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“Een nieuwe lente, een nieuw geluid” Spring is in the Air

The Dutch saying that spring heralds a fresh start certainly holds for NIAS this year: a new rector, a new policy plan. The appointment as rector of a female linguist from Amsterdam, who had not even been a fellow at NIAS, must have come as quite a surprise for many of you. But for me, it was a natural step at this stage of my career. As former member of the General Board of NWO and Dean of the Faculty of Humanities at the University of Amsterdam, among other things, I have always been actively involved in Dutch higher education and research policy. Encouraging young people, in particular women, in their research and their careers, bringing people from different perspectives and disciplines together, creating a truly international academic community, firmly rooted in Dutch society and its cultural and scientific institutions have always been, and continue to be, my ambitions which will serve NIAS well I think.

I arrived at NIAS just before the new year-group (2010/11) and tried to unravel all the Institute's secrets together with the new Fellows, albeit from a different perspective. Thanks to the wonderful tradition of the 5-minute talks given by each fellow at the beginning of the semester, I was soon acquainted with all the fascinating and interesting research projects that were going to be carried out at NIAS during the year. I introduced a new tradition: the “intake” and “exit” interview between the rector and every fellow. This is a valuable way for me to establish a more personal contact with each fellow right from the start and to get interesting and useful feedback at the end of each fellow's stay.

The peaceful location, the delicious meals and the dedicated staff at NIAS charmed me right

away, but I was aware that this was not the (only) image we would need to promote. In the present context of “accountability”, we need to be transparent and absolutely clear to the Dutch public how and why NIAS spends the taxpayer's money the way it does. An external evaluation report in 2008 contained a number of suggestions and recommendations which had not all been dealt with as yet. This is why I began writing a NIAS policy paper for the years 2011-2014 using input and feedback from the staff and from the numerous conversations I had during the year with our stakeholders, relations and co-funders etc. We discussed this policy paper with our new Scholarship Committee at the beginning of April in preparation for discussions with the KNAW in May.

To mention just a few of the issues addressed in this NIAS policy paper : More emphasis on theme groups and on workshops; more explicit links to internationally operating top research groups in the Netherlands; focus on specific topics during the coming years; more diversity in gender, age and geographical origin among the fellows. Out-dated traditions will be stopped, so special privileges for former fellows, members of the Scholarship Committee and the Advisory Panel, such as (free) housing for repeated stays at NIAS, for example, will disappear. Changes to the NIAS website are also discussed see the section about elsewhere in this *Newsletter*.

More than in the past, NIAS must become a platform for new initiatives, ignite debates and provide the optimal setting for the discussion of issues and new developments - particularly at the crossroads of the Humanities, Social and Natural Sciences. This spring, for example, the

Guest of Rector, Jaap van den Herik, was given the opportunity to organize a lively brainstorm session about the e-Humanities with some 80 participants (see the article elsewhere in this *Newsletter*). In addition, in cooperation with DANS, NIAS was awarded a small grant by the SURF-foundation so that Harry Stroomer, currently a NIAS Fellow, was able to prepare a so-called “enhanced publication” based on his French-Berber dictionary. Next year, we hope to encourage more fellows to make use of this new ‘Open Access’ mode of publishing results. Of course, many previous initiatives and existing traditions will be continued, built on and elaborated over the coming years. For example, another Distinguished Lorentz Fellowship was awarded (2011/12), the next Willem F. Duisenberg Fellow was invited to NIAS in the Spring 2012, the first EURIAS

Fellows have been selected (co-financed by an EU-grants obtained with partner institutes from the NetIAS-network), and the traditional NIAS Seminars continue to be valuable, interesting and well attended.

Finally, another new event was established this year: the NIAS *Book Café*, which is held twice a year. Recent books received from current or former fellows are put on display in the library and the authors are invited to attend while three of them are asked to give a short presentation about their book. We have combined the second *Book Café* with NFA-day in June. I sincerely hope you will be able to come and am greatly looking forward to seeing many of you there!

Aafke Hulk



NIAS Book Café 16 November 2010

NIAS News

Johan Rooryck receives the Distinguished Lorentz Fellowship Award 2011/12

Johan Rooryck, Professor of French Linguistics at Leiden University, has won the third Distinguished Lorentz Fellowship. The Distinguished Lorentz Fellowship is awarded to eminent researchers who can bridge the gap between the Humanities, the Social Sciences and Natural Sciences. As Distinguished Lorentz Fellow at NIAS, Johan Rooryck will research the possible impact of core knowledge systems on the Humanities and Social Sciences. Moral judgments, mathematics, geometry, music, cultural artefacts, navigation, and even language are usually viewed as cultural achievements. What will it mean for researchers in the humanities to investigate these domains as the result of 'internalist', biologically determined human abilities, rather than as 'externalist' products of culture and nurture? This will also be the topic of Rooryck's inter-disciplinary workshop at the Lorentz Center in Leiden. This international workshop is part of the fellowship and will bring together cognition researchers from the fields of neurology, psychology and biology to discuss these topics with scholars from the Humanities and Social Sciences.



Alexander Rinnooy Kan, Johan Rooryck

The award ceremony took place at NIAS on 5 April 2011. The Distinguished Lorentz prize of EUR 10,000 was handed over by Alexander Rinnooy Kan, Chair of the Lorentz Board. The Fellowship is an initiative of NIAS and the Lorentz Center and is supported by the KNAW and NWO.

KB Lecture by Jo Tollebeek



Jo Tollebeek, KB Fellow 2010/12, delivered the KB Lecture in The Hague on 24 March. The topic of his lecture was "Mannen van karakter. De wording van de moderne geesteswetenschappen". It describes the scholarly professionalisation of the Humanities as it took place at the end of the 19th century. Tollebeek takes the example of two Dutch scholars, literary historian Jan te Winkel (1847-1927), Professor at the University of Amsterdam, and Willem Byvanck (1848-1925), librarian of the Royal Library in The Hague. The original Dutch text was published by Uitgeverij Bert Bakker while NIAS published the English translation *Men of Character. The emergence of the modern humanities*. The digital version can be found on the NIAS website under <Publications>.

NIAS awarded a SURFfoundation grant to produce an enhanced version of a Berber-French dictionary

NIAS has been awarded a SURFfoundation grant to produce an 'Enhanced Publication' in collaboration with DANS (Data Archiving and Networked Services). NIAS is proud to announce this grant as we feel this is a prime example of NIAS's mission to provide excellent researchers in the Humanities and Social Sciences with an inspiring creative environment and the facilities necessary to produce high quality and innovative research outcomes.



Harry Stroomer

In 2011, **Harry Stroomer**, currently NIAS Fellow and Professor of Afroasiatic Languages of Arabia and Ethiopia at Leiden University, will build an internet prototype of an 'enhanced' version of selected parts of his Tashelhiyt Berber-French dictionary, the first of its kind. The enhanced publication, which will augment the yet to be published traditional dictionary, should prove to be an invaluable source of online information to members of the Berber community.

The grant offers NIAS an opportunity to gain experience in producing research results through an enhanced publication. This is a publication that has been enhanced with additional material. The supplementary

material may consist, for example, of research data, illustrative images, metadata sets, or post-publication data such as comments or rankings. The Tashelhiyt Berber dictionary project is one of the six granted projects that aim to produce an enhanced publication in 2011. The proceedings can be followed on the NIAS website.

David Van Reybrouck wins three prizes

In no less than a month David Van Reybrouck, Writer-in-Residence at NIAS in 2007/08, has received three prestigious awards for his book *Congo. Een geschiedenis* [Congo. A history]. Not only did he win the Libris History Award 2010, but he can now also claim the AKO Literature Award and the J. Greshoff Award. The jury of the Libris History Award described the book as "brilliant, breathtaking and moving". The Chairman of the jury, Paul Schnabel, presented the Award for the best historical book of 2010 during *de Nacht van de Geschiedenis* [the Night of History] in Amsterdam on 23 October 2010. According to the AKO Literature jury *Congo* is a "well composed story about slavery, colonialism, moral fiber and survival". The Chairman of the jury, Femke Halsema, presented the Award for the best Dutch literary work in fiction and non-fiction at *Teylers Museum* in Haarlem on 8 November 2010. The J. Greshoff Award ceremony took place on 11 March 2011. Finally, David van Reybrouck was nominated for the M.J. Brusse Prize awarded by the Fonds Bijzondere Journalistieke Projecten.



Brainstorm Meeting e-Humanities at NIAS

The development of e-Humanities is a result of the availability of both new types of digital data and information and new ways of dealing with these data and information. ICT may help to support humanities scholars to process much larger amounts of data more quickly. Being able to search more data and to have direct access to more widely distributed data stored digitally all over the world, has an impact on the nature of the research questions that can be addressed and on forms of interdisciplinary and international collaboration. New research questions may be accompanied by innovative methodologies as well as novel forms of representation and output.



Jaap van den Herik

Research in e-Humanities is currently a hot topic and this has not escaped the attention of the research directors of the KNAW and NWO. An open brainstorming meeting organised by NIAS Guest of the Rector 2010/11 **Jaap van den Herik** and NIAS Fellow 1993/94 **Sally Wyatt**, and held at NIAS on 29 March 2011 was thus seen as an opportunity to show that this research field has numerous ideas to launch a large programme addressing all humanities and qualitative social science disciplines. KNAW, NWO, and NIAS hosted over 70 humanities researchers to exchange ideas; to organise the structure; and, to provide ideas for future research possibilities to an e-Humanities programme that is

tentatively entitled: “e-Humanities: Innovating Scholarship”. See also the special article about e-Humanities in this *NIAS Newsletter*.

Spinoza Fellow Schlink debated with Justice Geert Corstens at the Peace Palace



Bernhard Schlink

On Monday, 29 November 2010 **Bernhard Schlink**, Spinoza Fellow 2010/11, and the President of the Dutch Judiciary and the Supreme Court of the Netherlands **Geert Corstens**, NIAS Fellow 1992/93, held a public debate about “Objective Law and Subjective Judges”. This debate took place in the Peace Palace in The Hague and was part of Bernhard Schlink’s activities during his tenure as The Hague Peace Philosopher. The Hague Peace Philosopher is an initiative of the Municipality of The Hague, NIAS, Radio Netherlands Worldwide, and the Campus The Hague of Leiden University. A publication in Dutch of this debate will appear in autumn 2011.

Competition NIAS Fellowships 2012/13 for Dutch scholars

While the competition for NIAS Fellowships for scholars affiliated to non-Dutch universities and research institutes is now closed, it is still open to scholars with a position at a Dutch

university. The new selection criteria can be found on the NIAS website under <Fellowships>. Priority fields for the years 2012/13/14 are *Cultural Heritage and Computational Humanities*, *Brain and Cognition*, and *Global Society and Identity*. The application deadline is 15 August 2011.

NIAS Book Café

On Tuesday 16 November 2010 the first NIAS Book Café was held in the NIAS Library. The NIAS Book Café is an informal get together where recent publications by Fellows and 'NIAS publications' by former Fellows are presented. Some of these publications are the tangible result of the fruitful work that has been done throughout the years at NIAS, while others are a good indicator of what is still to come. A few authors were invited to give a short introduction to their work. The books were displayed to be glanced through. The next NIAS Book Café will be on NFA Day, 9 June 2011.

NIAS Fellows on Longlist European Literature Prize

The longlist for the European Literature Prize was announced. Thirteen independent Dutch and Flemish bookshops have selected the 20 best titles from among the European literary novels published in Dutch translation in 2010. Of these 20 novels, no less than five are contributions by NIAS Fellows and former Fellows. The prize will be presented in early September during "Manuscripta", the opening of the new Dutch book season. The following titles by current and former NIAS Fellows were nominated:

De Wetenden (Orbitor) by Mircea Cartarescu, translated from the Romanian by **Jan Willem Bos**, Translator-in-Residence 2011/12.

De niet verhoorde gebeden van Jacob de Zoet (The Thousand Autumns of Jacob de Zoet) by **David Mitchell**, Writer-in-Residence 2005/06, translated from the English by Harm Damsma and Niek Miedema.

Drie sterke vrouwen (Trois femmes puissantes) by Marie NDiaye, translated from the French by **Jeanne Holierhoek**, Translator-in-Residence 2010/11.

Zomerleugens (Sommerlügen) by **Bernhard Schlink**, Spinoza Fellow 2010/11, translated from the German by Nelleke van Maaren.

De werkplaats van de duivel (Chladnou zemí) by **Jáchym Topol**, Writer-in-Residence 2004/05, translated from the Czech by Edgar de Bruin (Ambo Anthos)

The European Literature Prize will be awarded in 2011 for the first time. It recognises the best novel translated into Dutch from another European language and published in 2010. The winning author will receive the sum of EUR 10,000. The prize is unusual in that it is also awarded to the translator of the chosen book; he or she will receive EUR 2,500.

The jury will announce the shortlist at the end of April 2011. The European Literature Prize is an initiative of the Academic-Cultural Centre SPUI25, the Dutch Foundation for Literature, the weekly magazine *De Groene Amsterdammer* and *Athenaeum* Booksellers.

Bulgarian NIAS Event

Within the framework of Holland Week, organised under the auspices of the Royal Netherlands Embassy in Sofia, a Bulgarian 'NIAS Event' took place on 23 September 2010 at the Hilton Hotel. **Dobrinka Parusheva** (Mellon Fellow 2000/01), **Kristina Petkova** (Visiting Grant Scholar 2002/03), **Vesselina**



Bulgarian NIAS Event, Sofia, 23 September 2010. From left to right: Dobrinka Parusheva, Maxim Stamenov, Ambassador Karel van Kesteren, Ina Merdjanova, Kristina Petkova, Vessalina Nedelcheva, Katya Stoycheva, and Alexandre Kostov

Grigorova (Nedelcheva) (TRIS Fellow 1994) and **Angel Angelov** (Visiting Grant Scholar 2000/01) shared some of their special moments at NIAS while introducing **Maxim Stamenov** (Mellon Fellow 1998/99), **Katya Stoycheva** (TRIS Fellow 1995), Ina Merdjanova (Visiting Grant Scholar 2005/06), **Alexandre Kostov** (Mellon Fellow 2001/02) and **Irina Zinovieva** (TRIS Fellow 1998, Mellon Fellow 1999/00) who presented examples of their research work inspired by their stay at NIAS. The Bulgarian NIAS Fellows session was part of the programme of the “Knowledge Exchange Day” and was opened by the Ambassador, H.E. Mr. Karel van Kesteren. The informal network of the Bulgarian NIAS Fellows was established in 2004 to maintain contact between the Bulgarian scholars who have been Fellows at NIAS under the Trends in Scholarship Programme (nine persons), as Mellon Fellows (10 persons) and Visiting Grant Scholars (12 persons), from 1994 to 2006.

Thomas Coomans exhibition “Stimulating Ambiguity - Viewpoints on the Soul of Holland”

NIAS Fellow 2009/10 **Thomas Coomans de Brachène** created an interesting by-product of his NIAS Fellowship: a collection of photographs taken in Wassenaar and surroundings. An exhibition of his photos is being held in the Wassenaar Municipal Hall De Paauw from 15 May to 16 June 2011. The exhibition is entitled “Stimulating Ambiguity – Viewpoints on the Soul of Holland”. It was opened by Jan Hoekema, Mayor of Wassenaar, and Aafke Hulk, Rector of NIAS. In his striking photo collection and resulting publication, Thomas Coomans shows the Soul of Holland: has Calvinist abstraction reformed the Dutch landscape or has the abstract harmony of the landscape determined the faith of the Dutch people? The publication is entitled *Stimulerende ambiguïteit. Ogen-blikken op de Ziel van Holland*, and is published by Philip Elchers in Groningen.

The NIAS Website – Source of Information



A new NIAS website was launched on 1 September 2010. It is a rich source of information for everyone who is interested in research done at NIAS in the past and present, and in research planned for the future. It also offers information about fellowship programmes and application procedures.

All about the Institute

The <Home> page provides information about upcoming events, news and deadlines for applications.

New application guidelines

Fellowship programmes, the NIAS research agenda and application procedures are listed under <Fellowships>. The criteria for the evaluation of applications are more specific than before. At least three years of Ph.D. degree academic experience is a prerequisite for eligibility. Scholarly achievements, obtained grants and awards, and reputation

and quality of publications are aspects considered in the evaluation process. Moreover, the added value of the proposed project for the Dutch scientific community is an important criterion for selection.

Preference is given to applicants who propose an inter-disciplinary project, and also to applicants with a proposal that is closely related to an already externally funded project. For the years 2012/13/14 NIAS will give priority to research projects in the following fields:

- Cultural Heritage and Computational Humanities
- Brain and Cognition
- Global Society and Identity.

Applications by former NIAS Fellows and scholars at the end of their career will be given low priority.

Guidelines for research theme group proposals can be found also on the <Fellowships> pages.

Current and former research

Overviews of seminars and lectures, workshops and conferences can be found under <News> and <Events>. For the current year group, theme groups in the past and present, and all former fellows, over 2,000 in all, see the <Fellows> pages. The <Facilities> pages give information about facilities for fellows, but also about Conference facilities and exploratory workshops. For all publications published by NIAS see <Publications>. This is also the heading that gives access to the NIAS Library catalogue.

Comments are most welcome and can be sent to the webmaster, see the <Contact> page.

NFA Members: NIAS needs You!

Meet former NIAS Fellows and they will sing the praise of how they benefited from their research stay at NIAS. Many a NIAS Fellow wishes to stay in touch with the Institute and is a member of the alumni organisation NFA, the NIAS Fellows Association. Every year NFA members are invited to the NFA Day held in June – this year's NFA Day will be on 9 June 2011. It features the General Meeting and the Uhlenbeck Lecture and gives ample opportunity to socialise with former and current fellows and staff. NFA members receive the NIAS Newsletter and a limited number of other NIAS publications.

What NIAS does for you – What you can do for NIAS

NIAS wishes to keep you informed of current and future research, interesting events, and new developments. At the moment communication is limited to this NIAS Newsletter and a few publications. Communication could be improved by email. Currently, email addresses are not used systematically and are therefore rarely updated. Communication by email is in line with NIAS's new sustainability policy. As of 2010/11, the NIAS Newsletter will only be published once a year. NIAS publications such as the Uhlenbeck Lecture, KB Lecture, and the Annual Report, will not be sent in printed form anymore since digital versions are available from the NIAS website www.nias.nl under "Publications". We are in the process of building a mailing list of NIAS alumni. Please

send your current email address to nias@nias.knaw.nl.

What can you do for NIAS? You can be an ambassador for NIAS. Check the list of current fellows, and if you are affiliated to a Dutch university or research institute, invite a non-Dutch fellow to your institution to participate in a seminar or give a presentation. This will help benefit Dutch academia from research done at NIAS.

Please encourage scholars whom you consider to be qualified to apply for a NIAS Fellowship or to propose a research theme group. But first have a look at the NIAS research agenda and the new application criteria on our website under <Fellowships > Regular fellowships>. Information about how to propose a research theme group can also be found on the <Fellowships> pages. With you as our eyes and ears NIAS will better be able to attract the right scholars and the preferred type of research.

You can share your NIAS Fellowship experience with policy makers at your university or at the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences, and explain the benefits you derived from your stay at the Institute. This will help to promote NIAS as a place where scholars can broaden their inter-disciplinary horizons and find inspiration for innovative research. NIAS would be grateful for your efforts.

For the NIAS Fellows Association see also www.nias.nl > About us > NFA.

Tommy Wieringa, Writer-in-Residence 2010/11, and the ‘miracle’ of NIAS

Several years ago, **Tommy Wieringa**, Writer-in-Residence 2010/11, received a postcard from a friend from Vienna. It was a portrait of Victor Ritter von Bauer, an industrialist from Brno,



by Egon Schiele painted in 1918. The resemblance to himself was frightening. “Even the lump on the top of my skull was identical” wrote Wieringa in an article in *NRC Handelsblad* (10 March 2011). “He also wore my linen suit which I purchased for my crossing from Southampton to New York on the QE2”. It caused Tommy flashes of existentialist confusion.

A few years later, Tommy Wieringa is at NIAS and meets co-fellow **Jan Stejskal**, historian from Olomouc, Czech Republic. Did Jan ever hear about a certain Victor Ritter von Bauer? “Of course”, Jan replies. “I have a Ph.D. student who is writing his biography.” For Tommy this is a ‘little miracle’ which leads from the NIAS lunch table to interesting meetings in Vienna and Brno, and a wonderful story...

NIAS and e-Humanities

by Michiel van Dusseldorp

On March 29, NIAS organised a national brainstorm meeting entitled: “e-Humanities – Innovating Scholarship”. The aim of the meeting was to exchange provocative ideas as voiced by young and talented researchers in a discussion with seasoned and well-trained investigators. The participants’ expectations were fully exceeded by what happened that day. The get-together of six groups, viz. music & culture, theology & text analysis, enhanced publications, linguistics and vision, e-negotiation & new media, and history (some 80 persons) resulted in a harmonious programme that will stimulate the KNAW and NWO to launch a new, maybe joint, programme on e-Humanities. Jaap van den Herik, this year’s Guest of the Rector, was given the opportunity together with Sally Wyatt (KNAW, e-Humanities) and Alice Dijkstra (NWO, Humanities) to strengthen the new ties and to negotiate with Dutch stakeholders on this programme.

This programme has some front-runners. We are proud that some of them are NIAS residents. Of course, many fellows nowadays incorporate the possibilities and added value of new computer techniques in their research, but there is more. This article provides a brief overview of some current and future possibilities, and even some new future research directions in the Humanities and Social Sciences.

e-Humanities

e-Humanities is a new field that will flourish through the availability of new types of digital data and information, and new ways of dealing with these data and information. Current IT methods offer humanities scholars the possibility of processing huge amounts of data quickly. IT may help humanities researchers to

speed up tasks as well as to process larger amounts of data than was previously possible. Of course, this scaling effect has an impact on the nature of the research questions that can be addressed. For instance, the ability to distinguish an original Van Gogh painting from an imitation, for example one painted by Schuffenecker, by computer vision in e-Humanities is succeeded by the automated process of recognising different weaving patterns.

Being able to search far more data and to have direct access to data stored digitally all over the world will have an impact on the nature of the research questions. Furthermore, the new methods of communication will encourage exciting forms of inter-disciplinary and international collaboration. Novel research questions can be accompanied by innovative methodologies as well as new forms of representation and outcomes. Similar developments have been seen in other areas such as the development of health to e-Health and law to e-Law; the development is visible, too, in the words email and e-book.

Roughly speaking e-Humanities covers two areas. The first deals with Computational Humanities: technical experts work together with scholars in the humanities to develop new tools and methods for gathering, storing, processing, documenting, and representing data in the form of text, numbers, images, and sounds. The second area is about cultures of e-Humanities: what do such new developments mean for the ways in which research is conducted, including possibilities for new research questions and methods, inter-disciplinary and international collaboration, and novel forms of output and dissemination.

Jaap van den Herik and his team will investigate the future research directions and consequently the implications for the development of e-Humanities. One of this project's goals is to position NIAS and the e-Humanities in the Dutch research world. The envisaged collaborations are multi-faceted, such as those with universities, research institutes, cultural heritage, the KNAW, NWO, e-Science developments and the e-Science Centre, and with the SURFfoundation.

The Virtual Exhibit

One of the NIAS projects is a telling example of the new possibilities within e-Humanities: the Virtual Exhibit. Since September 2010 NIAS houses a Theme Group called "Inventing Europe: A Transnational History of European Integration". The member of this Theme Group uses their period at NIAS to write a book series entitled "Making Europe. Technology and Transformations, 1850-2000". The series will comprise six volumes and will be linked to a complementary virtual exhibit, of which the main web-editor is Alec Badenoch. The interactive online virtual exhibit brings together research from the book series and the online collections from a range of European cultural heritage institutions. The project will emphasise an innovative combination of prominent transnational stories sharing a similar motif in which objects and materials from national and local collections are assembled in a multi-modal way.

Here we see the advantages of museums digitising their collections. The availability of digitised collections has become a necessity. In practice so far, this has rarely been achieved. The completion of a pioneering inter-museum collaboration with a cutting-edge international historical project to create works of art in themselves is really new. Chapeaux bas for the researchers in this group.

The Virtual Exhibit will consist of some six "story units" – each of which comprises a digital 'object', a short text placing it within a larger narrative, plus a closer description of the object, which will be accessible when clicked. The virtual exhibit is indeed an ongoing project that may very well never be completed. Whatever the case, the Theme Group may definitely point to the added value of the Virtual Exhibit of the book series. It has developed media tools for learning and critical engagement with the past. Furthermore, web-editor Alec Badenoch is the inherent bridge between the public in Europe and elsewhere, and the Inventing Europe members at NIAS.

Enhanced Dictionary

In modern IT research, much attention is placed on the development of connected machines into machines that exploit grid and cloud technology. Moreover, IT is given the role of an enabler: connecting the various research disciplines. For e-Humanities it is important to understand that the tools are subordinate to the research questions. Assuming that there is a wealth of data - such as is the case with WikiLeaks - the prevailing question is: how can we find interesting information from the plethora of data? The free flow of information that is packed in multimedia format (such as sound, smell, and video) will soon result in enhanced theories, a solid theoretical framework, and a deep insight into the fundamentals of the framework.

In order to contribute to this development of the e-Humanities, NIAS has applied for a SURFfoundation grant to produce an "enhanced publication" in collaboration with DANS (Data Archiving and Networked Services, DANS is also a KNAW institute). The grant gives NIAS the opportunity to gain experience in producing research results through an enhanced publication. The aim of

SURFfoundation is threefold: (1) to produce enhanced publications with new tools; (2) to look at how researchers receive these new techniques and tools; and (3) to investigate its contribution to academic research.

A brief explanation may be due. An enhanced publication is a publication – usually a text – that has been enriched with additional material. The publication may be an article in a journal, a dissertation, a report, a memorandum, or a chapter in a book. It must involve scientific or scholarly research and contain an interpretation or analysis of primary data or something derived from it. The supplementary material may consist, for example, of research data, illustrative images, metadata sets, or post-publication data such as comments or rankings. The option of changing post-publication data allows an enhanced publication to develop over the course of time. These publications can also exploit other enhanced publications and associated data sources. A chosen enhanced publication can therefore form a part of another enriched publication. So, an enhanced publication can be considered a compound object centred around a (scientific) publication. Many more combinations are possible.

For instance, Harry Stroomer, NIAS Fellow and Professor of Afroasiatic Languages of Arabia and Ethiopia at Leiden University, will build an internet prototype of an enhanced version of selected parts of his Tashelhiyt Berber-French dictionary. It will be the first of its kind. The enhanced publication, which will augment the yet to be published traditional dictionary, will be an invaluable source of online information to members of the Berber community. The process is as follows. Harry Stroomer selects a number of Berber words from the existing vocabulary; the words are enriched, for example by placing them in their historical context, illustrating them with pictures, and providing additional information. The new



What will be the impact of new techniques for NIAS Seminars in the future?

construction will then be added to the words involved and made available on a website. The intention is to create links from previous publications to one or more words of the new publication.

Other activities and future prospects

The steps that follow depend on the developments, findings, and recommendations by the group led by Jaap van den Herik which will include the session chairs of the brainstorm day at NIAS as well as some dedicated researchers, and the outcome of the enhanced publication project. NIAS is certainly in good company with respect to the development of the e-Humanities: the KNAW has set up an e-Humanities Group; universities are experimenting with new techniques; and the funding agencies, such as NWO and the SURFfoundation, as well as other institutions such as the Royal Library in The Hague, are supporting research in many stages. All forces are being combined to make sure that the Netherlands will become a front-runner in e-Humanities.

With gratitude to Jaap van den Herik for his contribution to this article.

A Laboratory of Islamic Modernity: Turkey and Islam

by Bernard Bouwman

Bernard Bouwman studied History, Philosophy and International Relations in Utrecht, Paris, and Washington DC, and received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Oxford. He was correspondent in Istanbul for NRC Handelsblad. His book on that city has been translated into Turkish. He was Journalist-in-Residence at NIAS in the first semester of the research year 2010/11 where he completed a book about Islam in Turkey with the provisional title “God is groot en modern. Op zoek naar de Turkse Islam”. Here he describes some of his experiences while gathering information

On my way to Aksaray, in Istanbul where I was to conduct an interview for my book, I had a fight with the taxi driver who tried to overcharge me. The weather was bad: the sky was dark and looked as if it would stay dark for days to come. So I was in a really bad mood. But all of that changed when I started an interview with a truly memorable female doctor. She (I promised her that I would not publish her name) is a wonderful person with an extraordinary life. She was born in Antalya, a city which is known in Turkey for its modern ways. She is religious, though, and when she wore a headscarf people in Antalya were very hostile and shouted, “What are you doing here?” Things got worse when she was due to go to college – the headscarf was banned at that time on Turkish campuses so the doctor had to either take off the headscarf or study abroad. She chose the latter and went to Hungary, a Christian country. “I felt more at ease there than in Turkey”, the doctor said. “People always asked me kindly whether I felt comfortable in Hungary.” The experience changed her forever. True, she still puts on the headscarf but as she had to organise her own life in Turkey she became an independent

woman who knows what she wants. And that is her first big problem. Secular people dislike her because she wears a headscarf but many religious men dislike her too – she is too independent, too powerful. When I ask her whether she will ever find a suitable husband, she gives me a sad smile. But there is another problem – her experience of Islam has changed. In Turkey many Muslims do not ask a lot of questions about Islam. The doctor does – having lived in a Christian country she cannot be a Muslim anymore without thinking about her religion. Her version of Islam is more spiritual than that of the average Turk. Is she happy, I ask her at the end of the interview? “I have found peace of mind”, she says, smiling sadly once again – but the word ‘happiness’ does not come out of her mouth.

I often think about the doctor when I listen to debates about Islam in the Netherlands. Many people seem to think that it is not a religion but an ‘ideology’. An ideology of backwardness, that is – it is surmised that Muslims reject the Renaissance and the Enlightenment and everything that followed it. They are against equality of men and women,



see gay rights as an abomination and, if they have questions about the world, they read the Quran rather than doing scientific research. They hate modernity, so it is said, and they have declared war on our modern society. Obviously one cannot blame people completely for thinking like that – Bin Laden *cum suis* have indeed transformed Islam into an ideology. But not all Muslims support Bin Laden and in Turkey many Muslims try to find a synthesis between Islam and modernity. It is a courageous effort which leads many Turks (like the doctor) into unchartered territory. Very often in life it is cold and lonely in such ‘unknown territory’ and while doing the interviews for this book, I started to realise how psychologically fragile many of these ‘modern religious’ Turks are. The doctor is a good example. In a traditional Turkish village it is easy maybe for a woman to be chaste but for the doctor it is more complicated. She worked as a doctor on an ambulance in Istanbul and was confronted, day in day out, with sick people, dying people and nudity. Obviously, the doctor is a professional but as a religious person she had to come up with a new definition of ‘chastity’.

Interestingly enough, there are many Muslim-thinkers in Turkey who try to develop a modern view of Islam. One of the most interesting of them is Ihsan Eliacik, who made a new Turkish translation of the Quran. It

caused controversy in Turkey as it is highly modernist. I interviewed Eliacik in Istanbul and he told me how his translation differs from the traditional ones. “I translated the word jihad differently”, he says. Obviously that is important: jihad (normally translated as: holy war) is a key term used by Bin Laden *cum suis* to justify their terror against the West. According to Eliacik, ‘jihad’ (or *cihad* in Turkish) means only that one has to protect the right of the weak, nothing more. It is a non-violent term, according to him, not an exultation of war. Eliacik also accords the rights of women great importance. He has also put a different slant on the part of the Quran which seems to suggest that it is all right to hit women. “The Arabic word used there means only that you have to separate people who fight. It does not mean: to hit”, Eliacik says. Most controversially, Eliacik does not believe in miracles – in his commentary on the Quran he interprets ‘miracles’ as natural occurrences.

Obviously, Eliacik is not the only ‘modernist’ in Turkey. A professor at the University of Ankara, to give another example, wrote a book about how Muslims ought to live. His version of Islam is ‘green’ – one of the prime religious obligations of every Muslim, so he says, is to make sure that we take good care of the planet. Some modernists also question the primacy in traditional Islam of the headscarf. Theologian Beyza Bilgin, for instance, asserts that nowhere in the Quran is it said that women should cover their hair completely. “True, the Quran wants women to be chaste,” she says, “but men need to be chaste too.”

How is it that, Islam in Turkey has such a modern face? There are historical factors, to start with. Obviously, Atatürk played an important role. The father of the Turkish Republic was a positivist and the only version of Islam he tolerated was a modern one that valued science. Interestingly enough, many religious Turks are very critical of Atatürk and

his secularism but at the same time they have been deeply influenced by the reforms of the Republic. To give one example, Turkey does not have madrasah, traditional Quranic schools, like Pakistan or Afghanistan do. Even Turkish children who chose a religious education are taught modern science and Western culture. Another factor explaining this drive for modernisation are the profound changes that Turkey underwent in the last, say, thirty or forty years. Turkey used to be a traditional society, where most people lived in the country and only the elite attended university. Now, most Turks live in cities, try to learn English, surf on the internet and want to have a university education. Many young Turks, therefore, want a 'new' Islam. They are religious but after having watched lady Gaga on the internet they are dissatisfied with traditional, bearded imams that speak the language of a hundred years ago.

Interestingly enough, there are also two political factors that fuel the drive for Islamic modernisation in Turkey. One of those is that Turkey may become a member of the European Union one day. Many of the religious Turks I interviewed told me that this changed their way of thinking. They know 'Europe' has a lot to offer to Turkey – for instance, they know that once Turkey is a member there will be no more *coup d'etat* in their country. At the same time, they see Europe as a 'Christian club'. "We have to rethink Islam", one of my interviewees told me. "We have to take a more positive view of what Europe has to offer." Obviously, the European Union is less enthusiastic about Turkish membership these days but still the prospect of membership has altered the way religious people in Turkey view Islam. The other political development of enormous importance was, of course, the victory of the AK-party of Tayyip Erdogan in 2002. For decades, religious people had felt that they were strangers in their own country. The secular elite had the power and the nice jobs;

religious Turks did manual labour. Many religious Turks resented that situation and, as a result, resented the 'European' 'secularist' ideology of the ruling elite. Now, things have changed completely. There is a new religious elite, and more and more religious Turks have a powerful position within society. As a result, many religious people look at Europe and modernity with different eyes. In Istanbul, there is a whole new class of religious women. They wear headscarves but at the same time they go to expensive shops to buy Gucci and Armani products.

Will Turkey be able to find the synthesis between Islam and modernity? I interviewed more than seventy people for my book and I have to admit, I am skeptical. I myself was born and raised in a Catholic family at a time when Catholicism in the Netherlands was getting weaker and weaker. Many people said that they wanted to 'renew' the Catholic faith but, at the end of the day, this whole renewal movement was just a phase in the gradual weakening of the Catholic faith. I am inclined to think that Islam in Turkey will follow the same path. Forty years from now, Islam in Turkey will be very different. A large majority of people will still be saying, I guess, that they are religious but they will be religious in a European way: their God is kind but distant, just as the God of many Europeans. I see Islam, consequently, as a religion in crisis. Obviously, my view differs profoundly from that of many Europeans but, as Martin Luther said: "Here I am, I cannot think otherwise".

Having said all of this, it must be clear that Turkey is a unique country. There are few places in this world where Muslims make a conscious effort to rethink Islam in order to make it fit in with European modernity. The effort may be unsuccessful in the end but one thing is clear – Turkey is a laboratory for Islamic modernity. And even if the experiment fails, it will have been worth trying.

Remembering and Forgetting Walter Scott

by Ann Rigney

Ann Rigney is Professor of Comparative Literature at Utrecht University. She has written widely in the field of historical theory and cultural memory. As a NIAS Fellow in 2010/11 she was a member of an informal nucleus on Memory Studies.

If you look closely at a world gazetteer you will see that there are towns called 'Waverley' dotted across the globe: Australia, Canada, South Africa, and in no less than twenty-two states in the USA. You will also find districts called 'Waverley' in the cities of Melbourne, Dunedin, Johannesburg, Pretoria, Bloemfontein, Cape Town, Belmont (Massachusetts), and Baltimore (Maryland). Further search will yield streets called 'Waverley' in Auckland, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Palo Alto, Dublin, Glasgow, Nottingham, and Calcutta/Kolkata and, finally, numerous hotels and other public venues called "Waverley", including the main railway station in Edinburgh and a famous movie theater in Manhattan. Most of these 'Waverleys' date back to the late nineteenth century and nowadays are visible reminders of the time when these disparate places were all joined together by the fact of being (former) British colonies. But equally important for my research: they all derive from a popular novel written in 1814.

There is no doubt that the name can be traced back to Walter Scott's *Waverley* (1814), the work usually considered to be the father of the historical novel. In a manner very innovative for the time, Scott provided a highly original combination of historical detail with a rattling good tale and colorful characters. This proved

such a successful combination that he ended up producing a whole series of 26 'Waverley' novels, all of them international bestsellers, including *Rob Roy* and *Ivanhoe*. On the occasion of his death in 1832, newspapers appeared edged in black, not only on the British Isles, but also in France and North America. It is difficult to overestimate Scott's cultural significance throughout the nineteenth century as well as his long-term influence on popular storytelling right down to Hollywood's *Braveheart* and Alex Haley's *Roots*. Indeed, the very idea that identities are linked to memory or, at another level, that the Middle Ages were colorful can be seen as part of Scott's legacy.



The Scott Monument Edinburgh (erected 1840)

My research has focussed on Walter Scott for almost a decade. Thanks to a NIAS fellowship in 2009-2010, I have finally managed to turn my results into a book that is forthcoming with Oxford University Press. Not surprisingly, many people have already written about Scott, but most of this work has been concerned with interpreting individual novels and explaining the genesis of his oeuvre. I have taken a very different approach, since my concern has less been with the novels as novels than with their role in fabricating memory in the modern period. In particular, I have been intrigued by the question how Scott's stories and the man



Wedgwood tile c. 1880; Ivanhoe series, Thomas Allen.

who made them were subsequently recollected: how was 'Scott and his works' remembered and for how long? My research breaks new ground by going beyond the interpretation of individual works to examine through several generations what I call the 'social life' of novels. This means, on the one hand, charting the transformations of his stories as they travelled from print to stage, to everyday material culture, and finally to the silver screen. On the other hand, it means charting a parallel story about the recurrence of the 'Waverley novels' and the 'author of Waverley' as monumental and unchanging points of reference in public commemorations.

This concern with Scott's afterlife has been informed by discussions within the interdisciplinary field of cultural memory studies, an emerging branch of cultural analysis concerned with how societies

remember and how cultures of remembrance change over time. The afterlife of the Waverley novels led into areas of cultural production that are usually ignored by literary scholars but that are nevertheless very telling of the way in which fiction has been re-worked and adapted in a range of media from theatre and early film, to interior decorating and material objects, to place-names and tourist trails, to the names of ships and railway locomotives. Pursuing new versions of Scott's stories in popular melodrama, the design of Wedgwood dinner services, the names of paddle-steamers on the Mississippi or locomotives on the Edinburgh to London route led me into the most unexpected parts of the library, while internet sources proved a treasure-trove for making wide-ranging connections between literature and other practices. The result was to show how everyday life in the English-speaking world around 1880 had become

saturated by references to a set of literary works combining history and imagination. So what can the case of Walter Scott tell us about the relationship between literature, nation-building, and the cultivation of memory at this period?

Scott provided a blue-print for imagining a relationship to the past that was eminently suitable to the conditions of life in the nineteenth century, characterised as it was by increasing mobility, the growing power of the media, and urbanisation. At the same time, and this is one of the paradoxes that I explore, this imaginative engagement with history was as much about learning to live with change as it was about honouring tradition, as much about looking to the future as about dwelling on the past. This duality is illustrated by the fact that his home at Abbotsford included the most modern of pneumatic bells, but fashioned in the shape of medieval gargoyles. Scott's oeuvre was at one and the same time a major contributor to the cult of memory in modern societies and a huge investment in reducing the relevance of the past as an active force by turning it into an object of display.

Thus choosing the name 'Waverley' (and related names like 'Ivanhoe') for towns and streets was a way of implanting a fabricated sense of history in new urban environments and newly settled territories. It was also an expression of genuine enthusiasm for the stories about the history of Scotland, Britain, and Europe with which Scott had fed the imagination of several generations. Enthusiasm certainly lay behind the construction in 1840 of the colossal 200ft-high monument to Scott that still towers over the centre of Edinburgh and which was paid for by public subscription. By examining the discourses surrounding the erection of such monuments, I have been able to show how the appropriations of 'Waverley' became linked to discourses about Scottish, British, and

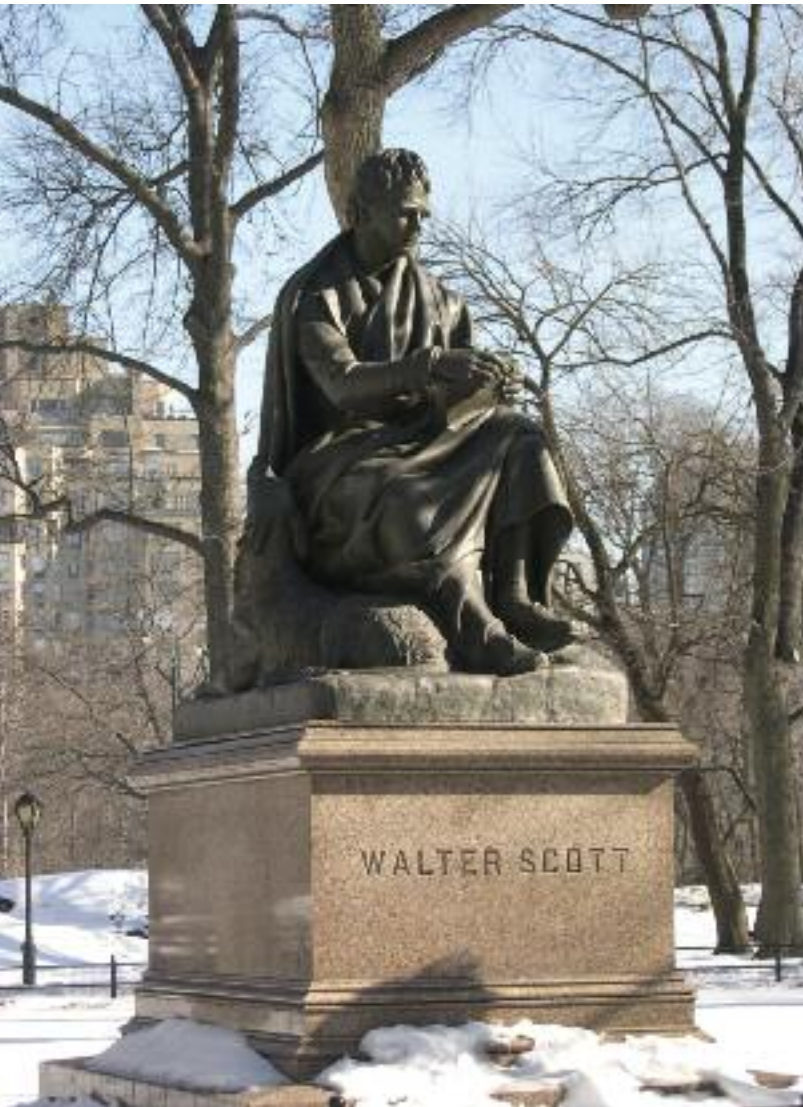
Anglophone identities in the second half of the nineteenth century; and how he was particularly important in shaping the images of the Southern States in the decades around the Civil War.

Scott became so important in shaping collective memory and identity at this time because his historical fiction was pre-eminently 'portable': because of its imaginative qualities, his works appealed to readers with very different geopolitical backgrounds. This meant that it was not only active in shaping ideas of Scottishness (the way it has traditionally been seen), but it also helped create a shared, trans-national interest in particular narratives and, linked to this appreciation, in the author himself. As a result, 'Waverley' became an active force in the emergence of the concept of an English-speaking world that encompassed both the British Empire and the United States. The foundations of the Churchillian 'special relationship' between Britain and the United States were laid in the nineteenth century, I argue, in the work of Sir Walter Scott and manifested in the placing of the statue in Central Park on the occasion of his centenary in 1872.



Waverley Avenue, St. Newton, MA

But how many of the present-day visitors to Central Park or of the residents of Scott Weg in Cape Town have ever read a word of Scott?



The Scott Monument, Central Park, New York (erected 1872)

Waverley fans are thin on the ground nowadays. One of the most remarkable things about Scott is that he not only rose so quickly to extraordinary peaks of popularity and fame, but that he also fell very quickly out of favour. If he was a household name around 1900 he is today more like an icon of obsolescence. Taking on board Scott's present 'out-of-datedness' as an intriguing fact in its own right alongside his former glory, I argue that Scott is a figure *par excellence* of modernity. As mentioned above, his work forged a potent alliance between fiction, memory and identity that was well-adapted to the conditions of the nineteenth century. With his long series of novels, he fostered a consumerist mode of cultural production, however, and this meant that, while he became an object of commemoration and veneration in his own right for the duration of almost a century, he also helped produce his own obsolescence.

In considering the cultural afterlife of Scott, one is torn between a sense of disappointment – that his cultural importance and the excitement generated by his work should have been so short-lived – and amazement: at the scale of its importance, the fact that it did indeed last for three generations, and that it created all sorts of cultural continuities linking us to the beginning of the nineteenth century and beyond. In the end, it is the amazement that prevails. Scott's most durable legacy may be precisely in teaching us the necessity of having to let go in order to go ahead: the awareness of the need both for memory and the need to accept its mutability in a world that continues to change.

Dutch Painters to the Persian Shahs

by Gary Schwartz

Art Historian Gary Schwartz is a specialist in Dutch art of the 17th century and a former Director of CODART, an international network of curators of Dutch and Flemish Art. He was the recipient of the Prince Bernhard Culture Fund Prize for the Humanities 2009. As a NIAS Fellow 2009/10 and a member of the research theme group on the reception of Netherlandish art in Asia, he studied the situation of Dutch art and artists in Safavid Persia

In 1628 a member of an English embassy to Persia, Sir Thomas Herbert, wrote the following remarks about the work of a Dutch artist in a summer palace of the redoubtable Shah 'Abbas in Ashraf on the Caspian Sea:

"the seeling was garnished with gold, and pencill'd with Story in lively colours; all which seem'd to strive whether Art or Nature to a judicious eye would be more acceptable. One John a Dutch-man (who had long served the King) celebrated his skill here to the admiration of the Persians and his own advantage."

The artist whose work was praised and whose self-serving nature was noted by Herbert was an extraordinary individual named Jan Lucasz. van Hasselt. He was the most exceptional of the artists I studied as a member of the NIAS theme group 2009/10, "The Reception of Netherlandish Art in the Indian Ocean Region and East Asia, and its Impact on Asian Cultures". The other countries beside Persia on which the nine of us worked were Indonesia and the Cape Colony (Michael North, University of Greifswald, Germany, the project leader), Sri Lanka (Lodewijk Wagenaar, University of Amsterdam and Amsterdam Historical Museum), India (Ranabir Chakravarti, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi), China (Thomas DaCosta Kaufmann,

Princeton University, co-editor of the theme group publication), Japan (Yoriko Kobayashi, Mejiro University, Tokyo, and Matthi Forrer, National Museum of Ethnology, Leiden), while two others in the team worked on the larger themes of European-Asian gift-giving (Cynthia Viallé, Leiden University) and the migration of Dutch artists to Asia (Marten Jan Bok, University of Amsterdam, second in command). In each country, we discovered, the nature of the contacts was different. In Japan the Dutch were sequestered like pets of the shogun, while on Sumatra and the Moluccas they were lords and masters and in Sri Lanka holders of coastline provinces sharing sovereignty over the island with local inland kingdoms. The Persian situation was different yet again. There the Dutch merchants vied mainly with the English for access to the trade in silk and silver controlled by the Safavid court. The art forms that changed hands in each of these situations, and the scope of interest, differed widely and put us off balance in our attempt to arrive at general conclusions.

Van Hasselt had been in Isfahan for several years when the Dutch East India Company (VOC) arrived there. He had come to Persia in about 1618 in the train of the Italian traveler Pietro della Valle, whom he had served on travels throughout the Middle East. Van Hasselt, who was completely forgotten even



A jour fixe meeting of the NIAS theme group 2009/10. From left to right: Yoriko Kobayashi, Michael North, Thomas DaCosta Kaufmann, Anna Grasskamp, assistant assigned by NIAS to the theme group, Marten Jan Bok, Matthi Forrer, Lodewijk Wagenaar, Astrid Erll, NIAS Fellow in memory studies who attended our meetings and commented on our work, Cynthia Viallé, Ranabir Chakravarti.

during his lifetime, achieved the highest accomplishments outside the field of art of any Dutch artist in history. According to both himself and official VOC reports, he was responsible for introducing the VOC into the court of Shah 'Abbas in 1623, thus co-founding one of the most profitable enterprises ever set up under the Dutch Republic. He did this not only as the court painter but as a trusted familiar of the shah. In 1625 and again in 1628 he was sent by the shah to the Republic on diplomatic missions, in order to negotiate trade agreements with the States-General. In doing so, he attempted to sidestep the VOC and its hold on Dutch-Persian trade. In 1631 he succeeded brilliantly when the States-General passed a resolution granting reciprocal rights

in the Republic to Persian traders, a category in which he included himself. The historian Rudi Matthee writes "This remarkable document [was] the only treaty ever concluded between the Dutch Republic and an Asian power to include bilateral rights." Van Hasselt was poised to horn in on the Persian trade in silk that was one of the mainstays of income for the VOC. The Company did not take well to this, and proved itself more powerful than the States-General themselves. The VOC opposed the implementation of the treaty and it remained a dead letter. Van Hasselt was hounded into disgrace and obscurity.

Van Hasselt was not the first Dutch artist to be taken on by Shah 'Abbas. He was preceded and followed by artists who started off on the journey to Isfahan but never made it there. In 1605, the Haarlem painter Cornelis Claesz. Heda was hired as painter to Shah 'Abbas by a Persian delegation to the court of Emperor Rudolf II in Prague. Heda's ship was however captured by the Portuguese and he was sent to Goa. He ended up working for the Moghul court and the VOC in India. Under the successor to 'Abbas I, Shah Sefi, the VOC, for the one and only known time, sent a painter to the Safavid court on its own initiative, Barend van Sichem. This eighteen-year-old son of the Amsterdam engraver Christoffel van Sichem the Younger seems to have died en route in 1638. However, there are strong indications that he was bringing with him drawings and prints that did reach their destination. That destination was not the Safavid court but the Armenian community in New Julfa outside Isfahan. The Armenians there, who had been forced to move to New Julfa by Shahs Tahmasp in the 1530s and 'Abbas I in 1604, were in close contact with the freer Armenians who moved to Amsterdam in the same period.

A number of the spectacular paintings in the All Saviours Cathedral in New Julfa, executed between 1645 and 1655, are based on



Christoffel van Sichem II, *The Temptation of Christ*, in *Bibels tresor*

engravings published by Christoffel van Sichem in 1646 in his *Bibels tresoor*, an album of Bible prints, some new but mainly old. In the latter 1630s, when Barend van Sichem left Amsterdam, the print material for the Bible was all in his father's hands. The connection between the van Sichems and the Armenians once more achieved powerful expression in 1666, when the first Bible in the Armenian language was published in Amsterdam, enriched with plates from the *Bibels tresoor*. If we therefore expand our view of Persian art to art in Persia, we have here a highly potent example of cultural transfer, albeit from Dutch Reformed Christians to Armenian Orthodox Christians in Amsterdam to their co-religionists in New Julfa. The Safavid court and



Wall painting of the *Temptation of Christ* in the *All Saviours Cathedral*, Isfahan

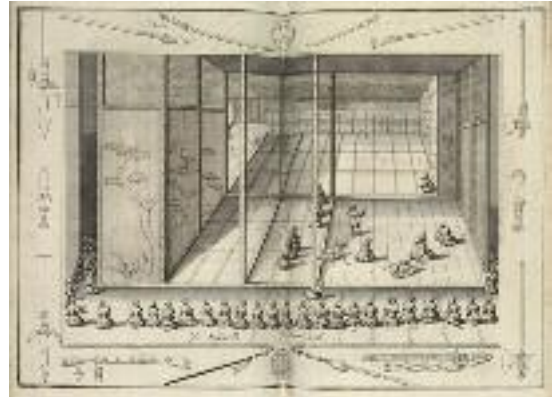
the VOC played instrumental roles only as conduits for the transfer. Complex modalities like these are – or should be – a powerful antidote against the inclination to jump to easy conclusions on the basis of fragmentary evidence.

When Sefi died in 1642, he was succeeded by the nine-year old 'Abbas II. His court was initially run by the grand vizier, who in 1643 hired for royal service the VOC junior merchant and painter Hendrick Boudewijn van Lockhorst at an annual salary of 4,000 guilders. This was about ten times the amount that a painter of normal gifts would have earned at home; in Isfahan it seems to have been the going rate. The VOC grudgingly allowed van Lockhorst to commit to court service for three years, beginning in 1644, after which he was to return to the service of the Company. The head of operations in Persia, Carel Constant, wrote to the governor-general in Batavia that the shah was quite pleased with van Lockhorst's portraits. By 1647, however, when the contract expired, a new team had taken charge that was more impressed by van Lockhorst's misbehaviour than by his portraits. No sooner had he reentered Company employ than he was arrested. On 4 May 1647 the new men

wrote to the directors that they had relieved van Lockhorst of his functions “because he could not govern himself and during his stay here led such an excessively luxurious and licentious life that he caused great damage to the East India Company.” Van Lockhorst attempted to escape with his Armenian concubine, but was apprehended and sent back to Batavia to face charges.

The last of the official Dutch painters to the shah, the only one whose name has ever been mentioned in art history, was Philips Angel of Leiden. At home in the early 1640s he was secretary of the Leiden guild of St. Luke, a position of some social and professional status. However, he fell on hard times, and like many another Dutchman in that situation, signed on in 1645 with the Dutch East India Company. In Batavia he did so well that he was appointed to a high position in the Isfahan station, where he was sent with a Dutch delegation in 1652. He made the mistake though of being caught by the head of the mission bringing in more than 20 donkey loads of contraband to sell on his own account. He was packed off in irons and was on his way back to Batavia when a letter arrived from the now nineteen-year-old Shah ‘Abbas II requesting that he be released for royal service as a painter. Even more grudgingly, the VOC relented, under similar terms: three years and no more. Without going into the sordid details, Angel too ended up in a bitter legal battle with the VOC and in jail. Concerning his work for Shah ‘Abbas II, we know the subject of only a single painting, *Abraham’s sacrifice*.

The main actors in the drama reviewed above – Jan Lucasz. van Hasselt, Hendrick Boudewijn van Lockhorst and Philips Angel – combined in their careers the extremes of professional success and failure. Their emoluments at the Safavid court exceeded anything being earned in Europe by colleagues of comparable



Engelbert Kaempfer of the Dutch delegation to the shogun dancing at the pleasure of the Japanese lord at the brief audience they were allowed

standing. At the same time, being abroad and removed from the support system required by any participant in early modern society, they were excessively dependent on the patronage of two bodies with very different interests, the Persian royal court and the Dutch East India Company. None of them was able to negotiate the split successfully.

Placing the stories of these artists in that context reveals a nearly invisible aspect of professional life in the seventeenth century and perhaps of all times. Not only were these artists disadvantaged by physical remove from their native habitat, the chief factor in their fall was the absence of a network based on personal ties. To both court and Company, they were instruments in the attainment of certain impersonal goals. They lacked interaction with the colleagues, relatives, neighbours and loved ones by whom they would have been surrounded at home. Those circles would have supported the artists in their careers and helped restrain them from damaging themselves by ill-considered behaviour. Jan Lucasz. van Hasselt was not married when he took on the Dutch East India



The ruins of what was presumably the summer palace of Shah 'Abbas I near the Caspian Sea, for which Jan Lucasz. van Hasselt made painted ceilings



A cannon by means of which the VOC subdued peoples all over Africa and Asia

Company before the States-General; neither was Hendrick Boudewijn van Lockhorst when he painted Isfahan red; nor Philips Angel when he smuggled an absurdly large cargo of unlicensed goods to his first important post. A circle of loving friends, above all a good wife, would have protected them not only from their enemies but mainly from themselves. That is one of the unexpected but valuable lessons to

be learned from the fortunes of the Dutch painters in the service of the kings of kings.

A volume of studies emerging from our work, supplemented by contributions by invited colleagues who participated in our seminar at NIAS in January 2010, will be published in the not too distant future.

The Research Group 2011/12

The research group 2011/12 will consist of a number of individual fellows, members of research theme groups and special fellows.

The research theme group “The Real and The Imagined in Contemporary Balkans” centres around the contemporary social, political and symbolic realities and experiences within the former Yugoslav territories and Western Europe. It is designed as an inter-disciplinary, innovative scholarly examination of the present-day identities and histories in the region; its relationships with the social, political, cultural and historical ‘facts and fictions’ that have marked the pre-war, war and post-war dynamics of different parts of former Yugoslavia; and the actors and processes of transformation that are implicated in those relationships, within and beyond the region. The group consists of fellows from Croatia, Slovenia, Serbia, Bulgaria and the Netherlands.

The theme group “Mass communication in classical antiquity” brings together a small yet inter-disciplinary group of classical scholars (specialised in ancient and modern theories of language and rhetoric, and applied rhetoric from the points of view of literature, linguistics, cultural studies, and ancient history). They are from the Netherlands and the United States of America and all work on communicative and rhetorical strategies regulating group hierarchy and public debate. Their particular area of expertise is classical antiquity, but the central issue of their research has continued relevance today, and the case studies of this group are expected to relate directly to current issues and discussions. The participants are all known to have made explicit connections between their study of classical antiquity and our present time.

NIAS will also host a group of legal scholars

who will be working within the framework of the Hague Utilities for Global Organisations (HUGO) programme. They are from the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria and Slovenia. These fellowships are the result of a partnership with the World Legal Forum. The objective of the HUGO programme is to create and collect instruments for the development of international norm setting, both public and private. The programme is structured towards the development and realisation of three new institutions: a dispute resolution facility for complex financial products; a conflict management facility focused on preventing and resolving disputes between businesses and communities in the field of corporate social responsibility, with a focus on disputes related to human rights, the environment and labour issues; and a facility in the field of international fraud and corruption.

A new special fellowship is the Van Doorn Fellowship, which is the outcome of a partnership with Erasmus University's Departments of Sociology and Public Administration. The Van Doorn Fellow will also be a Van Doorn Professor at Erasmus University.

NIAS is looking forward to host a Willem F. Duisenberg Fellow for monetary economics; a Distinguished Lorentz Fellow for interdisciplinary research connecting humanities or social sciences and the natural sciences; two Henry G. Schermers Fellows for international law; a KB Fellow; a Golestan Fellow for research in the field of medical and social sciences; and, two regular Lorentz Fellows. As a result of a joint programme of 14 European Institutes for Advanced Study co-funded by the European Commission, NIAS will host four EURIAS Fellows. The year group will also include two Writers-in-Residence and a Translator-in-

Residence, a Journalist in Residence, one Mellon Fellow, two Visiting Grant Scholars, and a Guest of the Rector. A number of regular NIAS Fellows will complete the composition of the year group 2011/12.

More information about NIAS's special fellowship programmes and NIAS's partners can be found on the 'Fellowships' and 'About us' pages of the website.

Provisional List of Participants

Theme Group "The Real and the Imagined in the Contemporary Balkans"

Gavrilović, D.	University of Singidunum, Novi Sad	<i>Cultural History</i>
Gladius, M.E.	University of Amsterdam	<i>International Relations</i>
Koinova, M.	University of Amsterdam	<i>International Relations</i>
Perica, V.	University of Rijeka	<i>Cultural History</i>
Velikonja, M.	University of Ljubljana	<i>Cultural Studies</i>
Zarkov, D.	Institute of Social Studies/EUR	<i>Sociology/Anthropology</i>

Theme Group "Mass Communication in Classical Antiquity"

Berkel, T.A. van	Leiden University	<i>Classics</i>
Connolly, J.	New York University	<i>Classics</i>
Peels, S.	Utrecht University	<i>Ancient Greek Literature</i>
Sluiter, I.	Leiden University	<i>Greek Literature and Linguistics</i>

Special Fellowships

Willem F. Duisenberg Fellow

Corsetti, G.	University of Cambridge	<i>Monetary Economics</i>
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Distinguished Lorentz Fellow

Rooryck, J.	Leiden University	<i>French Linguistics</i>
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KB Fellow

König, E.	Freie Universität Berlin	<i>Medieval Art History</i>
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Henry G. Schermers Fellow

Besselink, L.F.M.	Utrecht University	<i>Constitutional Law</i>
Strong, S.I.	University of Missouri, Columbia	<i>International Law</i>

Golestan Fellow

Potegal, M.	University of Minnesota, Minneapolis	<i>Neuropsychology</i>
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Van Doorn Fellow

Bovens, M.A.P.	Utrecht University	<i>Governance</i>
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Lorentz Fellow

Noë, R.	Université de Strasbourg	<i>Behavioural Ecology</i>
Williams, K.D.	Purdue University, West Lafayette	<i>Social Psychology</i>

HUGO – Hague Utilities for Global Organisations – Fellow

Baragwanath, D.	Special Tribunal for the Lebanon, The Hague	<i>Law</i>
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Koppe, E.	Leiden University	<i>Law</i>
Onuoha, G.C.A.	Africa Center for Corporate Responsibility, Warri (NI)	<i>Law</i>
Zrilič, J.	Hague Institute for the Internationalisation Of Law, The Hague	<i>Law</i>
<i>EURIAS Senior Fellow</i>		
Adams, T.	University of Auckland	<i>French Literature and History</i>
<i>EURIAS Junior Fellow</i>		
Hoff, J.	- -	<i>Political Economy</i>
Lechevrel, N.	Institut Marcel Mauss, CNRS, Paris	<i>Linguistic Typology</i>
Taiwo, E.A.	University of Ibadan	<i>Law and Human Rights</i>
<i>Mellon Fellow</i>		
Wasiak, P.	Warsaw School of Social Sciences and Humanities	<i>Sociology</i>
<i>Guest of the Rector</i>		
Tsimpli, I.M.	Aristotle University of Thessaloniki	<i>Theoretical Linguistics</i>
<i>Regular Fellow</i>		
Aboh, E.O.	University of Amsterdam	<i>Comparative Syntax</i>
Bähre, E.	Leiden University	<i>Anthropology</i>
Cohen, M.I.	University of London	<i>Theatre Studies</i>
Gijn, E. van	Radboud University Nijmegen	<i>South-American Languages</i>
Jennings, J.R.	University of Pittsburgh	<i>Psychophysiology</i>
Klamer, A.	Erasmus University Rotterdam	<i>Cultural Economics</i>
Mares, M.L.	University of Wisconsin-Madison	<i>Communications</i>
Molen, M.W. van der	University of Amsterdam	<i>Developmental Psychology</i>
Mouiche, I.	University of Yaoundé II	<i>Political Anthropology</i>
Pasi, M.	University of Amsterdam	<i>Hermetic Philosophy</i>
Peeters, H.M.M.	European Commission, Brussels	<i>Applied Econometrics</i>
Pizarro, J.	University of Lisbon	<i>Textual Criticism</i>
Santen, J.C.M. van	Leiden University	<i>Cultural Anthropology</i>
Schmidtke, S.	Freie Universität Berlin	<i>Islamic Studies</i>
Spaans, J.W.	Utrecht University	<i>History of Christianity</i>
Veen, M. van der	University of Leicester	<i>Archaeology of Food</i>
Wekker, G.	Utrecht University	<i>Gender Studies</i>
<i>Writer-in-Residence</i>		
Weijts, C.	(Leiden)	<i>Fiction</i>
<i>Journalist-in-Residence</i>		
Schoots, H.	(Amsterdam)	<i>Non-fiction</i>
<i>Translator-in-Residence</i>		
Bos, J.W.	(Leiderdorp)	<i>Romanian/Dutch</i>
<i>Visiting Grant Scholars</i>		
Kraikovski, A.V.	European University at St. Petersburg	<i>Russian History</i>
Ojebode, A.	University of Ibadan	<i>Media Studies</i>

Books written at NIAS

Received March 2010 - March 2011

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Blockmans, W.P. *Metropolen Aan De Noordzee: De Geschiedenis Van Nederland, 1100-1555, De Geschiedenis Van Nederland ; [DI. 3]*. Amsterdam: Bakker, 2010.

Borg, S.J.A. ter [et al.]. *Doelgericht Wetgeven: Doelvoorschriften in Literatuur En Praktijk*. Den Haag: Ministerie van Verkeer en Waterstaat, 2009.

Brandstetter, Anna-Maria. *Contested Pasts: The Politics of Remembrance in Post-Genocide Rwanda [Lecture Held at Antwerp 1 April 2010], Ortelius Lecture, Issn 1570-7482 ; 6* Wassenaar: NIAS, 2010.

Cornis-Pope, Marcel, and John Neubauer, eds. *History of the Literary Cultures of East-Central Europe: Junctures and Disjunctures in the 19th and 20th Centuries. Vol. Iv: Types and Stereotypes, A Comparative History of Literatures in European Languages = Histoire Comparée Des Littératures De Langues Européennes, Issn 0238-0668*. Amsterdam [etc.]: Benjamins, 2010.

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Eijck, Jan van, and Rineke Verbrugge, eds. *Discourses on Social Software*. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 2009.

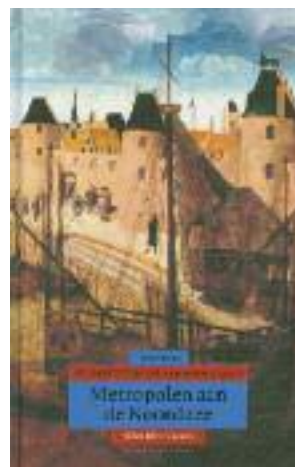
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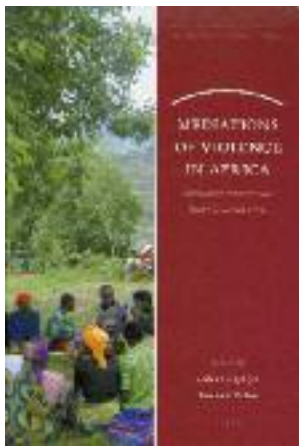
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Proceedings of the Nias-Lorentz Center Qumran Workshop Te Leiden, 21-25 April 2008. Leiden [etc.]: Brill, 2010.

Horstmanshoff, Manfred, ed. *Hippocrates and Medical Education: Selected Papers Read at the Xiith International Hippocrates Colloquium, Universiteit Leiden, 24-26 August 2005, Studies in Ancient*





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Jacquette, Dale. *Logic and How It Gets That Way*. Durham: Acumen, 2010.

Kapteijns, Lidwien, and Annemiek Richters, eds. *Mediations of Violence in Africa : Fashioning New Futures from Contested Past, Africa-Europe Group for Interdisciplinary Studies, Issn 1574-6925 ; Vol. 5*. Leiden [etc.]: Brill, 2010.

Kleinen, John [et al.], ed. *Lion and Dragon : Four Centuries of Dutch-Vietnamese Relations*. Amsterdam Boom, 2008.

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Schipper, Mineke. *In Het Begin Was Er Niemand: Hoe Het Komt Dat Er Mensen Zijn*. Amsterdam: Bakker, 2010.

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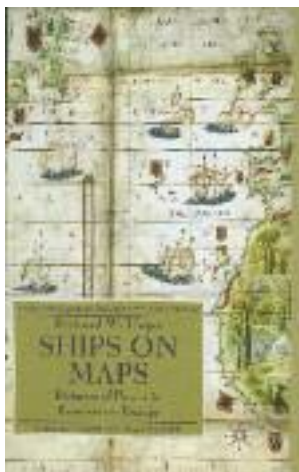
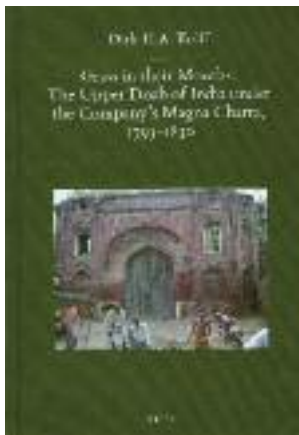
Tyszka, Przemyslaw. *Prawa Barbarzyńskie O Czynach Przeciw Ciału I Cieleśności Człowieka (Od Końca V Do Początku IX Wieku). Corpus Hominis Jako Kategoria Kulturowa [Summary in English]*. Lublin: Wydawnictwo UMCS, 2010.

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Zounek, Jirí. *E-Learning: Jedna Z Podob Učení V Moderní Společnosti*. Brno: Muni Press, 2009.

Zwartjes, Otto. *Melchor Oyanguren De Santa Inés. Arte De La Lengua Japona (1738), Tagalysmo Elucidado (1742) Y "Arte Chínico"(1742). Estudio a Cargo De Otto Zwartjes. 3 Vols, Colección: Facsímiles Lingüísticos Hispánicos*. Madrid: Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo, 2010.



Appointments and Awards

Tony Atkinson, Jelle Zijlstra Professorial Fellow 2005/06, delivered the British Academy Inaugural Anglo-German Foundation Lecture in London on 25 January 2011. It was entitled "Britain, Germany and Social Europe, 1973 – 2020". This new annual lecture, administered by the British Academy, commemorates and continues the work of the Anglo-German Foundation for the Study of Industrial Society in Britain and Germany.



Tony Atkinson

Wim Blockmans, NIAS Fellow 1997/98 and Rector of NIAS from 2002 to 2010, retired as Professor of Medieval History at Leiden University. He gave his valedictory lecture entitled "Land en water" on 17 September 2010.

Dick de Boer, NIAS Fellow 1985/86, retired as Professor of Medieval History at the University of Groningen. He

gave his valedictory lecture on 23 May 2011.

Arnold Heertje, NIAS Fellow 1975/76, was awarded the prestigious Pierson Medal 2009. Once every three years the medal is awarded by the Pierson Foundation to a Dutch economist who has excelled in the quality of his publications. Arnold Heertje received the Pierson Medal in recognition of his contributions to the theory of economics, to improvement of education in economics, to the history of economic thought, and for his plea for a definition of prosperity which is not only based on economic statistics. The prize bears the name of Nicolaas Gerard Pierson (1839-1909), former President of the Dutch National Bank, Minister of Finance and Prime Minister of the Netherlands. The Medal was handed over to Arnold Heertje in a ceremony on 1 December 2009 at which the *laudatio* was spoken by Rick van der Ploeg.

Manfred Horstmanshoff, NIAS Fellow 2000/01 and coordinator of the 2000/01 research theme group "Rethinking the History of Medicine: 'Rationality' and 'Magic' in Babylonia and the Graeco-Roman World", and NIAS Fellow 2008/09, retired as Professor Extraordinary of the History of Medicine of

Antiquity at Leiden University. He gave his valedictory lecture entitled "Klein gebrek geen bezwaar" on 27 November 2010.

Marijke Klokke, NIAS Fellow 2006/07, was appointed Professor of the Art and Material Culture of South and Southeast Asia at Leiden University in October 2010. With this professorship Marijke Klokke holds the Hendrik Muller Chair for the upcoming three years. This Chair in the Humanities was established by the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences and is supported by the Dr. Hendrik Muller's Vaderlandsch Fonds.



Robbert Dijkgraaf, President of the Royal Academy, Rosamond McKitterick, HRH The Prince of Orange

Rosamond McKitterick, NIAS Fellow 2005/06 and a member of the research theme group "The Formation of Carolingian Political Identity", was awarded the Dr. A.H. Heineken Prize for History 2010 in recognition

of her publications which fundamentally changed the view of the Carolingians and the interplay of politics, religion and scholarship at their time. The prize is awarded by the Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences and carries an amount of USD 150,000. It was established in 1990 for outstanding scholarly achievements in the field of history. Rosamond McKitterick received the prize in a ceremony held in Amsterdam on 23 September 2010.

Ibrahim Mouiche, Visiting Grant Scholar 2008/09, was awarded a Georg Forster Fellowship for Experienced Researchers by the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation. It enables him to conduct research in Germany in 2011 and in 2012/13 on “Political Parties and the Representation on Ethnic Minorities in Cameroon”.

Werner Raub, NIAS Fellow 2001/02 and a member of the research theme group “The Danger of Community Failure”, was appointed Senior Research Fellow at Nuffield College, University of Oxford. This appointment will be for a three year period from 2010 to 2013.

Anu Realo, Mellon Fellow 2005/06, was awarded the National Science Award 2010 of the Republic of Estonia for

her studies on “Personality and stereotypes in a cross-cultural perspective”. The Estonian National Science Award is a prestigious governmental acknowledgement of outstanding scholarly achievements by an individual scholar or a research group. The award was handed over by Prime Minister Mr. Andrus Ansip in Tallinn on 24 February 2010, Estonia’s Independence Day.

David Van Reybrouck, Writer-in-Residence 2007/08, will hold the Cleveringa Chair at Leiden University in the academic year 2010/11. This chair was established in 1970 and is named after Professor Rudolph Cleveringa who, in November 1940, publicly protested against the dismissal of Jewish university professors by the German authorities. David Van Reybrouck is an Archaeologist and Philosopher by training and a Ph.D. alumnus of Leiden University. In 2005 he left the academic world to become a highly successful writer. The inaugural lecture by the Cleveringa Professor traditionally takes place on 26 November.

Annemiek Richters, NIAS Fellow 2007/08 and coordinator of the research theme group “Coming to Terms with a Shattered World: A Multi-Disciplinary Approach to Mediations of Violence in

Africa” was honoured by H.M. the Queen with the award of Officer in the Order of Orange-Nassau. She received the award in recognition of her services to society in the field of health care and education. The award was bestowed on her by the mayor of her home town Heemstede on 7 May 2010. Annemiek Richters will retire as Professor of Culture, Health and Diseases at the Leiden University Medical Centre on 30 September 2011.



Annemiek Richters

Mark Rutgers, NIAS Fellow 2007/08, gave his inaugural lecture entitled “Het Pantheon van de Publieke Waarden” (“The Pantheon of Public Values”) on 22 February 2011 in Amsterdam. He was appointed to the Chair of Philosophy of Public Administration at the University of Amsterdam as of 15 April 2010.

Tadeusz Szubka, NIAS Fellow 2010/11, is the recipient of the Polish Prime Minister Academic Award for excellent scholarly achievements, more in particular for his book *Analytic Philosophy: Conceptions, Methods, and Limitations*, published in Polish in 2009.



Tadeusz Szubka

He received this award from Poland's Prime Minister Donald Tusk in a special ceremony in Warsaw on 28 March 2011. The book also won three other prizes, including the Tadeusz

Kotarbiński Award in Philosophy, Division of Social Sciences, Polish Academy of Sciences (PAN).

Eben Venter, Writer-in-Residence 2006/07, is the winner of the M-Net Award for best novel in Afrikaans in 2010 for his book written at NIAS, *Santa Gamka*. The jury felt that *Santa Gamka* had all the hallmarks of a worthy winner of the M-Net Literary Awards because of its innovative use of language. The book will be published in an English translation shortly.

Jan Ziolkowski, NIAS Fellow 2005/06, was inducted into the American Academy of Arts



Eben Venter

and Sciences at a ceremony on 9 October 2010. The induction ceremony celebrated the Academy's mission and the accomplishments of its newly elected members.

NFA Members are kindly requested to send details about developments in their scholarly career that might be of interest to other current or former NIAS Fellows. Please send your information, including specifics about date and place of the reported event to communication@nias.knaw.nl.

This year's NFA Day will be on 9 June 2011.
Johan Heilbron will deliver the 29th Uhlenbeck Lecture entitled
"But What About a European Union of Scholars?".
NIAS Conference Building, 3.30 PM.

But What About the European Union of Scholars?

Johan Heilbron

Among the existing analyses of European integration, there is a noticeable dearth of research by scholars into their own modes of association. That is not because the subject is unworthy of attention. Aside from a single market and a political union, European institution building has unmistakably extended into the domain of scholarship and science as well. This emerging field of transnational research is often depicted as the continuation of a European tradition of higher learning, exemplified by medieval universities and early modern academies. But the time-honoured European heritage also includes the counter-force of rival nation states and distinctly national academic systems. How, against this ambiguous historical background, has the current process of European integration affected the world of scholars? What patterns of exchange and collaboration have emerged? And how do these relate to developments in other parts of the world?

NIAS also publishes the *NIASbrief*.
If you are interested in receiving this digital Dutch newsletter,
please write to communication@nias.knaw.nl.