



Columbia University Institute for Scholars
at Reid Hall
NEWSLETTER

April 2003

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From the Director



Giving an account of the Institute for Scholars for its *Newsletter* is somewhat of a challenge. It is a pleasure to witness how well Institute Fellows make use of their time: how often they are in their offices plunged into work, sometimes in the early mornings, sometimes late at night and on the weekends as well. I often note—again with pleasure—how often scholars from different disciplines and backgrounds share experiences and knowledge, how they are pleased to be able to do so freely and in non-competitive ways, acknowledging the contributions of others and taking the initiative of staging events in which we all participate. I also see how efficiently both Mihaela Bacou and Maneesha Lal assist our Fellows: translating papers into French or English, suggesting books or articles, getting information on-line, helping to shape oral presentations, and generally solving problems. When the Institute is in full swing, it fully meets my expectations. It is proof that when good conditions are offered to top-rate scholars, most often everyone rises to the occasion. The publications that have already seen the light of day testify to the increased productivity of the Fellows and demonstrate their capacity for intellectual exchange.

It is harder for me to render something of the flavor of the experience we share. Marc Fumaroli, in one of his recent books, writes about the very French *art de la conversation*, suggesting that what was so attractive about Paris to foreign visitors in the past was how people sharing common interests and education could converse. Sociability was the key as well as the ability to move from serious to lighter topics and back again, thus freeing the ones from the austerity of the study, and subjecting the others to more considered reflection. When we gather once a week for tea to exchange opinions and impressions, we are—modestly—continuing that tradition.

--Danielle Haase-Dubosc

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2002-2003 Fellows

*Joint Project co-sponsored with
Maison des Sciences de l'Homme-IPAS:*

*Les Vocabulaires sociologiques face à
l'unification de l'Europe: Construction,
transformation, mondialisation*

Reinhard Blomert

Visiting Professor
Department of Sociology
University of Graz, Austria

Natalia Chmatko

Director
Russian-French Center of Sociology
Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia

Vittorio Cotesta

Professor
Department of Sociology and Political
Science
University of Salerno, Italy

Jan Spurk

Professor
LSCI/CNRS
Université d'Evry Val d'Essonne, France

* * *

Carolyn Burke

Writer, USA
*A Translation of the Selected Poems and
Essays of Lionel Ray*

Abigail C. Cohn

Associate Professor
Department of Linguistics
Cornell University, USA
*Word-Internal Prosodic Structure: A
Cross-Linguistic Study*

Françoise Collin

Professor
Centre parisien d'études critiques, France
*La Question du genre dans la
philosophie française contemporaine*

Jeremy Jennings

Professor of Political Theory
Department of Political Science
University of Birmingham, UK
*A History of Political Thought in France;
Republicanism and Multiculturalism in
Contemporary France*

Adriana Méndez Rodenas

Professor
Department of Spanish and Portuguese
University of Iowa, USA
*Engendering the Nation: Women's
Travels as Historical Discourse and
Flora Tristan's Pilgrimage to Peru*

Friederike Moltmann

Reader
Department of Philosophy
University of Stirling, UK
*Reference to Abstract and Derived
Objects in Natural Language*

Ourida Mostefai

Associate Professor of French
Department of Romance Languages and
Literatures
Boston College, USA
*Colonialism, National Identity and the
French Enlightenment: Citizenship and
'Foreignness' in 18th-Century France*



Institute Fellow Jeremy Jennings stresses a point during a lively discussion at one of the Institute for Scholars weekly teas held in the Salon des Chercheurs. Clockwise around table from back: Jennings; Helga Nowotny, formerly Director of the Collegium Helveticum of Zurich; Institute Fellow Reinhard Blomert; Institute Research Coordinator Mihaela Bacou; Brune Biebuyck, Director of Columbia University Programs; Institute for Scholars Director Danielle Haase-Dubosc; Institute Fellows Caroline Burke and Natalia Chmatko.

Visitors to the Institute

This winter and spring the Institute was pleased to welcome the following friends and visitors: spring 2002 Fellows Sandra Bermann, Herman (Gene) Lebovics, and Cathy Schneider; Columbia University Graduate School of Arts and Sciences Dean Henry C. Pinkham; Helga Nowotny, Chair of the European Research Advisory Board of the European Commission, Director of the Institute for Society in Science, and former Director of the Collegium Helveticum of Zurich; and H. L. Wesseling, former Rector of the Netherlands Institute for Advanced Study in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

**MAISON DES SCIENCES DE L'HOMME
INTERNATIONAL
PROGRAMME FOR
ADVANCED STUDIES (IPAS)**

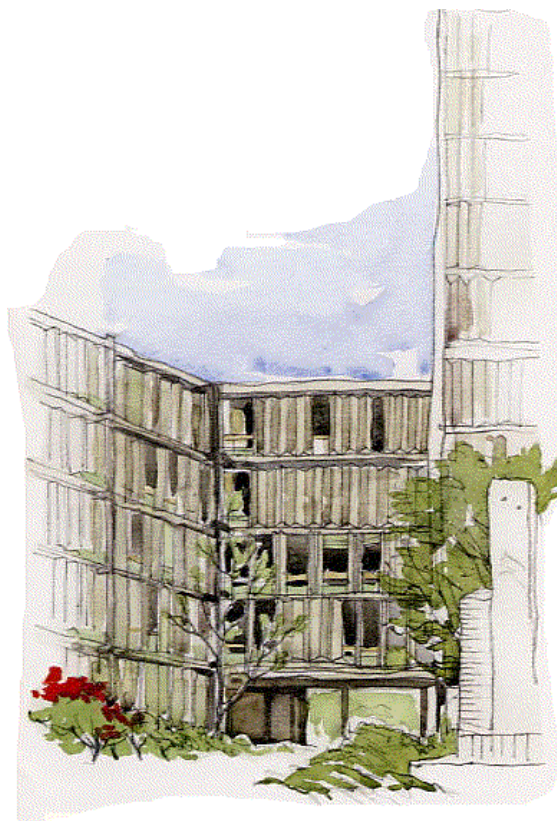
From its inception, Columbia University's Institute for Scholars at Reid Hall has worked with the Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, whose reputation for service to the international research community in the social sciences is long established. The Maison's International Programme for Advanced Studies coordinates its efforts with the Institute's: one member of the standing committee of each institution also serves as a member of the other.

The Fondation Maison des Sciences de l'Homme set up in 2001 an experimental International Programme for Advanced Studies (IPAS) for encouraging joint research in residence, on selected topics, by small groups of scholars of various nationalities. The Programme is conducted in coordination with Columbia University, which has simultaneously opened an Institute for Scholars at Reid Hall, Paris. IPAS scholars may also be selected by the Columbia University selection committee and join the scholars working at Reid Hall

The Spirit of the Programme

MSH enjoys a long experience of international networks, and believes that social sciences must be truly international to be relevant in methods as well as in content and vision. The Maison, which benefits from its strong links with Russia, India and China in addition to connections established for long with countries of the European Union and North America expands its networks to Eastern Europe, Africa, Latin America and the Middle East.

The International Programme for Advanced Studies differs from the standard policy followed by many Institutes for Advanced Studies. We do not offer long-term fellowships to individual scholars, but only medium-term fellowships for collective research. In practice, such a policy favors the constitution of a core group of three to five scholars, living in residence for three months or so. The core group, which includes



normally a France-based member, is encouraged to interact with a broader circle of scholars interested by their research, some of these scholars being eventually associated with the project. The group may also make the best of the MSH network of French scholars and foreign visitors, invited through other MSH specific programmes. The MSH and its affiliate Maison Suger offer large opportunities in this regard. So does the Columbia University Institute for Scholars at Reid Hall, with the scholars in residence coming from diverse countries.

In other words, IPAS Fellows are expected to work in a congenial and intellectually stimulating atmosphere. The triangle constituted by the Maison des Sciences de l'Homme ("Maison"), Maison Suger ("Suger") and Columbia University in Paris ("Reid Hall"), all situated in the 6th arrondissement of Paris, offers a privileged infrastructure, to be also used for interacting with the broader academic community working around them. In such an intellectual climate, the invited teams are expected to be active in their research, to conduct informal workshops and/or more formal seminars open to the scientific community and to be productive. We expect special issues of journals, edited volumes or other collective

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IPAS, continued from page 3

publications to offer testimonies of the success of the IPAS concept.

Facilities

The MSH offers to IPAS Fellows coming from abroad a comprehensive grant which covers travel and accommodation, and per diem. In some cases, Columbia University Institute at Reid Hall offers office rooms and related facilities.

Our guests are normally accommodated at Maison Suger. Maison Suger must not be seen simply as a place of residence. It is also a place of work, contacts, meetings and seminars, in addition to the facilities offered by the MSH main building, which hosts, at 54 Boulevard Raspail, its library, its scientific secretariat and a number of research centres. Seminar rooms are available at Maison Suger and at the MSH main building, in addition to the facilities offered at Reid Hall.

The First Projects

Since its inception in mid-2001, the International Programme for Advanced Studies has welcomed five projects:

Codes of otherness. Religion, color and ancestry in France, the United States and Germany. Riva Kastoryano, CERI/CNRS, Paris; George Fredrickson, Stanford University; Uli Bielefeld, Hamburger Institut für Sozialforschung, Germany.

Justice pénale internationale. Variations autour d'un droit commun. Mireille Delmas-Marty, University of Paris I; George Fletcher, Columbia University; Abdoullah Cissé, Université Gaston Berger, Senegal; Jianping Lu, University of the People, China.

Partitions compared and lessons learnt. Issues in the politics of dialogue and peace. Rada Ivekovic, University of Paris VIII; Stephano Bianchini, University of Bologna, Italy; Ranabir Samaddar, South Asia Forum for Human Rights, Nepal; Sanjay Chaturvedi, Panjab University, India.

Mathematical proof, axiomatic deductive demonstration and the historical shaping of discourses about them. Karine Chemla, REHSEIS/CNRS, University of Paris VII;

Geoffrey Lloyd, Cambridge University, UK; Ian Mueller, University of Chicago; Reviel Netz, Stanford University; Dhruv Raina, Jawaharlal Nehru University, India.

Les Vocabulaires sociologiques face à l'unification de l'Europe : Construction, transformation, mondialisation. Natalia Chmatko, Russian Academy of Sciences; Jan Spurk, LSCI/CNRS, Paris; Reinhard Blomert, University of Graz, Austria; Vittorio Cotesta, University of Salerno, Italy.

Emerging Projects

Emerging projects for 2003-2004 testify to the same spirit combining focus and multidisciplinary approach. They address issues such as trust and democracy in transition, focussed mostly on Eastern Europe; the construction of social sciences in Latin America; a comparative study of post-colonial experiences of democracy; and an analysis of the (re) foundation of mathematics in the 19th century, between history, philosophy, epistemology and cognition.

The Head of the International Programme for Advanced Studies at MSH is Jean-Luc Racine (racine@msh-paris.fr), **Maison des Sciences de l'Homme**, 54 Boulevard Raspail, 75006 Paris.

--Jean-Luc Racine



The Columbia University's Institute for Scholars at Reid Hall *Newsletter* aims to disseminate information about Institute events as well as provide a forum for current, past, and future Fellows to maintain contact with one another's ongoing scholarly activities. We welcome comments and suggestions for items to include which will interest readers. Please address inquiries to the editor, Maneesha Lal (ml.cuis@reidhall.com).

INSTITUTE EVENTS

List of Recent Events

From September 2002

September 19-20, 2002

International Workshop

"Youth, Globalization, and the Law in the 21st Century," organized by **Sudhir Venkatesh**, Institute Fellow, and the **Social Science Research Council (SSRC)**, New York

October 7, 2002

Roundtable of Institute Fellows' Presentations

"Les Vocabulaires sociologiques face à l'unification de l'Europe : Construction, transformation, mondialisation," Joint Project, **Natalia Chmatko**, **Jan Spurk**

"Word-Internal Prosodic Structure: A Cross-Linguistic Study," **Abigail C. Cohn**

"Comment étudier la pensée politique en France ?" **Jeremy Jennings**

November 26, 2002

Roundtable

"La République existe-t-elle ?" **Vincent Duclert**, EHESS; **Christophe Prochasson**, EHESS; **Jeremy Jennings**, Institute Fellow; **Jacqueline Lalouette**, Université de Paris XIII

December 2, 2002

Seminar

"Citizenship and 'Laïcité'," **Cécile Laborde**, Lecturer in Political Thought (European Studies), King's College, London

December 9, 2002

Colloquium

"Transformations du vocabulaire sociologique en Europe," organized by **Natalia Chmatko**, Institute Fellow, and the **International Programme for Advanced Studies**, Maison des Sciences de l'Homme; held at the Salle de Conférence of the Maison Suger

December 9, 2002

Seminar

"Souvenirs et monuments : Paris et l'Algérie, Fréjus et l'Indochine," **David L. Schalk**, Emeritus Professor, Department of History, Vassar College, USA

February 27, 2003

Roundtable

"L'Ennemi américain : Généalogie de l'antiaméricanisme français," **Philippe Roger**, CNRS/EHESS; **Ourida Mostefai**, Institute Fellow; **Jeremy Jennings**, Institute Fellow

March 20, 2003

Roundtable of Institute Fellows' Presentations

"De la biographie à la poésie : La vie de Lee Miller, l'œuvre de Lionel Ray," **Carolyn Burke**

"Word Structure and Prosodic Prominence, English vs. Indonesian," **Abigail C. Cohn**

"Between Sea and Sky': Flora Tristan's Pilgrimage to Peru and European Women's Travels to Latin America," **Adriana Méndez Rodenas**

"Reference to Abstract Objects," **Friederike Moltmann**

March 21, 2003

Colloquium

"Typologie phonologique et changements diachroniques," organized by **Abigail C. Cohn**, Institute Fellow, and **Annie Rialland**, Directeur de recherche, CNRS, Laboratoire de phonétique et phonologie

Throughout the year

Linguistics Reading Group

Abigail C. Cohn, Institute Fellow, with members of the Laboratoire de phonétique et phonologie (CNRS) and EHESS

Sociology Group Meetings

"Transformations du vocabulaire sociologique en Europe," **Natalia Chmatko**, **Jan Spurk**, **Reinhard Blomert**, **Vittorio Cotesta**, Institute Fellows

INSTITUTE EVENTS

Roundtable Discussion on *L'Ennemi américain*

At the initiative of two of the Institute's Fellows, Ourida Mostefai and Jeremy Jennings, Reid Hall recently served as the setting for a roundtable discussion on the roots of French anti-Americanism. Organized around the book *L'Ennemi américain: Généalogie de l'anti-américanisme français* (Seuil, 2002) by the French historian Philippe



Audience members listen with rapt attention to descriptions of the long genealogy and varied dimensions of French anti-Americanism.



Institute Fellow Jeremy Jennings, author Philippe Roger, and Institute Fellow Ourida Mostefai during discussion of *L'Ennemi américain*.

Roger, the roundtable attracted a record audience to the Institute's Salle de Conférence. Roger, a researcher at the Centre nationale de recherche scientifique (CNRS) and a directeur d'études at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (EHESS) as well as the editor-in-chief of the journal *Critique*, responded at length to opening remarks by Mostefai and Jennings.

Ourida Mostefai launched the discussion by recounting how she was struck by Roger's account of just how many French citizens who traveled to the United States did not change their entrenched stereotypical thinking about Americans. It was as if such "voyages of discovery" were instead "des voyages qui n'éclairent pas," serving less to challenge than to reinforce deep-rooted preconceptions. Often, French views of America were based on very little extended experience of the country; Mostefai cited the example of certain French intellectuals who wrote entire books about the United States after spending only a few days in New York City. Mostefai suggested that such practices called into question the optimistic vision that associates travelling with self-reflection and increased

understanding of other societies. Mostefai also highlighted Roger's distinctive methodology in *L'Ennemi américain*. She commented on how Roger drew upon a variety of sources, including literary, sociological, and ethnological texts, to illustrate how French anti-Americanism was a complex, stratified discourse, building over the centuries upon layers of perception in varied and diverse domains.

In his comments, Jeremy Jennings focused on a number of points. He found revealing Roger's description of French intellectuals of the mid-twentieth century who turned an uncritical eye toward the Soviet Union while disparaging the United States. Citing the curious ambivalence in French representations of American mass culture by such figures as Jean Cocteau, Jennings mentioned that America served as a way for the French to evaluate their own art, culture, and civilization. In the post-World War II period, for example, French intellectuals attacked American universities for lowering standards by

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INSTITUTE EVENTS

Institute Hosts Roundtable on *Dictionnaire critique de la République*

On November 26, 2002, the Institute for Scholars hosted a roundtable, "La République existe-t-elle ?," organized on the occasion of the publication of the *Dictionnaire critique de la République* (Flammarion, 2002). The co-editors of the over 1000-page tome, Vincent Duclert, professeur agrégé at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (EHESS), and Christophe Prochasson, directeur d'études at EHESS, were joined by two other scholars who also contributed articles to the impressive work: Jacqueline Lalouette, professeur at Université de Paris XIII, and Jeremy Jennings, Institute Fellow and professor at the University of Birmingham. The volume, which contains 200 articles written by over 100 authors, is organized by thematic sections such as "Des Républiques en France, de 1789 à nos jours," "Les Idées et les Valeurs," "Les Pouvoirs et les Institutions," "Les Symboles et les Savoirs," and "Les Pratiques et les Identités." An iconographic section includes representations of the republic in postage stamps, pictures of various busts of *Marianne*, and portraits of a number of well-known republicans. Discussion at the roundtable centered on the overall conceptualization of the *Dictionnaire* and the inclusion of newer subjects such as "La République des féministes," "La République des musulmans," and "L'administration coloniale." Participants praised the success of the editors in forging a coherent whole out of the numerous authors' varied styles and generational differences.



L'Ennemi américain, continued from page 6

including non-traditional subjects. Jennings also compared contemporary French critiques of the war in Iraq to those articulated by the French against the American North during the American Civil War. Noting parallels in the economic and moral arguments of the mid-nineteenth century as detailed by Roger, Jennings underlined the continuity of anti-American reasoning in France.

Both scholars expressed enthusiasm for *L'Ennemi américain*, praising its erudition and the richness of its insights. Roger thanked the commentators for their close reading of the text and responded to their observations, elaborating in greater detail on the various points raised.

Subsequent discussion was animated, as several audience members asked Roger about other contemporary resonances of French anti-Americanism in the current political context and posed queries about American anti-French attitudes and ideologies. Spirited conversation continued during the wine and cheese reception that lasted late into the evening.



Danielle Haase-Dubosc introduces panelists at the roundtable discussion of *Dictionnaire critique de la République*. From left to right, Institute for Scholars Director Danielle Haase-Dubosc; Institute Fellow Jeremy Jennings; co-editor Vincent Duclert, EHESS; co-editor Christophe Prochasson, EHESS; Jacqueline Lalouette, Université de Paris XIII.

INTERVIEWS WITH FELLOWS

At the Crossroads of Phonetics and Phonology



Abigail C. Cohn, Associate Professor of Linguistics at Cornell University, has been a Fellow at the Institute since fall 2002. She spoke about her current research projects.

Tell us about your research.

My research is at the intersection of two sub-disciplines of linguistics: phonology (the study of the abstract organization of speech sounds) and phonetics (description and analysis of the physical realization of speech). These subdisciplines involve two rather different methodological approaches to understanding sound systems. My focus includes questions about how sounds are organized both within and across languages and the nature of their physical realization. My specific project this year involves understanding the organization of segments and syllables into words. I'm currently finishing up a project on English and taking the opportunity to start some studies in French and to continue a related project on some regional lan-

guages of Indonesia. Indonesia is extremely rich in languages, with estimates of between 500-600 distinct languages, about three quarters of which belong to the same language family, Austronesian. My work focuses on Indonesian as well as on the regional languages of Madurese, Buginese, and Ngaju Dayak.

How has this year at the Institute helped you advance in your work?

First, it has allowed me to step back, so to speak, by being away and clearing my head. I've also used the opportunity to do background reading in my own areas of research and in the related area of psycholinguistics. The high-speed Internet connection and laser printer at the Institute have been very useful in this regard, for I've been able to piece together the resources I need through web access to Cornell and to colleagues' sites where research articles are often posted. The library of the Maison des Sciences de l'Homme has also been useful. Finally, while it was not something I had planned, I've also found that my work this year has led me to write a paper discussing the broader theoretical issues in the relationship of phonetics to phonology.

I've also found it enjoyable and refreshing to interact with scholars outside of my own field. I have benefited so much from conversations with Jeremy and Ourida, for example, for they have connections to France through their research as well as through friends and family. These and other Fellows have enabled me to view Paris and France with the benefit of their experience and insights. To be forced to

step out of one's own world has been very enriching!

Have you developed relationships with linguistics groups in France?

The Laboratoire de phonétique et phonologie (UMR 7018) CNRS/Sor-bonne Nouvelle, an active phonetics lab where I am a visiting scholar, has given me access to facilities and colleagues. I've been sitting in on a class on statistics in phonetics, which is a real opportunity since it is not a course that is widely offered. I've also started to look at recordings in French using PRAAT, a recently developed linguistics acoustic analysis software package that I hadn't had the time to learn how to use before. All this has given me the opportunity to expand and develop my technical skills.

It has been really nice to have the affiliation with the laboratory as well as this affiliation to the Institute for Scholars. Here I can have my own base. For example, I have been able to invite the members of the reading group I organized, which includes colleagues from the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales as well as from the laboratory. At the lab there is not enough space for a reading group and office space is shared. So to be affiliated with the laboratory but not dependent on them and then to be able to offer the Salon des Chercheurs at the Institute for our reading group meetings has been really great.

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INTERVIEWS WITH FELLOWS

Rousseau Specialist Explores La Question coloniale au siècle des Lumières

Ourida Mostefai, Associate Professor of French at Boston College and Institute fellow during the academic year 2002-2003, spoke about her research on citizens and strangers, nationalism and colonialism.

Pouvez-vous nous parler brièvement de votre projet de recherche ?

Mon projet vise à rassembler deux questions qui a priori n'ont rien en commun : celle de la citoyenneté (en particulier à travers Rousseau) et celle du colonialisme. Cette dernière me semble en effet s'intégrer de plus en plus à la question précédente. Et il est très intéressant de voir à quel point ces interrogations sur le 18^e siècle s'inscrivent dans des préoccupations qui sont tout à fait contemporaines. Je souhaite contribuer à la réflexion sur la citoyenneté, voir comment l'analyse et la remise en question de cette notion peuvent s'inscrire dans le débat contemporain.

Lier ces deux types de questions m'a permis de donner un sens à un intérêt que je portais depuis longtemps aux questions d'intégration. Il m'a fallu un certain temps pour envisager l'existence de ce lien. L'apport des études post-coloniales m'a récemment aidée à le mettre en perspective et à donner une nouvelle direction à mes analyses. J'en donnerai un exemple à travers mon travail sur l'écriture pamphlétaire au 18^e siècle : un grand nombre de pamphlets mettent en scène un "citoyen", un individu revendiquant donc un statut qui ne peut être le sien puisque dans cette société d'ancien régime il est "sujet". De ce fait, il se représente comme extérieur à la société et acquiert ainsi une position similaire à celle de l'étranger, ce qui lui permet de justifier la visée polémique de son discours. Qu'est-ce qu'un citoyen, un réfugié, un exilé, un immigré ? Que signifie l'allégeance à une patrie ?

Ce type d'apport vous a donc fait porter un nouveau regard sur le 18^e siècle ?

Oui. Il faut rappeler qu'on a déjà beaucoup travaillé sur les questions de la citoyenneté et du statut de l'étranger à partir de 1789, mais pas avant. Ce qui m'intéresse, c'est

l'historique de ces questions avant cette date charnière. Un citoyen français avant 1789, cela ne veut rien dire, mais l'expression est utilisée dans les pamphlets, d'une façon fondamentalement polémique. Car la loi ne détermine pas ce "citoyen" d'une manière très précise. Rousseau est en cela une figure emblématique, un étranger résidant en France, un citoyen de Genève. Ces questions sont souvent posées pour la période révolutionnaire, mais elles ne sont pas assises sur une structure claire.

Le 18^e est sans doute aujourd'hui plus lisible qu'il y a une vingtaine d'années. On arrive à mieux comprendre cette période, et à comprendre que les questions posées à cette époque peuvent nous éclairer sur la nôtre, sur ces notions centrales que sont la laïcité et la tolérance. Prenons aussi l'exemple du fanatisme. Le 18^e siècle nous donne les moyens de nous interroger sur cette question, la place de la religion dans un état, l'enjeu des communautarismes, le danger, prétendu ou non, constitué par des idées prônées par des individus et la propagation de ces idées. Le thème du prochain colloque de l'Association Rousseau, qui se déroulera à Oxford en juin prochain, est justement "Voltaire, Rousseau et le fanatisme". Religion, tolérance et fanatisme: ce débat ne fait-il pas écho au plus actuel de nos débats ? Et à cet égard, la lecture de Rousseau et de Voltaire me semble plus que jamais d'actualité, surtout celle de Rousseau, lorsqu'il s'interroge par exemple sur l'exil ou sur la façon d'établir juridiquement un lien entre les mots et les actes.

Que représente pour vous cette année universitaire à l'Institut ?

Quel grand luxe que d'avoir une année sabbatique, d'être libéré de ses obligations, de se retrouver dans une situation privilégiée où des projets à court terme ne viennent pas interrompre des projets à long terme! Faire partie d'une communauté de chercheurs, converser et discuter avec eux est extraordinairement enrichissant, surtout dans le contexte de convivialité de l'Institut. Je suis frappée de voir à quel point nous nous découvrons de points communs malgré les différences de disciplines et d'origines. Cette disponibilité est nécessaire car nous avons besoin d'une ouverture, de ne jamais perdre de vue les autres pôles de recherche. Et de plus, me retrouver après vingt ans d'absence à Paris et voir comment mes préoccupations intellectuelles éclairent les questions d'actualité, je trouve cela formidable.

PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS

The Disobedient President-King

Reinhard Blomert, Visiting Professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Graz, Austria, offered his reflections on historical parallels to the contemporary political situation.

After Germany was defeated in World War II there were plans to create a worldwide military peacekeeping force under the rule of the United Nations. These plans did not materialize, because soon afterward the United States began to create a military system for the western world in order to face the threat of communism. With the 1956 Suez crisis, the British definitively transferred their global position to the US (in a sort of *translatio imperii*). The situation was not dissimilar to that described by the historian-sociologist Norbert Elias, when in the 16th century the earlier territorial princes in France were transformed from knights to courtiers. In the latter half of the 20th century, the European powers lost their military autonomy and were transformed into the bureaucrats of an interdependent new military system, NATO, which was dominated by the western superpower. Now as then, we see that the head of such a system is not absolutely free to do what he wants to do—freedom has its limits in the opposition of others. Neither French kings nor American presidents, as heads of more or less hierarchical networks, can ignore rules and protocols. Their fellows and followers set fetters to the leaders' legitimacy and credibility—fetters that the current head of the system seems not to grasp and which



Institute Fellows Ourida Mostefai and Reinhard Blomert enjoy a relaxed moment during one of the Institute's weekly teas.

make him obviously overstretch his position. The French king would have lost authority and weakened his position if he had forgotten to follow protocol, which was accepted by the prince-courtiers and was the basis of cooperation and not only of obedience. Any system of this sort needs more than obedience; it needs intelligent cooperation. In this case, the rules of the UN forbid a preventive war. But now, the American president has claimed the right for the superpower to wage a preventive war. If the courtiers/allies allowed the head of the system to wage preventive wars, the security of the system not only would be endangered but destroyed, because every state could be the next aim of such a war, irrespective of the spheres of interest of the courtiers/middle powers. As far as this undermines the loyalty of the courtiers/allies, the position of the president-king is also at stake. When a president-king does not feel obliged to act according to the rules on which the whole system of loyalties and soft constraints is built, how can anyone else feel secure in the system? The president-king and his closest courtier/ally tried to calm European unrest by insisting on the military capacities of the evil state. This is the reason they tried to find proofs of the military threat of Iraq. But whether this is convincing or not, the system as a whole can work only when the holder of the central power feels himself obliged to respect protocol. King Louis XIV was a child and Mazarin was governing in his name during the Fronde. The court system survived the Fronde and Louis XIV never forgot that it was his obligation to keep to the rules of law, the protocol, the base of his power, to prevent any unrest among his courtiers. We will see whether the present president-king will survive the Fronde of his mighty European allies. For it will prove impossible for the US president-king to govern the world without his courtiers/European allies.

--Reinhard Blomert

PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Sarajevo Diary

*On September 21, 2002, shortly after arriving at the Institute, **Jeremy Jennings**, Professor of Political Theory at the University of Birmingham, spent five days in Sarajevo. Below are his diary notes, a shorter version of which was published in the Times Higher Education Supplement of October 25, 2002.*

Friday

It would be hard to imagine a more idyllic location: a garden in Montparnasse on a late summer's day. I am drinking coffee, reading *Le Monde*, and waiting for a friend. I talk to two of the Columbia University students about to attend his class. What do they make of the virulent anti-Americanism that has resurfaced again in France? Do they see themselves as part of the cultural and economic globalisation that is daily denounced in the press? Today is the first full day of a workshop on "Re-thinking the history of Europe." The organisers from the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales have assembled an impressive list of participants from across Europe and keep repeating (correctly) that our new history must not be Eurocentric. Returning to Reid Hall at the end of the day I bump into the two students who attended my friend's lecture: the lecture was impressive, they assure me, but he needs to improve his taste in socks.

Saturday

I leave Paris for Zurich, there to meet my colleagues from Barcelona on the way to the university summer school they are organising in Sarajevo. Our destination is the Holiday Inn. My father had recently sent me a press photo of it, taken during the siege: clearly visible is a sign reading 'Run or RIP'. I had also learnt that Serb soldiers had once fired on the crowd below from the top floor. My apprehension is increased when, opposite the hotel, we see the twenty floor Parliament building that has been completely wrecked by shell and gun fire. We enter the reception, only to realise that the hotel is that night hosting the Miss Bosnia-Herzegovina beauty contest. Few sights could be more surreal than this.

Sunday

We decide to take the bus to Mostar. It is raining fiercely, but the beauty of the mountains and countryside is still visible. In contrast, village after village has been destroyed; very few houses have not suffered war damage. But not even this can prepare us for the sheer scale of destruction we see in Mostar. Not just the famous bridge but street upon street have been laid waste. Most shocking of all is the Muslim graveyard in the centre of town: all the graves are dated 1993.

Monday

At the official opening of the summer university we are addressed by a retired professor who speaks passionately of his city and its traditions of religious and ethnic tolerance. Bosnian history showed that people could live together, despite their differences, and that these differences were part of the normal condition of humanity. What happened recently, he tells us, had no connection with that Bosnian past and was imported into Bosnia by fascists and nationalists. Is this, I ask myself, misplaced nostalgia?

Tuesday

My first class takes place in the former Marshal Tito barracks, now converted into faculty buildings and shared with the Italian UN garrison. I enter via a circuitous route in order to avoid the area where land mines remain. A plaque in the entrance hall informs us that between 1992 and 1995 the building was attacked by "barbarians". How will my Bosnian students react to my lecture on British approaches to multiculturalism? Of what possible relevance is it to them? I feel uneasy in their presence, and listen attentively as one of them tells me that multiculturalism does not work.

Wednesday

After my second lecture, two Bosnian students take me in their car up to the hills that surround Sarajevo. We stand before the old Jewish cemetery. The view is magnificent, just as it evidently was for the Serb artillery and snipers. We talk of their past and of their hopes for the future. They are proud to see themselves as Muslims and

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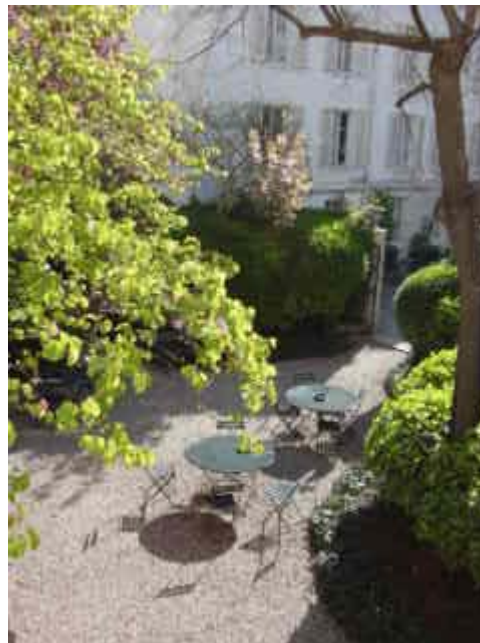
In addition to these formal affiliations, I have also been informally interacting with colleagues from the psycholinguistics lab (Laboratoire de sciences cognitives et psycholinguistique) at EHESS. This lab is composed of both psychologists and linguists. In many universities in the United States there is not as much exchange between psychology and linguistics as there might be. So this is a really great opportunity for me to learn about psycholinguistics and the relationship between the two sciences. Attending the lab's seminars and meetings is allowing me to put my own interests in the relationship between phonetics and phonology in a broader context, examining it from a cognitive perspective.

What impact would you like your work to have?

One of the things that I find important is the balance between descriptive work and theoretical analysis. Within theoretical linguistics these days there is often an undervaluing of descriptive work. I believe that both are important. One of the reasons I take such pleasure in working on Indonesian languages is that they are very poorly described. Just the descriptive work that I do adds to our knowledge of these languages. And surprisingly, even with respect to languages as well studied as English and French, new facts can be brought to light. On the theoretical side, I hope that my work helps lead to a closer relationship between the two subdisciplines of phonetics and phonology and to a broader understanding of the nature of human sound systems as a result.

How do you think this experience here at the Institute and in France will further your intellectual goals and career?

It has offered me the opportunity to consider my own work in a broader context, and to strengthen and reaffirm my interest in French as it relates to phonetics and phonology. It has also allowed me to strengthen and develop relationships elsewhere in France and in Europe. I've been able to attend conferences in Belgium and Holland, for example, and I recently attended a workshop in Bordeaux. I will also be going to Manchester, Edinburgh, and Spain later this year. Although I've made several short trips to Paris over the years, this is my first extended stay in the city since being an *au pair* many years ago. The decision to come here was as much for personal as for professional reasons. It has not been a disappointment in any regard.

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as Bosnians but most of all they want to be seen as Europeans. How, I wonder, will their experience figure in our rewriting of European history? We visit the site of one of Tito's former Presidential palaces. It is in total ruins. Later we stand on the spot where the assassin fired his fateful bullet in July 1914.

Thursday

After my final lecture I return to Paris. Upon arrival the taxi drivers are on strike: the airport is in chaos. Long protect France from the forces of globalization! On the airport TV screens I see that the war crimes trial of Slobodan Milosevic has recommenced in The Hague.

--Jeremy Jennings

NEWS, PROJECTS, AND PUBLICATIONS FROM PAST AND PRESENT FELLOWS

Stefano Bianchini has recently published *Post-communist Transition as a European Problem* (Longo Ravenna, 2002). Written jointly with George Schöpflin and Paul Shoup, the book is part of the "Europe and The Balkans" series of the Istituto per l'Europa Centro-Orientale e Balcanica at the University of Bologna. Stefano and the other members of the IPAS/Institute project "Partitions compared and lessons learnt" have submitted for publication a book manuscript entitled *Partitions: Reshaping States and Minds*.

Gregory S. Brown's book, *A Field of Honor: Writers, Court Culture and Public Theater in French Literary Life from Racine to the Revolution* has been published by the Electronic Publishing Initiative of Columbia University, as part of its "Gutenberg-e" series of monographs in history.

George Fletcher has published *Romantics at War: Glory and Guilt in the Age of Terrorism* (Princeton University Press, 2002). The work that he conducted with other members of the IPAS/Institute group project "Justice pénale internationale" has been incorporated into three volumes edited by **Mireille Delmas-Marty**: *Juridictions nationales et crimes internationaux* (PuF); *Crimes internationaux et juridictions internationales* (PuF); and *Variations autour d'un droit commun* (Editions de la Société de Législation Comparée).

Herman (Gene) Lebovics reports: "Returning to my academic everyday after the blissful freedom and warm friendships at the Institute was hard, but inevitable. I gave my first paper based on the research and writing I accomplished in the supportive atmosphere of Reid Hall at the Pierre Bourdieu memorial conference held by his colleagues at the Centre de sociologie européenne in late January 2003. The paper was entitled "Pierre Bourdieu et la crise postcoloniale des sciences sociales en France." The book manuscript from which the talk was drawn, on the cultural-political triangle of force, Paris-The Provinces-The Colonies, which I drafted while in residence,

will come out in a year or so with Duke University Press. The provisional title is *Imperial Republic: Paris and its Possessions*. There are other talks and conferences to come on the work that I did in 2002. To end in a metaphor from Bourdieu, I might say that the capital I accumulated at the Institute will continue paying dividends for some time to come." Gene also gave a talk entitled "L'ethnologie et le folklore : pourquoi deux disciplines ?" at the international conference *Du folklore à l'ethnologie. Institutions, musées, idées en France et en Europe de 1936 à 1945*, held at the Musée national des Arts et Traditions populaires on March 19-21, 2003 and organized by the Centre d'Ethnologie française.

Geoffrey Lloyd reports that *The Ambitions of Curiosity*, the book based on his Isaiah Berlin lectures, delivered in Oxford in 2000, was published by Cambridge University Press in September 2002. *The Way and the Word: Science and Medicine in Early China and Greece*, which he authored jointly with the sinologist Nathan Sivin, was published by Yale University Press in November 2002. In addition, Oxford University Press has just published Sir Geoffrey's *In the Grip of Disease: Studies in the Greek Imagination*. He and the other participants in the IPAS/Institute group project "Mathematical proof, axiomatic deductive demonstration and the historical shaping of discourses about them," are currently completing a book manuscript based on the work they accomplished at the Institute.

Adriana Méndez Rodenas will contribute an essay on British traveling-artist Adela Breton to a volume co-edited by two colleagues from Mexico, Rosalina Estrada and Laura Cházaro. The three met recently at Reid Hall to discuss the volume, part of a larger interdisciplinary project entitled *Cuerpos y sensibilidades* (Bodies and Sensibilities). In February, Adriana gave a talk entitled "Un retrato decimonónico: Mercedes Merlin y la sociedad esclavista cubana" ("A 19th Century Portrait: Mercedes Merlin's Memoirs and Cuban Slave Society") at Tufts University. The presentation focused on *Mes douze premières années* (Paris, 1831), the first autobiographical memoir of Cuban author Mercedes Santa Cruz y Montalvo, known by her nom de plume of la

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Comtesse Merlin. The memoir describes Merlin's childhood in Cuba. Adriana was invited by Carmen Vasquez to deliver her talk on Merlin in April at the Université de Picardie Jules Verne in Amiens. In March, Radio France Internationale interviewed Adriana about her research on Flora Tristan. The interview, conducted in Spanish, will be aired on April 7, 2003, the bicentennial anniversary of Tristan's birth and the 170th anniversary of the beginning of her transatlantic journey from Bordeaux to Peru.

Cathy Schneider was invited by the *Mouvement de Paix en Bretagne* to speak against the war in Iraq. She spoke in Laval, Rennes, Lamballe, Morlaix, Carhaix, Brest, and at the University of Rennes, and was featured in *Ouest France*, *Le Télégramme*, and other newspapers in France. Cathy was also interviewed on the radio and on television in Bretagne and on the BBC. She has been invited to take part this summer in a peace mission in Israel and Palestine organized by Adam Shapiro, the American Jew who was with Arafat in Ramallah last year when the latter was under siege. Cathy's paper, "Crime Wars and Racial Intolerance in Paris and New York," was to be presented in Charles Tilly's seminar at Columbia University. The record snowstorm prevented its presentation but the paper can be consulted on the Web site of Columbia University. Cathy has put together a book proposal based on the international colloquium she organized at the Institute last year; the book, provisionally titled *Police Planet: The Political Origins of New*

Security Crises in World Cities, will be coedited with two of the colloquium's participants, Paul Amar and Mark Ungar.

Steve Ungar's article, "In the Thick of Things: Rouch and Morin's *Chronicle of a Summer* Reconsidered," is due out shortly in *French Cultural Studies* (2003). His book manuscript, written jointly with Dudley Andrew and entitled *Popular Front Paris: Between the Politics and Poetics of Culture*, is under contract with Harvard University Press and is scheduled for publication in 2004.

Colin Jones recently presented a series of four lectures at the Collège de France, on the theme of "Le monde médical parisien dans les années 1780." The lectures addressed the following topics: "La hiérarchie corporative," "Le marché thérapeutique," "Autour d'un sourire : la chirurgie dentaire," and "Le cas Mesmer." Colin's book *The Great Nation: France from Louis XV to Napoleon (1715-99)* (Penguin) was published in 2002, as was *Madame de Pompadour: Images of a Mistress* (Oxford University Press).

Sudhir Venkatesh writes that he has been busy conducting fieldwork for his new research project, a study of the relations among kin, religious, and migration networks in North Africa and France and their changing patterns under globalization. He found his tenure in Paris "professionally fruitful—and, extremely enjoyable as well," and looks forward to visiting Reid Hall and the Institute later this spring.

