



G A Z E T T E

THE CHRONICLE OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY

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JOINT PROGRAM WITH BARD COLLEGE INCREASINGLY POPULAR

The Bard/CEU Study Abroad Program, which started out two years ago with two participants, is growing ever more popular: this semester CEU is hosting 18 undergraduate students within the framework of the program. The students come from a number of US colleges and universities, among which are Bard College, Columbia University, Indiana University, New School University, Rutgers University and the Woodrow Wilson School of Princeton University. The students have been selected by their home institutions and by CEU on the basis of their academic strength and qualifications. To assist them with course selection and interdisciplinary interests, each host department has appointed a faculty member to serve as an academic advisor.

Program participant Marianna Kosharovsky, who is double-majoring in political science and English at Rutgers, is taking courses from three departments at CEU: Political

Science, Gender Studies and History. "I was looking for a study abroad program that would not be a vacation or a superficial sort of immersion but rather an experience that could affect me more," she said, "I am originally from Ukraine, so I was drawn towards this part of the world because it is familiar and yet different and new for me. I also wanted to witness a region that is not yet strong, that is still in transition, and to feel that I am somehow involved in that process." Jacqueline Roeder, a Princeton international relations major studying at the Department of International Relations and European Studies at CEU, said, "After several classes on Eastern European history, transition economies and international

political economy at Princeton, studying in Eastern Europe seemed almost a mandatory component of my academic program. CEU has an incredibly diverse student body and an excellent academic reputation."

Although the attractions of Budapest did not lead Kosharovsky and Roeder to apply to CEU, the university's location has been a recruitment advantage. For North Americans, Budapest is an ideal starting point for

study trips to historically important centers such as Berlin, Paris, Prague, Vienna and Venice. Commenting on her initial impressions of the city, Roeder said, "I have found Budapest to be a wonderfully strange city where Lotto signs and Nokia advertisements crowd the main squares, but with a quick turn into a courtyard you find yourself in the oasis of an international teahouse and a funicular ride takes you up to tiny cobblestone streets and the grandeur of

the fisherman's bastion—every walk is an adventure and I already know it will be hard to leave."

For Central European University, the Bard/CEU program offers an opportunity to enhance its outreach to North America as well as to recruit students for its Master's programs. The five-year Master's option of the study abroad program allows students who perform well to be considered for admission into appropriate CEU graduate programs upon completion of their undergraduate degrees. Some previous participants in the program have already shown interest in applying to CEU Master's programs in the 2003/2004 academic year.



Bard/CEU Study Abroad Program participants, fall 2002

ACADEMIC YEAR 2002/2003 BEGINS

Bálint Magyar, the Hungarian Minister of Education, is to give the Opening Address at the ceremony marking the official beginning of CEU's 2002/2003 academic year, in the Vigadó Concert Hall on Saturday, October 12, 2002. Magyar, who first served as Education Minister in Hungary from 1994 to 1998, was reappointed to the post under the new Socialist-led government in May.

For the 2002/2003 academic year, CEU has enrolled some 930 students from 46 countries.

SOCIOLOGY DEPARTMENT TO BE RELOCATED TO BUDAPEST

Effective from academic year 2003/2004, CEU's Department of Sociology will relocate from Warsaw to Budapest and will be expanded into an integrated Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology. CEU is a graduate research university dedicated mainly to social sciences and humanities, and the presence of a sociology department on the Budapest campus is an essential component in order to ensure high quality interdisciplinary teaching and research in these areas. The move will also allow the department's students and faculty to integrate fully into the vibrant academic life of the Budapest campus, to benefit from the presence here of the other academic units and research centers, as well as the university's excellent facilities, such as the library and dormitory.

CONCERT IN HONOR OF HAGUE CLUB MEMBERS

On September 13, András Keller and Friends gave a concert in the CEU Auditorium in honor of the members of The Hague Club. Violinist Keller, primarius of the Keller Quartet, and pianist Gábor Csalog, together with flutist Orsolya Kaczander and bassoonist György Lakatos, performed works by Béla Bartók and Johann Sebastian Bach.



Left to right: András Keller, Gábor Csalog, Orsolya Kaczander and György Lakatos

The Hague Club is a private association of major independent European foundations. The members of the club had chosen Budapest, and CEU, as the location for their 2002 annual meeting. The concert in their honor was open to the CEU community as well, and a large and enthusiastic audience gathered for this outstanding musical event.

APPOINTMENTS



Linda Joan Fisher has been appointed Acting Head of the Department of Gender Studies, effective September 1, 2002. Fisher has been an Assistant Professor at the department since October 2001.



Julius Horvath has been appointed Head of the Department of International Relations and European Studies Department, effective August 2002. Horvath is an Associate Professor at the department.



Jerry L. Kazdan has been appointed Head of the Department of Mathematics and its Applications, effective September 1, 2002.



Shalini Randeria has been appointed Professor and Head of CEU's new Department of Sociology, effective August 1, 2002. The department will start to operate in Budapest beginning with the 2003/2004 academic year.



Aziz Al-Azmeh has been appointed Distinguished Visiting Professor at the Humanities Center, effective August 1, 2002. Al-Azmeh was previously Zayed Professor of Islamic Studies at the American University of Beirut (2000-2002), and in February 2002 he was Cleveland Dodge Distinguished Visiting Professor at the American University in Cairo.

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SEVENTH SUMMER UNIVERSITY ATTRACTS PARTICIPANTS FROM 60 COUNTRIES

The seventh annual CEU Summer University (SUN) attracted more than 500 participants from 60 countries during five intensive weeks in July. Countries with emerging markets and democracies in transition constitute the target audience for the program; this year, 49 participants came from emerging democracies in Africa, Asia and Latin America—countries outside Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Several participants came from countries from which SUN did not have participants before, such as Morocco, Rwanda and Vietnam. The diversity of students was matched by that of the faculty: 167 resource persons from 29 different countries taught at SUN this year.

Among the new and successful courses, according to Summer University Director Eva Gedeon, were "Theory and Research in Comparative Sociology," "People and Nature in Historical Perspective," "Consciousness," "Global Mappings," "The Politics of Market Making" and "Ethnic Relations and Democratization in Eastern Europe." Building upon last year's introduction of distance learning, four courses had distance-learning components this year. One course, "Cultural Diversities East and West: Postcommunism, Postcolonialism and Ethnicity," offered a website that provided an opportunity for participants and resource persons to interact prior to the course. According to Gedeon, the importance of the distance-learning phase should not be overestimated: technical difficulties do occur, and due to the tight admissions schedule accepted participants have little time to study—but access to the site stimulated participants to prepare assignments in advance, and evaluations by students and directors have been positive.

A number of policy courses were offered in addition to the academic courses. These included "Competition Policy," "Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations," "Environment and Regional Transport" and "Education Policy." A new partnership was established with the Regional Environmental Center, resulting in the "Environment and Regional Transport" course. Other partnerships

continued, with three courses organized in cooperation with the World Bank ("Intergovernmental Fiscal Relations"); the Cardozo Law School and Hamline University School of Law ("Managing Conflict"); and the Santa Fe Institute, Collegium Budapest and Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest ("Complex Systems").

The "Complex Systems" course was offered for the first time in 2001 and was an immediate success, with a high rate of applicants and satisfied course participants. It provides an introduction to the study of complex behavior in mathematical, physical and living systems, with particular emphasis on mathematical and computational modeling techniques. The course attracted scholars from all over the world—only half of the participants, who came from many different fields, were from Central and Eastern Europe. Nilanjana Banerjee, a PhD student at George Mason University in the US now writing her dissertation on bio-informatics, appreciated all course components, but especially praised the practical elements, such as the fluid dynamics lab. Bartolomeo Bybyic, a PhD candidate in physics at the Jagiellonian University in Cracow, was just as positive about the course in general, but said, "I would have reduced the number of topics in order to go more into depth in each." Banerjee, however, did not agree: "Since it is a multidisciplinary field, there is an inherent conflict between being inclusive and going into depth." She appreciated the diversity, and so did AnaMaria Marhan, a PhD student at the Institute of Psychology of the Romania Academy, who takes an interest in the interaction between humans and computers, and participated in order to get to "know the other side, to have a common language." For her, as a psychologist, many topics were challenging: "I learned a lot of things, even if some of the subjects were above my level." Whereas Babyic and Marhan had found out about the course via information on the web and on posters, Banerjee had heard about it from an enthusiastic friend. When asked if she would recommend that others apply to SUN, she said, without hesitation, "Definitely!"

GRADUATION 2002

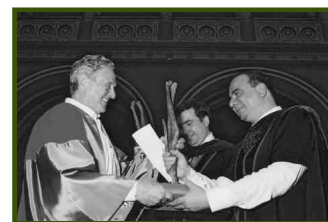
Open Society Prize Awarded to Georgian Politicians



Members of CEU's 11th graduating class

CEU celebrated its 11th Graduation Ceremony on June 20, 2002. Nearly 430 students from 40 countries received their degrees—Master's or doctoral—at this year's ceremony. Also, two leading young politicians from Georgia were awarded the Central European University Open Society Prize: Mikheil Saakashvili, former Minister of Justice, and Zurab Zhvania, former Chairman

of the Parliament. The Laudatio for the two recipients was given by the Chairman of the CEU Board of Trustees, George Soros. The distinguished guests among the audience included ambassadors, or their representatives, from 19 countries.



George Soros presents the Open Society Prize to Zurab Zhvania and Mikheil Saakashvili (in background).

THIRD CEU SENATE ELECTION

According to the By-Laws of CEU, the highest body of academic governance of the university is the Senate. Therefore, the Senate Elections—held every two years—are of great importance for the community. In order to ensure a fair election procedure, careful and systematic steps are taken. This year the procedure was as follows:

1. At the May 2002 Senate meeting, Executive Vice-President István Teplán was appointed to lead the election procedure, and the Election/Vote-Counting Committee was also established: Csilla Kollonay Lehoczky, Head, Department of Legal Studies; Béla Greskovits, Professor, Department of International Relations and European Studies; and László Csirmaz, Head, Computer and Statistics Center.

2. At the end of May the "Principles of Voting" and lists of the eligible senior and junior faculty candidates/voters were distributed.

3. The deadline for candidacy acceptance was announced as June 7. Eleven senior faculty members and 11 junior members accepted nominations.

4. The candidates' names and photos were immediately posted.

5. Voting materials were sent out to all eligible voters by June 10. Voters were asked to cast their votes by June 21.

6. On June 21, in the presence of the Vote Counting Committee, the Hungarian legal counsel and a Hungarian notary public, the votes were counted.

According to the election rules, 40 percent plus one of the eligible voters must vote in order for the election to be valid. Ninety-five percent of the senior voters and 92 percent of the junior voters participated in this election, and all ballots cast were valid. The Committee therefore declared the election valid.

For those interested in details of the procedure, documents are available for inspection in the Executive Vice-President's Office.

SENATE MEMBERS FOR ACADEMIC YEARS 2002/2003 AND 2003/2004

Senior Senate Members



János Kis
Department of
Political Science



László Kontler
Department of History



Petr Lom
Nationalism Studies
Program



Howard Robinson
Department of
Philosophy



Diana Üрге-Vorsatz
Department of Environmental
Sciences and Policy

Junior Senate Members



Nicole Lindstrom
Department of International
Relations and European Studies



Marcell Sebök
Department of Medieval
Studies

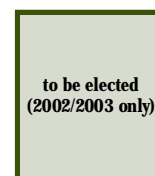
Student Representatives

Budapest Representative



Sara Hommel
Department of
Political Science

Warsaw Representative



to be elected
(2002/2003 only)

FACULTY AND STAFF MEMBERS RECOGNIZED FOR DECADE OF SERVICE

Central European University would like to recognize those faculty and staff members who, by the end of the first semester of the 2002/2003 academic years, will have provided ten years of service to the university: János Bak, Professor • Károly Bárd, Professor • Peter Behrens, Visiting Professor • Edward Bellinger, Professor • Alexander Blankenagel, Visiting Professor • László Bruszt, Associate Professor • Fabrizio Coricelli, Visiting Professor • John Earle, Associate Professor • Erzsébet Endrődy, Payroll and Social Security Officer • Attila Fölsz, Assistant Professor • Beáta Hargitai, Secretary • Maciej Janowski, Visiting Associate Professor • Viktor Karády, Visiting Professor • István Kerék, Maintenance Manager • Gábor Klaniczay, Professor • Valéria Majer, Department Assistant • Alexei Miller, Visiting Associate Professor • Boldizsár Nagy, Visiting Associate Professor • Gizella Rózsa, Principal Cataloguer • Ilona Sármany-Parsons, Visiting Professor • Marcell Sebök, Assistant Professor • Zoltán Szócs, Associate Professor • Ákos Tóth, Visiting Professor • János Várszegi, Maintenance Assistant • Susan Zimmermann, Professor.

UNDERSTANDING XENOPHOBIA IN EASTERN EUROPE

On June 21-22, the Humanities Center and the Center for Policy Studies convened a workshop on xenophobia in Eastern Europe. The aim of the workshop was to "go beyond the usual lament about intolerance as a historically or culturally conditioned trait of the region and examine what we actually know about xenophobia; how reliable and comparable our data are; how different or similar the situation is across the region; and how social-science measurements of xenophobia correlate with daily experiences of its victims." It also aimed to examine the responsibility of institutions and public discourse—which are malleable rather than culturally fixed—in shaping xenophobia.



Poster from a Hungarian campaign promoting tolerance of refugees

The workshop, which drew academics, lawyers and activists from Eastern Europe and Germany, confirmed that xenophobia levels in the region are far from homogeneous. Sociologist Antal Örkény of Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, presented results of a 50-nation questionnaire survey in which Hungary ranked as the most xenophobic country, while Poland was high on the tolerance scale, near Holland. The meaning and dynamics behind such results will require more analysis.

Of particular interest was the public roundtable "Marketing Tolerance," which aimed to provide models of ways in which the corporate, public and non-profit spheres can successfully influence public discourse about foreigners. Presenters included Detective Inspector Anthony M. Bennett of Scotland Yard's Racial and Violent Crime Unit, Uli Geiger and Oliver Handlos of the Berlin advertising agency Scholz & Friends—authors of the "Germany Against Right-Wing Violence" campaign—and Péter Geszti, creator of an election poster campaign in Hungary focusing on diversity.

As a result of the momentum generated by the meeting, the Hungarian branch of Scholz & Friends is currently developing an anti-xenophobia advertising campaign. The organizers also will use the workshop proceedings to produce a policy paper that will be sent to governments in the region. Most of the workshop papers can be found at www.ceu.hu/cps/eve/eve_xenophobia_papers.htm.

SUMMER WORKSHOP BEGINS HUMANITIES CENTER'S SECOND YEAR

Even before the 2002/2003 academic year got underway, the CEU Humanities Center resumed the program of interdisciplinary activities it began in 2001/2002, the center's initial year. In August, the center convened a workshop entitled "China Inside Out," which brought together professors from a 2001 CEU Summer University course on "Contemporary Chinese Nationalism and Transnationalism" to discuss the development of an online and printed textbook based on the course. The textbook will aim to provide an innovative, dynamic and interdisciplinary approach to area studies. It is intended for beginning researchers and is designed to be an effective learning tool where such knowledge is not locally available. (The text can be previewed at <http://viadrina.e27.com/courses/CIO/>.) George Marcus of Rice University, one of the defining figures in contemporary cultural anthropology, acted as discussant

at the "China Inside Out" meeting. He also gave a public lecture at the Humanities Center on August 26, attracting a large crowd despite the summer holiday season.

In the forthcoming academic year the Humanities Center will continue to offer public lectures and seminars by acclaimed innovative researchers and will take further efforts at bringing relevant discussions of the world to CEU. A focus on the Middle East will also remain, with Professor Aziz Al-Azmeh joining the center for two years as Distinguished Visiting Professor. The center's three larger projects for this year are a three-month research project on "Universalism and Localism in Human Rights," a summer research group in "New Ideas in Economics" and preparation of the project on "Civil Society and the Accountability of States."

"OUR SEQUENCED FUTURE": NON-MEDICAL USES OF GENETIC DATA

On September 19, 2002, the Center for Policy Studies (CPS) organized a public seminar entitled "Our Sequenced Future: Using Genetic Data beyond the Medical Domain." CEU professor Judit Sándor, an International Policy Faculty Fellow at CPS during 2001/2002, began the discussions with a multi-dimensional lecture on non-medical applications of genetic data. Based on her research in the insurance and biomedical sectors, Sándor compared the varying attitudes towards genetic data in the therapeutic and commercial realms. Significantly, she identified a classical dichotomy between health and disease in the genomic era. In this comparative analysis of attitudes towards the use of genetic data, Sándor developed a theory of the "duality of legal norms," reflecting the growing tension in this domain between human rights inspired legal norms, on the one hand, and private law rights, on the other. She compared various contemporary legal attitudes towards genetic knowledge such as the classical interpretations of human rights versus the more innovative legal experiments, such as "the right not to know," "family versus personal information," and the rights of "gene donors." In her analysis



Judit Sándor delivers her paper at the seminar.

of more innovative legal solutions Sándor admitted that, in part, law reacts to the current social potential of science but, in addition, it takes an overview of basic ethical norms that affect future risks, basic rights, social values and health policy, as well as the prospect of scientific research. According to Sándor the major questions arising from this problematic issue are the degree to which new genetic knowledge affects essential human conditions such as family relations, reproductive decisions, access to insurance and the rights of employees.

The lecture was followed by comments from Jürgen Walter Simon, head of the Institute of Law at the University of Lüneburg, and head of the Research Center on Biotechnology and Law in Lüneburg,

Germany. Simon adopted a comparative approach to analyze the response of various legal regimes towards the issue of genetic tests. Though it was primarily focused on law, nevertheless, this CPS public seminar attracted strong multidisciplinary interest within CEU. Lawyers, political scientists, historians, economists and gender scholars all gathered to offer their reflections on the current challenges of the post-genomic era.

"WHERE ARE THE LIMITS?" ETHICS IN THE 2002 HUNGARIAN ELECTIONS

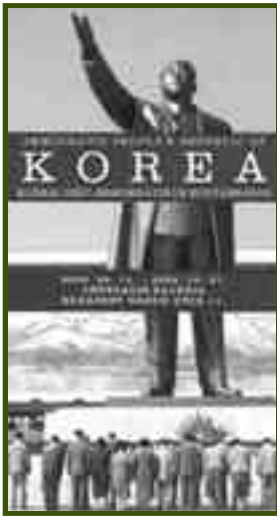
A conference on "Where are the Limits? Campaign Strategies and Campaign Ethics in the Hungarian Elections, 2002" was held at CEU on June 12-13. The conference was organized by the Committee for Public Freedom (Nyilvánosság Klub) and the Independent Hungarian Art Foundation with the cooperation of CEU and the Open Society Archives. The event was widely covered by the Hungarian press and other media.

Presenters at the conference examined the issues and strategies of the Hungarian elections of April 2002 using scientific methods, and also presented the new techniques of Hungarian political marketing, in terms of content as well as form. The major parties' campaign strategies and the ethical limitations of nega-

tive campaigning, especially, were critically examined. The conference proceeded in five sections: the use of historical symbolism in the campaign; party campaigns; "black," or covert, propaganda and public relations; the role of the media in the campaign; campaigning in "off-limits" venues such as schools and churches; and cultural policy in the campaign.

Participants included leading Hungarian political scientists, sociologists, campaign experts, communication advisers, historians, economists and journalists. Among those who presented papers were CEU faculty members András Bozóki, András Gerô, Miklós Sükösd and Gáspár Miklós Tamás, and András Mink of the Open Society Archives.

DPRK/DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA



The latest exhibition in the Open Society Archives' Galeria Centralis, which opened on September 12 and is on display until October 27, 2002, presents selected aspects of the North Korean system. These include the cult of personality surrounding the late leader Kim Il Sung, the gargantuan monuments the regime has built to glorify itself, and the troubled state of the country's agriculture. In addition, photos and newsreels recall Hungary's aid to North Korea—schooling war orphans and treating the wounded—during the Korean War.

The backbone of the exhibition consists of dozens of vivid photographs taken between 1988 and 1996, by Deckart Dege, a professor at the Geographic Institute of the University of Kiel in Germany. These candid scenes, many showing ordinary North Koreans at work and at rest, have never before been shown to the public. Videos introduce the North Korean capital, Pyongyang, and depict a triumphal military parade. Completing the presentation is a selection of propaganda posters, newspapers and music—much of the material extremely rare and hard to find elsewhere.

FORCED BATHING IN HUNGARY (1945–1989)

In Hungary, health care campaigns aimed at "cleaning up" Romani settlements began at the end of World War II and continued until the political transition in 1989. These included "cleaning" techniques such as close cropping of hair and mass bathing in caustic chemicals. An exhibition in Galeria Centralis (June 13-July 14, 2002) presented documentation and photo-

graphic evidence of forced bathing, shaving, stripping and public humiliation of the Roma people in Hungary during socialism. Forced bathing, which was accompanied by police brutality, affected more than half of the country's Roma.

Cultural anthropologist P ter Szuhay gives a brief history of the forced bathing of Roma in Hungary.



WORLD IMAGES

Earlier this year, the Ec Pec Foundation organized a travelling exhibition of children's artwork, and the last stop on the tour was Galeria Centralis (June 3-9, 2002). Ec Pec promotes the Step by Step program of early childhood education, and the artwork in this exhibition was created by children from disadvantaged backgrounds who participate in Step by Step programs at their schools.



Child artists present their work at the "World Images" opening.

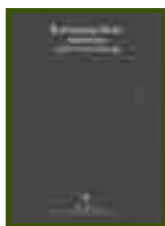
"NYC – FALL 2001"



On September 5, an exhibition of photography by Gabor Follinus opened in the CEU Exhibition Hall. The photos in the exhibition were taken in New York City in mid-September 2001: Follinus, who divides his time between New York and Budapest, had returned to New York on September 10. Commenting on the photographs, the photographer wrote, "...I marvel at the impulse that led me to take two rolls of color pictures of the Manhattan skyline... before departing for Budapest [in June]. I did not take up my camera again until the 15th of September, which was a glorious, bright Saturday just like the Tuesday before. I roamed the city and took pictures in black and white. They are ordinary pictures of ordinary things and ordinary people in a new reality and a new light."

Hungarian radio journalist Gy rgy Bolg r opens the exhibition of photography by Gabor Follinus (left).

REINVENTING MEDIA – MEDIA POLICY REFORM IN EAST CENTRAL EUROPE



Reinventing Media summarizes—in ten essays, complemented by the editors' overview of regional media policy trends—a research project conducted with the Center for Policy Studies' Media Group. The volume's comparative and country case studies describe aspects of media reform in several transition societies. The reform of media systems was a key task during the post-communist democratic consolidation. Communist state monopoly broadcasting gave way to commercial and public service media. A pluralist, mostly private, newspaper market replaced the party and state press. However, these endeavors have encountered various challenges; these included many forms of authoritarian control and nationalist use of media, the shortcomings of press and media markets, and a low level of journalistic skills and professional ethics. *Reinventing Media* focuses on the shortcomings of reform and includes various policy proposals for media democratization, public service and ethnic minority media, harmonization with European media policies and law, and other areas of the current media scene in East-Central Europe and the Balkans.

Miklós Sükösd and Péter Bajomi-Lázár, editors. *Reinventing Media – Media Policy Reform in East Central Europe* (Budapest: Center for Policy Studies, 2002)

EXTENDING THE BORDERS OF RUSSIAN HISTORY



Top authority in Russian history Alfred J. Rieber taught at leading US universities before joining Central European University. In this volume, 32 eminent historians, his colleagues and disciples—Boris A. Anan'ich, Peter Gatrell, Wendy Zeva Goldman, Leopold H. Haimson, Moshe Lewin, Nicholas V. Riasanovsky, William G. Rosenberg, Richard S. Wortman, to name a few—cover the last two centuries of Russian history with a rich collection of essays in Rieber's honor. The range and high quality of the contributions reflect the broadening of social and cultural directions that has characterized "new history." Issues of the Russian borderland, especially Ukraine, the Caucasus and Central Asia, receive prominent treatment as a key part of Russian and Soviet history. Studies in this volume show sensitivity to the multicultural nature of Russian society and culture. The book consists of five parts: Part 1: Narrating Russia; Part 2: Imperial Russia: A Multicultural Society and its Borderlands; Part 3: The Revolutionary Decade; Part 4: The Soviet Experience; Part 5: Persistent Factors in Russian History.

Marsha Seifert, editor. *Extending the Borders of Russian History: Essays in Honor of Alfred J. Rieber* (Budapest: CEU Press, 2002)

VISUAL RESOURCES OF MEDIEVAL EAST-CENTRAL EUROPE



This volume is the first overview of the visual historic resources of East-Central Europe. Besides a descriptive presentation of the relevant material in the most important photo archives, the book contains essays on the history and specifics of visual documentation in three countries. Forms of presentation range from watercolor illustrations to CD-ROMs, with the dominant medium being, of course, photographic documentation. The volume offers insights into the historiography of preserving cultural heritage in the region, and serves as a practical guide for research trips by students and scholars of art history and archaeology, and by specialists in related fields.

Béla Zsolt Szakács, editor. *Visual Resources of Medieval East-Central Europe* (Budapest: Central European University, 2002)

POLITICAL CORRUPTION IN TRANSITION



Political Corruption in Transition: A Sceptic's Handbook, edited by Stephen Kotkin (Princeton University) and András Sajó (CEU) is based on two international conferences. It is a useful guide to the problem of corruption in transition countries, with an important comparative content. *Political Corruption in Transition* is distinguished from similar publications by at least two features: the quality of the carefully selected and edited essays, and its original treatment. Instead of the usual preaching about corruption, this book represents down-to-earth realism, combining general issues with case studies and original research. The geographic coverage is wide, although it is ideas rather than geography that drive the volume's organization.

Stephen Kotkin and András Sajó, editors. *Political Corruption in Transition: A Sceptic's Handbook* (Budapest: CEU Press, 2002)

WHERE ARE THE LIMITS?



The Hungarian-language volume *Hol a határ?* (*Where Are the Limits?*) includes writing by 37 authors—papers presented at the conference "Where Are the Limits? Campaign Strategies and Campaign Ethics in the Hungarian Elections, 2002" (see page 5) as well as a few additional studies. Published in the interval between national and local elections, this book makes a timely contribution to debates about campaign ethics.

Miklós Sükösd and Mária Vásárhelyi, editors. *Hol a határ?* (Budapest: Élet és Irodalom, 2002)



CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY

ACADEMIC YEAR 2002/2003

Opening Ceremony

Saturday, October 12, 2002

3:00 p.m.

Vigadó Concert Hall

Welcome ❖ Stefan Messmann, Academic Pro-Rector, Master of Ceremonies

Welcoming Remarks ❖ Diana Ürge-Vorsatz, Associate Professor
Department of Environmental Sciences and Policy

Welcome ❖ Vlatka Butorac, Doctoral Student
Department of Legal Studies

Opening Remarks ❖ Yehuda Elkana, President and Rector

Response ❖ Alexandre Kappaun, MA Student
Department of Gender Studies

Musical Interlude ❖ Béla Bartók: *Romanian Dances*
Violin: Kinga Szűcs, MA Student, Department of History
Piano: Irena Szaveljeva, Teacher of Piano, 13th District Music School

Introduction of Bálint Magyar, Minister of Education, Republic of Hungary
George Soros, Chairman of the Board of Trustees

Opening Address ❖ Bálint Magyar, Minister of Education

Remarks ❖ Ferenc Pártos, Chief Executive Officer
CEU Graduate School of Business

CEU Ten Years of Service Awards and Concluding Remarks
Yehuda Elkana, President and Rector

Closing ❖ Stefan Messmann, Academic Pro-Rector



4:15 p.m. ❖ Reception back at CEU for all

*Opening Ceremony 2001/2002
and 10th Anniversary*



George Soros announces a \$250 million endowment pledge to CEU at the university's 10th Anniversary event on October 13, 2001.



Lord Russell-Johnston, President of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, delivers his keynote address on "Terrorism and Human Rights."

What a Difference a Year Makes...

The transformation of IMC into the new business school of CEU

Since the end of 2001, when IMC became an integral part of Central European University, as its business school, it has been undergoing a series of fundamental changes, leading to a much improved educational institution. Although part of CEU, the school remains registered as a separate company with its own budget, faculty and student body.



Members of the class of 2002

A look back in time...

A landmark institution in the region since its inception in 1988, IMC was the first business school to offer graduate business education leading to an American MBA. In the first eight years, the school's MBA was granted jointly by IMC and several foreign educational partners. This was followed by an exclusive joint MBA degree-granting relationship with Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland. The last generation of students enrolled under this arrangement will graduate in the spring of next year. A new phase is now underway with the conferring of its very own CEU American MBA degree, licensed by the State of New York.



Ferenc Pártos
Chief Executive Officer

Changes start from the top down...

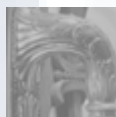
The new CEO, Dr. Ferenc Pártos came on board in January of this year, bringing with him the entrepreneurial attitudes of the business world, while expressing his full commitment to the fundamental values articulated in the CEU mission statement. Now not only is the school focused on business, as it always has been—it is also run like a business. An entrepreneur in an academic setting, Pártos has taken a hands-on approach to the steering of IMC, and it is hard to argue with even the early results. Already in the short space of ten months, all indications are that the school is being transformed into a credible B-school in a first-class facility, with 80 full-time MBA students ready to get started—an increase of 150 percent over last fall.

Changes are visible inside and out...

As of last month, IMC's official new name is CEU Graduate School of Business, Central European University, or, more colloquially, CEU Business School. As part of its overall corporate identity facelift, the school will introduce a new logo and new website (www.gsb.ceu.hu), and has just recently moved into its fin de siècle premises at Nádor u. 21. For now it has taken over three floors of the building, shared with Deloitte & Touche, with room for future expansion as student numbers increase.



The new location at Nádor u. 21.



An academic coup...

One of the school's most recent distinguishing achievements has been the invitation by Purdue University to collaborate with Purdue, Tilburg University in the Netherlands and the European School of Management in Paris to jointly deliver their prestigious, internationally recognized Executive MBA (EMBA), which is ranked 14th in the world among EMBA's by Business Week.

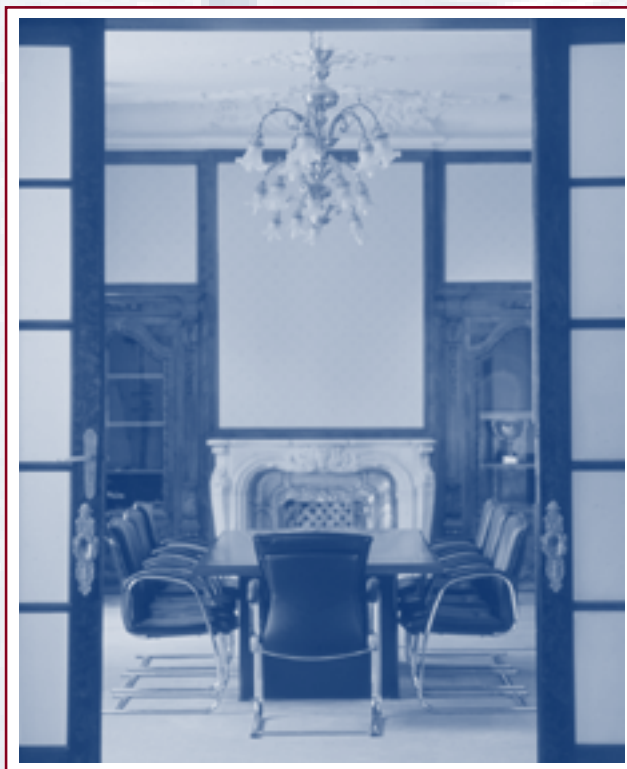


A renewed MBA and other new programs...

A renewed faculty has been hired for CEU Business School through a rigorous, international academic search procedure, and the new faculty have been structured into five distinct departments. The MBA curriculum will have specializations in Finance and IT Management, and has also been enhanced by the introduction of new disciplines and streams of learning such as Business & Society. The approval procedure is underway for the launch of a third US degree program, a Master of Science (MSc) in Information Technology Management. In addition, a series of certificate programs, such as Media Management and CFA (Certified Financial Analyst) are in the pipeline. The CFA, a joint program with the International Training Center for Bankers, will begin early next year.

Center for the Social Foundations of Business—an exciting initiative...

CEU Business School is launching a center that will deal with business in its societal context, and whose mission will be to teach and conduct research on a wide range of relevant issues that broadens the role of business beyond its bottom line. Issues such as business law, ethics, corporate governance, sustainable development and philanthropic, not-for-profit management will be examined. One of the goals is to facilitate an understanding of the relationship among economic performance, social performance, ethical behavior and stakeholder interest. The activities of the center will begin with a series of seminars and workshops.



Center for the Social Foundations of Business

The challenges ahead for CEU Business School...

In 2003, as CEU Business School celebrates 15 years of existence, it will be well on its way to building its new brand and achieving its vision of becoming the best business school in the region within two to three years—and one of the best in Europe over the coming five to six years. As competition for students, faculty and funding heats up, CEU Business School needs to continue on its path of being like the type of business leader it produces—a visionary thinker with a sense of social responsibility.

