This volume gathers authors who wrote important works in the fields of the history of ideology, the comparative study of dictatorship, and intellectual history. The book is a state of the art reassessment and analysis of the ideological commitments of intellectuals and their relationships with dictatorships during the twentieth century. The contributions focus on turning points or moments of rupture as well as on the continuities. Though its focus is on an East–West comparison in Europe, there are texts also dealing with Latin America, China, and the Middle East, giving the book a global outlook.

The first part of the book deals with intellectuals’ involvement with communist regimes or parties; the second looks at the persistence of utopianism in the trajectory of intellectuals who had been associated earlier in their lives with either communism or fascism; the third considers the role of intellectuals in national imaginations from the left or the right; and the fourth links late twentieth century phenomena to current phenomena, such as the persistence of anti-Semitism in the West, the slow erosion of the values upon which the EU is built, the quagmire in Iraq, and China’s rise in the post–Cold War era. The collection provides a comprehensive overview of intellectual genealogies and dictatorial developments.

Leading European, American and Russian scholars discuss the theory and the history of totalitarian society. They revisit and reassess the analysis of east European societies and their difficult transition after the fall of communism. In line with Zaslavsky’s work and scholarly method, the book promotes new theoretical and methodological approaches to the study of fascist and communist regimes.

Why do tyrants often have a particularly poetic vein? Where do terror and fiction meet? The cultural history of totalitarian regimes is unwrapped in nine case studies. By studying the artistic ambitions of Nero, Mussolini, Stalin, Hitler, Mao Zedong, Kim Il-sung, Gaddafi, Saddam Hussein, Niyazov, and Karadzic, the studies explore the complicated relationship between poetry and political violence.
Peace as War is about the peace implementation process in Bosnia-Herzegovina viewed, or interpreted reasonably, as a continuation of war by other means. Twenty years after the beginning of the Dayton peace accords, we need to examine the results. The author shares the general consensus in public opinion that the process has been a failure.

Pehar presents a broad, yet sufficiently detailed, view of the entire peace agreement implementation that preserves the “state of war,” and thus encourages the war-oriented attitudes in the parties to the agreement. He examines the political and narrative underpinnings to the process of the imposed international (predominantly USA) interpretation of the Dayton constitution and peace treaty as a whole. The key issue is the—perhaps only semi-consciously applied—divide and rule strategy. After nearly twenty years, the peace on paper has not been translated into a peace on the ground because, with regard to the key political and constitutional issues and attitudes, Bosnia remains a deeply divided society.

The book concludes that international supervision has served a perverse function: instead of correcting the aberration and protecting the original intent of the Dayton peace treaty, the supervision approved the aberration and imposed it as a new norm under “the power of ultimate interpretation.”

This book compares the results of twenty years of international media assistance in Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo, Macedonia, and Serbia. The studies offer valuable insights into the nature and effects of media assistance and the strategies of international aid agencies, and ask what happens to imported models when they are applied to newly evolving media systems in societies in transition.
An original work of historical synthesis by an esteemed international scholar, this book offers the first comparative analysis of the four different types of collectivism (communism, fascism; Nazism; anarchism) that aspired to create an “alternative modernity” in twentieth-century Europe. The author presents not only the authoritarian alternatives to democracy of the past century, but also the experiment with anarchism undertaken in Spain in the late 1930s. The analysis shows how these political systems are driven by competing visions of alternative modernity and how the prioritization of values plays out in politics.

Each political concept discussed in the book found support among broad sectors of its respective population at one time or another, and was championed by professionals in the countries in which it took hold. Sabrina Ramet discusses the political vision which guided the construction (or in the anarchist case, attempted construction) of each alternative to democracy, oriented to an alternative future, in a balanced and scholarly manner. She also examines debates among the participants within individual projects.

The book ends with a defense of liberal democracy, exploring departures from it in contemporary Hungary, Poland, and the United States.
This collective volume shows how Ukraine can best be understood through its regions and how the regions must be considered against the background of the nation. The aim of the book is to challenge the dominance of the nation-state paradigm in the analyses of Ukraine by illustrating the interrelationship between national and regional dynamics of change.

The authors—historians, sociologists, anthropologists, economists, literary critics, and linguists from Ukraine, Poland, Switzerland, Germany, and the United States—go beyond the perspective of an entity defined by traditional political borders and cultural, economic, historical, or religious stereotypes. The research project that led to the composition of the book combined quantitative (statistical surveys conducted across Ukraine) and qualitative (in-depth interviews and focus-group discussion) methods. The authors came to the conclusion that regionalism as a defining phenomenon of Ukraine is more prominent than the regions themselves. This approach regards Ukraine as a construct in flux where different discourses intersect, concur, and eventually merge through the lenses of various disciplines and methodologies.

280 pages 2018
978-963-386-204-9 cloth
$60.00 / £53.00 / €46.00

This book discusses the history of the River Dniipro, which is intimately linked to the identity of Ukraine. From key vantage points along the river’s course—its source in western Russia, through Belarus and Ukraine, to the Black Sea—stories shed light on past and present life in Ukraine. Written in an informal style, the book is illustrated with original line drawings, maps, and photographs.

222 pages 2016
978-963-386-119-6 cloth
$50.00 / €44.00 / £34.00

This study of cultural memory in post-Soviet society shows how the inhabitants in Ukraine’s east negotiate the historical legacy they have inherited. The scholarly journey explores the ways in which younger writers in Kharkiv, a diverse, dynamic border city, come to grips with a traumatized cultural landscape.
This study examines Russian discourses of regionalism as a source of identity construction practices for the country’s political and intellectual establishment. The overall purpose of the analysis (in its evolutionary phase known to the scholarly community by its subtitle) is to demonstrate that, contrary to some assumptions, the transition trajectory of post-Soviet Russia has not been towards a liberal democratic nation state that intended to emulate Western political and normative standards. Instead, its foreign policy discourses have been constructing Russia as a supranational community which transcends Russia’s current legally established borders.

The study undertakes a systematic survey of Russian official and semi-official (establishment-affiliated think tanks) discourse for a period of seven years between 2007 and 2013. This exercise demonstrates how Russia is being constructed as a supranational entity through its discourses of cultural and economic regionalism. These discourses associate closely with the political project of Eurasian economic integration and the “Russian world” and “Russian civilization” doctrines. Both ideologies, the geo-economic and culturalist, have gained prominence in the post-Crimean environment. The analysis tracks down how these identitary concepts crystallized in Russia’s foreign policies discourses beginning from Putin’s second term in power.

230 pages
978-963-386-285-8   cloth
$70.00 / €62.00 / £55.00

The contributions of this volume present pieces of evidence, which go against the grain of the established Cold War narrative. The argument is that a “long détente” existed between East and West from the 1950s to the 1980s, that it existed and lasted for good (economic, national security, societal) reasons, and that it had a profound impact on the outcome of the conflict between East and West.

360 pages, 2017
978-963-386-127-1   cloth
$65.00 / €58.00 / £48.00
Karl Polanyi’s “substantivist” critique of market society has found new popularity in the era of neoliberal globalization. The author reclaims this polymath for contemporary anthropology, especially economic anthropology, in the context of Central Europe, where Polanyi (1886–1964) grew up. The Polanyian approach illuminates both the communist era, in particular the “market socialist” economy which evolved under János Kádár in Hungary, and the postcommunist transformations of property relations, civil society and ethno-national identities throughout the region.

Hann’s analyses are based primarily on his own ethnographic investigations in Hungary and South-East Poland. They are pertinent to the rise of neonationalism in those countries, which is theorized as a malign countermovement to the domination of the market. At another level, Hann’s adaptation of Polanyi’s social philosophy points beyond current political turbulence to an original concept of “social Eurasia.”
The volume unites conversations with four masters of Medieval Studies from East-Central Europe: János Bak from Hungary, Jerzy Kłoczowski from Poland, František Šmahel from the Czech Republic, and Herwig Wolfram from Austria. The interviews, made by younger colleagues, reveal engaging life stories, with numerous observations, anecdotes, and experiences. The four scholars grew up before and during the war, under Nazi occupation, emerged as young scholars in the difficult postwar period, and, for most of their careers worked in the shadow of the Iron Curtain, two of them spending most of their lifetimes under communist regimes.

The conversations focus on ways in which open-minded young intellectuals became medieval historians under difficult circumstances, how they experienced the long shadows of totalitarian regimes with their acute sensitivity for historical change, and how their perceptions of the world around them reflected back on their approach to medieval history. The histories of their nations were broken, most of them ceased to exist and then were re-established during their lifetimes, came under foreign domination, were split up, or had their territories shifted. These changes affected these scholars’ identities and patriotic feelings, and their present was reflected in the distant mirror of the medieval past.

Times of Upheaval
Four Medievalists in Twentieth-Century Central Europe

edited by
Pavlína Rychterová
Gábor Klaniczay
Paweł Kras
Walter Pohl

400 pages
978-963-386-305-3 paperback
$40.00 / €35.00 / £31.00

Before he became a professor at UCLA, Iván Berend had survived five regime changes and two revolutions in Hungary, made a full academic career, and was one of the masterminds of regime change in his home country. His memoir offers an interesting case study, a subjective addition to the “objective” historical works on Central and Eastern European state socialism.

History in My Life
A Memoir of Three Eras

Iván T. Berend

280 pages, 2009
978-963-9776-48-7 cloth
$45.00 / €39.95 / £35.00

More than sixty friends and colleagues pay tribute to János Bak’s 70th birthday. Contributors dedicate previously unpublished essays and articles in this celebratory Festschrift. Scholars not only of medieval history, but also from the fields of modern history, philosophy, linguistics, art history, and political science provide a broad range of perspectives on a wide range of disciplinary areas.

The Man of Many Devices, Who Wandered Full Many Ways

Edited by
Balázs Nagy
Marcell Sebők

714 pages, 1999
978-963-9116-67-2 cloth
$69.95 / £59.95 / £50.00

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PIROSKA AND THE PANTOKRATOR

DYNASTIC MEMORY, HEALING AND SALVATION IN KOMNENIAN CONSTANTINOPLE

Edited by
Marianne Sághy
Central European University, Budapest

Robert Ousterhout
University of Pennsylvania

350 pages
978-963-386-295-7 paperback
ISSN 1587-6470 CEU MEDIEVALIA 19
$40.00 / €35.00 / £31.00

This book is about the Christ Pantokrator, an imposing monumental complex serving monastic, dynastic, medical, and social purposes in Constantinople, founded by Emperor John II Komnenos and Empress Piroska-Eirene in 1118. Now called the Zeyrek Mosque, the second largest Byzantine religious edifice after Hagia Sophia still standing in Istanbul represents the most remarkable architectural and the most ambitious social project of the Komnenian dynasty.

This volume approaches the Pantokrator from a special perspective, focusing on its co-founder, Empress Piroska-Eirene, the daughter of the Hungarian king Ladislaus I. This particular vantage point enables its authors to explore not only the architecture, the monastic and medical functions of the complex, but also Hungarian-Byzantine relations, the cultural and religious history of early medieval Hungary, imperial representation, personal faith and dynastic holiness. Piroska’s wedding with John Komnenos came to be perceived as a union of East and West. The life of the Empress, a “sainted ruler,” and her memory in early Árpádian Hungary and Komnenian Byzantium are discussed in the context of women and power, monastic foundations, architectural innovations, and spiritual models.

PAGANS AND CHRISTIANS IN THE LATE ROMAN EMPIRE

NEW EVIDENCE, NEW APPROACHES (4TH–8TH CENTURIES)

Edited and translated by
Marianne Sághy
Edward M. Schoolman

382 pages, 2017
978-963-386-255-1 paperback
ISSN 1587-6470 CEU MEDIEVALIA 18
$40.00 / €34.00 / £30.00

This volume joins the revisionist discussion of pagan–Christian relations over a broad territory and a long period, the Roman Empire from the fourth to the eighth century. While paganism was never fully extirpated or denied by the multiethnic educated elite that managed the Roman Empire, Christianity provided a way for a wider group of people to combine true philosophy and right religion.

ARGUING IT OUT

DISCUSSION IN TWELFTH-CENTURY BYZANTIUM

Edited by
Averil Cameron

256 pages, 2015
978-963-386-111-0 paperback
ISSN 1996-1197
$24.95 / £21.95 / £15.99

In this book the author contends that Byzantium deserves to be considered an influential part of the broader development of Europe, even though its borders also reached out to the vast territories of Anatolia and the Caucasus, and to the eastern Mediterranean.
This Latin–English bilingual volume presents the text of The Chronicle of the Czechs by Cosmas of Prague. Cosmas was born around 1045; he was educated in Liège, and upon his return to Bohemia he married and subsequently became a priest. In 1086 he was appointed prebendary, a senior member of clergy in Prague.

He completed the first book of the Chronicle in 1119. It begins with the creation of the world and follows the early deeds of the Czechs up to Saint Adalbert. In the second and third books Cosmas presents the preceding century in the history of Bohemia, reporting events up to 1125, the year of his death.

Petra Mutlova and Martyn Rady, with the cooperation of Libor Švanda, made the English translation, and Jan Hasil, with the cooperation of Irene van Rensvoude, wrote the introduction and explanatory notes.

This book contains two very different narratives: Gesta Hungarorum, a work of literary imagination on early Hungarian history, and an eye-witness account of the Mongol invasion of 1241-1242. Both are for the first time presented in an updated Latin text with an annotated English translation.

The text of The Illuminated Chronicle—formerly known as the Vienna Chronicle—is presented here in a new edition and translation. The artistic value of the 147 miniatures is quite high, and the characters are drawn with detail and with a knowledge of anatomy; 42 of them are included here.
Most practitioners and decision makers look at corporate social responsibility (CSR) as a socially responsible management practice on top of what company leaders generally do, which is to focus on the sustainable, long-term financial profitability of their corporation. The author connects politics with corporate social responsibility in a creative and provocative manner, exploring why and how corporations should be understood as political actors with important roles in contemporary societies.

The first part of the book discusses the social context and various stakeholder approaches. It also endeavors—with the help of the parallel of the bourgeois revolutions in the nineteenth century—to define the corporate polity. The second part analyses the new kind of political operational logic from the viewpoint of the different areas of corporate operation, with an overview of the dynamics and consequences of political action for individual areas. Finally the author proposes the institutions necessary for the creation of corporate polities.

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This book explores three dimensions of early modern citizens’ writing about their cities: the diverse social backgrounds of the men and women who contributed to urban discourse; their notions of what made for a beautiful city; and their use of dialogue as a literary vehicle particularly apt for expressing city life and culture.

Stimulated by the development of childhood studies and the social history of medicine, this book lays out the historical circumstances that led to the medicalization of childhood in Greece from the end of the nineteenth century until World War II.

The editor of this book has brought together contributions designed to capture the essence of post-communist politics in East-Central Europe and Eurasia. Countries analyzed from a variety of aspects, comparatively or as single case studies, include Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Hungary, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Poland, Russia, and Ukraine.

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Ten chapters cover the culinary traditions and eating habits of Hungarian Jewry up to the 1940s, ranging from kashrut (the system of keeping the kitchen kosher) through the history of cookbooks, and some typical dishes. Although this book is primarily a cultural history and not a cookbook, it includes 83 recipes, as well as nearly 200 fascinating pictures of daily life and documents.