were helpful as an opportunity to represent my views in a coherent way to a non expert audience while the lectures and seminars at CEU provided a stimulating intellectual environment.

Junior
fellows

Patryk Babiracki

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF HISTORY,
UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS-ARLINGTON

*Soviet Soft Power and the Poles:
The Battle for the Hearts and Minds
in Stalin's New Empire, 1943-1957*

I took full advantage of the wonderful, unique conditions offered by the CEU IAS to accomplish several goals. I completed two book-length projects, both of which are devoted to the Cold War in the Soviet Bloc. The first is a monograph entitled *Soviet Soft Power and the Poles: The Battle for Hearts and Minds in Stalin's New Empire, 1943-1957*. Concentrating on the long, dark decade from 1943 to 1957, it examines the little known Soviet efforts to build its postwar East European empire through culture. In particular, the Fellowship enabled me to examine thoroughly the delicate and controversial problem of relations between Poles, Soviets and ethnic Jews within two parallel contexts: the brutal Soviet expansion into Eastern Europe and growing postwar anti-Semitism, both in Poland and in the USSR. I also completed the final chapter of the book, which examines Soviet-Polish cultural links in the years 1953-57. Thanks to the Fellowship, I was able to conduct additional research, and to frame the dynamic of Soviet-Polish cultural relations in the broader context of Soviet cultural links with its other East European vassal states. I re-wrote and re-organized many sections of the book. The time and resources offered by the CEU IAS made it possible for me to consult an array of additional secondary sources and fact-check the manuscript.

The second project, of which I am chief co-editor, is a volume entitled *Cold War Crossings: International Travel and Exchange across the Soviet Bloc, 1940s-1960s* (Texas A&M University Press, forthcoming in spring, 2014). The collection seeks to challenge the long-standing notion that the Soviet Bloc was little more than an aggregate of atomized nation-states, effectively sealed off from the West by an "iron curtain." During my time at the CEU IAS I worked closely with the contributors, my co-editor, project editor and proofreader at Texas A&M on organizing and revising the volume for publication. And, I found a great cover image at the Open Society Archives!

Lastly, I began exploring the source materials for two future projects. The first deals with twentieth-century Polish painters' search for an artistic idiom between two sets of pressures and influences: Soviet socialist realism and Western modernism. The second project aims to examine the influence of East European cultures on the USSR in the decades after World War II. Particularly with regards to the second project, the collections at the Open Society Archives have been valuable.

It's been a rewarding, fruitful year, and I am really grateful for the opportunity to be part of the CEU IAS community.

Ágnes Györke

JUNIOR LECTURER IN CONTEMPORARY BRITISH
CULTURE AND LITERATURE, DEPARTMENT OF
BRITISH STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF DEBRECEN

Spaces of Belonging: The Embodied City in Postcolonial Women's Writing

CEU IAS has provided an excellent opportunity for me to work on my research project titled „Spaces of Belonging: The Embodied City in Postcolonial Women's Writing”. My primary aim was to map those ethnic and gendered spaces that constitute contemporary visions of the metropolis as well as the conflicts and problems that dislocation causes. What is the role of literary works in imagining contemporary urban space? How do transnational writers such as Buchi Emecheta, Monica Ali, or Zadie Smith depict the metropole? The fellowship has enabled me to investigate these questions in a truly interdisciplinary environment which proved to be beneficial both to my research project and to my development as a researcher.

During the nine-month fellowship I have presented papers at four conferences (“Reading the City”, Veszprém, Hungary, 12 Oct, 2012; HUSSE II Conference, ELTE, Budapest, 24-26 Jan, 2013; “What is Africa to Me Now? The Continent and Its Literary Diasporas”, University of Liege, Belgium, 21-23 March, 2013; “Transnational Women's Literature in Europe”, CEU, Budapest, 24-26 May, 2013), gave a keynote speech (“Cultural Imprints in the Age of Globalization”, Cluj, 6-8 Dec. 2012), submitted one article and started working on a second one which I hope to finish by the end of the summer. I have also given a fellow's seminar (“The Poetics of Urban Space: Reading the City Through Literature”, 6 February 2013) and my abstract titled “London in Buchi Emecheta's Fiction” is accepted for presentation at a conference in London (“AfroEuropeans IV: Black Cultures and Identities in Europe”, University of London, 1-4 October 2013). Fortunately, I have been awarded the Zoltan Magyar Postdoctoral Fellowship, which provides funding for my research project for another 16 months.

The fellowship at CEU IAS has made me rethink my research project and formulate questions I have not explored before. I have read widely and across various disciplines (urban studies, migration studies, gender studies), and these texts as well as the seminars, discussions and the conferences made me rethink the role of literary works in exploring cultural phenomena such as urban space. Furthermore, the fellowship has enabled me to be relieved from teaching duties and fully immerse myself in research, and I hope that it will lead to a high-quality international publication in the near future. I have been asked to teach a PhD course on literature and urban space at the University of Debrecen in the autumn semester of the 2013/14 academic year, which will help me stay focused on my research and share my findings with advanced students.

Affiliated
fellows

József Böröcz

PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY, DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIOLOGY, RUTGERS UNIVERSITY

Intimate Internationalism

My study examines the connections between state socialism, internationalism, intimacy, memory, visibility and identity in the context of a micro-historical reconstruction of an extended event that took place during the fall and early winter of 1956: the tour of the Performing Arts Ensemble of the Hungarian People's Army in the People's Republic of China.

The Ensemble was an iconic cultural institution in late-Stalinist Hungary. The touring party consisted of over two hundred people, travelling by chartered train through the USSR and China. The Ensemble gave over 100 performances, drawing an enormous success. The news of the uprising in Budapest reached them with a few days' delay, setting off a series of events that would come to determine their fates as artists, as well as politically engaged citizens, for the rest of their lives.

I began to collect archival information, photographs, cinematic materials as well as oral history interviews about this event a few years ago, while affiliated, for one semester, with the Institute for Advanced Study. I have used my sabbatical leave during the fall of 2012 to bring data collection to a close and to organize my vast and expanding archive for scholarly writing.

Tamar Pataridze

AFFILIATED FELLOW, RESEARCHER, UNIVERSITÉ
CATHOLIQUE DE LOUVAIN, BELGIUM

Literary Exchanges Between the Christian Middle East and the Caucasus in Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages: The Caucasian World as a Link Between the Byzantine World and the Middle East

The postdoctoral project should lead to a publication with an overview of the complex phenomenon of cultural exchanges between the two major «Eastern» areas, namely the Near East (or Middle East: Egypt, Palestine, Syria) and the different areas of the Caucasus (Georgia, Armenia). Focusing on exchanges and influences in literature, the research focuses on a study of the reception and assimilation way of cultural elements by the Christians from the Semitic world in the Caucasian world. The study concerns the literary, socio-cultural and philological framework of these exchanges. This interaction will be analyzed against the background of the emphasis on the role of the Georgian world as intersection and connection link between the Christian Middle East and Byzantium.

Katalin Prajda

POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOW, „LENDÜLET” II.
STATE AND NATIONAL REPRESENTATION IN MODERN
HUNGARY” RESEARCH TEAM, INSTITUTE FOR HISTORY,
RESEARCH CENTRE FOR THE HUMANITIES, HUNGARIAN
ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, BUDAPEST

*Friends of Friends – Florentine Social Networks
in the Kingdom of Hungary (1380s-1430s)
– A Book Project*

During my stay at the CEU IAS I was developing my book project, entitled “Friends of Friends. A Florentine Social Network in the Kingdom of Hungary (1380s-1430s). The project’s aim is to analyze the overlapping social networks which existed in the history of the relationships between the Republic of Florence and the Kingdom of Hungary during the reign of Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387-1437) a period that corresponds to the epoch of the oligarchic regime (1382-1434) in Florence. The project is built upon the empirical foundation of a massive data set on economic, political, kinship and cultural networks, collected from primary archival sources and housed mainly by the Florentine and the Hungarian National Archives.

Renaissance Florence was one of the most innovative centers in Western history in terms of political and economic organizational forms. The ruling elite was formed by a narrow stratum of the society which was engaged in trade during the period. Florence therefore was a republic of merchants, for the merchants, by the merchants. Merchants were elected to leading officers in the city’s government, merchants contributed to Florence’s economic growth to the greatest extent and merchants sponsored cultural innovations as well. Unexplored in the extensive secondary literature on Renaissance Florence are the overlaps between various social networks and correlations between actors of politics, economy, culture and social organizations. Thanks to the lack of specialist literature on the relations between Florence and Hungary in late medieval times, the present project promises to be a groundbreaking contribution to the existing scholarship also on the empirical level. It seeks answers to the question of how social networks influenced politics, economy and culture and develops the idea of Florentine elite society as one extensive social network of kin, friends, neighbors and business partners. Thanks to the multiple segments of inquiry, the project is highly interdisciplinary and combines elements of social, political, economic and art history, attempting to challenge in this way our vision of complex social networks in medieval societies as well as that of the importance of various relations which developed between these two parts of medieval Europe.

During my stay at CEU IAS I carried out further archival research on the extension of the Florentine-Hungarian trade network in the Republic of Venice, identifying its main actors and principles. I have also developed further my ideas through extensive background reading on economy and law in medieval Hungary and through scientific discussions with

colleagues working on related issues. While in Budapest I have succeeded to finalize the first chapter of my book project, aimed at detailing the research questions, the methodological background and the historical context of the narrative.

Irene Tinti

PH. D. FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF
PISA IN LINGUISTICS

*Grecisms in the Ancient Armenian Timaeus:
A Study on Linguistic Interference*

Five Platonic (or pseudo-Platonic) dialogues survive in ancient Armenian translations, namely the *Timaeus*, the *Euthyphro*, the *Apology of Socrates*, the *Laws*, and the *Minos* (spurious). These versions have been the object of great interest among scholars, ever since the only extant complete manuscript reached St. Lazarus (Venice), in 1835. However, the *Timaeus*, in particular, still needs to be globally analysed from a linguistic and traductological perspective. During my three-month stay at CEU I have focused on a few highly recurrent linguistic features, which highlight the Hellenised character of the translation. I have compared their occurrences with the underlying Greek text, in order to verify to what extent the presence of a construction influenced by Greek depends on the same structure being used in the source text. This will lay the foundation for future comparative analyses, meant to ascertain eventual, meaningful similarities with other Hellenised texts. The research was conducted on colour photographs of the manuscript (which I have directly examined in December, 2010, courtesy of the Mekhitarist Fathers) and on an edited fragment, since a complete critical edition of the Armenian text is not available yet.

CEU faculty
fellow

Jasmina Lukić

PROFESSOR, HEAD OF DEPARTMENT,
DEPARTMENT OF GENDER STUDIES, CEU

*Transnational Literature and
European Women's Writing*

In the fall term 2012/13 I was a CEU fellow with IAS at the university.

I have applied for the fellowship with a project on transnational literature intending to work in two directions: to continue my work on Yugoslav and Post-Yugoslav literatures as transnational literatures, and to work further on transnational women's literature in Europe, which was also a topic of the conference that I organized at CEU in spring 2013.

During my fellowship with IAS I have given a public presentation entitled 'Yugoslav Literature in Transnational Perspective,' where theoretical framework for reclaiming the term 'Yugoslav literature' (now abandoned in literary scholarship on Yugoslavia) in transnational perspective are given. The material from the lecture is finalized in the form of an article to be given for a refereed journal. The article has been finalized thanks to the IAS fellowship.

During the fellowship I have also participated as a key-note speaker on "Migrant Women's Literature in Transnational Perspective" in the international literary conference *Between History and Personal Narrative: East-European Women's Stories of Migration in the New Millennium* which was held in Bucharest in September 2012. The fellowship helped me to turn this speech into an article, to be published in an edited volume from the conference.

Participation in regular weekly presentations and discussions at IAS was an important part of my fellowship and it was important and enlightening in many ways.

EURIAS fellows

The European Institutes for Advanced Study (EURIAS) Fellowship Program is an international researcher mobility program offering 10-month residencies in one of the 16 participating Institutes: Berlin, Bologna, Brussels, Budapest, Cambridge, Delmenhorst, Freiburg, Helsinki, Jerusalem, Lyon, Marseille, Paris, Uppsala, Vienna, Wassenaar, Zürich. The Institutes for Advanced Study support the focused, self-directed work of outstanding researchers. The fellows benefit from the finest intellectual and research conditions and from the stimulating environment of a multi-disciplinary and international community of first-rate scholars. As a member of the scheme, CEU IAS hosted two junior EURIAS fellows during the 2012-2013 academic year.

Petr Maťa

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF HISTORY, INSTITUT FÜR
ÖSTERREICHISCHE GESCHICHTSFORSCHUNG,
UNIVERSITÄT WIEN

*Estates, Provincial Diets and
the Struggle for Resources in the
Habsburg Monarchy, 1620-1740
– A Comparison*

My research project (Estates, Provincial Diets and the Struggle for Resources in the Habsburg Monarchy, 1620-1740) examines the role provincial diets and elites played in the Habsburg fiscal-military state following the unprecedented quantitative development of the Habsburg armed force since the Thirty Years' War. It aims at exploring how the estates' provincial administration, far from being displaced or circumvented, became irreplaceably integrated into the emerging war machinery. Illuminating this process should fill a conspicuous gap in our understanding of the Habsburg monarchy as both an emerging fiscal-military state, and as a political system based on mutual but asymmetric collaboration between the central power and the provincial elites. While comparing the operation of the deliberative assemblies in seven central provinces of the Habsburg composite monarchy, I propose that the concept of the fiscal-military state provides a framework much more appropriate for understanding the intermediary powers' continuing participation in the seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Habsburg state than the classical absolutism model which has tended to misinterpret their role in the simplifying dialectic of repression and resistance.

My stay at the CEU IAS had a twofold agenda: The analysis of bargaining processes between the estates and the court, and writing a monograph which, includes also findings from my previous comparative research, is intended to put this composite state on the map of international scholarship where it has long been overlooked. The comparative workshop (Intermediary Power and the Fiscal-Military State in the French and Austrian Monarchies, c. 1620-1800. Pays d'états and Erblände) which I organized at the CEU on 3rd June 2013 together with William Godsey from the Austrian Academy of Sciences required extra time and effort. However, eventually, the workshop for which I also prepared a paper (The 'Proportion': Negotiating fiscal equality between the territories in the early modern Habsburg monarchy) was very helpful in debating my research project and its broader implications. It also helped to develop an idea of a bigger conference on the Habsburg fiscal-military state, which we intend to organize in Vienna in 2015.

During my stay at the CEU IAS, I was able to finish a significant part of the manuscript which is expected to be completed in the coming months and is hoped to be passed into print in 2014. Apart from this main achievement which included some additional research in provincial

archives in Brno and St. Pölten and in the Kuefstein correspondence in the ELTE library in Budapest, I was able to forge contacts to local historians and social scientists from within and outside the CEU, to improve my language skills (Certificate from the CEU's Hungarian Upper Intermediate Course) and to broaden my horizons.

Valentina Parisi

POST-DOCTORAL FELLOW IN SLAVIC STUDIES
AT ISTITUTO ITALIANO DI SCIENZE UMANE,
FIRENZE, ITALY

*Samizdat/Tamizdat in an Interdisciplinary
Perspective: Historical, Political and Social
Aspects in Soviet Uncensored Textual
Production and Circulation*

The goal of my stay at IAS was to study the Open Society Archives' (OSA) collections related to Soviet samizdat in order to collect data for a monograph on unofficial reading practices in Soviet Russia, which will be the first in any language to contextualize the socialization of uncensored texts during the Cold War within the theoretical framework provided by book history studies. The goal of my research was to investigate whether samizdat authors and readers could be defined as an "interpretive community" (Stanley Fish), i. e. as a group of like-minded individuals who share similar assumptions about how a text should be read. While in Budapest I went through the files of the Samizdat Archives, 1956-1994 <http://osaarchivum.org/db/fa/300-85.htm> and Soviet Red Archives, 1953-1994, focusing my attention on documents relevant for highlighting individual reading habits and practices developed by samizdat audience. The data collected at OSA allowed me to answer some questions on the interaction between author and reader in the fixation, reproduction and dissemination of uncensored texts. Namely I found out that the relation between authorial writing strategy and readers' reception in the samizdat case often turned out to be a conflicting one, since the author's legitimate aspiration to preserve the form of his work from eventual corruptions collided with readers' interest to appropriate it in a creative way. Currently, my interest is shifting from reading practices to issues related to "author-function" (M. Foucault) and copyright in self-publishing. I have already included some data collected at OSA in my book on samizdat literary journals, *Il lettore eccedente*, finished while staying at the IAS and forthcoming in autumn 2013.

“NEWDEM” fellows

Fresh Perspectives On the
New European Democracies
(NewDem)

Funded by the Volkswagen Foundation

The main aim of the Fellowship Programme was to contribute to the creation of a more dynamic and interactive research community across countries of Eastern and Central Europe (ECE) by offering research fellowships to young talents from the region. The program with the kind support of the Volkswagen Foundation offered a highly favourable environment for exchange of ideas, knowledge and debate among future academic leaders in the ece Region. In the last phase of the program (2012-2013) CEU IAS hosted six young researchers from different countries of ECE.

Lilla Balázs

VOLKSWAGEN NEWDEM FELLOW,
POST-DOCTORAL RESEARCHER

The Implementation of Minority Language Policy in Slovakia Beyond EU Conditionality

The main research project I have been carrying out at CEU has focused on developments in the legal regulation of ethnic minority language rights and the circumstances and mechanisms of their actual implementation in post-EU accession Slovakia. The issue of minority protection has constituted a cornerstone of democratic development and political conditionality during the EU accession period in the East Central-European region. Research on the topic has established the predominant role of the incentive of EU accession in bringing about most of the positive developments, mainly in the field of the legal regulation of minority protection in the region. These positive developments have been, however, considered superficial and short-term, bound to be reversed or stopped once EU accession is achieved in these countries. Skeptics with regard to the depth of these legal changes have also indicated the possibility of the general non-implementation of formal minority protection rules adopted under EU conditionality.

In this context, my project has proposed to contribute to the still limited research on the effectiveness and long-term sustainability of EU conditionality in minority protection. Slovakia has been selected as a case where the issue of minority protection has been particularly contested, but also an important example for positive legal developments in the field under EU conditionality. Minority protection, with special regard to the right to minority language use, has remained a central point of contention following the country's EU accession. International observers have drawn attention to the fundamental ambiguity of the circumstances of minority language use, determined by the often unclear relation between formal rules aiming at the protection of Slovak as the 'state language' on the one hand, and legal measures regulating the use of minority languages, on the other. As initial empirical data indicate, ambiguity and contention have also marked the implementation process of legal rules on minority language use, displaying the lack of a central will for implementation and a patchy and a contingent picture of regional implementation behavior by minority implementers.

While at CEU, my work has focused on the collection of empirical data on Slovakia and the further development of the theoretical framework, through the identification of the conditions and main mechanisms of minority language policy implementation and non-implementation. The main sources for empirical data have been reports of domestic and

international NGOs and international organizations such as the OSCE or the Council of Europe. In addition, a series of expert and elite interviews have been conducted in Budapest and various sites in Slovakia. Further information and data have also been collected at a conference on minority linguistic landscape in Hungary and neighboring countries, organized by the Linguistics Research Institute of the Hungarian Academy of Science. Finally, research contacts have been established and research discussions carried out with two researchers from the Hungarian Academy of Science and the Budapest Institute for Research in view of the continuation of empirical research on the issue of minority language policy implementation in Slovakia.

I have greatly appreciated the general academic flexibility, giving room for individual decisions on the main purpose of the research stay, backed up nevertheless by readiness for assistance be it in matters of networking, research or organization of events.

Finally, although I have not been able to attend all the 'extracurricular' social events, I also found these very interesting and informative.

Bojan Bilić

POST-DOCTORAL RESEARCHER OF
POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY

Crossing Epistemic Boundaries: Exchanges and Tensions Between Activist and Academic Knowledge in the (Post-)Yugoslav Context

My current project explores the emergence and development of LGBT movement in the post-Yugoslav space in the context of the recent highly contentious gay pride parades in the region. In the first part of this research, I go beyond the narrow focus on nationalistically-related violence and hate speech which cannot appreciate post-Yugoslav pride parades in the entirety of their social, political and cultural meanings. Instead, I trace the developmental pathways of (mostly Serbian and Croatian, but also Montenegrin, Slovenian, Bosnian and Herzegovinian and Macedonian) LGBT activist groups and explore the processes through which they politicize LGBT issues and devise their activist strategies. In the second part of this research project, I employ (online) surveys, in-depth interviews and documentary analysis to explore the extent to which members of LGBT population in the post-Yugoslav space feel represented by activists and NGOs devoted to the promotion of LGBT rights. More specifically, I am interested in understanding the attitudes of LGBT persons themselves towards the organisation of pride parades and their possible alternatives as well as the practices of resistance to homophobia and heteronormativity that people with non-normative

sexual orientations are exposed to in everyday life.

During my stay at CEU IAS, I started collecting relevant literature, I devised and disseminated my online survey and embarked upon interviews.

Igor Guardiancich

LECTURER AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

*A Not-So-Long Goodbye to Bismarck:
An Intertemporal East-West Comparison
of Pension Reforms*

Despite the warnings by the retrenchment literature, Continental (Western) European welfare states have transited from their Bismarckian imprint with Beveridgean aspirations to a neo-conservative neo-corporatist dualized configuration, where few insiders enjoy income maintenance and poverty alleviation is guaranteed to the rest. The goodbye to Bismarck did not happen overnight: in most cases such 'modernization' took more than three decades to materialize.

The project I started to work on at the CEU IAS seeks to investigate what happened to post-socialist European countries, whose hypertrophic, premature, essentially Bismarckian welfare states remained relatively unchanged until 1989. Here, the transition was arguably much swifter: especially in pensions, the early reformers retraced the Western transformation in less than a decade. A number of factors contributed to this 'fast-forward' course of events. The suddenness and depth of the transformational recessions forced a number of Central and Eastern European governments to adopt a labour-shedding strategy to save their economies and ensure social peace. The ensuing financial collapse of social security institutions inevitably led to rather overt cuts in social spending. The unsustainability of both refinancing and retrenchment coupled with an often-overt aversion to egalitarianism and corporatism generated the first wave of restructuring through privatization and individualization, leading, ultimately, to the dualization of welfare. Finally, increasing malaise of the outsiders and Europeanization prompted post-socialist governments to create social safety nets for those left behind.

To this end, I presented the project at a number of events (the Fellow Seminar, the PERG seminar, the ILERA conference in Amsterdam). In particular, I delineated the major concepts underpinning this longer-term project and presented, as an example, the interaction between labour market and old-age insurance reforms in Poland. This probably represents the most tangible proof that dualization is indeed happening in Central and Eastern Europe.

Sorin Gog

ASSISTANT LECTURER OF SOCIOLOGY,
BABES-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY, CLUJ-NAPOCA

*Second Class Citizenship in an EU Country:
Marginalized Roma and the Pentecostal
Politics of Identity*

The main argument of my research project is that the religious conversion of Roma / Gypsies from Romania to Pentecostalism leads to a restructuring of their every-day life and their social networks but most of all to the production of specific ethnic narratives of identity and a religious understanding of what it means to be a Roma. The Roma Pentecostal movement is generating institutional and symbolic resources that allow for a new type of ethnic management of identity and this has to be related to three distinct issues: social de-marginalization, the moralization of conduct and the creation of socially integrated communities. My research project aims at ethnographically analyzing how the globalization of Pentecostalism among the Roma has led to the institutionalization of alternative social and cultural means needed for the creation of a new type of ethnic micro-communities.

The institute was wonderful academic opportunity that allowed me to advance my research project and meet great scholars. I liked very much the fellows that were selected and all the meetings and debates we had at the institute. Having access to the library and all the electronic resources was very helpful.

Márton Medgyesi

RESEARCHER IN SOCIOLOGY, TARKI SOCIAL
RESEARCH INSTITUTE, BUDAPEST

*Convergence in Attitudes to Inequality and
Towards Redistribution Between Post-Socialist
and Market Economies: A Cohort Perspective*

My main research project studies the convergence of attitudes to inequality and towards government redistribution between post-socialist countries and market economies. The transition process in Central and Eastern Europe brought about an increase in income inequality in most of the countries and some twenty years after transition we see this group having similar levels of inequality as middle-inequality or high-inequality in European Union member states. The question I investigate is whether convergence in social structure and inequality levels leads to convergence in opinions about inequality and government redistribution. A change in societal attitudes might come about by a general shift of attitudes of the population, but it might also come about by younger cohorts with different attitudes replacing older generations. This study thus examines whether attitudinal change is taking place and by which of these two mechanisms.

This research project is related to the question of the impacts of income inequality on social and political outcomes. According to theorists rising inequalities might have various political effects, e.g. on demand for redistribution, on patterns of participation, on voter turnout and voting

behaviour. But a prerequisite to these political effects is that increases in inequality are perceived by individuals and cause content or discontent with them. The research project also relates to theories of attitudinal change, whether attitudes are likely to change as societies change. And finally, as the project compares transition countries to other European countries thus it relates to the literature on post-socialist transition. My study investigates convergence patterns between post-socialist and other countries over 20 years using a sample with wide country coverage (27 countries) which is a major improvement with respect to earlier studies focusing only on a few countries and limited time span.

Mladen Ostojic

POST-DOCTORAL RESEARCHER OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Trials and Tribulations: International Justice and Democratic Consolidation in Serbia After Milosevic

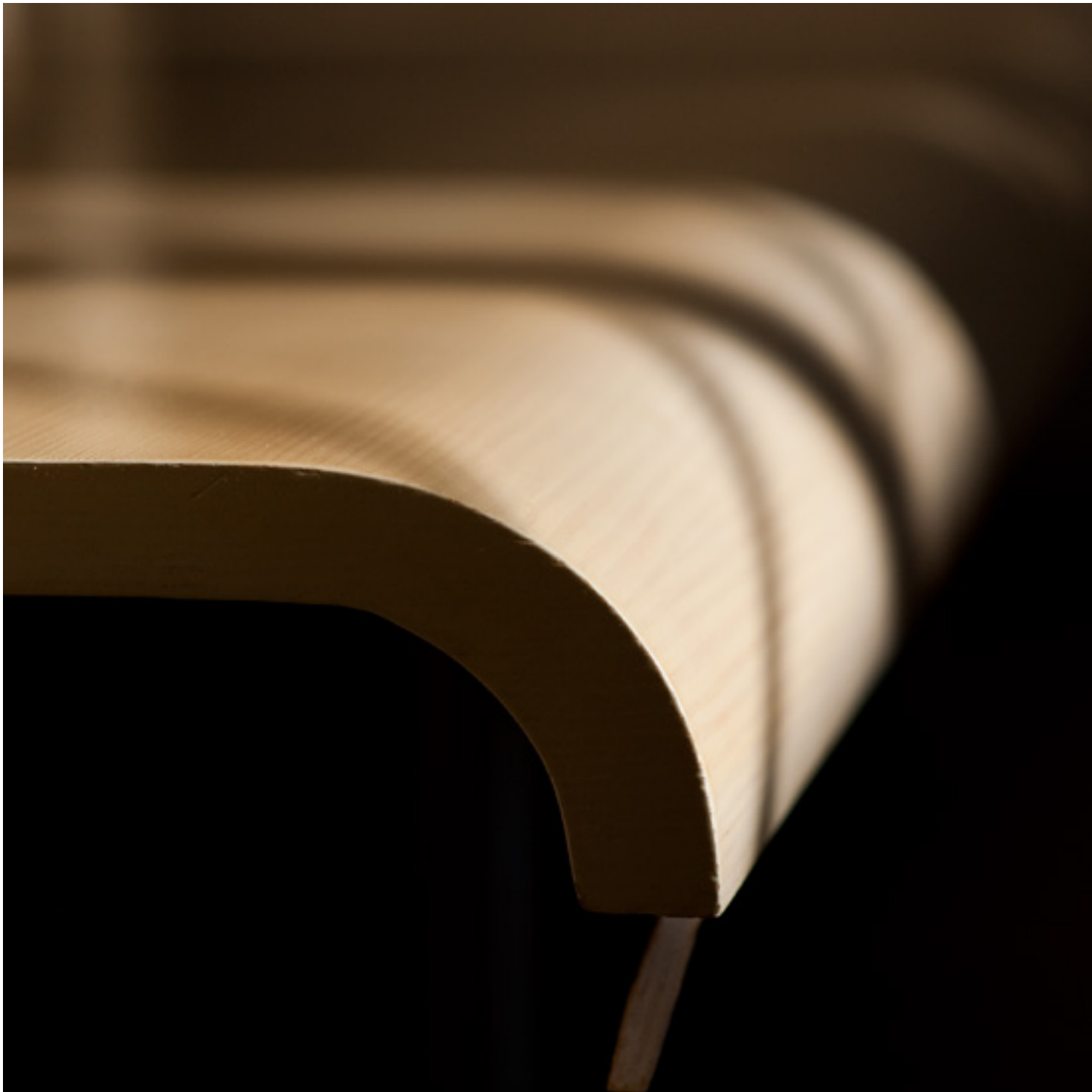
During my stay at CEU IAS, I was working on my book manuscript entitled *Between Justice and Stability: The Politics of War Crimes Prosecutions in Post-Milosevic Serbia*. This book consists in an in-depth analysis of official thinking and policy-making on transitional justice in Serbia in the period 2000-2011. During this period, the Serbian authorities were pressured by the United States and the European Union to hand over 46 individuals, including the most high-ranking political and military officials of the Milosevic regime, to the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY). Although the Western powers conditioned Serbia's access to foreign aid and EU integration upon ICTY cooperation, it took the Serbian authorities over 10 years to arrest and transfer all the indictees to the ICTY. My book explores why the Serbian authorities struggled to comply with foreign demands for justice by analysing the attitudes of Serbian officials towards the ICTY. It thus seeks to contribute both to an understanding of Serbia's contemporary political history and to wider debates on transitional justice. The unprecedented degree of international judicial intervention in Serbia makes it an ideal case for assessing the relationship between international justice and democratisation, an issue that remains underexplored in the existing literature.

This book manuscript is based on my PhD dissertation which I completed at Queen Mary, University of London in December 2011. During my stay at CEU IAS, I have worked on converting my PhD thesis into a book manuscript. This essentially involved adapting the manuscript to a broader audience and refining the argument by re-writing parts of

the manuscript. I have thus produced a new introductory chapter with an extended literature review, for which I have found the CEU library very helpful. I have also carried out fieldwork in Belgrade where I conducted interviews and collected additional data in the media archives in order to improve and update certain parts of my manuscript. Being based at IAS was very useful in this respect, not only because of its proximity to Serbia, but also because I have found valuable informants at CEU. Especially, Professor Tibor Varady who represented Serbia in the genocide lawsuits before the International Court of Justice provided me with important insights into perceptions of international justice among Serbian policy-makers. This has allowed me to further substantiate my argument and substantially improve the strength of my future manuscript.

These achievements have encouraged me to extend my stay at CEU IAS beyond the initially planned period of 5 months in order to carry on working full-time on my manuscript before undertaking a new research project at Queen Mary.

The IAS created a vibrant academic and intellectual community which allowed me to exchange ideas and experiences with other academics. This was absolutely key for my academic development in terms of bringing exposure to the work of researchers working in different fields and at different stages of their careers.



Events

Fellow
seminars

- 17 October 2012 | CHRISTOPHE LÉCUYER, Senior Fellow, Senior Fellow in the History of Science and Technology at Ecole Normale Supérieure de Lyon, France
MOORE'S LAW AND THE GOVERNANCE OF INNOVATION
- 24 October 2012 | EVA FODOR, Associate Professor of Gender Studies at the CEU and Academic Director of CEU IAS
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND GENDER EQUALITY: EXPLAINING VARIATIONS IN THE GENDER POVERTY GAP AFTER SOCIALISM
- 31 October 2012 | MLADEN OSTOJIC, Junior Volkswagen Fellow, Post-doctoral researcher of Political Science
INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE AND DEMOCRATIZATION IN POST-MILOSEVIC SERBIA
- 7 November 2012 | PATRYK BABIRACKI, Senior Fellow, Assistant Professor in Russian and East European history at the University of Texas-Arlington
SOVIET SOFT POWER IN POLAND, POLISH JEWS AND ANTI-SEMITISM, 1943-1957
- 14 November 2012 | JASMINA LUKIĆ, Associate Professor, Department Head of Gender Studies at CEU
YUGOSLAV LITERATURE IN TRANSNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE
- 28 November 2012 | ATILA MELEGH, Senior Fellow, Associate Professor at Corvinus University, Budapest, Professor at Pal Tomori College
"VITAL FORCE OF THE NATION"
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF POPULATION DISCOURSES IN THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY IN EASTERN AND SOUTHERN EUROPE

- 5 December 2012 | VALENTINA PARISI, Junior EURIAS Fellow, Post-doctoral fellow in Slavic Studies at Istituto Italiano di Scienze Umane, Firenze, Italy
SAMIZDAT IN THE CONTEXT OF READING PRACTICES IN SOVIET RUSSIA
- 12 December 2012 | MARGIT FEISCHMIDT, Senior Fellow, research Fellow at the Institute of Minority Studies, Center for Social Studies at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences
NEW NATIONALISM AND ITS DISCURSIVE CONSTRUCTION IN HUNGARY
- 16 January 2013 | BOJAN BILIĆ, Junior Volkswagen Fellow, PhD in Political Sociology from the University College, London School of Slavonic and East European Studies
ACADEMIC-ACTIVIST INTERACTIONS, TENSIONS AND DILEMMAS IN THE CONTEXT OF (POST-)YUGOSLAV ANTI-WAR ENGAGEMENT
- 23 January 2013 | GÁBOR ZÓLYOMI, Senior Fellow, Associate Professor at the Department of Assyriology and Hebrew Studies of the Eötvös L. University, Budapest
THE VASE INSCRIPTION OF LUGAL-ZAGESI AND THE HISTORY OF HIS REIGN
- 6 February 2013 | ÁGNES GYÖRKE, Junior Fellow, lecturer at the University of Debrecen, Department of British Studies
THE POETICS OF URBAN SPACE: EXPLORING THE CITY THROUGH LITERATURE
- 13 February 2013 | CHRISTINE PHILLIOU, Senior Fellow, Associate Professor of Ottoman History at Columbia University
CULTURAL POLITICS AND THE QUESTION OF OPPOSITION IN TWENTIETH-CENTURY TURKEY
- 20 February 2013 | BIRGIT BEUMERS, Senior Fellow, Professor of Film Studies at Aberystwyth University, Wales
SPECIAL / SPATIAL EFFECTS IN SOVIET CINEMA

- 6 March 2013 | KATALIN PRAJDA, Junior Fellow, External Researcher in History, "Lendület II. State and National Representation in Modern Hungary" Reserch Team, Research Centre for the Humanities, Hungarian Academy of Sciences
 MEDIEVAL FLORENCE: AN EXTENDED SOCIAL NETWORK
 IN GLOBALIZED TRADE
- 13 March 2013 | ELISABETH PACHERIE, Senior Fellow, Senior Researcher in Cognitive Science and Philosophy, Institut Jean Nicod, ENS, EHESS, CNRS, Paris
 HOW DOES IT FEEL TO ACT TOGETHER?
- 20 March 2013 | MÁRTON MEDGYESI, Junior Volkswagen Fellow, researcher at TÁRKI Social Research Institute, Budapest
 CONVERGENCE IN ATTITUDES TOWARDS INEQUALITY AND
 REDISTRIBUTION BETWEEN POST-SOCIALIST AND MARKET
 ECONOMIES: A COHORT PERSPECTIVE
- 27 March 2013 | TAMAR PATARIDZE, Affiliated Fellow, PhD from the Université Catholique de Louvain (Belgium) in oriental philology
 LITERARY EXCHANGES BETWEEN THE CHRISTIAN MIDDLE EAST
 & THE CAUCASUS IN LATE ANTIQUITY AND THE MIDDLE AGES: EXAMPLE
 OF RECEPTION OF ISAAC OF NINEVEH'S (7TH C.) WORK IN GEORGIA
- 10 April 2013 | PETR MAŘA, Junior EURIAS Fellow, Ph.D. in History from the Charles University in Prague
 PROVINCIAL ESTATES AND PROVINCIAL DIETS IN THE HABSBURG
 FISCAL-MILITARY STATE, 1620-1740
- 17 April 2013 | CHRISTOPHE LÉCUYER, Senior Fellow, Senior Fellow in the History of Science and Technology at Ecole Normale Supérieure de Lyon, France
 UNIVERSITIES AND THEIR REGIONS: THE CASE OF SEMICONDUCTOR
 INNOVATION & ENTREPRENEURSHIP AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

- 24 April 2013 | LILLA BALÁZS, Junior Volkswagen Fellow, Post-doctoral researcher
MINORITY PROTECTION BEYOND EU CONDITIONALITY:
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MINORITY LANGUAGE PROVISIONS
IN THE CASE OF ROMANIA
- 8 May 2013 | OLGA GUROVA, Senior Fellow, Research Fellow at the
Department of Social Research, University of Helsinki
“WE ARE NOT RICH ENOUGH TO BUY CHEAP THINGS”:
MIDDLE-CLASS CONSUMER PRACTICES IN CONTEMPORARY RUSSIA
- 15 May 2013 | SORIN GOG, Junior Volkswagen Fellow, lecturer in sociology at
Babes-Bolyai University in Cluj Napoca, Romania
SECOND CLASS CITIZENSHIP IN AN EU COUNTRY:
MARGINALIZED ROMA AND THE PENTECOSTAL POLITICS OF IDENTITY
- 22 May 2013 | IGOR GUARDIANCICH, Junior Volkswagen Fellow, PhD in political science,
post-doctoral Fellow at the Collegio Carlo Alberto in Turin
A NOT-SO-LONG GOODBYE TO BISMARCKIAN WELFARE STATES:
AN INTERTEMPORAL EAST-WEST COMPARISON
(CONCEPT AND THE CASE OF POLAND)
- 28 May 2013 | Joint seminar by BIRGIT BEUMERS, Senior Fellow, Professor of Film
Studies at Aberystwyth University, Wales, OLGA GUROVA, Senior Fellow,
Research Fellow at the Department of Social Research, University of
Helsinki and VALENTINA PARISI, former postdoctoral Fellow at the
Istituto Italiano di Scienze Umane (SUM) in Florence
DEMONSTRATIONS OF PROTEST OR PROTEST DEMONSTRATIONS IN
RUSSIA BEFORE AND AFTER VLADIMIR PUTIN’S RE-ELECTION.

5 June 2013 | GÁBOR ZÓLYOMI, Senior Fellow, Associate Professor at the Department
of Assyriology and Hebrew Studies of the Eötvös L. University, Budapest
“NO SOUND COMES FROM THEIR THROATS”:
THE INSCRIPTION ON STATUE B OF GUDEA, RULER OF LAGASH

Annual
IAS Lecture

26 April 2013 | JUDIT FRIGYESI, musicologist, ethnomusicologist and writer,
 associate professor at Bar Ilan University and visiting
 professor at Tel-Aviv University
 THE PARADOX OF CLASSICAL MUSIC:
 GESTURE, STORY, SPEED AND THE SUBCONSCIOUS

Why did European Classical music take hold in virtually every modernized society? And why is it that at the same time the public for Classical music seems to be shrinking? Young talents from distant regions and cultures compete to play Mozart and Beethoven. Yet Classical music seems to be less and less fashionable and, for many, it represents an artificial and elitist culture. What is so right, and what is so wrong with Classical music?

It is common knowledge that, in the history of Western music, a major innovation occurred during the late 16th and early 17th centuries when the focus on the musical expression of dramatic speech led to the birth of opera. I want to argue that this change provoked a process of gradual “erosion” of the earlier concept of music until, in the Classical era, a completely new ideal of music emerged and remained central to Western art music till our days.

This new music puts an unprecedented focus on (1) the musical phrase as gesture, (2) the composition as story, and combines these with an ideal of extreme density of emotional events (speed) in the musical process. Such a composition necessitates a special mode of listening, one that operates somewhere between the conscious and subconscious, and a special “listening ritual” (the modern concert), neither of these was an obvious continuation of earlier European practices or typical in music cultures outside of the Western milieu.

Lecture series
on Russian
samizdat
literature

IN COOPERATION WITH
Open Society Archives

- 25 February 2013 | TOMÁŠ GLANC, Guest Professor at Humboldt-Universität Berlin
TOILET PAPER, X RAYS AND OTHER ASPECTS
AND DIMENSIONS OF SAMIZDAT
- 7 March 2013 | SABINE HÄNSGEN, Visiting Professor at the
Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin
THE MEDIA DIMENSION OF SAMIZDAT
- 22 April 2013 | BALÁZS BODÓ, Marie Curie Fellow at the Institute for
Information Law, University of Amsterdam
THE COMMON PATHS OF PIRACY AND SAMIZDAT
FROM THE ENCYCLOPÉDIE TO THE PIRATE BAY
- 10 June 2013 | VALENTINA PARISI, Junior EURIAS Fellow, Post-doctoral fellow in
Slavic Studies at Istituto Italiano di Scienze Umane, Firenze, Italy
SAMIZDAT IN THE CONTEXT OF READING PRACTICES IN SOVIET RUSSIA
- 24 June 2013 | PIOTR WCIŚLIK, PhD Candidate, History Department, CEU
THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF SAMIZDAT
- 6 July 2013 | OL'GA ZASLAVSKAJA, Open Society Archives
SMUGGLERS OR HEROES? SYMBOLIC POWER
OF SMUGGLING IN COLD WAR TIMES

other public
lectures

BOOK launch

27 November 2012 | JÓZSEF BÖRÖCZ, Affiliated Fellow, Professor of Sociology at Rutgers University
 INTIMATE INTERNATIONALISM:
 MICRO-MACROHISTORIES OF THE SOCIALIST SELF

29 January 2013 | ELIZABETH DUNN, Associate Professor of Geography and International Affairs at the University of Colorado at Boulder
 THE CHAOS OF HUMANITARIAN AID:
 ADHOCRACY IN THE REPUBLIC OF GEORGIA

6 May 2013 | GAIL KLIGMAN, Professor of sociology at UCLA and director of the UCLA Center for European and Eurasian Studies
 COLLECTIVIZATION AND THE RESTRATIFICATION OF
 EVERYDAY LIFE IN ROMANIA, 1949-1962

11 February 2013 | RECOVERING (POST-)YUGOSLAV ANTI-WAR ENGAGEMENT
Resisting the Evil: (Post-)Yugoslav Anti-War Contention
 (edited by Bojan Bilić and Vesna Janković, Nomos, 2012) and
We Were Gasping for Air: (Post-)Yugoslav Anti-War Activism and Its Legacy
 (by Bojan Bilić, Nomos, 2012)

workshops &
conferences

1 February 2013 | ROCK MUSIC AND THE FAR RIGHT IN EUROPE
 Contributors: Anton Shekhovtsov, Junior Visiting Fellow at the Institute for Human Sciences (IWM), European Fellow of the Radicalism and New Media Research Group (University of Northampton, UK); Marko Stojanavska Rupcic, PhD student of Sociology and Social Anthropology (CEU); Margit Feischmidt, cultural anthropologist research Fellow at the Institute of Minority Studies, Center for Social Studies at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; Gergő Pulay, PhD candidate at the Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology (CEU)

11-15 February 2013 | ENCOUNTERS IN SOUTH EAST EUROPEAN STUDIES
 CURRENT RESEARCH IN SOUTH EAST EUROPEAN STUDIES AT THE UCL SCHOOL OF SLAVONIC AND EAST EUROPEAN STUDIES & CEU
 Speakers included Eva Fodor (CEU IAS), Eric Gordy (UCL SSEES), Paul Stubbs (Institute of Economics, Zagreb), Bojan Aleksov (UCL SSEES), Bojan Bilić (CEU IAS), Balázs Trencsényi (CEU), Armanda Kodra Hysa (UCL SSEES), Elissa Helms (CEU), Mladen Ostojić (CEU IAS), Zsofi Loránd (CEU), Marija Grujić (CEU Alumna), Marko Stojanovska Rupčić (CEU), Marko Zubak (CEU)

15-16 April 2013 | VOLKSWAGEN ALUMNI WORKSHOP
 Participants: all Alumni and current Volkswagen Fellows discussed their work and achievements since their Fellowship and exchanged ideas on academic career prospects.
 (With kind support from the Volkswagen Foundation)

17 May 2013 | HISTORICAL ANALYSIS OF DEMOGRAPHIC DISCOURSES
 GLOBAL, REGIONAL AND LOCAL PERSPECTIVES
 Contributors: Éva Fodor (Academic Director IAS, Gender Studies, CEU); Tamás Kiss, (Romanian Institute for Research on National Minorities, Cluj-Napoca); Attila Melegh (CEU IAS, Corvinus University, Budapest); Péter Őri (Demographic Research Institute, Budapest); Arland Thornton (University of Michigan, Ann Arbor);

3 June 2013 | INTERMEDIARY POWER AND THE FISCAL-MILITARY STATE IN THE
FRENCH AND AUSTRIAN MONARCHIES (C. 1620-1800)
Co-sponsored by the Institute for Modern and Contemporary Historical
Research, Austrian Academy of Sciences, Viennaarchies
Contributors: William Godsey (Vienna), Rafe Blaufarb (Tallahassee),
Julian Swann (London), Petr Mařa (Budapest)
Discussants: Marie-Elizabeth Ducreux (Paris), Leonhard Horowski
(Berlin), Astrid von Schlachta (Regensburg), Hamish Scott (St Andrews),
Grete Walter-Klingenstein (Graz)

other
academic
and cultural
events & visits

- 16 November 2012 | An evening with Fellows' Club guest ANDRÁS TÖRÖK, author of 'BUDAPEST, a Critical Guide'
- 23 November 2012 | Hungarian Political philosopher GÁSPÁR MIKLÓS TAMÁS talks about the political situation in Hungary in the Fellows' Club
- 7 December 2012 | Study visit to the Institute for Human Sciences (IWM) in Vienna
- 5 February 2013 | Visit by Fellows of the Finnish Institute for Advanced Research, Tampere
- 22 February 2013 | Visit to the Hungarian Holocaust Memorial Museum
- 8 March 2013 | Film show at the Fellows' Club: Another Sky/Drugoe nebo (Russia, 2010) introduced by Birgit Beumers, Senior Fellow
- 18-19 March 2013 | Animated Russia Film Series at Toldi and Corvin Cinemas 18-19 March Newly restored Russian animated films from the archives shown at two Budapest cinemas curated and introduced by Birgit Beumers, Senior Fellow, Professor of Theater, Film and Television Studies, Aberystwyth University, UK
- 25-28 April 2013 | Russian Film Days in Budapest Cinemas Curated by Birgit Beumers, Professor of Film Studies at the University of Aberystwyth (Wales) and Senior Fellow at CEU IAS.
- 25-28 April 2013 | Film show and discussion at the Fellows' Club: 'Mama Illegal' – a documentary introduced by Sorin Gog, Junior VW Fellow
- 30 May 2013 | Visit to the "Naked Men" exhibition of the Ludwig Museum
- 12 June 2013 | Visit to the Gödöllő Royal Palace



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