



G A Z E T T E

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COMMUNIQUÉ

In keeping with its continuous concern regarding transparency, the Board of Trustees of Central European University wishes to inform the CEU community, and others concerned, of several important decisions with regard to the future development of the university, taken at the regular meeting of the Board, in Budapest, on 12 March 2000. Issues discussed include the extension of fellowship eligibility, the structure of the university and the proportion of Hungarian faculty and staff at the university.

New Policy on Fellowship Eligibility

There was general acknowledgment that CEU came into existence with a well-defined mission to seek to develop and sustain open societies, democracy, rule of law, free markets, tolerance and political and cultural pluralism, in Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. However, after a decade this region is not the only part of the world experiencing the development of more open societies. Accordingly, while continuing to focus its activities here, CEU will extend its Fellowship Program worldwide, in particular to students from countries experiencing emerging democracies.

The Structure of the University

The Board agreed that the first priority of CEU is to continue its development towards becoming a comprehensive graduate research university. The Board entrusted the Rector to continue, in cooperation with the whole of the CEU community, to search for the means to set up both departments and programs which were as yet missing from this structure. Concurrently, the proposal to establish an Undergraduate College was not endorsed as the Board felt that an undergraduate college would not serve the priority objective. It was however agreed that CEU should attempt to develop a limited range of teaching activities at the undergraduate level, in cooperation with Western universities.

The Board also endorsed the decisions of the administration regarding the Department of Environmental Sciences and Policy; it agreed the reduction of the student

numbers to 35 and a concurrent increase in faculty numbers would create better conditions for high quality research and teaching activities. The Board further endorsed the decision of the administration to create a Certificate Program for the training of civil servants and NGO leaders from South East Europe; this activity would eventually be undertaken with the support of the Stability Pact. The Certificate Program would address the urgent needs of the "Balkan" region and replace the existing Southeast European Studies Program

"Magyarization" of the University

The Board discussed allegations made in Hungary and abroad regarding the apparently increasing proportion of Hungarian faculty and administrative staff members at the university. The Board examined current data which indicated that such speculations are groundless. On the contrary, the university has embarked on the active and successful implementation of a hiring policy aimed at increasing its regional character.

The Board concluded by expressing its support and appreciation for the work undertaken by the administration as the university moved towards the challenges of its next decade.

Budapest, 12 March 2000

Trustees in attendance: George Soros (Chair), Leon Botstein, Colin Campbell, Yehuda Elkana, György Enyedi, Wolf Lepenies, Aryeh Neier, William Newton-Smith, István Rév, István Teplán, Miklós Vásárhelyi

CEU UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS APPOINTED

In May of this year, CEU President and Rector Yehuda Elkana appointed eight CEU University Professors. Among those appointed are five scholars from abroad: James Scott (Yale University), Sally Humphries (Michigan and London), Brian Stock (University of Toronto and College de France), Ivan Nagel (Berlin, former Director of the Salzburg Festspiele) and acclaimed composer György Kurtág. Three members of CEU's own faculty were also appointed: János Kis, András Sajó and Wiktor Osiatyński.

This initiative is meant as a tool for associating leading foreign scholars with CEU and introducing areas of study for which there are no corresponding departments at the university. At the same time, it is a way for CEU to express appreciation for the achievements of its own faculty members who are also scholars of international renown. The University Professors who are not CEU faculty will spend a few weeks at the university at least once every two years—each year, ideally—and give lectures addressed to both graduate students and faculty. These lectures will also be open to the broader academic public.

ACADEMIC APPOINTMENTS

Boriana A. Boiadjeva has been appointed as a Professor in the Medieval Studies Department for a 36-month period, effective March 1, 2000. She joins the faculty of CEU as a Recurrent Visiting Professor under the Joint Appointment scheme.



Mary Beth Davis has been appointed as an Assistant Professor in the Medieval Studies Department for a one-year period, effective January 1, 2000. Her first affiliation with CEU was in 1996.



Jaroslav Hrytsak has been appointed as an Associate Professor in the History Department for a 29-month period, effective March 1, 2000. He is now a Recurrent Visiting Professor under the Joint Appointment scheme. From 1996, he was a Visiting Professor in the department.



CEU SENATE MEETING

February 25, 2000

Front row (left to right):
Alexandra Witkowska
Diana Üрге-Vorsatz
Yehuda Elkana
Stefano Guzzini
Edmund Mokrzycki

Standing (left to right):
Alpha Abdikeeva
István Teplán
Stefan Messmann
Alfred Rieber
Gábor Klaniczay
János Kis
Andrea Petó

Not in photograph:
Tibor Várady

"ON HUMAN DIGNITY"

Conference to Honor President Árpád Göncz

An international conference in honor of outgoing Hungarian President Árpád Göncz will be held on June 23 and 24 at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in Budapest. The conference, entitled "On Human Dignity," is being organized by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Central European University and the Faculty of Law and Political Science of Eötvös Loránd University. Participants in this event will explore questions such as whether a "just society" to which we aspire is concerned enough about the dignity it shows toward all of its citizens, and whether there can be a society which greatly respects human dignity but is not a just society. The opening lecture will be delivered by Nigerian writer Wole Soyinka, who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1986, and President Göncz himself will close the conference. Other participants will include Shlomo Avineri, Veena Das, Yehuda Elkana, Lajos Ficzere, Ferenc Glatz, Katalin Gönczöl, János Kornai, Avishai Margalit, Aryeh Neier, Andrei Pleşu, Thomas Scanlon, Jorge Semprun, Mario Soares, Cornelio Sommaruga, George Soros and Asztrik Várszegi.

NEW FACILITIES OPEN AS CEU CONTINUES TO GROW

This spring, as construction plans announced earlier in the year were implemented, CEU's Budapest teaching site continued to grow, spreading outward into the block of buildings on Nádor, Zrínyi, and Október 6th streets (see map on page 8). The International Management Center (IMC), the Information Technology Support Unit (ITSU) and the Civic Education Project (CEP) moved to Zrínyi Street 14, while the CEU Shareholding Company and CEU Press relocated to Nádor Street 15. With these changes, extra space became available to provide more convenient locations for the departments and programs, and to construct new classrooms, a new computer lab, and additional seminar and PhD study rooms.

In the Nádor Street 11 building, two new classrooms were created on the second floor: the Hanák Room, seating 54 people, and Room 213,

seating 49. Three new seminar rooms were also created in the Nádor 11 building: Room 002 on the ground floor, seating 15, and, on the second floor, Rooms 203 and 210, seating 30 and 24, respectively.



▲ A glass elevator, now under construction, will provide direct access to facilities at Zrínyi Street 14.

Six PhD study rooms, each affiliated with a department or program, have also been completed: five in the Nádor Street 11 building for Legal Studies, Philosophy, Political Science, Medieval Studies and History; and one for Economics on the eighth floor of the Október 6th Street building.

In order to connect the Zrínyi Street 14 facilities to the Nádor Street and Október 6th Street buildings, a spectacular glass elevator is now under construction. When completed, the elevator will provide direct access to the third through sixth floors of the Zrínyi Street building from the Japanese Garden.

STUDENT COMPUTER FACILITIES UPGRADED

In the first half of 2000, computer facilities at CEU were further upgraded to better meet the needs of the university's student body, particularly the increasing number of doctoral students. With the opening of new PhD study rooms and a new computer lab in the Nádor Street 11 building, a total of 95 new leading-edge workstations were made available to students. The new computers both replaced outdated equipment and increased the overall number of student workstations to 208 (as of mid-May).



▲ A recently-completed PhD study room

Through these developments, the load on workstations designated for doctoral students was reduced dramatically from 10.6 students per computer to 2.3 students per computer. The expansion of computer facilities also re-

duced the pressure on workstations for Master's students. Of the 95 workstations recently installed, 21 are in the new Nádor 11 computer lab; the addition of these high-capacity computers—along with the development of separate facilities for doctoral students—reduced the load on workstations for Master's students to three students per computer. This latest stage in the development of information technology at CEU brings the university closer to its

goal of providing all doctoral students

with computer-equipped carrels for the duration of their studies. It also improves the computing environment for the university as a whole.



"THE INVISIBLE HOUSE"

A new office building for the CEU Budapest Library was opened in late 1999. The building is known as "the invisible house" as, due to its location among several taller buildings, it cannot be seen from the street.



RIVERS OF LIFE OR RIVERS OF DEATH?

Transboundary Environmental Issues in Central and Eastern Europe

On April 3-4, 2000, an international conference entitled "Rivers of Life or Rivers of Death? Transboundary Environmental Issues in Central and Eastern Europe" was held at CEU in Budapest. The conference was hosted by the CEU Department of Environmental Sciences and Policy, which serves as the regional United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) Collaborating Center and is able to play an important role in assessing the damage caused by the environmental incidents in the Tisza River basin.



▲ Geoffrey Evans (right) speaks during the opening session. Seated (left to right): Péter Literáthy, Teodor Lucian Constantinescu, Ruben Mnatsakanian, Zoran Cukic

The conference was formally opened by CEU Academic Pro-Rector Stefan Messmann, who outlined the circumstances which led to the organization of the meeting. For the opening remarks, Zoltán Illés (CEU) read a message from the Honorable Árpád Göncz, President of the Republic of Hungary, while György Enyedi of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences welcomed the 120 participants. Geoffrey Evans (Mineral Policy Institute, Australia), Teodor Lucian Constantinescu (Romanian Waters, Romania), Péter Literáthy (Water Resources Research Centre, Hungary) and Zoran Cukic (Water Pollution Control Association, Yugoslavia) gave presentations summarizing the events of the Tisza River incidents. In connection with this chronology, Anders Renlund (UNEP Task Force) presented the preliminary results of the findings of the Regional Office for Europe/UNEP Task Force on cyanide and heavy-metal pollution. After the presentation of UNEP's efforts, Phillip Weller (EU Task Force) gave an introduction to the efforts of the European Union in the Tisza case. Joachim Bendow of the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River then introduced the collaborative efforts of signatory countries to the Danube Protection Convention to reduce the negative effects of the Tisza spills.

In the afternoon session, the participants discussed various aspects of the incidents in three thematic groups. The "ecological aspects" group, attracting the majority of the conference participants, was chaired by Ruben Mnatsakanian (CEU), and the rapporteur was László Gallé of the University of Szeged, Hungary. Some key elements of the ecological consequences were discussed in depth along with the necessity for, and the role of, early warning indicators and international conventions. The "economic considerations" group discussed issues concerning the valuation of natural resources lost in incidents, mitigation costs and environmental considerations regarding direct foreign investment. This group was chaired by Zoltán Illés (CEU), and the rapporteur was Diana Üрге-Vorsatz (CEU). The "legal aspects group" was concerned with international agreements on transboundary waters, and questions of

reliability and responsibility were also raised. Stephen Stec of the Regional Environmental Center chaired this group, and the rapporteur was Alberto Costi (CEU). Following the group discussions, the rapporteurs presented the groups' conclusions in a session chaired by Zoltán Illés and Yuriy Samoljenko, Chairman of the Environmental Committee of the Parliament of Ukraine.

On the second day, issues related to monitoring systems in Europe, international environmental-related conventions, and environmental mergers and acquisitions in Central and Eastern European countries were presented by János Fehér (European Environmental Agency), Tibor Faragó (WWF, Hungary) and Róbert Reininger (Deloitte & Touche, Hungary), respectively. Later, responses from international and national media were presented and discussed by leading media experts and invited journalists from Australia, Hungary and Romania. The media panel was organized and led by Miklós Sükösd (CEU) and Diana Üрге-Vorsatz.

Next, the role of international and local NGOs was thoroughly discussed following presentations by WWF International (Jasmine Bachmann) and Greenpeace (Andreas Bernstorff). At the end of the session, János Vargha (Prime Minister's Office, Hungary) gave a presentation on the politics of prevention.

Selected outcomes of the conference included agreement on the need for strengthening the monitoring network in Europe, the need for economic assessment of non-use values of rivers and associated wetlands, the need for public access to information, and the need for local non-governmental organizations to play a proactive role. The conference drew attention to potential threats arising from controversies concerning foreign investment, and to the need to improve methods of environmental impact assessment prior to any development. Participants felt that, although the media is frequently biased and sensationalistic, it has a great responsibility in tackling similar incidents.



▲ The "ecological aspects" group attracted the majority of participants. The panel (left to right): Joachim Bendow, Philip Weller, Ruben Mnatsakanian, László Gallé

It is expected that a larger and more comprehensive conference dealing with the consequences of transboundary incidents in Central and Eastern Europe in more detail will be held by CEU in the autumn of 2000.

- **András Bóhm**, Ministry of the Environment, Hungary

IS PEACE POSSIBLE IN KOSOVO?

The Independent International Commission on Kosovo Meets at CEU



▲ Justice Richard Goldstone addresses the opening plenary.

"A group of people are looking at a lovely old picture of Adam and Eve. An Italian says, 'Look how beautiful they are—they must be Italian.' An Englishman says, 'Look at the beautiful landscape—it must be England.' A third person says, 'Look at them, they are naked, no shoes, only one apple to share and they think they are in paradise—they must be from Kosovo.'"

This is how Veton Surroi, publisher of the Kosovo-Albanian newspaper *Koha Ditore*, began his speech at the opening plenary session of the seminar "Is Peace Possible in Kosovo?" held on April 3-4, 2000, at Central European University in Budapest. The seminar was organized by CEU and the Open Society Institute in cooperation with the Independent International Commission on Kosovo.

The Independent International Commission on Kosovo is an initiative of Swedish Prime Minister Göran Persson, who was concerned about the absence of objective analysis of the conflict in Kosovo and the lack of any real attempt to research the lessons to be learned from the conflict. The Commission was formed in August 1999 and is headed by Justice Richard Goldstone of South Africa, together with Carl Tham, Secretary General of the Olof Palme International Center in Sweden.

It has a total of thirteen members. UN Secretary General Kofi Annan has expressed his support for the Commission, and its final report will be presented to him in the fall of 2000.

The Commission greatly appreciates the generosity of Central European University and the Open Society Institute, as well as the professional way in which the event was organized by CEU.

About 30 people with special interests in Kosovo participated in the seminar—among them authors Susan Woodward and Noel Malcolm, and human rights activists Natasa Kandic and Lulzim Peci—together with faculty members and students of CEU.

In his opening speech, Justice Goldstone described the seminar as part of the Commission's process of consultation with various groups. The aim was an extensive discussion which will serve as an important input into further work on the Commission's report. He noted that recent developments in Kosovo, more than ever, underline the need for a Commission: "One year after the start of the NATO operation there is still a tremendous area of dispute on what actually occurred."

Yehuda Elkana, President and Rector of CEU, also addressed the participants, declaring, "It should be part of the hard work of the Commission to explain systematically and in a dialogue with people in the region that history is politically irrelevant and that myth-making is a preparation for death. It is necessary to create situations where people of the region take part and debate this."

Veton Surroi said that there is a desperate need for institutions, but institution building is slow. He emphasized that "There are still too few policemen and there is no functioning legal system. Stability does not come from soldiers." And, he cautioned, "If Kosovo will remain unstable it will constantly export instability."

Ivan Vejvoda, the Executive Director of the Fund for an Open Society Institute–Yugoslavia in Belgrade, said in his speech during the opening session, "Terrible crimes and evil have been committed in the name of the people of Yugoslavia. This is a burden that the country will have to address. But there are various organizations and media—oases, or islands—which are addressing these issues." He

commented further that "the Stability Pact, though criticized for slowness and bureaucratic procedures, is the first positive approach to the region. The countries are slowly discovering each other. We have to create relations over the borders, between all generations. The future is not as bad as it may look." Vejvoda later repeated this note of optimism: "Things can change quickly if we get a changed state. I expect changes before the end of this year. We are working for elections sometime next year."



Following the opening session, the participants divided into four different workshops, each chaired by a member of the Commission, in order to discuss key issues:

- ✘ "The Character of the Conflict"
- ✘ "The International Response"
- ✘ "The Effects on the Region"
- ✘ "Current Situation and Future Proposals"

During the closing plenary session, participants in the workshop presented some specific proposals to the Commission:

- ✘ To encourage a meeting among moderate local actors about the rule of law, economy and civil society. The purpose would be to give important input to the Commission, but also to set in motion an ongoing discussion between various groups in Kosovo.
- ✘ To create initiatives for young people—for example, in the area of higher education—and opportunities for youth exchanges.

More information about the Independent International Commission on Kosovo can be found at <www.kosovocommission.com>.

- Anki Wood, Press Relations, The Independent International Commission on Kosovo

LIVELY DISCUSSION MARKS UKRAINIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT



▲ "...dividing lines first appear in people's minds..."

Boris Tarasyuk, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, visited CEU in Budapest on April 19. During his visit he delivered a brief address, entitled "The European Choice of Ukraine," to an audience which included many of the 45 Ukrainian students currently enrolled at CEU. Using

Ukraine as an example, he outlined three areas crucial for any country aspiring to membership in the European Union: internal preparations for membership, bilateral relations with the EU, and broad regional cooperation. In concluding his remarks, Minister Tarasyuk spoke directly to the students in the audience:

These were just a few obvious examples of regional initiatives in Central and Eastern Europe that aim at preventing the emergence of new dividing lines in Europe. I express my deep conviction that dividing lines first appear in people's minds and later materialize in harmful concepts of new bloc confrontation.

That's why I am really happy to meet the young people of Central European University. Most of you have shaped your minds and convictions after the fall of the Berlin Wall. You are an ideal personification of the roots and spirit of this university, because your minds are free and your hearts are open to accepting new ideas and

neighboring cultures. . . You can look beyond the borders to meet your friends who share the European values and can enrich them with your knowledge. I invite you to keep looking toward Ukraine.

Minister Tarasyuk's speech provoked a lively question-and-answer session, and the discussion continued during a reception for the Minister in the Exhibition Hall.



▲ Boris Tarasyuk, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, speaks with a CEU student following his address in the Popper Room.

CEU LEGAL STUDIES TEAM ACHIEVES DISTINCTION

A team of CEU Legal Studies students recently competed in the 7th Annual Willem C. Vis International Commercial Arbitration Moot in Vienna. Although it was the first time a CEU team participated in this worldwide competition, the students received one award, an honorable mention for their Complainant's Brief. Teams from 79 law schools in 28 countries participated in the competition, which promotes the study of international commercial law and the use of arbitration to resolve international disputes by having teams of future law leaders apply their knowledge and skills to a real-world situation. The CEU team consisted of Jean Freyburger (France) Andrea Furtuna (Romania), Daniel Hurych (Czech Republic) and Csaba Kovács (Romania), and was coached by Kay-Margaret Cronk and Dorota K. Rzy, Civic Education Project Visiting Lecturers in the Legal Studies Department.



◀ Left to right:
Dorota K. Rzy
Andrea Furtuna
Jean Freyburger
Daniel Hurych
Kay-Margaret Cronk

Front:
Csaba Kovács

EXPLORING QUESTIONS OF IDENTITY AND MEMORY

On February 10, 2000, students from the CEU Sociology Department in Warsaw participated in an Oxford-style debate with students from the College of Europe, Warsaw, on the question "Is There a European Identity?" Following this event, on February 14-18, ten MA students took part in a student seminar in Bremen, Germany. The seminar is an annual exchange event, co-organized by the Institute for Central and Eastern European Studies at the University of Bremen and the CEU Sociology Department. At this year's seminar, with the theme "East-Central European Forms of Collective Memory and Commemoration," students presented their original research through panel presentations on topics such as "The Future of Ukrainian Jewry: Revival or Decay" and "The Way Romanians Commemorate Ten Years after the 1989 Revolution." Also this semester, students in the "Qualitative Research Methods" course completed a project on the theme "Living Warsaw: Where Is the Line Between Past and Present?" and presented their research in a CEU mini-seminar during May.

As this year's students presented their findings and ideas, professors Sławomir Kaprański and Susan Pearce were editing a book of essays selected from MA dissertations in sociology from the 1998/99 academic year. A volume of the 1997/98 student essays, entitled *Post-Communist Transformations*, is now available from CEU in Warsaw.

OPEN SOCIETY ARCHIVES EXHIBITIONS



▲ . . . dedicated to all those who lost their lives in this conflict—to those who represent nothing more, or less, than themselves. **"Kosovo/a: Media War,"** the latest exhibition presented in the Open Society Archives' Galeria Centralis, will be open to visitors through July 14, 2000. This multimedia exhibition explores contradictory representations of the Kosovo conflict. It does not attempt to establish "truth" but instead reconstructs a small part of the media representations of the conflict in the context of events on the ground from a variety of opposing viewpoints.

▶ Young violinist Ernő Kállai performs in Galeria Centralis on the occasion of a visit by US Embassy staff.



◀ **"The First One: Free Elections 1990,"** displayed from May 10 to 28, presented contemporary documents of the 1990 elections in Hungary—the country's first free elections since 1945. The displayed posters, samizdat publications, newspaper articles and archival video footage attempted to guide visitors through the years preceding the election and to reenact the atmosphere surrounding events ten years ago. Shown here is the Hungarian-language poster for the exhibition.

SPRING CONCERTS AT CEU

The Fourth Annual CEU/OSI Joint Concert Series culminated in an eclectic mix of spring performances.

▶ **"An Evening with Harry Tavitian"**
Romanian jazz pianist Harry Tavitian performed in the Popper Room on April 17. The concert was organized in cooperation with the Romanian Culture Center of Budapest.



▲ **"Innovation and Tradition in the Piano Sonata"** John Sutherland Earle, pianist and CEU professor, performed sonatas by Barber, Beethoven and Chopin in the final concert of the series on June 1.



◀ **An Uncommon Combination**
Harpist Éva Maros and trumpet player György Geiger, both well-known Hungarian soloists, performed together on April 27 in a very unusual matching of instruments.



▶ **"The Computer in Composing"**
On May 25, young Hungarian composers Ajtony Csaba Szakács and Balázs Horváth demonstrated the use of computers in musical composition during their "interactive concert," in which members of the audience participated.

2000 YEARS OF COMMUNISM

www.osa.ceu.hu/galeria/

"2000 Years of Communism," an on-line exhibition by the Open Society Archives, explores the many ways in which official communist historiography, communist art and communist art policy represented the figure of Jesus and those of early Christians as forerunners of communism. The exhibition shows how official books, propaganda, school textbooks and the art media presented the early history of the Christian church as if it would be connected to the history of communism.

CEU'S BUDAPEST TEACHING SITE

Following Recent Expansion and Reconstruction

