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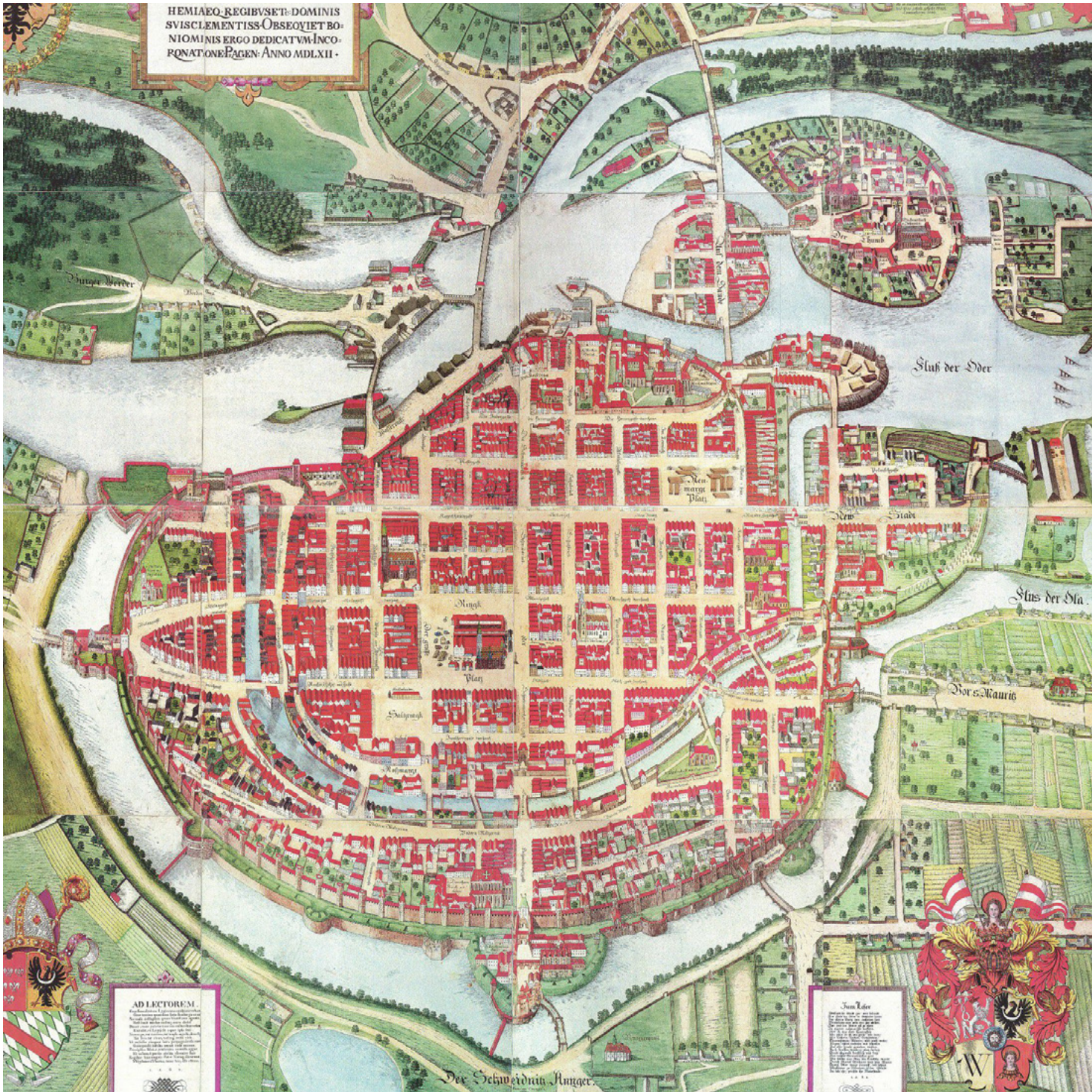
YEARBOOK
2014-2015

INSTITUTE
FORANCED
ADVSTUDY
CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY

YEARBOOK

2014-2015

HEMIAEO REGIBVSET DOMINIS
SVISCLEMENTISS OBSEQUIET BO-
NIOMINIS ERGO DEDICATVM INCO-
RONATIONE PAGEN ANNO MDLXII.



AD LECTOREM

Dieß ist eine alte Karte der Stadt Schweidnitz, die im Jahr 1612 von einem berühmten Künstler gezeichnet wurde. Sie zeigt die Stadt in ihrer damaligen Gestalt, mit allen ihren Festungen und Gebäuden. Die Karte ist sehr genau und detailliert, und sie ist ein wertvolles Dokument für die Geschichte der Stadt.

Im Jahr

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Der Schweidnitz Ringer.

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Foreword

BY *Eva Fodor* DIRECTOR

A spectacular cohort of fellows, selected from over 600 applicants from all over the world, joined CEU IAS in the academic year 2014-15 and this yearbook documents their intellectual endeavors during their stay in Budapest. Their primary task was to pursue the research agenda they had proposed and the reader will read descriptions of these fascinating and diverse projects in the following pages. However, this booklet only briefly mentions a handful of contributions that were no less important, those that directly enriched academic life in Hungary in general and at the Central European University in particular. Take, for example, the internationally acclaimed conference on proper names initiated and organized by our fellow, Craige Roberts (see her profile on the forthcoming pages) along with a colleague from the Research Institute for Linguistics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Department of Logic at ELTE in Budapest. This was an opportunity for stellar local researchers to meet and discuss their work with acclaimed scholars in their fields, the impact of which is bound to last well beyond this single academic year. Hadas Weiss, our anthropologist fellow assembled a small workshop on the very exciting and timely topic of financialization, which included invited scholars from several countries as well as CEU faculty and students from various Hungarian universities. Historian David Ruderman generously gave his time to discuss both scholarly and academic management issues on numerous occasions with faculty in and outside our university. Utilizing our research

assistantship program, Fulbright @ CEU IAS fellow, sociologist Kai Schafft hired a CEU MA student, a graduate of the Roma Access Program of the CEU, to provide assistance with his research on Roma self-government, a relationship which proved intellectually fruitful for both parties well beyond expectations. And these are just a few of many examples. Such exchanges are extremely important for us, but they are always voluntary and ideal only if they benefit both parties albeit in different manners.

CEU IAS was four years old in this academic year and this marks the end of its initial phase of existence. We spent the first four years setting up the Institute, establishing its routines and introducing it to the international academic community. As a concluding step of this phase, towards the end of the academic year 2014-5, we went through a formal external evaluation process, which allowed us to take stock of our strength and remaining challenges. Most notably, for the purposes of this exercise we asked fellows to send us a list of their publications which originated from research conducted at our Institute between 2012 and 2015. It was wonderful to get emails from past fellows with happy reminiscences of their stay in Budapest. But what I was really amazed at was the length of the publication list we assembled: in these short three years fellows have published 15 books along with a great number of articles and book chapters, more than we ever thought possible. A wonderful start and great promise for the future.



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Fellows



SENIOR FELLOWS

Ondřej Císar

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, CHARLES UNIVERSITY,
CZECH REPUBLIC

Post-socialist Protest Pathways

The project “Post-socialist Protest Pathways” focused on the ways people in East-Central Europe express themselves in protest politics. The project was based on protest event data from the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary and Poland covering the period between 1990 and 2010. Thanks to the fellowship I was able to work on the manuscript of a book to be submitted to an international publisher. This project has dealt especially with two aspects of the post-communist protest: First, the size of protest and its relation to political dissatisfaction, second, the relationship between party and protest politics to explain variable issues that have been expressed by political protest.

I started with a review of individual-level reports showing that over the last twenty years these countries have witnessed growing political apathy and resignation amongst their citizens. As a source of these processes the extant literature identified frustration and disappointment with the actual economic and political performance of new democracies, which sharply contrasts with the high expectations and enthusiasm about the ideal of democracy as it was seen in the early 1990s. However, based on the results of protest event analysis, there is no negative effect of political dissatisfaction on general political protest or positive on radical types of protest; hence the disenchantment thesis seems not to be supported

by data on protest politics. This can have important implications for our understanding of democracy's future. While in the traditional transition and consolidation literature, protest was taken as an indicator of antidemocratic resistance and instability, the results of this project seem to indicate that it could have the potential to preserve democratic values, even if this ethos is challenged in the field of party politics and formal political institutions. Party politics was my next focus during the fellowship.

Then I focused on the issue composition of political protest in the studied four countries, which clearly shows a divergent pattern. Building on field theory and the extant work on political space as defined by political parties, the project aimed at formulating a coherent theory of political space incorporating not only cleavages articulated by parties, but also fault lines expressed by protest action. To sum up, the four countries differ in the issue composition of party politics, which determines the portfolio of issues expressed in protest politics. Specifically, they differ in the saliency of two basic issue – economic and socio-cultural – dimensions. In the Czech Republic, where economic issues dominate the party field, protest addresses mostly socio-cultural issues. Since the salience of the two issue dimensions is more equal in Slovakia, although the economic dimension is still more salient, the data demonstrate that the protest field addresses mostly socio-cultural issues (less than in the Czech Republic). Hungary and Poland display a contrary pattern. In Hungary, where socio-cultural issues form the master issue dimension in the party field, protest mostly articulates economic issues. Poland does not show such strong predominance of the socio-cultural issue dimension as Hungary; the economic dimension is more salient in party competition here than in Hungary; as a result, Poland displays protest mostly addressing economic issues (not as much as Hungary, but more than the Czech Republic and Slovakia).

Duane Corpis

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF HISTORY,
NYU SHANGHAI

*Early Modern Overseas Charity and
German Protestantism: Global Networks,
Local Norms (1500-1850)*

My fellowship at Central European University's Institute for Advanced Study permitted me to continue research and writing on two projects. The long-term project will result in a book tentatively titled "Early-Modern Overseas Charity and German Protestantism: Global Networks, Local Norms (1500-1800)". This book aims to explain how and why German Protestant charities developed from local, communal institutions that served almost exclusively the neighborhood, town, or city into organizations with an increasingly regional and even global reach during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. By the eighteenth century, German Protestants in Augsburg, Bremen, Halle, Hamburg and Stuttgart were distributing funds to Protestant individuals and communities as far away as the Ottoman Mediterranean, southern India, Russia, and British North America. This expanding reach of charity reveals an increasingly non-parochial vision of what it meant to be Protestant. The globalization of charity was justified with new conceptions of empathy, but the material and structural conditions that made possible charitable transfers from Germany to foreign lands did not automatically produce a tolerant cosmopolitanism. Instead, it often re-articulated traditional tropes of Christian providentialism and triumphalism within new forms of inclusion and exclusion. My work on this project in Budapest had three components: First, with the help of my research assistant Jan Broker, I compiled an extensive bibliography on the history of early-modern charity. Second, I began organizing a database that includes information on the major charitable contributions that various Protestant cities made over the course of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Third, I read a series of Protestant sermons that described a new sense of "brotherly love" rooted in abstract forms of empathy, in which German Protestants began to imagine connections with non-German Protestants across Europe and the globe, as well as with non-Christians who became the objects of Protestant missions in the eighteenth century. Such sermons reveal the emergence of the "cause" – the funding of a church destroyed by fire, the rescue of Protestant soldiers or sailors taken prisoner by Ottoman Muslims, the conversion of pagans in southern India – as a particular way of organizing human sentiment directed at people from distant lands and the possibilities of creating imagined relations with those people, which would exceed the face-to-face relations of the local parish. Charity was thus deeply integrated within the processes of colonial

and commercial expansion, even if the directionality of charity seemed countervailing to the extractive processes of empire and capitalism.

My second project is a history of pre-industrial noise. This project views noise as a social artifact rather than simply a physiological experience, and therefore, it examines the social, political, and cultural meanings and effects of noise and sound in early modern German society. Over the course of my time in Budapest, I drafted several new chapters for this project. Furthermore, during two, one-week research trips to Germany in the fall and spring, I completed research in the State Archives of Duisburg, Münster and Rudolstadt. In these archives, I found rich materials dealing with commoners taking control of village bells and ringing them to signal their own festivals and dances, against the will of their local secular and ecclesiastical authorities. Often, these instances of festive, popular bell ringing were conducted with such fervor – and often at night – that they not only disturbed the sleep of many townsfolk, but occasionally resulted in severe and costly damage to the bells. I am analyzing village bells as communal property and the act of bell ringing as a communal tradition under threat by centralizing tendencies of state and church in the eighteenth century. I am also exploring the use of bells by Protestants and Catholics to compete with one another in the assertion of their prestige and privilege. In towns where Protestants and Catholics both lived, the authorities expected them to share communal spaces of worship, but what did it mean to share the “air waves,” since when Protestant and Catholic bells rang simultaneously, they disrupted and interrupted one another?

Rebecca Gould

READER IN TRANSLATION STUDIES & COMPARATIVE
LITERATURE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL

*Persianate Literatures Compared: Narrating
Difference from South Asia to the Caucasus*

My ten months in Budapest were immensely productive. During this time, I brought one project to completion (“The Persian Genre of Incarceration”) and began another one.

“The Persian Genre of Incarceration” traces the circulation of the prison poem genre across the twelfth century Persianate world. The key theme of this book is the aestheticization of incarceration in medieval Persian literature, and the implications of this aestheticization for reconceiving theories of genre. Focusing most intensively on the prison poetry of Khāqānī of Shirwān (d. 1199), a Muslim poet of Christian origins whose peripatetic life led him from Azerbaijan to Constantinople, Baghdad, Mecca, and Medina, this book tracks how

the prison poem genre was shaped by the legal literature pertaining to the governance of non-Muslim communities. Ultimately, I demonstrate how the prison poem used Christian imagery to fashion a political theology of Islamic sovereignty that foregrounded literary form.

My second book project is entitled “Narrating Catastrophe: Hijra from Colonialism to Postcoloniality”. This work traces the shift from the mass migration of populations (commonly referred to as hijra in Islamic contexts) to their state-induced enclosure across the literatures and histories of al-Andalus, Palestine, and the Caucasus. As I explore the relevance of forced migration for narrative theory, I bring Judith Butler and Freud on mourning and melancholy into conversation with Islamic theories of memory. “Narrating Catastrophe” pursues literary responses to state violence, but my deepest theoretical interlocutors here are those who have made the greatest contributions to the study of mourning and narrativity, such as Cathy Caruth, Shoshana Felman, and Dori Laub. Whereas much of my work is centrally concerned with the relation between literature and anthropology, “Narrating Catastrophe” is centrally concerned with the relation between literature and political theory. I look forward to drawing more extensively on the resources of psychoanalytic theory in my future endeavors to theorize memories of catastrophe.

I also spent a lot of time correcting the proofs for my forthcoming translation of the medieval Indo-Persian poet Hasan Sijzi Dehlevi.

The location was fabulous. It was great to connect with permanent CEU faculty and to attend events tied to specific programs. Also great to learn from other fellows.

Paul Heidhues

LUFTHANSA CHAIR IN COMPETITION & REGULATION,
EUROPEAN SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT AND
TECHNOLOGY (ESMIT)

*Consumer Misunderstandings and
Comparative Market Outcomes*

During my stay at the IAS in Budapest, I completed part of a long-term project with Prof. Botond Kőszegi (CEU) whose aim is to formalize possible consumer misunderstandings and biases that enable exploitation by firms, and analyze the market outcomes when firms do so. The long-term aim of this work is to enable economists to investigate whether there are feasible (consumer protection) regulations that limit the scope for exploitation and at the same time identify unintended harmful consequences of various consumer protection regulations.

More specifically, the first part of my stay I spent revising two joint papers with Botond Kőszegi and Takeshi Murooka. In “Inferior Products

and Profitable Deception” we study conditions facilitating profitable deception in a competitive-retail-market model. Our framework captures more elaborate models of the credit-card and mutual-fund markets, and we argue that it may apply to bank accounts and mortgages as well. Our main results establish that “bad” products tend to be more reliably profitable than “good” products. Specifically, in a market with a single socially valuable product and a sufficient number of firms, a deceptive equilibrium – in which firms hide additional prices from naïve consumers – does not exist and firms make zero profits. But perversely, if the product is socially wasteful, then a profitable deceptive equilibrium always exists. Furthermore, in a market with multiple products, since a superior product both diverts sophisticated consumers and renders an inferior product socially wasteful in comparison, it guarantees that firms can profitably sell the inferior product by deceiving consumers.

In “Exploitative innovation”, which is forthcoming in the *American Economic Journal: Microeconomics*, we analyze innovation incentives in a closely related model. Competing firms play a game consisting of an innovation stage and a pricing stage similar to the one introduced above. At the pricing stage, firms simultaneously set a transparent “up-front price” and an “additional price,” and decide whether to hide the additional price from naïve consumers. To capture especially financial products such as banking services and credit cards, we allow for a floor on the product’s up-front price. At the preceding innovation stage, a firm can invest either in increasing the product’s value (value-increasing innovation) or in increasing the maximum additional price (exploitative innovation). We show that if the price floor is not binding, the incentive for either kind of innovation equals the “appropriable part” of the innovation, implying similar incentives for exploitative and value-increasing innovations. If the price floor is binding, however, innovation incentives are often stronger for exploitative than for value-increasing innovations. Our results help explain why firms in the financial industry have been willing to make innovations others could easily copy, and why these innovations often seem to have included exploitative features.

The second part of my stay I spent on joint work with Botond Köszegi in which we analyze “naïveté-based discrimination”, the practice of conditioning offers on external information about a consumer’s naïveté. We identify a broad class of situations in which such discrimination

lowers social welfare under a weak condition. In our primary example, in a credit market with time-inconsistent borrowers, firms lend more than socially optimal to increase profits from naïve borrowers' unexpected eagerness to put off repayment. Information about consumer naïveté leads firms to (inefficiently) differentiate the extent of overlending according to naïveté as well as to (also inefficiently) raise total lending – so that naïveté-based discrimination always lowers welfare.

Ildikó Király

DEPARTMENT OF COGNITIVE PSYCHOLOGY,
EÖTVÖS LORÁND UNIVERSITY, BUDAPEST

The Emergence and Role of Social Categorization (Naïve Sociology) in Cognitive Development

During my stay at CEU IAS I worked on a project that focused on the emergence of naïve sociology: a key knowledge base to categorize others in humans. It is a delicate problem of psychology: what kind of benefit naïve sociology could represent for humans? This empirical approach has the potential to shed light on the cognitive and cognitive developmental background of social categorization and indirectly on the phenomena examined by social psychology like stereotyping or xenophobia. We propose that - though the emotional, affiliative role of social category formation in identification is unquestionable - the roots of naïve sociology are emotionally neutral and serve the development of social cognition and enhance cultural transmission. In other words, we believe that the seemingly more complex function of naïve sociology, namely the systematic information selection for organization and categorization of social partners has important epistemic advantages for humans, most prominently at the beginning of their life: the identification of reliable sources of information for the sake of fast cultural knowledge acquisition.

During the last year we ran several experiments and their results allow us to argue that young children are sensitive to the cues - like tool use or language use - that reliably reflect the borders of shared knowledge and are able to build up common semantic categories of social groups with the help of integrating information induced by different 'knowledge' cues. Furthermore, we suggest that young children use inferred social category information for epistemic purposes, for general knowledge acquisition: i) they selectively learn only from partners sharing cultural knowledge; ii) they commit more errors of tool use after a context where the function of the tool was demonstrated by a cultural in-group member. Additionally, we propose that the primary, online operation mode of theory of mind enables quick, online background knowledge attribution. This mechanism

helps the fast categorization of others based on knowledge attribution.

The discussions, including the interest questions, positive feedbacks and critical remarks at IAS, especially at the IAS Fellow Seminar Series gave me new perspectives on how to think interdisciplinary and motivated me to broaden my approach with anthropological and philosophical analysis.

I received valuable support for my work during my IAS Fellowship. I enjoyed the openness, interest and helpfulness of colleagues both at CEU IAS and CEU Cognitive Science Department.

Craige Roberts

PROFESSOR OF LINGUISTICS,
THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

Reference in Context

My main research project was the completion of a monograph. My work generally is about the ways that context influences interpretation: What does it mean to say that we cannot take what someone says out of context? The subject of this particular monograph is indexicality, a central way in which the explicit content of what we say is contextually enriched. When I point at an object and say that, the resulting reference is indexical in the intuitive sense that I'm pointing at the intended referent. But by extension, other expressions are similarly anchored in the context of utterance, including I, you, here, now, tomorrow, actually, and many others. The study of such indexical expressions has been a central topic in the philosophy of language and linguistic semantics from the outset, especially since the blossoming of formal approaches to semantics in the 1970s. In recent years, linguistic phenomena discovered in a wide variety of previously understudied languages from diverse language families has called into question the standard view, due to the philosopher David Kaplan. I offer a new account of indexicality, arguing that it reflects the ways that in our linguistic interaction we take the differing perspectives (literal and figurative) of the interlocutors and other agents into account. The resulting theory both offers a better empirical account of the indexical phenomena heretofore considered, including the newly discovered phenomena in languages other than English, and leads to a new horizon in which indexicality is a much more pervasive factor in interpretation than has previously been understood.

I argue that so-called predicates of personal taste like *tasty* or *disgusting*, locative expressions like *nearby* or *behind*, adverbials like *supposedly* or *surprisingly*, and even tenses like present or past are perspectival, hence indexical. And I offer an abstract, unified analysis of what it is to be

perspectival, one that coordinates contextual information about the points of view relevant in a given discourse with the interpretation of particular expressions in an utterance. In the monograph I extend this to another, somewhat surprising realm: the interpretation of proper names, as in the underlined names: Lois Lane thinks Clark Kent, the milquetoast reporter, is boring, but Superman, the brave superhero, is exciting. This type of example has presented serious problems for otherwise well-motivated mainstream accounts of the semantics of proper names. I offer an explanation of such examples wherein the appositive modifiers reflect different guises of the same individual, both evident from Lane's perspective, explaining how she could have such contradictory opinions about the same individual.

Because both indexicality and proper names are so important in the philosophy of language and linguistic semantics, and the other topics considered are independently of considerable interest, the proposed unified account promises to have a significant impact on both fields. Besides the monograph, I also completed a paper this year on another application: the perspectival character of epistemic modal auxiliaries (like English *might*, *must*), using the new analysis to give a significantly improved account.

David B. Ruderman

JOSEPH MEYERHOFF PROFESSOR OF MODERN
JEWISH HISTORY, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

*The Missionary Alexander McCaul
and his Jewish Interlocutors:*

*The Revival of the Jewish-Christian
Debate in Nineteenth-Century Europe*

I began a new project only several months ago and worked on it almost exclusively during my four months at the IAS. It focuses on a well-known English missionary, Alexander McCaul, and his efforts to convert Jews in Eastern Europe during the middle decades of the nineteenth century. His book against the Talmud, translated into many languages, including Hebrew, caused quite a stir among Jewish intellectuals throughout the continent, but especially in Eastern Europe. My goal has been to study him and his voluminous writings, and those Jews who wrote lengthy responses to his challenging accusations against rabbinic Judaism, thus enhancing our understanding of the complex interactions between Jews and Christians and the visions of each other in nineteenth-century Europe.

I worked during the first two months of my stay on the Hebrew texts of McCaul's Jewish interlocutors. In March, I worked in the archive of the London Society for the Conversion of the Jews located at the Bodleian Library in Oxford. I scrutinized annual reports, sermons, personal letters,

printed journals, and so much more in this goldmine of information about McCaul and his colleagues I found at Oxford. In addition to McCaul and his family, I became fascinated by two of his major disciples who also left us many writings: Stanislas Hoga and Moses Margoliouth. Both were eastern European Jews who converted to Christianity. Hoga translated McCaul's treatise on the Talmud into Hebrew but eventually attacked his mentor and the London Society, arguing that converted Jews should still keep Jewish ritual while believing in Jesus Christ. Margoliouth believed firmly in Christianity but displayed a remarkable interest in his ethnic and intellectual ties with his former faith. He became an historian of Anglo-Jewry and wrote essays on the Bible and Hebrew literature.

My intention is to write a book in the next few years on McCaul and his disciples and their dialogue with a group of enlightened Jews struggling to defend their tradition against the assaults of their Christian adversaries. I contend that their public polemics mask a great complexity of viewpoints and attitudes towards the other. In the heat of their battle, each side reveals both opposing and mutually shared values. The Jewish-Christian debate of this era produced a variety of responses to Judaism and Christianity, a spectrum of ideological stances, and a condition among its participants that I might call 'mingled identities'.

Béla Tomka

PROFESSOR OF CONTEMPORARY HISTORY,
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY,
UNIVERSITY OF SZEGED, HUNGARY

*Austerities and Aspirations:
Consumption and Leisure in
Communist East Central Europe*

The recent surge of scholarly interest in the consumption history of communist East Central Europe generated a considerable number of articles and collected volumes. However, hardly any attempts have been made to synthesize the fairly unsystematic knowledge about the topic. Moreover, most of the relevant scholarly contributions reflect a propensity or even bias for cultural approaches, although consumption history is a field that invites interdisciplinarity and offers ample opportunities for it.

Against this background the project intends to integrate the expanding yet fragmented scholarship about consumption in communist East Central Europe. More specifically, it carries out a comparative analysis of consumption regimes and practices in Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary in the second half of the 20th century that allows us to test prevailing concepts of and generalizations about consumption history. It is claimed that specific aspects of generational change, recurrent austerities and shifting consumer aspirations along with

the inherent contradictions and inconsistencies of the communist ideology and the economic system were the major determinants of the consumption regimes in communist East Central Europe.

I integrated the results of my work at CEU IAS into a book manuscript dealing with patterns of economic growth, consumption and quality of life in postwar East Central Europe in a comparative perspective. The manuscript of the book will be submitted to an international publisher by the end of this year.

The IAS provided me with excellent opportunities for realizing my research agenda and preparing for my future scholarly endeavors. I met excellent colleagues among the members of the IAS as well as among the faculty members of CEU departments.

Robert Wiśniewski

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, INSTITUTE OF
HISTORY, DEPARTMENT OF ANCIENT HISTORY,
UNIVERSITY OF WARSAW

Touching Relics

During the three months spent at CEU IAS I worked on the project dealing with the beginning of the cult of relics. This phenomenon, widespread in Christendom in the Middle Ages and the Modern Period, in fact emerged in Late Antiquity. Its rise was very fast. People who were born in the society which abhorred the idea of any physical contact with dead bodies, started to touch, kiss and, ultimately, divide the remains of those whom they considered to be saints. In a very short time diverse forms of Christian piety changed in a profound and spectacular way, and the reasons behind it are not yet entirely explained.

During my fellowship I focused on the issue of the physical with relics. This research aimed first at answering the question of what mechanisms engendered the need of such contact. I have shown that it was closely related to the new belief in the healing power of relics, which was considered to be most efficient if applied directly to the suffering part of the body. Yet, the emergence of the need of being close to relics does not explain entirely the new phenomenon. For the growing need had to struggle against the taboo of touching the dead. Thus my second purpose was to find out how this taboo had been overcome. My research demonstrated that the taboo, though widespread in the Mediterranean, was not equally strong in all parts of the Roman world. Even more importantly, some traits of Christianity, like the belief in the resurrection of the bodies, the specific care for the dead, and the admiration for the bodies of martyrs, which preceded the emergence of cult of their relics, helped to weaken the ban on touching human remains.

At IAS I also started the research on the visual contact with relics. I have shown that throughout Late Antiquity this contact was very rare. Most reliquaries remained hidden, those which were not very rarely showed their contents, there was no monstrance for relics and the acts of their public displaying and adoration were exceptional. The relics were shown usually only if their authenticity raised some doubts. Thus I would argue that the function of seeing and touching relics differed.

During my stay I also had a few lectures and several possibilities to discuss the issues named above with faculty and students at IAS, the Department of Medieval Studies and the Center for Eastern Mediterranean Studies, from whom I received very good feedback. I also gave two conference papers on late antique divination and on the development of the belief in miracles, which hopefully will be published. My research on the physical contact with corporal remains of saints will form part of the book on the origins of the cult of relics, which will be published by Oxford University Press.

FULBRIGHT FELLOWS

David Pitt

PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY,
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, LOS ANGELES

Phenomenal Intentionality

I have been working on a book manuscript, entitled “The Quality of Thought”, in which I defend and develop the thesis that there is a proprietary experience of thinking, as different from the experiences of seeing, hearing, tasting, smelling, etc., as they are from each other. This thesis represents a significant challenge to standard theories of thought in analytic philosophy of mind, on which thinking is a kind of computation, and as such does not require or presuppose consciousness or qualitative experience.

The defense of the thesis involves giving a series of arguments for it, which I do in the first chapter. In subsequent chapters I develop the thesis by defending it against well-entrenched views in philosophy of mind and language according to which the contents of thoughts – what they are about, their meaning – are determined by factors external to the thinker, such as natural or social environment, or the particular object designated. Thus, for example, if I think it is sunny today on Wednesday and think it is sunny today on Thursday, I have thought different thoughts (because Wednesday is not Thursday). I argue that this view is not inevitable, and should be rejected as inconsistent with the nature of thought as we know it from the first-person point of view.

I was invited to submit a draft chapter, a detailed table of contents and a project description to Oxford University Press, in order to secure a contract for publication.

Kai Schafft

ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR,
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION POLICY STUDIES,
PENN STATE UNIVERSITY

*Political Participation versus Social Exclusion:
The Meanings of the Minority Self-Governance
System for Hungary's Roma*

In the work I completed as an IAS fellow I examined the ongoing impacts, contradictions, and civic outcomes of Hungary's 1993 Act 77 on the Rights of National and Ethnic Minorities, specifically focusing on Hungary's Roma minority. This legislation, which created the framework for self-governance among Hungary's 13 recognized minority groups, would appear to represent progressive, inclusive legislation helping to foster multi-ethnic open societies. However, minority self-governance may alternately further and deepen ethnic social and political exclusion, especially where Roma are concerned, because of contradictions within the law, limited political and fiscal resources of minority self-governments, and the law's framing around the concept of "cultural autonomy" when the most immediate problems affecting Roma are social and economic in nature. The inherent contradictions of Hungary's system of minority self-governance, combined with the sheer number of minority self-governments that have formed since the Act's inception (Roma minority self-governments operate in nearly 40% of all Hungarian municipalities), warrant close attention from scholars and policy makers. These questions and contradictions surrounding the minority self-governance system are further complicated by growing and often radicalized right wing political movements, as well as far right political parties, such as Jobbik, which have forwarded explicitly anti-Roma platforms, and yet have garnered increasing support at both national and local levels.

I collaborated with a finishing Master's student from the Roma Access Program and the Department of Political Science at CEU to conduct in-depth interviews with 30 Roma minority self-government leaders, representing 19 separate settlements across 11 counties, including self-governments located in small rural villages, medium-sized towns and large urban areas, in the process traveling over 3000 kilometers back and forth across Hungary. This work was motivated in part as an effort to gather pilot data for a larger national-level study, but also to gather data on the activities of Roma self-governments, motivations and experiences of Roma leaders, and the extent to which these activities have enhanced

social inclusion within Roma communities, or, alternately, further strengthened social, political and economic divisions along ethnic lines.

Although data analysis is not complete, we observed instances in which Roma self-governments played important roles in local development efforts and minority claims-making, as well as instances in which self-governments were all but powerless institutions, isolated, dependent upon disinterested (and often similarly resource-strapped) municipal governments for support. Roma leaders also frequently face insurmountable social and economic structural challenges in their communities including unemployment, severe housing problems, residential and educational segregation, and poverty – problems that the self-government system is categorically not equipped to solve. In places with Jobbik-controlled municipal governments or with strong Jobbik influence, self-governments can occupy particularly uncertain political positions.

The work in general points to the potential efficacy – and precariousness – of the minority self-government system for Roma political self-determination in which self-governance is but one element in a much broader array of Roma institutions and institutional networks. This work also suggests the critical importance of building local, regional and national networks for Roma leaders, as well as training and provision of information regarding self-governance, coordination with municipal governments, legal and financial matters, and strategically identifying and securing fiscal and material resources for sustainable operation. It is uncertain how these circumstances will change given the increasing influence of right-wing and anti-Roma political movements, and therefore these issues strongly deserve continued attention.

I very much appreciated the careful attention to making the IAS fellows an intellectual community through the weekly seminars and other events.



HUMANITIES INITIATIVE FELLOWS

Angelina Lucento

RESEARCH FELLOW AND LECTURER,
NATIONAL RESEARCH UNIVERSITY-
HIGHER SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS, MOSCOW

*Realism and the Birth of
Socialist Political Media:
Art, Politics and Communication
in the Soviet Sphere, 1918-1932*

My main research project encompasses a book manuscript, „The Politics and Aesthetics of Figuration in Soviet Art, 1918-1941,” which is based on research I initiated for my doctoral dissertation. This text uses archival materials from the Soviet arts debates, previously unknown paintings and photographs, and philosophical texts from the interwar period (Bakhtin, Lunacharskii, and Bogdanov) to demonstrate that the theoretical dichotomy that scholars have assumed between the Russian avant-garde and Soviet realist artists did not exist. The text shows instead that the Soviet artists’ increased interest in figurative imagery, which became pervasive by 1926, developed as a response to rapid developments in communications theory and technology, as well as to the aesthetics of mass, industrial warfare. The manuscript argues that the development of politically radical and visually innovative aesthetic forms was not limited to the avant-garde. It also argues that modern violence, rather than “bourgeois” or other “regressive” humanist ideas, constrained and eroded these innovations. The text devotes particular attention to changing ideas about the medium of painting and demonstrates its seminal role in Soviet mass media communication.

At the IAS, I drafted two out of four chapters of this manuscript. I also prepared a book proposal and outlined an introduction to the text.

An article based on this material is forthcoming in the peer-reviewed journal *Cahiers du Monde russe*, in a special issue on Communication in the USSR. I completed and revised this article while at the IAS. The biggest breakthrough in my work, however, was achieved through the contacts I made at the Hungarian National Gallery and at the Kassák Museum. A student in my course on contemporary art in Eastern Europe put me in touch with a curator, who helped me locate a private archive, which contained Bela Uitz's papers from the 1920s and 1930s. This material demonstrated the seminal role that Hungarian and other East-Central European artists played in the development of Soviet art during the period that my book manuscript describes. It also offered new insight into the work of the October Association, an influential Soviet artists' group whose members included Uitz, Aleksandr Rodchenko, Gustav Klucis, Aleksei Gan, Sergei Eisenstein, and many others. Prior to the discovery of this Uitz archive, it was assumed that the archives of the October Association had been lost or destroyed. The second and third chapters of my book describe the influence of the debates that took place between Uitz and the October Association and the members of the Association of Artists of the Revolution (AkhR) on the development of early Soviet art and visual culture.

Julianne Werlin

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT, DUKE UNIVERSITY

*Paperworks: Bureaucracy and Literature
in Early Modern England*

I spent most of the year working on my book manuscript, entitled "Paperworks: Bureaucracy and Literature in Early Modern England". In this project, I explore the effects of bureaucratic methods on the development of literary style and genres over the course of the seventeenth century. Using Bacon's *Essays*, Milton's *Paradise Lost*, Pepys' and Evelyn's diaries, and Marvell's satires as case studies, I show how bureaucratic labor helped to modernize English prose and verse at a moment when literary and administrative genres of writing were not yet fully distinct.

By the end of the sixteenth century, England's humanist educational system had produced a generation of brilliantly adept writers and minutely analytical readers. Yet few students understood their literary accomplishments as an end in themselves; on the contrary, their rationale lay in service to an expanding state. My book project traces the ways in which the requirements of that state left a permanent impress on literary composition. Francis Bacon's essays, for example,

reflect a new conception of writing as crucially concerned with the transmission of information, while Milton's depiction of the allegiances and rifts within angelic society in *Paradise Lost* is indebted to his work translating foreign treaties and negotiations for the Council of State. In setting early modern writers' essays, poems and journals besides the bureaucratic writing that occupied as much or more of their daily attention, I hope to offer a new account of the transformation of literary style that occurred over the course of the seventeenth century.

While at the Institute for Advanced Study, I have completed one chapter of this work, on John Milton, and drafted two others: an introductory chapter setting my research in the context of the history and theory of media, as well as the literature on the emergence of centralized states, and a chapter on Samuel Pepys's diary.

It was extremely useful to talk about my work with the other fellows, as well as with some of the members of the History Department at CEU.

JUNIOR FELLOWS

Leah Feldman

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF COMPARATIVE
LITERATURE, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

*On the Threshold of Eurasia:
Orientalism and Revolutionary Aesthetics
in the Caucasus, 1905-1929*

My primary focus this year has been working on my book manuscript entitled, “On the Threshold of Eurasia: Orientalism and Revolutionary Aesthetics in the Caucasus, 1905-1929” which investigates the politics of poetics in the Muslim south Caucasus between 1905 and 1929. This period traces representations of cultural and civic identity during this period of revolutionary transition from the late imperial Russian empire through the Soviet expansion in the archives of Azeri and Russian writers and thinkers – both exiles and natives to the region. The project exposes moments of rupture and change surrounding the 1905 revolution, the creation of the Azerbaijan Democratic Republic in 1918 and the Azerbaijani Soviet republic in 1920, as well as through the end of the New Economic Policy. These exchanges include historic encounters (such as those between Russians and Azeris working for the Soviet cultural bureaucracy) and intertextual exchanges (those between the works of twentieth century Azeri writers and the texts of nineteenth century Russian orientalists who had imagined the Caucasus a century before).

An analysis of the interactions between the works of Russian and Azeri writers and thinkers in the revolutionary south Caucasus makes a crucial intervention into the aesthetic, cultural and political history of the Russian and Soviet empires as well as transnationally across the

Turkic speaking world. The manuscript also highlights the ambivalent relationship between national independence and Soviet state building surrounding the formation of a Muslim communist intelligentsia after the Bolshevik revolution. As a study of the literature or more broadly cultural history of the region during the revolutionary period has not been provided from the perspective of the Azeri Muslims, nor their interactions with their Russian counterparts. Additionally, my manuscript sheds new life on the role of Orientalism (outlined by Edward Said and others) in shaping the formation of Muslim communist ideologies in the Russian and Soviet empires, as well as some of the first global theoretizations of Islamic modernist reform.

During my tenure at the IAS I finished an early draft of the main chapters of my book and will now begin revising my introduction and conclusion. My hope is to submit book proposals in the fall in order to seek a publisher. While at CEU I was able to take a Persian reading language course which was very helpful for work I am doing in old script Azeri for my final chapter. Living in Budapest, I was able to travel to Baku for a research trip to archives there to recover essential information for my final book chapter including photographs of the writers' circles I am discussing. My talk at the IAS in addition to another talk I gave at the University of Chicago in February was also helpful in formulating my book project. Finally, I was able to do some preliminary work on a second project investigating some of the global connections orchestrated through the Comintern and its affiliated organizations such as the League Against Imperialism. In particular, I am interested in understanding what impact – infrastructural as well as aesthetic - the Comintern had on the non-aligned movement. The Open Society Archive had some documents relevant to this research. Unfortunately, I have not had enough time to finish my work there, but hope to have the opportunity to return at a later date. I presented a talk based on this preliminary research at an international conference at UCLA entitled "The Arts of Bandung Humanism". I plan to also publish an article based on this material.

Thomas Paster

RESEARCH FELLOW,
COLLEGIO CARLO ALBERTO, TURIN

*Business Interests and Economic Crises:
Do Periods of Crisis Strengthen
Corporate Power?*

During my stay at the IAS, I worked on business influence in corporate tax reform. The aim of the project is to analyze government decisions to cut corporate taxes in three countries – Germany, Sweden, and the United States – in order to explain and to understand why some governments are more willing than others to comply with demands for tax cuts from the business community that conflict with demands from other social groups. Since the 1980s, many industrialized countries have cut corporate taxes, but some have gone much further than others. The question that motivated me to study this topic is whether objective structural pressures force governments to do what business wants because they otherwise suffer from „investment strikes”, that is, firms disinvesting in that country. Or, alternatively, can governments resist pressures from the business community without negative consequences on the economy and, if yes, under what conditions? Why are some governments more resistant to business pressures than others?

The IAS fellowship allowed me to focus on my project and offered a very supportive environment. I used much of my time at the IAS to collect and analyze material, like media reports and policy statements by business interest groups, political parties, and government agencies. These sources will allow me to understand the positions and demands of business interest groups, as well as the responses of political parties and governments to these demands. I developed and refined a set of hypotheses regarding the conditions under which business interests prevail over other interests. These hypotheses focus on the partisan composition of government, the relative importance of foreign direct investments in the domestic economy, the strength of anti-business social protests, the intensity of economic crises and the organizational strength of business interest groups.

I gained valuable feedback from presentations of my research in the IAS Fellows’ Seminar and in the research seminar of the CEU Political Economy Research Group. A Discussion Paper that I wrote during my time at CEU was discussed on NEP-HIS, a blog covering research in business and economic history (<https://nephist.wordpress.com>). During the coming year, I will continue the empirical analysis and work on a book manuscript based on the project, provisionally entitled “Precarious Dominance: The Role of Business Influence in Corporate Tax Reform”.

The CEU Institute for Advanced Study provided also a very vibrant intellectual community. The exchange with fellows from a wide range of disciplines in the weekly Fellows' Seminar allowed me to discover new areas of research and often turned out to provide unexpected insights. I benefited enormously also from my integration in the CEU Political Economy Research Group, where I participated in research seminars and public lectures and could strengthen my contacts with researchers in this field in other Departments. With the generous financial and organizational support of the IAS I organized a public lecture by Professor Francesco Boldizzoni from the University of Turin. Finally, cultural events organized by the IAS, liked guided tours and museum visits, allowed me to extend my limited knowledge of Hungarian culture and society.

Nicholas Rutter

RESEARCHER, BOTSTIBER INSTITUTE
FOR AUSTRIAN-AMERICAN STUDIES

The focus of my work at the CEU IAS in spring 2015 was the book manuscript that I will submit for review in late 2015, tentatively titled, "Forgotten Futures: The World Youth Festivals, 1945-1989". The giant Moscow World Youth Festival of 1957, which brought 34,000 foreign delegates and over 1,000 foreign journalists to Moscow four years after Stalin's death, has figured prominently in recent scholarship on Soviet cultural diplomacy. A study of the Festival movement's significance to the history of the Cold War at large, particularly to the Western powers that agitated against it (J. Edgar Hoover's FBI wrote 13,926 Festival-related pages), and to the Third World national liberation movements that figured prominently in it, has yet to appear. I present the events in parallel with the Cold War's evolution across space and time rather than as catalysts for skepticism among young communists toward the Eastern bloc's claims on internationalism. Skepticism certainly did result, particularly among the rising intelligentsia in Eastern Europe. But so did enthusiasm for the Festivals and their government sponsors via the "redacted" versions shown in post-facto films and books. Outside of the bloc, meanwhile, the manuscript traces anti-communist propaganda's marked shift in tone over the years from fear and derision of communist spectacle to disinterest and condescension of it. Crucial to the shift was Western media's power to "contain" the Festivals inside these caricatures. They matter to Cold War history in large part because in spite of massive budgets, celebrity guests, and top-rate artistic competitions,

Western-dominated popular memory has long since forgotten them.

The struggle between communist and anti-communist news agencies became a key dimension of my work at the IAS not least because of the print sources I found there. Budapest was and remains the headquarters for the Festival's principal sponsor organization, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, and the Hungarian National Library also carries a wide variety of WFDY publications. The afternoons that I spent in the Library's reading hall inside Buda Castle reaffirmed how hard the USSR and its satellites worked to win the attention and sympathy of First and Third World publics. The "front" publications that I read there will yield an article on the attention that they gave to progressive causes in the 1980s—nuclear disarmament, anti-apartheid, and environmentalism—and the crisis of reorientation that followed.

Hadas Weiss

RESEARCH FELLOW, MAX PLANCK
INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY

We Have Never Been Middle Class

The deregulation of national and regional markets and their integration into a global financial market, empowered in its quest for investment sources and opportunities, have turned the world we live in into a financialized world. Corporate as well as civic institutions are reshaped by the pressure to be profitable. Workers and savers are reconstituted as private debtors and investors who must manage financial risk. My work at the CEU IAS has been devoted to making sense of financialization, especially as it pertains to the Israeli middle class.

Upon arriving in Budapest, I set about to analyze my findings from the ethnographic fieldwork I had conducted over the summer on the division of property following divorce. I showed how legal proceedings reinforce a notion of property as a repository of the value of invested earnings, even as its fluctuating value defies this idea. Divorcing couples value property according to its conduciveness to their security, and on that account often prefer solutions that ran counter to the logic of investment. I wrote an article based on this research, "Contesting the Value of Household Property", in which I argued that one unintended consequence of financialization is to demystify the liberal ideology of private property.

In December I was invited to contribute to a special issue of HAU: Journal of Ethnographic Theory, on the history of anthropology. I have written an article, "Reclaiming Meissassoux for the Age of Financialization", where I argued for the renewed relevance of this French economic

anthropologist of the 1970s and '80s, in terms of offering a critical perspective on how a repressive form of social reproduction – of which financialization is the most recent manifestation – shape the powers that operate within it. I have written another article about the recent attempts to securitize longevity risk and pass it on to global financial markets. Popularizing investment in premature death is promoted as rational, efficient and intuitive. To understand how it could be framed in this way I go back a century ago to the early, less intuitive days of finance capitalism, and read Frank Knight and Georg Lukács against each other for clues.

Besides writing, I availed myself of IAS funds to organize a workshop on financialization, where my invited four overseas guests discussed their pre-circulated papers with twenty odd participants from CEU. I also presented my work-in-progress at the CEU Political Economy Research Group, and at the Sociology and Anthropology Department Seminar. I am now preparing a new fieldwork project for the summer on the dramatic rise in household debt. It has been a productive year for me, and I will always have fond memories of Budapest.

AFFILIATED FELLOWS

Xavier Barral i Altet

PROFESSOR OF MEDIEVAL ART HISTORY, UNIVERSITY
 OF RENNES II-HAUTE BRETAGNE, FRANCE /
 UNIVERSITÀ DI VENEZIA CA' FOSCARI, ITALY

*The Apollonius Pictus of Budapest
 and the Bayeux Embroidery: A Study
 on the Strategies of Narrative Historical
 Representation during the Eleventh Century*

The almost unknown “Apollonius fragment” (Budapest, National Széchenyi Library, Cod. Lat. 4) is the earliest known illustrated copy of a late antique romance (*Historia Apollonii regis Tyri*) with 38 pen-work drawings preserved in the fragment that are of primary importance to the history of medieval secular narrative illustrations. The Bayeux Embroidery (Museum of Bayeux) is the most important medieval narrative cycle that is preserved today. It measures over 70 metres long and 59 centimetres wide. It portrays the invasion of England by William the Conqueror, who defeated Harold’s English army at the Battle of Hastings in 1066. My research consists of a comparative study looking for parallels that are found in the ways of translating the text into images, the dynamics and strategies of representation, the approach of movement and visual renderings. The relationship with Antiquity of these two works is of great importance for the study of Medieval Art and will lead to a new monograph of wider interest for all medievalists, not only art historians.

Amelia Arsenault

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR,
GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY, US

*Information Warriors: The Business of
Online Political Influence*

As an IAS fellow, I worked on my book project (provisionally entitled): “Information Warriors: The Business of Online Political Advocacy”. In this book project, I examine a range of organizations around the world that offer online political advocacy services to politicians, governments, and political activists. These services range from search engine optimization, to the sale of fake twitter followers, to creating online social platforms, to training constituents in guerilla internet activism tactics. While a number of scholars have looked at activist groups, astroturfing techniques by lobbyists, and the use of new media by politicians, as of yet, no one has examined the new and booming industry of actors that provide online influence services to these groups from an industry perspective. The organizations I am examining are typically driven by political rather than economic agendas and are more focused on influencing media coverage and conversation than directly lobbying government decision-making bodies.

These “information warriors” do not conform to existing definitions of journalists, political activists, or political PR and marketing consultants. Nor are their operations driven by traditional measures of media successes—profit margins, readership, or audience share—although these are helpful. They adopt different business models—some are non-profit and some are for profit—and utilize various techniques. They do, however, share an underlying logic that guides their activities. As I argue in my book project, what unites them is that they operate according to a political economy of the link rather than more traditional market logic. The primary goal of forging more links is to leverage associations with other actors (nodes) in the new media marketplace of ideas to motivate political changes both on and offline.

As an IAS fellow, I focused on developing two case studies, which will be included in the book. The first case study explored different institutions that market themselves as advocacy journalists (i.e. a brand of journalism that eschews objectivity, but is distinguished from propaganda via its transparency) but that also offer services for hire to like-minded political groups. I piloted the theoretical framework and preliminary findings of this case study during my talk on November 19, 2014 at the Institute for Advanced Study Seminar. My second case study involved creating a global accounting of the different organizations that market “social media sockpuppets” (i.e. fake online personas), the

range of services they provide, and the politicians who have been outed for purchasing those services. I presented the results of this case study and corresponding theoretical framework at a talk entitled “Weaving the World Wide Webb,” hosted by CEU’s Center for Media, Data, and Society.

I loved the opportunity to have a quiet place to reflect and write. The office space, library access, and opportunities for collegial interaction with scholars from around the world were priceless.

Shawn Powers

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, DEPARTMENT OF
COMMUNICATION, GEORGIA STATE UNIVERSITY

*The Real Cyber War:
A Political Economy of Internet Freedom*

This project contributed the final chapter to a book manuscript analyzing the political economy of internet freedom (“The Real Cyber War: A Political Economy of Internet Freedom,” under contract with the University of Illinois Press). The book’s working hypothesis suggests efforts to create a singular, universal internet built upon Western legal, political and social preferences alongside the promulgation of a universal human right to internet connectivity are driven primarily by economic and geopolitical motivations rather than the humanitarian and democratic ideals that typically accompany related policy discourse. This freedom to connect movement, led by the U.S. government and its private sector, has rich historical roots and is deeply intertwined with broader efforts to structure global civil society in ways that favor American and Western cultures, economies, and governments. The final chapter of the manuscript focuses on European reactions to the Snowden revelations, analyzing state and civil society strategies for securing a different type of internet freedom—the right to privacy online.

Curie Virag

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

Emotions in Medieval China

My research has been to trace the genealogy of thinking about emotions in ancient and medieval China, and to understand the trajectory of this development alongside the emergence of the self as a coherent entity in ancient China. In the first book, the specific problem I have been concerned with is to explain how and why the mainstream early Chinese account came to be established – this account being that emotional fulfillment was a necessary feature of a fully realized human existence, and that a basic goal of self-cultivation was to bring this about. In the second book, I have traced medieval developments to the late 12th century, culminating in the argument,

forwarded by Zhu Xi (1130-1200), that the engagement of emotions was a vital part of what it meant to realize one's moral nature.

In both periods, those thinkers whose views became authoritative put forward an account of emotions as both intelligent and intelligible, and as comprising a standard of human fulfillment. In both periods, this view of emotions went hand in hand with an emergent naturalistic conception of things in the world as characterized by distinct inclinations and patterns. By virtue of its potential to link inner and outer realities, our emotional dispositions could furnish the grounds for claiming that moral agency resided in the self, and that we had direct access to true knowledge and values. Thinking about emotions, thinking about the human being, and thinking about the natural world and the cosmos, were thus driven by a shared preoccupation with understanding the nature of reality. This points us to the larger significance of emotions as a topic of scholarly inquiry, namely, its ability to bring together, as part of a single complex whole, the history of ethics, moral psychology and of natural science.

During this past year I have reworked my first book and some of my second book according to a more sustained examination of how the ideas of these Chinese thinkers about the cosmos and the physical world related to their understanding of the emotions. This has placed my entire project on a more solid ground and, I think, made my general approach to the emotions much more historically significant. That I could get to the point of doing this was possible only because of the experience I have had during the past couple of years as part of the Philosophy Department, teaching, attending lectures, and learning from my colleagues. Also because of this experience, I have come up with many new research projects that will make, hopefully, major contributions to the field.

C ARTIST IN RESIDENCE

Michelle Sterling

WRITER IN RESIDENCE

A novel-in-progress

In Budapest I worked on the revision of a novel that revolves around themes of the precarity of labor – intellectual labor, physical labor, emotional labor, creative labor – all topics which have particular resonance in today’s Hungary. The setting, though, is very different. The action takes place in a remote work camp in the far north of Canada and follows an academic, an escort, and an architect who move to the camp to work, and become alternately disillusioned and empowered by money and isolation. I was inspired by the narratives of former gold and uranium mining towns, as well as frontier life, and wondered what could frontier life look like now? To what extent does work define a person? Can work ever be separated from commerce?

Beyond the day-to-day of writing and reading, discussions were a highlight of my residency. I became interested in writing about border regions – real and imagined – after having conversations with Fellows at the Institute for Advanced Study who work on translation and literary analysis. The topic of *place* also became an enduring theme. A short story of mine about a colony on the moon was translated into Hungarian by CEU Press Editor, László Szabolcs, and published in the literary journal, *Litera*. I also led a writing workshop on the topic of *elsewhere* with students in the Institute for English and American Studies at the University of Debrecen, where we discussed the function of projection and displacement in the process of writing.



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Events



FELLOW SEMINARS

15 October 2014 | SUSAN ZIMMERMANN, University Professor and
Head of the History Doctoral School, CEU
THIS UNIQUE THING, THE CEU; PRESENT AND PAST
(Introduction from the Host University)

22 October 2014 | ÉVA FODOR, Director CEU IAS, Associate Professor,
Gender Studies Department, CEU
HUNGARY TODAY: A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SURVEY

29 October 2014 | ROBERT WIŚNIEWSKI, Associate Professor at the University of Warsaw
HANDLING THE BONES: HOW DID THE LATE ANTIQUE
CHRISTIANS START TO TOUCH RELICS?

5 November 2014 | JULIANNE WERLIN, Humanities Initiative Fellow at the CEU IAS
HOW ENGLISH LITERATURE BECAME INFORMATIVE: FRANCIS
BACON, THE ESSAYS, AND THE NEW ATLANTIS

- 12 November 2014 | DAVID PITT, Professor of Philosophy, California State University, Los Angeles, Fulbright Fellow at CEU IAS
THOUGHT AND CONSCIOUSNESS
- 19 November 2014 | AMELIA ARSENAULT, Assistant Professor of Communication, Georgia State University
INFORMATION WARRIORS: NEW MEDIA, NEW POLITICS, NEW BUSINESS MODELS
- 26 November 2014 | KATALIN SZENDE, Associate Professor at the Department of Medieval Studies, Faculty Fellow at CEU IAS
THE GRID PLAN: CHOICE OR FORCE? POWER AND TOWN PLANNING IN THE MIDDLE AGES IN A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE
- 3 December 2014 | PAUL HEIDHUES, Lufthansa Chair in Competition and Regulation, European School of Management and Technology (ESMT), Berlin
CONSUMER EXPLOITATION AND COMPETITIVE MARKETS
- 10 December 2014 | SHAWN POWERS, Assistant Professor, Department of Communication, Georgia State University
THE INFORMATION INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX
- 14 January 2015 | DUANE CORPIS, Senior Fellow at CEU IAS
THE LOCAL LOGICS OF LONG-DISTANCE CHARITY IN SEVENTEENTH- AND EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY GERMANY: THINKING BEYOND THE WEBERIAN REFORMATION

- 21 January 2015 | CRAIGE ROBERTS, Professor of Linguistics and Adjunct
Professor of Philosophy at Ohio State University
REFERENCE IN CONTEXT: THE CASE OF THE
ENGLISH DEFINITE ARTICLE “THE”
- 28 January 2015 | THOMAS PASTER, Junior Fellow at CEU IAS
THE POLITICS OF CONTAINMENT: HOW BUSINESS
INTERESTS SHAPED THE GERMAN WELFARE STATE
- 28 January 2015 | XAVIER BARRAL I ALTET, Professor of Medieval Art History at the
University of Rennes (France) and Venice, Ca’Foscari (Italy)
ROMANESQUE ROYAL FEASTS AT BAYEUX: AN ORIGINAL
SYSTEM OF THEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL REPRESENTATIONS
BETWEEN SELF-CELEBRATION AND PROPAGANDA
- 11 February 2015 | HADAS WEISS, Junior Fellow at CEU IAS
WE HAVE NEVER BEEN MIDDLE CLASS
- 18 February 2015 | LEAH FELDMAN, Junior Fellow at CEU IAS
EMPIRE AND THE DIALOGIC IMAGINATION:
REREADING RUSSIAN LITERATURE IN AZERI TRANSLATION
- 25 February 2015 | DAVID B. RUDERMAN, Joseph Meyerhoff Professor of
Modern Jewish History, University of Pennsylvania
THE MISSIONARY ALEXANDER MCCAUL AND HIS JEWISH
INTERLOCUTORS: THE REVIVAL OF THE JEWISH-CHRISTIAN
DEBATE IN NINETEENTH-CENTURY EUROPE

- 4 March 2015 | ONDŘEJ CÍSAŘ, Associate Professor, Department of Sociology
at the Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University, Prague
POLITICAL PROTEST AND ACTIVISM IN CENTRAL
EASTERN EUROPE AFTER 1989
- 11 March 2015 | ANGELINA LUCENTO, Humanities Initiative Fellow at CEU IAS
EVALUATING VIOLENCE: WHY THE FIRST OFFICIAL PORTRAIT
OF FELIX DZERZHINSKII MATTERS TO HISTORY
- 25 March 2015 | NICHOLAS RUTTER, Visiting Assistant Professor, Colgate University
WHERE COMMUNIST WORLD EVENTS WENT,
IN MEMORY AND IN PRACTICE
- 15 April 2015 | BÉLA TOMKA, Professor, Department of History, University of Szeged
CONSUMPTION AND LEISURE IN POST-WAR EAST CENTRAL EUROPE
- 22 April 2015 | CURIE VIRAG, Assistant Professor, Department of
East Asian Studies, University of Toronto
DID THE CHINESE KNOW DIFFERENTLY? ANIMATED WORLDS AND
KINESTHETIC INTELLIGENCE IN SONG DYNASTY (11TH-12TH C.) CHINA
- 29 April 2015 | ILDIKÓ KIRÁLY, Associate Professor, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest
NAÏVE SOCIOLOGY - THE CORE PROCESSES OF
LEARNING AND ACTING IN SOCIAL GROUPS
- 6 May 2015 | REBECCA GOULD, Assistant Professor, Yale-NUS College
THE PERSIAN GENRE OF INCARCERATION:
FROM THE POETICS OF CAPTIVITY TO THE PROSE OF IMPRISONMENT

ANNUAL
IAS LECTURE

27 May 2015 | JOEL ROBBINS, Sigrid Rausing Professor of Social
Anthropology, Trinity College, Cambridge
RELATIVISM AND CRITIQUE: ANTHROPOLOGY, RIGHTS,
AND THE COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE GOOD



OTHER PUBLIC LECTURES

10 October 2014 | SHAMIL SHIKHALIEV, Senior Scientific Researcher, Institute of History, Archeology and Ethnography, Dagestan Scientific Center of Russian Academy of Sciences; Head of the Department of Oriental Manuscripts of the IIAE
MUSLIM MODERNISM IN DAGHESTAN (1900 - 1930)
In cooperation with the Center for Eastern Mediterranean Studies, CEU

4 December 2014 | AUDE BUSINE, Research Associate at Fonds National de la Recherche Scientifique (FNRS) and Lecturer at the Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB)
THE INVENTION OF A SAINT: THE CASE OF ARTEMIOS AT CONSTANTINOPLE
In cooperation with the Center for Eastern Mediterranean Studies, CEU

10 February 2015 | DAVID B. RUDERMAN, Joseph Meyerhoff Professor of Modern Jewish History, University of Pennsylvania
THE GHETTO OF VENICE: THE BEGINNINGS OF THE JEWISH URBAN EXPERIENCE IN EARLY MODERN EUROPE

- 8 March 2015 | FRANCESCO BOLDIZZONI, Research Professor of Economic History at the University of Turin and a member of Clare Hall, Cambridge
RHETORICS OF FAILURE: DECONSTRUCTING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
Co-hosted with the Political Economy Research Group, CEU
- 19 March 2015 | SUSANNE SOEDERBERG, Department of Global Development Studies & Department of Political Studies, Queen's University, Canada
DEBTFARE STATES AND THE POVERTY INDUSTRY:
THE CASE OF THE US PAYDAY LENDERS
- 1 April 2015 | KATI MARTON, writer, journalist, a director and formerly chair of the Committee to Protect Journalists, member of the board of directors of the International Rescue Committee and the New America Foundation, member of the Council on Foreign Relations, P.E.N. International and the board of CEU
A DANGEROUS MAN – THE NOEL FIELD STORY
- 16 April 2015 | JOAD RAYMOND, Professor of Renaissance Studies, Queen Mary University of London
NEWS NETWORKS IN EARLY MODERN EUROPE
(WHAT IS NEWS AND IS IT A NETWORK?)
- 4 May 2015 | DIANA WEST, European University, St. Petersburg, Science and Technology Studies Center
A HARMONIOUS ENVIRONMENT OF OBJECTS: TECHNICAL AESTHETICS AND THE LATE-SOVIET HUMAN

13 May 2015 | PETER BOL, Vice Provost for Advances in Learning, Charles H. Carswell
Professor of East Asian Languages and Civilizations, Harvard University
CULTURE AND MORALITY, WEALTH AND POWER:
CONFUCIANISM IN A GLOBAL CONTEXT

20 May 2015 | HAMID ISMAILOV, Uzbek journalist and writer
WRITING A REALITY NOVEL: ARE LITERATURE AND
CINEMA PROPAGANDA TOOLS AGAINST 'ISLAMIC
RADICALIZATION' IN UZBEKISTAN?

BOOK
PRESENTATION

30 January 2015 | LITERARY READING
By MICHELLE STERLING, JAK-Solitude Writer in Residence at CEU IAS



WORKSHOPS AND CONFERENCES

5 March 2015 | WORKSHOP ON METAREPRESENTATION
organized by Ildikó Király, Senior IAS Fellow in collaboration with the CEU
Department of Cognitive Science and Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest

20 March 2015 | WORKSHOP ON FINANCIALIZATION
In collaboration with the CEU Department of Sociology and Social
Anthropology convened by Hadas Weiss, Junior Fellow at CEU IAS
Speakers: Paul Langley, Susanne Soederberg,
Dimitris Sotiropoulos, Don Kalb

18-19 May 2015 | CONFERENCE ON PROPER NAMES
CURRENT WORK IN LINGUISTICS AND PHILOSOPHY OF LANGUAGE
In collaboration with Department of Logic, Institute of Philosophy,
Eötvös University (ELTE), Research Institute for Linguistics of the
Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, convened by Professor
Craig Roberts, The Ohio State University, Senior Fellow at CEU IAS



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