From the Director

The Institute’s activities during the spring semester 2004 continued to be as varied as they were intellectually challenging. The Fellows in year-long residence – Nebahat Avcioglu (Manchester University), Vicki Caron (Cornell University) and Matthew Jones (Columbia University) helped us welcome the newcomers: Fellow Gregory Mann (Columbia University) and the MSH/Columbia cluster group working on the foundations of mathematics in the 19th century, which included José Ferreiros (University of Seville), Javier Legris (National Academy of Sciences at Buenos Aires), and Klaus Thomas Volkert (Johann Wolfgang Goethe University) as well as Philippe Nabonnand (Université de Nancy) and Dominique Flamant (CNRS, Paris). Once again, the Fellows interacted well and created a small but vital research community at Reid Hall, sharing common interests and concerns and, in some cases, drawing on the resources of members they met at the Institute. Thus, Matthew Jones was asked to participate in the roundtable organized by the team working on mathematics and I gave a paper in the colloquium “Change and Continuity in the Culture of Eighteenth-Century Istanbul,” organized by Nebahat Avcioglu. For this colloquium, held at the Institute, we were able to invite several Turkish scholars and to widen our contacts with the international world of scholars.

We continued to invite distinguished visitors to join us for our weekly teas in order to present their work as well as to stage events of general interest for the public. A well-attended poetry reading allowed us to include the world of literature in the activities of the Institute. Fellows presented their works in progress to a Reid Hall student audience and gave generously of their time to those who wished to pursue discussion with them.

Continued on page 11
**2004-2005 Fellows**

### Individual Scholars

#### Full Year 2004-2005

**Anne E. McCall**  
Department of French and Italian  
Tulane University, USA  
*Trial by Letters*

**Samuel Moyn**  
Department of History  
Columbia University, USA  
*The Era of Individualism: Revival of a French Concept*

**Brian W. Ogilvie**  
Department of History  
University of Massachusetts, Amherst, USA  
*Ezechiel Spanheim and the Learned Culture of Seventeenth-century Europe*

#### Fall

**Andrew Arato**  
New School for Social Research  
New York, USA  
*The Return of the Repressed: Sovereignty in Domestic and Transnational Politics*

**Fredric L. Cheyette**  
History Department  
Amherst College, USA  
*The rural world and the rural economy of Europe in the Middle Ages*

**Jean L. Cohen**  
Department of Political Science  
Columbia University, USA  
*The Return of the Repressed: Sovereignty in Domestic and Transnational Politics*

**Donna Dickenson**  
Centre for the Study of Global Ethics  
University of Birmingham, UK  
*Biotechnology and Property in the Body: Approaches from Feminist Philosophy and Civil Law*

**Marilyn Hacker**  
The City College of New York & CUNY Graduate Center, USA  
*Literary Translation: Contemporary French Poets*

**Robert Vilain**  
Professor of German and Comparative Literature  
Royal Holloway, University of London  
*The Mutual Influence of French and German Literature, circa 1870-1936*

### Spring

**Alice Mahon**  
Department of History of Art  
University of Cambridge, UK  
*Jean-Jacques Lebel and the Workshop of Free Expression in Paris, 1964-66*

**Darrin M. McMahon**  
Department of History  
Florida State University, Tallahassee, USA  
*Happiness: A History*

**Albert Blankert**  
Emeritus Professor of Art History  
Utrecht University, Netherlands  
*Johan Aegidiusz van der Marck (1707-1772), an art historian “avant la lettre”*

**Gerald L. Neuman**  
School of Law  
Columbia University, USA  
*National Constitutionalism and International Cooperation: Adaptation and Projection*

**John D. Lyons**  
Department of French Language and Literature  
University of Virginia, USA  
*Tragedy and Chance*

*Continued on page 6*
Columbia University Institute for Scholars’s cooperation with the IPAS program of the Maison des Sciences de l’Homme continues to be fruitful and exciting. It provides a welcomed opportunity to broaden the international scope of the Institute and to give individual and group scholars opportunities to work together in a congenial atmosphere. We are pleased to announce that the IPAS now has its own website. Scholars interested in presenting group projects are encouraged to consult it.

The Spirit of the Programme
The MSH enjoys a long experience of international networks and believes that the social sciences must be truly international in methods as well as in content and vision. Benefiting from its longstanding links with Russia, India and China in addition to strong connections with European Union countries and North America, the MSH is expanding its networks to Eastern Europe, Africa, Latin America and the Middle East.

The International Programme for Advanced Studies (IPAS) of the MSH differs from many institutes for advanced studies in its fellowship policy. Rather than offering long-term fellowships to individual scholars, we offer medium-term fellowships for collective research. In practice, this policy produces core groups of three to five scholars, most of whom who live in residence for three months or so. The core group, which usually includes a France-based member, often interacts with a broader circle of scholars interested in their research. Some of these scholars may become associated with the project. Groups also benefit from the MSH network of French scholars and foreign visitors who are invited through a variety of MSH programmes. The MSH and its affiliate, the Maison Suger, offer great opportunities in this regard. So does the Columbia University Institute for Scholars at Reid Hall, with its scholars coming from diverse countries.

IPAS Fellows work in a congenial and intellectually stimulating atmosphere. The tri-angle constituted by the Maison des Sciences de l’Homme, the Maison Suger, and Columbia University in Paris, all situated in the 6th arrondissement of Paris, offers a dynamic infrastructure for interacting with the broader academic community. In such an intellectual climate, the invited teams are expected to be active in their research and conduct informal workshops and/or more formal seminars open to the scientific community. Special issues of journals, edited volumes, or other collective publications demonstrate the success of the IPAS concept.

Fellowships
The MSH offers IPAS Fellows coming from abroad grants that covers travel, accommodations, and a per diem. In some cases Columbia University Institute for Scholars at Reid Hall offers offices, logistical assistance, meeting facilities, and small grants.

Our guests usually stay at the Maison Suger. Not simply a place of residence, the Maison Suger is also a place for working, making contacts, and holding scholarly events. In addition, at the MSH main building at 54 boulevard Raspail fellows will find a library, a helpful administrative staff, and a number of research centres. Seminar rooms are available at the Maison Suger and the MSH main building as well as Reid Hall.
### Projects

Since its inception in mid-2001, the International Programme for Advanced Studies has welcomed seven 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.

**Trust and Democracy in Transition**

<table>
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<th>Project</th>
<th>Institution</th>
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<tr>
<td>Codes of Otherness</td>
<td>CERI/CNRS, Paris; Stanford University; Hamburger Institut für Sozialforschung, Germany.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice pénale internationale</td>
<td>University of Paris I; Columbia University; Université Gaston Berger, Senegal; University of the People, China.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trust and Democracy in Transition</td>
<td>Department of Psychology, University of Stirling; University of Linkoping, Sweden; University of Lausanne.</td>
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Les sciences sociales en Amérique Latine: institutionnalisation et échanges internationaux en Argentine, Brésil, Chili et Mexique (1945-1970). Manuel Antonio Garreton, University of Chile; José Luiz Reyna, The College of Mexico; Waldo Ansaldi, University of Buenos Aires, Argentina; Afranio Garcia, Center for the Study of Contemporary Brazil; Helgio Trindade, Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

### Coping with Conflict: Democracy and its Challenges in South Asia.

Paula Banerjee, Department of South and South-East Asian Studies, University of Calcutta, India; Christophe Jaffrelot, Director, CERI, Paris; Mohammad Waseem, Professor and Chairman, Department of International Relations, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

The Foundations of Mathematics in the 19th Century: between history, philosophy, epistemology, and cognition.

Dominique Flament, CNRS Fellow, Head F2DS Group, MSH, Paris; Philippe Nabonnand, Associate Professor of Mathematics, University of Nancy, France; Klaus Volkert, Professor of Didactics of Mathematics, Frankfurt University, Germany; Javier Legris, Professor of Logic, Buenos Aires y Conicet Universidad, Argentina; Jose Ferreiros Dominguez, Professor of Philosophy of Sciences, Sevilla University, Spain.

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.

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*Jean-Luc Racine*
INSTITUTE EVENTS

List of Recent Events

January 15, 2004
Presentation of Research
Former Institute Fellow Sudhir Venkatesh, Associate Professor of Sociology and Director of Research for the Institute for Research in African-American Studies at Columbia University, discussed his recent research on immigration and Paris suburban communities.

March 4, 2004
Peter Sahlins, Director of the University of California Center in Paris and Professor of History at U.C. Berkeley, discussed his new book, "Unnaturally French: Foreign Citizens in the Old Regime and After" (Ithaca and London, 2004).

March 18, 2004
Institute Fellow’s Presentation
Gregory Mann, Assistant Professor of History, Columbia University “History as Argument: sans-papiers, soldiers’ pensions, and the French-African relationship”

March 30, 2004
Poetry Reading
Works by four contemporary poets J.H. Prynne, Christophe Fiat, Keston Sutherland, Jean-Michel Espitalier, with an exhibition of the illustrations of Jean-François Bory

May 7, 2004
Colloquium
"Change and Continuity in the Culture of Eighteenth-Century Istanbul”
Organized by Nebahat Avcioglu
Participants:
Maurice Cerasi, University of Genova, Filiz Yenişehirlioglu, Başkent University, Ankara, Nicola Vatin, CNRS and EHESS, Paris, Tülay Artan, Sabanci University, Istanbul, Shirine Hamadeh, Rice University, Texas, Danielle Haase-Dubosc, Columbia University Institute for Scholars, Frederic Hitzel, CNRS, Paris, Ali Uzay Peker, Middle Eastern Technical University, Ankara, Turkey, Nebahat Avcioglu, Fellow

June 16-17, 2004
Colloquium
Reid Hall and the Maison des Sciences de l’Homme
“Fondements et justification des pratiques en mathématiques,” organized by IPAS Fellows
Participants:
Matthew L. Jones, Columbia University, Catherine Goldstein, CNRS - Institut de mathématique de Jussieu, Javier Legris, Fellow, José Ferreiros, Fellow, Jacqueline Boniface, Université de Nice – CRHI, Jean-Jacques Szczeciniarz, Université de Bordeaux III– REHSEIS, Klaus Volkert, Fellow, Marie José Durand-Richard, Université de Paris VIII, Dominique Flamant, Fellow, Sébastien Gauthier, Institut de mathématique de Jussieu, Klaus Volkert, Fellow, Jean-Pierre Friedelmeyer, Université de Strasbourg, Philippe Nabouttand, Fellow

June 24-26
Arrival of Columbia President Lee C. Bollinger
“Fun Run with Lee Bollinger” and festivities with Columbia alumni in Paris to celebrate Columbia University’s 250th anniversary

September 24-25, 2004
Conference
“Hommage à Edward Said”
Co-organized by Université de Paris VII – Denis Diderot, Reid Hall, and the Bibliothèque nationale de France
Following two days of papers given on the work and influence of Edward Said, Reid Hall hosted Palestinian poet Marmoud Darwich who read a recent poem dedicated to his recently departed friend.

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| **INSTITUTE EVENTS**  
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| October 12, 2004  
*Music Recital*  
**Christopher Britton**  
Member of the Pavlova Quintet, Oxford  
Recital for flute: classical, contemporary, and jazz |
| October 14, 2004  
*Roundtable of Institute Fellows' Presentations* |
| **Fredric Cheyette**  
“From the Roman to the Medieval Landscape: What Archeology has Begun to Tell Us – Visual French and European Case Studies” |
| **Marilyn Hacker**  
“Literary Translation: Contemporary French Poets” |
| **Anne McCall**  
| **Samuel Moyn**  
| October 21, 2004  
*Roundtable of Institute Fellows' Presentations* |
| **Andrew Arato and Jean Cohen**  
“The Return of the Repressed: Sovereignty in Domestic and Transnational Politics” |
| **Donna Dickenson**  
“Biotechnology and property in the body: approaches from feminist philosophy and civil law” |
| **Brian Ogilvie**  
“Who was Ezechiel Spanheim?” |
| **Robert Vilain**  
“The Mutual Influence of French and German Literature, 1870-1936” |

| **2004-2005 FELLOWS**  
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| **Joint Projects**  
*co-sponsored with Maison des Sciences de l'Homme-IPAS* |
| **Translation and Exclusion: Europe, a community of translation** |
| **Jelica Sumic**  
Faculté des Lettres  
Université de Ljubljana, Slovenia |
| **Ernesto Laclau**  
Department of Government  
University of Essex, UK |
| **Rado Riha**  
Centre des Recherches Scientifiques  
Académie slovène des sciences et des arts  
Institut de Philosophie, Slovenia |
| **Olivier Marchart**  
Institut für Medienwissenschaften  
University of Basel, Switzerland |
| **Guest Fellow**  
**Jean-Pierre Marcos**  
Département de Philosophie  
Université de Paris 8, France |
| **Forms of Knowledge of the Past** |
| **Alexei M. Rutkevich**  
Institute of Philosophy  
Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia |
| **Irina M. Savelieva**  
Institute for Theoretical and Historical Studies in the Humanities  
State University - Higher School of Economics, Russia |
| **Klaus von Beyme**  
Institut für Politische Wissenschaft  
Ruprecht-karls-Universität Heidelberg, Germany |
| **Guest Fellow**  
**Jutta Scherrer**  
Centre d'études du monde russe, soviétique et post-soviétique  
Ecole des hautes études en Sciences sociales, France |
IN MEMORY OF EDWARD SAID

Contrepoint

Marmoud Darwich is a Palestinian poet who, after years of exile, returned to live in Ramallah in Spring 2004. A close friend of Edward Said for more than thirty years, Darwich came to Reid Hall on September 26 to read a poem in Arabic dedicated to his living memory. The poem was read in French by Parisian poet Jérôme Game. An excerpt of Darwich’s poem follows.

New York. Novembre. 5ème Avenue.
Le soleil est une soucoupe éclatée.
A l’ombre, j’ai interrogé mon âme étrangère :
Cette ville est-elle Babylone ou Sodome ?

Là-bas, au seuil d’un gouffre électrique
Haut comme le ciel, j’ai rencontré
Edward,
Il y a trente ans.
Les temps étaient alors moins impétueux.
Chacun a dit à l’autre :
Si ton passé est expérience
Fais du lendemain sens et vision !
Partons,
Partons vers notre lendemain, sûrs
De la sincérité de l’imagination et du miracle de l’herbe.

Je ne sais plus si nous avons été au cinéma ce soir-là,
Mais j’ai entendu des Indiens anciens me crier : Ne fais confiance
Ni au cheval ni à la modernité.

Non. Aucune victime n’interroge son bourreau :
Suis-je toi si mon glaive
Avait été plus grand que ma rose …
Aurais-je agi comme toi ?

Une telle question suscite la curiosité du romancier
Dans un bureau de verre donnant
Sur les lys d’un jardin…
Là où l’hypothèse est blanche comme la conscience
De l’auteur s’il solde ses comptes
Avec la nature humaine… Nul lendemain
Dans la veille, avançons donc !

…”

Mahmoud Darwich

Danielle Haase-Dubosc with poet
Mahmoud Darwich on the evening of September 26 for the commemoration of Edward Said.
INTERVIEWS WITH FELLOWS

Property, Women, and the Body: A Study in Bioethics
Donna Dickenson

In January, Donna Dickenson will be moving to the University of London as Professor and Director of the Birkbeck Centre for Advanced Studies in the Humanities. She has authored a number of books on bioethics, including most recently Risk and Luck in Medical Ethics (Cambridge, 2003).

Could you describe your work in bioethics and tell us how it relates to your prior book?
In my previous book, Property, Women, and Politics: Subjects or Objects (New Brunswick N.J., 1997) I argued that property as a concept—although not necessarily private property—and liberal contractualism more generally reinforced women’s autonomy and gender justice. Against a body of feminist literature that sees property as pernicious because women have mainly been the subjects of property in the body, my study read past some of the sexist assumptions that have accompanied liberal contract theories, showing that the core of such theories could, in fact, be liberating for women. My present research takes the feminist theory of property developed in the previous book and applies it to property in human tissue and patenting of the human genome.

What research will you be doing while in residence this semester at the Institute?
In my current research, I am considering how the commodification of tissue in the new biotechnology is rendering all bodies “female.” Whereas women’s bodies have been often construed as the property of men, today’s commodification of the body is bestowing on all bodies—men’s and women’s—this traditional female status. That means that bioethics has much to learn from feminist responses to the objectification of the body.

How has being in France been helpful for your research?
It is a good time to be here. Recently, the French government passed a law permitting the importation of bioproducts, and last week the health minister announced that stem cell lines could now be purchased from abroad. This is a radical departure from French legal tradition, which has been reluctant to commodify the body. France serves as one of two case studies in my book—the other being Maori culture—which exemplify a view of commercialism in bioethics as ‘taboo’. The question is how effective this resistance to commercialisation has really been, when France still permits its researchers to benefit from developments in other countries which have been less resistant.

What do you see as the important questions being raised in bioethics?
I think we need to worry most about the way in which genomics, genetics and reproductive technologies are regulated, or in fact often not regulated. Many people have expressed concern about the way in which governance lags behind technological change, so that a ‘Wild West’ is developing in tissue trade and patenting of gene sequences. This trade increasingly takes place on a global scale, with imports of oocytes taking place from Eastern Europe, for example. Bioethics has always lagged behind technological developments: for example, the early growth of bioethics attempted to regulate the way in which life could now be prolonged through artificial respiration or ventilation, in order to give guidance to clinicians and meaningful choice to patients. The difference now is that these decisions about regulation are made in a weakly regulated global market context, not simply as one-to-one doctor-patient encounters, and that they concern the human genome as a whole.
Trial by Letters: Romantic Epistolary Discourse and Practice
Anne McCall

Anne McCall, Associate Professor in the Department of French and Italian and Director of the Women’s Studies Program at Tulane University, has published numerous articles on the epistolary genre and a book on George Sand, *De l’être en lettres. L’autobiographie épistolaire de George Sand* (Amsterdam, 1996).

Please tell us about your current research.
I am currently researching the evolution of private letters as a published and publishable literary genre in nineteenth-century France. We know, as Derrida and others have reminded us in recent decades, that letters are “literature itself”, that they summarize its structure and render explicit the material and symbolic relationships in which it functions. We have yet to give adequate thought to what happens to letters and what letters can themselves do in a period in which the structures of identity and literature are changing. My hypothesis is that the association of epistolary writing with Old Regime literature and sociability made letters a peculiarly sensitive genre for the expression, enforcement, and reformulation of new identities in nineteenth-century France. In fact, epistolary texts from the period put both writers and the nation on trial, summoning post-Revolutionary and modern, Republican France to name itself. Since letter collections serve as a focal point for intense debates concerning private property, authorship, and public propriety, I am currently paying particular attention to the legislation, legal treaties on the status of private letters, and press coverage of trials that questioned or otherwise invoked the status of letters.

What do you see as the risks and benefits of incorporating a cultural historical approach to the study of literature?
My project is interdisciplinary, but my research is primarily literary, focusing on the narrative structures at play in a series of popular letter collections written by contemporary authors and published between 1792 to 1896, as well as in a few correspondences that have been saved, perhaps for publication, but that did not appear in print or as real letters during the nineteenth century. Since my goal is to achieve understanding of this genre over a period of about one hundred years, it is as impossible to evacuate history as it would be foolhardy to ignore more instrumental uses of letter writing that are part of the cultural backdrop against which letter collections were formed and read. In the past fifteen years, historians, sociologists, and literary scholars have contributed greatly to our understanding of letters in nineteenth-century France, but differences in the choices of topics (on the whole, individual writers for those in literature and collective practices for historians and sociologists), have tended to minimize the extent to which each field has been enriched by the other. Moving between the literary and the non-literary, integrating literature into a broader cultural landscape, and thereby increasing the dialogue across disciplines should not dissolve the literary into the historical; rather, it should aid in understanding the very specificity of art.

What resources do you plan to use here in Paris?
Many resources are available at the BNF, the BHVP, and the Bibliothèque de l’Arsenal, namely, newspapers, periodicals (general, literary, legal, and political), theses for doctoral degrees in law, legal commentaries, original editions of correspondences, and literary criticism. Some trial records involving epistolary publications are available at the Archives nationales. I may also use the Bibliothèque de l’Institut and some private archives. Office space, equipment, support, advice, and the intellectual interchange at Reid Hall are all especially appreciated.
The “Liberal Turn” of French Leftwing Thought in the 1970’s

Samuel Moyn

Samuel Moyn, Assistant Professor in the History Department at Columbia University since 1991, works on 20th century French thought. He has two forthcoming books, Origins of the Other: Emmanuel Levinas and Interwar Philosophy and A Holocaust Controversy: The Treblinka Affair in Postwar France. He is currently working on a study of French thought in the 1970s.

How did you get interested in French political thought of the 1970’s?

I got interested in this period because of the global influence, since 1989, of the view that the end of communism may have brought about “the end of history.” For a long time, Marxism had provided the guiding philosophy of many French intellectuals, and it was really in the 1970s that this began to change. The dynamics of Marxism’s disappearance in an intellectual laboratory like France should interest everyone who cares about the ideological disputes in the post-Cold War era of the present day. The 1970s were a period of wide-ranging ideological controversy in effect about whether and how to leave Marxism behind, and it is this period of the so-called “bataille anti-totalitaire” that gave birth to a totally new configuration of political ideologies that remains potent to this day. In other words, ideologically speaking, the 1970s seem to me to have opened the present day.

Can you tell us about your topic?

Of course, there are critiques of these liberal intellectuals from the left and from the right. What I find more interesting is their internal fragmentation. As the recent “Lindenberg affair” graphically showed, all is not well in the so-called anti-totalitarian family of intellectuals. For Rosanvallon, at least, the point of anti-totalitarianism in the 1970s had been the reinvention of the left, and he remains actively interested in this project still. But he acknowledges that some of the slogans of the 1970s have outlived their usefulness. In a recent article on “Open Democracy” (opendemocracy.net), for example, he rejects the attempt by some figures to present Iraq as one more totalitarian menace and America as the anti-totalitarian agent. Clearly, others believe that the anti-totalitarianism forged in the 1970s has a longer life ahead of it. I’m interested in working out how these alternatives may have been implicit from the beginning in the rise of anti-totalitarianism, and therefore how the renaissance of liberal ideas and assumptions leads to new problems rather than obvious solutions.
From the Director

continued from page 1

The Institute also served as a platform for returning Fellows who wished to report on the work they had begun at Reid Hall and as a preparation for further development of scholarly projects. Thus, Sudhir Venkatesh (Columbia) discussed his recent research on immigration and Paris suburban communities and Gregory Mann (Columbia) secured the approval of the Sterling-Currier Fund for a colloquium - to be held at Reid Hall in 2005 - on three contemporary patterns of francophone West African migration. We want to encourage such projects for all our Fellows in the future.

The second half of the academic year got off to a flying start in late June with the visit of Columbia University President Lee Bollinger to Paris and to Reid Hall. His continued interest in the Institute proves both energizing and stimulating to administrators and scholars and we thank him for his support. Our new Fellows were barely installed when we participated in a very successful conference on the international intellectual influence of Edward W. Said, on the first anniversary of his death. Over 300 people attended the sessions at the Bibliothèque nationale de France and a record number came to Reid Hall to hear the Palestinian poet Mahmoud Darwich read a new poem written in homage to Edward Said. We also wish to remark on the generosity of our scholarly community in yet another way. The renowned flutist Christopher Britton, husband of one of our Fall Fellows, Donna Dickenson, gave a solo concert at Reid Hall that will long be remembered.

As I noted the different facets of our work during the last months for this letter, I was struck once again by the spirit of collegiality and openness that animates the Institute. This quality enhances the quality of everyone’s work and allows us to look forward to many new accomplishments.

Danielle Haase-Dubosc

MAISON SUGER

The Institute for Scholars at Reid Hall has been working with the Maison Suger over past two years to house Institute Fellows in a scholarly setting.

Set in the heart of the Latin Quarter, the Maison Suger, a non-profit organization, was created by the Maison des Sciences de l'Homme Foundation, a non-profit organization, to provide a welcoming work environment for foreign researchers spending time in Paris and working with colleagues in the social sciences. The Institute has welcomed the opportunity to share interests with the Maison Suger, thus giving fellows the opportunity to live with other scholars and to participate in many professional and recreational activities.

The building contains 33 units, ranging from studios to two-room suites, designed to function as both apartments and offices. The units are entirely furnished and include bath and kitchen facilities. The standard equipment in each apartment includes a telephone and color TV receiving domestic and international channels.

Also available to residents are computer terminals linked to an in-house server with access to software and laser printing as well as Internet and e-mail. Residents will find a variety of common areas where they can meet, work, and relax.
**NEWS, PROJECTS, AND PUBLICATIONS FROM PAST AND PRESENT FELLOWS**

**Vicki Caron** is Maurice C. Shapiro Senior Scholar-in-Residence at the Holocaust Museum in Washington D.C. this year where she continues to work on her study of Jewish-Catholic relations in France since 1870.

**José Ferreirós**’s article, “Un episodio de la crisis de fundamentos: 1904,” has recently been published in *La Gaceta de la Real Sociedad Española de Matemáticas* 7, nº 2 (2004). José is editor of the journal’s section on the history of mathematics.


**Hermann (Gene) Lebovics**’s new book, *Bringing the Empire Back Home: France in the Global Age (Radical Perspectives)* (Durham, 2004) appeared earlier this year.


**IPAS Group**

The Foundations of Mathematics in the XIXth Century: Between History, Philosophy, Epistemology and Cognition

Spring 2004

*From left to right:* Dominique Flament, Klaus Volkert, Javier Legris, Philippe Nabonnand, and José M. Ferreirós-Dominguez.