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CENTER FOR EUROPEAN AND
MEDITERRANEAN STUDIES
New York University

285 Mercer Street, 7th floor
New York, NY 10003
Telephone: 212.998.3838
Fax: 212.995.4188

Larry Wolff, Director
Jennifer Denbo, Assistant Director
Leah Ramirez, Administrative Aide
Alexandra Larschan, Co-Editor
Lyublyana Stoyanova, Co-Editor

INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY
OF EUROPE
Columbia University

School of International and Public
Affairs
420 West 118th Street
New York, NY 10027
Telephone: 212.854.4618
Fax: 212.854.8599

Victoria de Grazia, Director
John Micgiel, Executive Director
Kevin Hallinan, Assistant Director

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In Search of Harmony:

EU Citizens' Mobility and Third Country Nationals' Immigration in the EU

By Maria Pia Belloni Mignatti

Ambiguities at the EU level and the innovative role of the European Court of Justice (ECJ) in the definition of European citizenship.

European Union (EU) immigration policy is a dynamic and challenging area, currently at the center of the European debate. Immigration flows in Europe have radically changed in the past three decades, characterized on the one hand by increased intra-EU mobility, facilitated by the introduction of an 'EU citizenship' by Article 17-22 of the EC Treaty and, on the other hand, by the growing presence of third country nationals (TCNs) with different entitlements and rights. Analysis of the dispositions on the above-mentioned issues shows how difficult it is to regulate immigration in the EU, not only due to the complexity of its issues, but also the sui generis nature of the EU, a genuine "unity in diversity" based on pluralistic citizenship, representing supranational, national and local interests with a high level of adaptability and flexibility in both territorial and functional aspects. Nevertheless, this flexibility (also



Maria Pia Belloni Mignatti is a visiting scholar at the Center for European and Mediterranean Studies at New York University.

particular to the "acquis communautaire,"¹ a "fluid" rather than "fixed"² cornerstone of European integration) instead of being a negative issue should increase the effectiveness of immigration policy.

The legal answers to the question of intra-EU mobility and to the immigration of TCNs are an excellent test to verify not only European

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Images of Power: the Architecture of EU Capitals

New York University: Thursday, March 13
By Lyublyana Stoyanova

Part of the Max Weber Lecture Series "Power and Architecture: The Construction of Capitals," the lecture "Images of Power: The European Union and its Architecture" was presented by Professor Jürgen Neyer of Viadrina European University. By making an interesting parallel between the characteristics of the EU as a political entity and the symbolic architecture of its administrative buildings in its three capital cities, Neyer attempted to answer the question what kind of "political animal" is the contemporary EU.

Neyer started by summarizing the main characteristics of the EU and its principles of governance. He depicted it as a multilevel governance system, in which the power is distributed between the national and supranational levels, yet in which the decision-making process is dominated by the principle of intergovernmentalism. At the same time, Neyer said, the appearance of the EU-related architecture of Brussels, Strasbourg and Luxembourg—the three capitals of this dynamically evolving post-parliamentary democracy—corresponds to an EU operating along principles of efficiency, functionality and problem-solving. As a result the EU administration occupies buildings made of concrete and glass, designed to serve a technical purpose with no consideration given to their incompatibility with the urban setting.

Neyer also compared the internal organization of the EU administrative buildings, whose conference halls resemble more those of international organizations rather than of national parliaments, with the EU decision-making process. Just as the EU functions on



the principle of pooling of sovereignty, whereby delegation of power by the nation-states to the supranational entity is extremely rare and political decisions are a product of mutual concessions rather than consensus, the internal space of the buildings is organized as if to prevent direct communication among country representatives rather than to facilitate it. One cannot help noticing, Neyer added, that the EU administrative buildings appear on the inside as places for exchange of political positions formulated away from the center of the supranational union.

Neyer concluded his presentation by comparing the guiding principles of the EU with the type of architecture which characterizes its capital cities. He interpreted the "sharing" of the EU capital by three European cities as an expression of the multi-level governing system of the Union, while the bleak "technical" appearance of the EU administrative buildings is a symbol of intergovernmentalism and technocracy. At the same time, the fast-paced growth of the EU from 15 to 27 member states and its subsequent political evolution fuel the process of perpetual construction in the EU capitals, whereby more technocratic administrative buildings come to life.

Ain't Scared: **Girls in the French Banlieue**

IFC Center: Tuesday, March 4
By Alexandra Larschan

Following the US premiere of *Ain't Scared (Regarde-Moi)* co-sponsored by the Maison Française at NYU, director Audrey Estrougo revealed how her debut film offers a new take on adolescent life in French housing projects. Although several recent French films have focused on the poverty, violence and racial tensions in these cités, Estrougo's film is unique in its focus on adolescent girls, evoked through skillful cinematography. Although critics have compared it to other films on life in the banlieue, Estrougo maintains that her project has a different focus, and prefers a comparison to the work of director Spike Lee. *Ain't Scared* portrays a single day in the cité revealing the issues of poverty, violence, family pressures, and race relations that community members face on a daily basis. But the film primarily focuses on the relationships among adolescent girls; Estrougo skillfully depicts the particular challenges facing young women that are distinct from those facing adolescent boys (who are frequently the center of films and political debates). Drawing on her own experience living in a cité, Estrougo underscores the fear, tension and complex jealousies that are the main focus of the film. It is this fear and jealousy that hardens these young women and ultimately transforms them; as they literally fight for survival, they take on tough personas in order to mask their vulnerability. While they battle problems of poverty, race relations and exclusion, the film's conclusion ultimately reveals their power to survive and overcome differences. In an ambiguous ending that lacks dialogue, one of the girls breaks free and moves out of the cité—but not before resolving the conflict with her rival as they both symbolically recognize they are facing the same obstacles. Discussing the conclusion, Estrougo said that she wanted the film to have a positive ending in order to evoke the promise of a better future for girls in the banlieue.

The Making of the Cité nationale de l'histoire de l'immigration

*Maison Française, NYU:
Wednesday, February 27
By Alexandra Larschan*

Nancy Green's talk at the Maison Française focused on the development of France's new immigration museum, the Cité nationale de l'histoire de l'immigration. As one of the historians on the museum's advisory council, she conveyed her own involvement with the project and the larger issues surrounding the planning of the museum. From the original task of naming the museum and choosing its location, to decisions on content, timeframe and the organizational structure of the museum exhibits, Green discussed the difficulties in undertaking such a project. The struggle to organize the museum was in some ways symbolic of the challenge

France faces in coming to terms with its own history of immigration. Green hoped the museum would document immigration to France in a positive light; revealing its long immigration history shows that immigration is not a new phenomenon. As fears of immigration increasingly result in xenophobia and discrimination against minority groups, Green suggested that engaging exhibits documenting France's immigration history could serve to actively educate the public. Undertaking such a project could not be more relevant as immigration is at the center of political debate today in France. In fact, her own involvement in the project became politicized as Green and other members of the advisory committee resigned in

May in order to protest Sarkozy's proposed Ministry of Immigration and National Identity.

The dialogue continued with two respondents. First, Jeffrey Trask, a historian in Museum Studies at NYU, added to the discussion with an analysis of the history of museum organization. Next, Ruth Abram, President and Founder of the Lower East Side Tenement Museum, spoke of her experience researching and restoring the tenement house into a museum. Revealing how the Tenement Museum works to depict the diverse histories of immigrants who lived in this building, Abram emphasized the power of museums like the Cité nationale and the Tenement Museum to foster discussion and encourage greater understanding of immigration today.

EURODIGEST: *Europe in March*

March 2: Eight people died in clashes between the police and opposition supporters in Armenia, leading the president to declare a 20-day state of emergency.

March 4: German public service employees walked off their jobs in an effort to negotiate higher salaries. The dispute reflects mounting perceptions that wealth from the country's recent economic upswing is being distributed unfairly.

March 4: Ian Paisley announced that he will step down as leader of the Democratic Unionist Party in Northern Ireland after pressure from within his party in recent weeks.

March 6: The British government announced plans to begin its national identity card program, with the first wave of cards going to airport workers, foreigners and students.

March 9: Europe sent a cargo vessel into orbit as part of its first mission to carry supplies to the International Space Station.

March 10: The victory of Spain's governing Socialist party will give Prime Minister José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero a fresh mandate to pursue sweeping social, cultural and political liberalization.

March 13: Croatia is scheduled to conclude talks in 2009 to become the next country to join the European Union, as the EU seeks to encourage integration of the Balkans region.

March 13: The German Interior minister announced that schools should teach Islam along with Christianity and Judaism in required religion classes, although it will take time for Muslim community leaders to work through a legally binding agreement with the state.

March 18: Belgium's leading political parties announced a deal to form a new government, resolving the unprecedented nine-month political impasse that had prompted fears the country might divide along linguistic lines.

March 21: President Nicolas Sarkozy defended France's nuclear arsenal as a vital part of European security, and necessary to deter new threats including the prospect of nuclear missiles in Iran.

March 21: The Greek Parliament approved unpopular changes to the pension system despite weeks of widespread protests that included a strike by Greek garbage collectors and three general strikes.

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willingness to become a truly harmonized "family of nations," but also individual Member States' determination to adapt to new immigration challenges.

When the European Court of Justice (ECJ), in 1989, was asked to confirm the legality of the Erasmus students mobility program in the EU it ruled that Erasmus is necessary for the fulfilment of the "objectives généraux de la Communauté, tels que la réalisation d'une Europe des citoyens"³ (general objectives of the Community, such as the realization of a citizens' Europe).

Indeed, through the decisions of the ECJ, European citizenship has progressively evolved beyond the level of a purely symbolic concept, or as a tool to facilitate market integration. The new interpretation underlines the 'constructive potential' of an EU-globally-oriented citizenship⁴ (not of a global citizenship),⁵ also capable of promoting social inclusion for immigrants. In this perspective, citizenship, an unfinished institution with flexible and dynamic components, becomes a nexus between immigration and integration.

In many of its rulings (such as in the cases *Martinez Sala*,⁶ *Baumbast*,⁷ *Trojani*,⁸ *Collins*⁹) the ECJ did not hesitate to link citizenship and free movement, and to expand its social significance in connection with Article 12 of the EU Treaty, which prohibits any discrimination on grounds of nationality.

The ECJ's innovative interpretation of EU citizenship also circumscribed the autonomy of Member States with regard to family life for Community nationals and their third country spouses. In *Carpenter*¹⁰ and *MRAX*¹¹ the ECJ ruled that certain States' practices, such as deportation (*Mrs. Carpenter*) or sending people lacking entry documents back to the border (*MRAX*) are unlawful under Community law. In this case, residence right does not derive from

the State's authorization, but is based on EU regulations about citizenship. Thus, the ECJ established an important precedent for TCN's right of EU residence.

A question arises: what conditions can Member States set to grant access to certain facilities without violating the equal treatment provision of the above-mentioned Article 12? The answer will be particularly meaningful for the regulation of the status of TCNs.¹²

Free movement of EU citizens.

Directive 2004/38¹³ by combining the pre-existing nine directives and one regulation concerning the right of residence, as well as the relevant case-law, created a uniform policy on free movement and residence in the context of EU citizenship, while maintaining the rights of workers, regulated by Articles 39, 43, and 49 of the EC Treaty. However, several uncertainties still need clarification. The Directive applies to all categories of EU citizens—job-seekers, workers, self-employed, providers and recipients of services, students, retired and other economically inactive individuals—and facilitates free movement and residency by separating them from economic considerations. It extends EU citizens' family reunification rights not only to the spouse, but also to children under the age of 21, relatives in the ascending line (Article 2 (c) and (d)), and registered partners, provided that the host EU state treats civil partnership as equivalent to marriage. Nevertheless, the Directive contains no reference to the Member States' national laws for the definition of "spouse." For instance, the Netherlands, Belgium and Spain legally recognize same-gender marriages. However, should same-gender marriages concluded in the above-mentioned countries be recognized by Member States that do not allow them by law? This ambiguity results in difficulties in the interpretation of the term

"spouse." In the case *D. and Sweden vs. Council*, the ECJ stated: "According to the definition generally accepted by Member States, the term marriage means a union between two persons of the opposite sex."¹⁴ Is this definition, however, inflexible?

A second problem is whether one should define the term "spouse" based on the law of the Member State where the marriage was concluded, or on the law of the Member State in which the couple resides.

Article 3(2) (of Directive 2004/38) stipulates that the host Member State is supposed to facilitate, "in accordance with its national legislation," the entry and residence of "any other family members, irrespective of nationality...who, in the country from which they have come, are dependents or members of the household of the Union citizen having the primary right of residence, or where serious health grounds strictly require the personal care of the family member by the Union citizen." The meaning of the phrase "in accordance with national legislation" is unclear. It remains a question whether it can be interpreted as affecting the provisions of the Directive by national law.

The right of residency for family members who are not nationals of a Member State should be evidenced by the possession of a document called a "Residence card of a family member of a Union Citizen" (Article 10). After five years of continued legal residency in the host Member State, Union citizens and their family members acquire the right to permanent residence, which represents a form of European citizenship (Article 11).

EU citizens and their family members can reside for a period of up to three months in another EU Member State, without any specific conditions; they only need to hold a valid national identity card or passport (Article 6). For periods

exceeding three months they will no longer need to obtain a residence permit in the host Member State; registration with the competent authorities will be sufficient (Article 8 (1)). However, in order to move to another Member State, they need to have health insurance, and be either economically active, or demonstrate to the local authorities the possession of sufficient financial resources¹⁵ to support themselves without becoming a burden for the host member State's social security system (Article 7 (b) and (c)).¹⁶

However, the host Member State will not be obliged to provide social assistance during the first three months of residence to students and other economically inactive citizens of other Member States, nor will it be obliged, prior to their acquisition of the right of permanent residence, to grant them aid for studies in the form of grants or loans (Article 24 (2)). This provision appears to reverse the ECJ ruling on the right of equal treatment (Article 12 of the EC Treaty).

Before taking a decision on the expulsion, of EU citizens on grounds of public policy or public security, the host Member State has to evaluate, *inter alia*, the degree of social and cultural integration they have achieved within the local community, as well as the connection of those individuals with their countries of origin (article 28). This provision carries a risk of a potential discriminatory treatment as Directive 2004/38 does not specify the contents or nature of the social and cultural integration tests, which vary widely among Member States. A Member State, as ruled by the ECJ, cannot order the expulsion as a preventive action; previous criminal convictions cannot by themselves constitute grounds for deportation. However, past conduct may constitute evidence of a present threat to public safety; decisions to deny permission of entry or to order expulsion should be based exclusively on evidence of

misconduct of the individual concerned¹⁷, where the unlawful behavior constitutes a genuine, present and sufficient threat affecting one of the fundamental interest of society (art.27(3)) . Contrasting with this disposition, the Italian government expelled a number of Romanian citizens of Roma origin in late 2007.¹⁸

An additional negative example for the accomplishment of EU citizenship and common identity, are the transitional measures that limit the ability of Central and Eastern European Countries nationals (CEECs) to exercise freedom of movement after 2004 accession. Although the application of this rule is optional and affects only the freedom of movement of labor, the wisdom of imposing such barriers is absolutely questionable.

While the European Commission Report of February 2006 indicated that very few citizens from the new Member States are expected to move to the EU-15 countries, the EU-15 States adopted a wide variety of protective regulations aimed at controlling the influx of foreign labor.²⁰ The justifications are varied: fear that immigration from Eastern European countries will increase competition for jobs and housing; that indigent foreigners will take advantage of social welfare benefits; that immigration will result in an increase in the crime rate; or that immigrants will be unable to adapt to the host state's culture and way of life. Most importantly, Western European nations fear a loss of their own "identity" to immigration, without considering that identity must be tied to the future, not the past.

Movement of TCNs.

The "integration" of immigrants is one of the most relevant policy areas to be developed and enforced at the European level. ²¹ Conversely, at the national level "integration" does not seem to involve a process of

"social inclusion" of immigrants; rather it has become a judicial mechanism of control through which the Member States can better regulate who enters their territory.²² There is no Treaty framework regulating the TCNs' rights of movement and residence in the EU. ²³ . Consequently, TCNs cannot directly invoke the Treaty provisions and related rights, such as the right to equal treatment.

To limit the discretion of nation states to adopt immigration legislation, on the basis of the Hague Programme (18 November 2004),²⁴ the Justice and Home Affairs Council approved the Common Basic Principles (CBPs) for Immigrant Integration.²⁵ The CBPs represent a first step toward the establishment of a "common framework on integration," intended as a "dynamic two-way process of mutual accommodation by all immigrants and residents of Member States" (principle 1) that "implies respect for the basic values of the European Union" (principle 2). The Annex states that "...both men and women... have rights and responsibilities in relation to their new country of residence" (principle 1). It seems that the concept of "integration" as stipulated in the CBPs acquires a confusing connotation. On the one hand, the CBPs refer to accommodation; on the other hand, to rights and responsibilities to respect European values. Is it really a "two-way process" or just a burden resting only on immigrants' shoulders?²⁶ Moreover, the CBPs should be viewed as broad statements with little substantive contents. Indeed, actions at the EU level are limited to "supporting," "stimulating," "encouraging," "monitoring," "promoting," and "fostering" the initiatives of Member States, while offering little tangible guidance.²⁷ This is an example of "low and slow harmonization."²⁸

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The CBPs have served as a guideline for the adoption of the few existing legal acts of the common EU immigration policy; however, the CBPs link the access to the right of inclusion to a series of restrictive requirements within the competence of the Member States. A more desirable approach could be built on the basis of the existing principles governing the free movement of EU citizens, interpreting the legislative initiatives with regard to TCNs within the scope of Community law. Directive 2003/10929 applies to all TCNs residing legally on the territory of a Member State, and gives them long-term resident status after five years of continuous residence, which is similar to the US green card. This approach differs from the provisions of Directive 2004/38, which applies to all EU citizens. The approach also seems to respond to an outdated paradigm where families arrive with the intention to settle permanently in a Member State.

In order to obtain long-term resident status, TCNs must prove that they have sufficient resources to support themselves in the host country, as well as health insurance for themselves and their families. TCNs must also comply with specific integration conditions, "in accordance with national law" (Article 5). No definition of "integration conditions" is provided. As a consequence, Member States can require immigrants to pass an integration test. The way in which integration at the national level is (mis)used in this Directive is open to criticism. For example, the Netherlands adopted a "civic integration examination" which immigrants need to take before their arrival to the country; the German Land of Baden Wuerttemberg requires a "Muslim test."³¹ It is evident that those measures represent an attempt to control immigration rather than to promote integration.

The requirement for "continuous residence" means that TCNs who

leave for another EU Member State will lose the rights accrued in the previous State of residence, and their five-year term of continuous residence will start from the beginning in the new country of residence. This provision represents another difference between the rights of EU citizens and TCNs: while EU citizens have full free movement rights, TCNs lose the protection of EC law as a result of migration.

A long-term resident may exercise the right of residence for a period exceeding three months in a Member State other than the one that initially granted him the status after applying for a residence permit with the competent authorities of the second Member State. As a consequence, a "second" residence permit appears to be a condition for enjoying the right of equal treatment. In contrast, for EU citizens the right of residence follows directly from the EC Treaty. In addition, under Article 11 (1), long-term residents can enjoy equal treatment with EU nationals but Member States can introduce further restrictions to their access to work, and can give employment preference to Union citizens on the domestic labor market. Is this national approach a demonstration of (un)equal treatment? Is it the right approach to ensure "a set of uniform rights which are as near as possible to those enjoyed by citizens of the EU" as stipulated in paragraph 2 of the Preamble to the Directive?

Article 6 of Directive 2003/109 gives Member States a particular freedom to limit long-term resident status on grounds of public policy, public security or public health, which enables them to further discrimination. Is this new evidence of (un)equal treatment considering the different provision adopted for EU citizens on the basis of Article 12 of Directive 2004/38?

Directive 2003/8632 allows TCNs who have held a residence permit in a Member State for at least one year to apply for family reunification.³³

The Directive raised concerns about its legality and compatibility with respect to family life and obligation to take account of the interest of minors, as provided for by Article 8 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR). Indeed, on December 16, 2003 the European Parliament brought an action for annulment before the ECJ,³⁴ which in turn dismissed the action on 27 June 2006.

Many are the weaknesses of this Directive, which does not interpret family reunification as an humanitarian right, with serious consequences mainly for women and children.

On May 16, 2007, the European Commission issued a Proposal for a Council Directive providing for sanctions against employers of illegal TCNs.³⁹ According to the proposal, a deterrent is needed to block illegal immigration (and their consequent exploitation), and to establish a common policy for TCNs' employment. Employers will have to meet a number of new administrative requirements before being able to recruit TCNs. Non-compliance with those requirements would lead to financial sanctions.

Moreover, the procedures for filing complaints will be harmonized, and each Member State will be required to inspect employee records in 10% of registered companies. This proposal raises a number of questions, shared by the Commission in a summary assessing the impact of the proposal.⁴⁰ Are immigration rules effective in solving the problem of exploitation? Are Member States ready to compromise their economic interests in sensitive sectors, such as construction, agriculture, housework and tourism, where non-EU nationals are predominantly employed? Is there an added value to harmonizing the sanctions? Does it avoid the risk of increasing exploitation by pushing further underground workers who have a

weaker bargaining position? Are personal data sufficiently protected? In accordance with the December 2005 Commission Communication, the Policy Plan on Legal Migration⁴² proposed the adoption of five new Directives in the period 2007-2009 aimed at "harmonizing" the rules for economic migration. These directives include a General Framework Directive and four specific Directives on labor migration. This set of legislative measures aims, on the one hand, to ensure a more secure legal status for TCNs already employed in Member States and, on the other hand, to establish simplified admission procedures and special conditions for particular categories of migrants, such as highly qualified workers, seasonal workers, remunerated trainees and intra-corporate transferees.

The General Framework proposal provides for a "one-stop-shop" system for TCNs who would like to reside in a Member State for the purpose of employment, while leaving the Member States to determine the conditions for admission. It envisages a single application procedure for residence and work permits. The proposal provides for equal treatment of TCNs with regard to employment, health and workplace safety, education, vocational training, recognition of qualifications, social security, and export of pensions. The legislative disparities at the national level in these areas can, however, impede the approval of the proposal by underlining the need for a prior political decision on the adoption of such regulations.

The second proposal concerning the status of highly-skilled TCNs supports the Member States and EU companies in their effort to respond effectively to fluctuating needs of skilled workers. The proposal is not clear enough in defining what exactly a highly-skilled worker means. It aims to create the "EU Blue Card," to be granted to highly-skilled

workers which encourages migration and residence for highly-skilled non-EU nationals. Member States will retain control over the type and number of highly-skilled workers who will enter their respective labor markets. Thus, the Directive does not replace the different immigration systems of the 27 Member States with a harmonized EU approach, but rather offers an additional channel of entry

This survey of existing EU legal provisions is a starting point to understanding the complexities of citizenship and migration in a supranational EU. Immigrants should not be perceived as a threat or "a problem,"⁴³ but as an enrichment to host European societies. While reconciling national and supranational interests with regard to immigration policy in the EU remains a challenge, it is important to analyze the discrepancies that often lead to the risk of a democratic deficit. To achieve harmonization of immigration policy at the EU and national level, a humanistic approach should be adopted, with particular attention to minority groups who are frequently overlooked.

Endnotes:

1 All Member States are expected to accept the principles of the EU as expounded in the 80,000 plus pages of the "acquis" that also presumes the acceptance of the core principles of Union public law. The growing number of protocols introduces an inevitable degree of derogation from the "acquis."

2 S. Baykal, "Unity in Diversity?" The Challenge of Diversity for the European Political Identity, Legitimacy and Democratic Governance: Turkey's EU Membership as the Ultimate Test Case, NYU School of Law, J. Monnet Working Paper, 2005.

3 Council v. Court, Case 242/87, ECR 1425, 1989

4 See Chen v. Sec'y of State for the Home Dept, Case C-200/02 (2004) E.C.R. I-9925, 2004.

5 B. Parek, *Cosmopolitan and Global Citizenship* (2003), 29 *Review of International Studies*, p.3

6 Sala v. Freistaat Baylen, Case 85/96, ECR I-2691, 1998

7 Baumbast v. Sec'y of State for the Home Dep't, case 431/99, ECR I-7091, 2002

8 Trojani v. Centre public d'aide sociale de Bruxelles, Case 456/02, ECJ I-7573, 2004.

9 Collins v. Sec'y of State for Work and Pensions, Case 138/02, ECR I-2703, 2004.

10 Carpenter v. Sec'y of State of State for the Home Departement, ECR I-6279. M

11 Movement Against Racism, Anti-Semitism and Xenophobie (MRAX) v. Belgium, Case 459/99, ECR I-6591, 2002

12 P.J.Slot & M. Bulterman, *Harmonization of Legislation on Migrating EU Citizens and Third Country Nationals: Towards a Uniform Evaluation Framework?*, *Fordham Int'l. L. J.*, 2006, p.747

13 Directive 2004/38 on the right of citizens of the Union and their family members to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States, OJ L 158/77, 30.4.04. This Directive has been amended by the Directive 2004/38 (OJ L 1229/35, 29.6.2004). The national implementation has been quite difficult.

14 D. and Sweden v. Council, Case 122/99P and 125/99P, ECR I 4319, 1999

15 Member States may not lay down a fixed amount which they regard as "sufficient resources." This amount should not be higher than the threshold below which nationals of the host Member State become eligible for social assistance (Article 8.4)

16 Council Regulation 1408/71, 1971, OJ L 249. In the EU the coordination of social security systems is set forth in Regulation 1408/71 stipulates conditions for the export of social security benefits enjoyed in the home State.

17 In this sense, R.v. Boucherau, case 30/77, ECR 1999

18 The decision of the Italian Government to approve a Decree containing "urgent provisions for removals from Italian territory for public safety reasons" (Decree n.181, Official Journal, 2 November 2007) was deeply criticized because of its "criminalisation" of Romanian and Roma Communities after it surfaced that the alleged murderer of an Italian woman was a Romanian living nearby Roma camp.

19 Act of Accession Practical Guide, ex 6.

20 S. Carrera, *Legal Migration Law and Policy Trends in a Selection of Eu Member States*, Center for European Policy Studies, 2006, at <http://www.ecps.be>

21 See Annexe I of The Hague Programme: *Strengthening Freedom, Security and Justice in the European Union*, point 1.5 (European Council, 2004)

22 R. Pennix, *The Nexus Between Immigration and Integration and Citizenship in the EU*, S.

Challenges to Security in Southeastern Europe

CUNY: Thursday, March 6
By Lyublyana Stoyanova

The Graduate Center at CUNY hosted a lecture by Yannis Papantoniou, former Greek Minister of National Defense, titled "Regional Security in Southeastern Europe." In his presentation Papantoniou outlined the major security challenges in the region, and suggested various schemes for the promotion of peace, security and stability for the foreseeable future.

Papantoniou described Southeastern Europe as a cauldron of ethno-religious tension, which has historically had the potential to spill over into neighboring European regions. Southeastern Europe's political and economic problems, he said, were particularly serious after the end of the Cold War. The endemic crisis in the region necessitated the active engagement of the international community,

which devised stabilization incentives for the Balkan countries. According to Papantoniou, an important factor for the political stabilization of the region was the decision to integrate the Balkan countries into the Euro-Atlantic institutions, either through the EU and NATO accession of some of them, such as Bulgaria and Romania, or through the establishment of closer political and economic relations with the countries of the Western Balkans. Another tool for promoting stability was the extension of financial aid for the recovery and development of the region's post-socialist economies.

However, Papantoniou pointed out, the most disruptive post Cold War regional process whose negative consequences are still being experienced was the dissolution of former Yugoslavia.

Papantoniou discussed the latest change on the Southeastern European map—the appearance of yet another offspring of former Yugoslavia after the proclamation of Kosovo's independence—and defined this development not only as a political issue which divides the international community, but also as a potential source of long-term regional instability.

At the end of his presentation Papantoniou commented on the future of the Southeastern European region, focusing specifically on the Western Balkans. While he recognized the benefits of potential integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions for the stability of the former Yugoslav republics, he did not recommend a premature full-fledged EU and NATO membership for Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro, and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Carrera (ed), Center for European Policy Study, 2006 at <http://www.ceps.be>
23 About 18.5 million in January 2006, Migration and Remittances: Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union, World Bank at <http://www.siteresources.worldbank.org>
24 Hague Programme: Strengthening Freedom, Security and Justice in the European Union, 16054/04, JAI 559 (Dec.13, 2004) at <http://www.ec.europa.eu>
25 Justice and Home Affairs Council, 2618th Meeting, Annex: Common Basic Principles on Immigrants Integration, 14615 (Press 321), 19 November 2004
26 M. Martiniello, Toward a Coherent Approach to Immigrant Integration Policy(ies) in the European Union, OECD, 2006, at <http://www.OECD.org>
27 M. Dittrich, Muslim in Europe: Addressing the Challenges of Radicalisation, European Policy Center, 2006, at <http://www.epc.org>
28 J. Van Sel, The Hague Program Reflects New European Realities, Migration Policy Institute, January 2005, at <http://www.migrationinformation.org>
29 Council Directive 2003/109/EC of 25 November 2003 concerning the status of third-country nationals who are long-term residents,

OJ L 16/44 23.1.2004. Belgium, Spain, Luxembourg in April 2007 have not yet implemented the Directive; United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark do not take part in its adoption.
30 Regulation 859/2003, 14.5.2003, OJ L 124, 20.5.2003
31 J. Laurence, Islam and Citizenship in Germany Center for Strategic and International Studies, 2007, at <http://www.csis>
32 Council Directive 2003/86 of 22 September 2003 on the right of family reunification, OJ L 251/12, 3.10.2003.
33 The protection of family is a right already recognized at the EU level by various international legal documents (the Declaration of Human Right (art. 16 (3)), the European Convention of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedom (ECHR) and the United Nations Convention on the right of the Child (1989).
34 European Parliament v. Council, case 540/03, OJ C 47/35, 21.2.2004
35 Council Directive 2004/114 of 13 December 2004 on the conditions for admission of third country nationals for the purposes of studies, student exchange, unremunerated training or voluntary services, OJ L 375/12, 13.12.2004
36 Communication from the Commission to the Council and to European Union, COM

(2006) 208 final See, also, EU Universities "Too Homogeneous" to Be Competitive, EurActiv, 25 February 2008 at <http://www.euractiv.com>
37 Council Directive 2005/71 of 12 October 2005 on a specific procedure for admitting third-country nationals for the purpose of scientific research, OJ L 289/15, 3.11.2005 .
38 Barcelona European Council of 15/16 March 2002.
39 COM (2007) 249 final, 16.5.2007
40 COM (2007) 249 final, 16.5.2007
41 S. Carrera, An EU Framework on Sanctions against Employers of Irregular Immigrants. Some Reflections on the Scope, Features & Added Value, Center for European Policy Studies, August 2007, at <http://www.ceps.be>
42 COM (2005) 669
43 The Council's conclusions to the Seville Intergovernmental Conference (ICG) in the summer of 2002 stressed that immigration remains one of the Union's most pressing "problems."
44 Z. Bauman, Europe: An Unfinished Adventure, Polity, 2004, p. 2-3

MARK YOUR CALENDARS

--NEW YORK UNIVERSITY--

CENTER FOR EUROPEAN AND MEDITERRANEAN STUDIES

285 Mercer Street, 7th Floor. All events take place at the center unless otherwise noted. Tel.: 212.998.3838.
<http://www.cems.as.nyu.edu>

Thursday, April 3, 6:00 p.m.-8:00 p.m.
Max Weber Lecture Series: "Power, Architecture, and the Construction of Capitals"
Lecture:
"Berlin: Three Centuries as a Capital"
With Christoph Asendorf, Viadrina University, Frankfurt (Oder)
19 University Place in the Grand Room

Wednesday, April 9, 5:00 p.m.-7:00 p.m.
Eurasian Connections workshop: "Islam and Empire in the Northern Caucasus"
With Alexander Knysh, Professor of Islamic Studies, University of Michigan Kevorkian Center, Ettinghausen library
50 Wash. Square south at 255 Sullivan Street

Thursday, April 17, 6:00 p.m.- 8:00 p.m.
Max Weber Lecture Series: «Power, Architecture, and the Construction of Capitals»
Lecture: "Paris and the French State: Representation and Control"
With Jean Louis-Cohen, New York University
19 University Place in the Grand Room

Friday, April 18, 4:00 p.m.-6:00 p.m.
Gender in Transition workshop:
"Gender Equality Legislation in the CEE and CIS. Enforcement mechanisms and strategies: Do they really work?"
With Anna Wilkowska, Human Rights Lawyer

Thursday, April 24, 6:00 p.m.-8:00 p.m.
Conference: "The Radical Right in post-1989 Central and Eastern Europe: The Role of Legacies"
42 Washington Mews

LA MAISON FRANCAISE AT NYU
16 Washington Mews. All events take place at the Maison unless otherwise noted. Tel.: 212.998.8750
<http://www.nyu.edu/maisonfrancaise>

Thursday, April 3 at 7:00 p.m.
Lecture: La Nouvelle Revue française et l'oubli de la Première Guerre mondiale
With Yael Dagan, Fellow, Remarque Institute, NYU

Tuesday, April 8 at 6:30 p.m.
A Florence Gould Event
Lecture: A Dialogue on Culture, Politics, France today...
With Jack Lang, Member of the French National Assembly; Former French Minister of Culture and Minister of Education

Thursday, April 10-Saturday, April 12
Conference: Catastrophe and Caesura: Philippe Lacoue-Labarthe Today
Co-sponsored by NYU (Departments of French, German, and Comparative Literature; Center for French Civilization and Culture; Dean of Humanities), Princeton University (Department of French and Italian; Office of the President), Cardozo Law School, TVTS and Cultural Services of the French Embassy.
Cardozo Law School, 55 Fifth Avenue

Tuesday, April 15 at 7:00 p.m.
Presentation: College des Bernardins: A New Center in Paris for Cultural Dialogue on 21st Century Issues
With Father Patrick Dubois

Thursday, April 17 at 7:00 p.m.
Lecture: "From the birds I learned ...": Jean de Léry on Violence, Religion, and the Colonial
With Timothy J. Reiss, Professor Emeritus of Comparative Literature, Distinguished Scholar in Residence, NYU
Co-sponsored by the Department of Comparative Literature

Monday, April 21 at 7:00 p.m.
Lecture: Courbet's Realism
With Linda Nochlin, Lila Acheson Wallace Professor of Modern Art, Institute of Fine Arts, NYU

Thursday, April 24 at 7:00 p.m.
Lecture: De la Cause du peuple à la cause des pauvres
With Frederic Viguier, Assistant Director, Institute of French Studies, NYU

Monday, April 28 at 7:00 p.m.
A Florence Gould Event
Lecture: The Truth About China in the 21st Century
With Guy Sorman, journalist

Wednesday, April 30 at 1:00 p.m.
PEN World Voices: The NY Festival of International Literature
Lecture: A Servant of Two Masters: Bringing Theater to New Audiences in Translation
Michel Tremblay, playwright, novelist and screenwriter in conversation with Linda Gaboriau, translator, and Michael Moore, Chair, PEN American Translation Committee
Co-sponsored by La Maison Française, The Banff Centre, and the Délégation Générale du Québec

INSTITUTE OF FRENCH STUDIES

15 Washington Mews. Tel. 212.998.8740. Email: french.studies@nyu.edu.
<http://www.nyu.edu/fas/program/frenchstudies>

Tuesday, April 1, 12:30 p.m.-2:00 p.m.
Seminar: Family Politics and the Circulation of Psychoanalysis in the French Public Sphere
With Camille Robcis, historian
In English

Wednesday, April 2 at 6:30 p.m.
Institute of French Studies Colloquium France, Israel, and the U.S.: Shifting Debates
With Sylvain Cypel, Senior Correspondant, Le Monde
16 Washington Mews

Tuesday, April 8, 12:30 p.m.-2:00 p.m.
Seminar: Se battre pour les idées: les Français, le volontariat militaire et l'amitié internationale depuis le 19^{siècle}
With Gilles Pecout, historian, Ecole normale supérieure, Paris
In French

Tuesday, April 15, 12:30 p.m.-2:00 p.m.
Seminar: Représentations culturelles: littérature et sociologie
With Eric Fassin, sociologist, Ecole normale supérieure, Paris
In French

Wednesday, April 16 at 6:30 p.m.
Institute of French Studies Colloquium
Le Mouvement Ni Putes, Ni Soumises aujourd'hui
With Sihem Habchi, President, Ni Putes, Ni Soumises
16 Washington Mews

Tuesday, April 22, 12:30 p.m.-2:00 p.m.
Seminar: Comparative Multiculturalism: France, Brazil, and the United States
With Robert Stam, Professor, Cinema Studies, NYU
In English

KING JUAN CARLOS I OF SPAIN CENTER

53 Washington Square South. All events take place on the first floor unless otherwise noted. Tel.: 212.998.3650
<http://www.nyu.edu/pages/kjc>

Tuesday, April 1 at 6:15 p.m.
Book presentation: *The Polemics of Possession in Spanish American Narrative* (Yale University Press, 2007) By Rolena Adorno
Round table to follow.
Co-sponsored by NYU's Medieval and Renaissance Center (MARC)

Friday, April 4 at 6:15 p.m.
Creative Writing in Spanish Series
Book Presentations: *Cartografía ardiente / Burning Cartography* (Austin: Host, 2007) by Argentine poet Noni Benegas, and *Malvas orquídeas del mar / Mauve Sea-Orchids* (New York: Belladonna Books, 2007) by Argentine poet Lila Zemborain
Bilingual reading
Co-Sponsored by NYU's Department of Spanish and Portuguese.

Monday, April 7 at 7:15 p.m.
Migrant Memories – Precarious Lives: Rethinking Transculturation Film Series
Film: *Precarias a la Deriva. Por los Circuitos de la Precariedad* (directed by Cristina Vega)
In Spanish with English subtitles

Thursday, April 10 at 7:15 p.m.
Migrant Memories – Precarious Lives: Rethinking Transculturation Film Series
Film: *Precarias a la Deriva. Por los Circuitos de la Precariedad* (directed by Cristina Vega)
In Spanish with English subtitles

Friday, April 11 at 6:15 p.m.
King Juan Carlos Center Poetry Series
Poetry reading by Venezuelan poet Edda Armas and Peruvian poet Carmen Olle
In Spanish

Sunday, April 13 at 3:30 p.m.
9th Havana Film Festival in New York 2008: Celebrating Latin American Cinema
Film Screening
Estela Bravo Retrospective: Witness of her time
Fidel (2000)
Monday, April 14 at 6:30 p.m.
9th Havana Film Festival in New York 2008: Celebrating Latin American Cinema
Meeting with the filmmakers panel
Conversation with some of the most relevant filmmakers from Latin America

Tuesday, April 15 at 4:00 p.m.
9th Havana Film Festival in New York 2008: Celebrating Latin American Cinema
Film Screening
Estela Bravo Retrospective: Witness of her time
Returning to Chile (1986); *The Cuban Excludables* (1997); *Children in Debt* (1987); *After the Battle* (1991)
Screening followed by a conversation between filmmaker Estela Bravo and film critic Gary Crowds about her particular perspectives in documentary filmmaking.

Thursday, April 17 at 6:15 p.m.
Symposium: Philippines: Colonial Cultural Perspectives

With the participation of Edward Sullivan, NYU Professor of Fine Arts; Nina Capistrano Baker, Director, International Exhibitions, Ayala Museum; and Vicente Raphael, University of Washington
With the support of the Ayala Foundation

Friday, April 18 at 6:15 p.m.
Symposium: Philippines: Colonial Cultural Perspectives
Film Screenings: Philippines: Colonial Cultural Perspectives

Tuesday, April 22 at 7:00 p.m.
Creative Writing in Spanish Series
"Lo bueno si breve."
A conversation with Mexican novelist Margo Glantz on forms of short fiction followed by a presentation of Glantz's new book *Saña* (Mexico: Era, 2007) and a reading.
In Spanish
Co-Sponsored by NYU's Department of Spanish and Portuguese

Wednesday, April 23- Sunday, April 27
100% Venezuela: Venezuelan Film Festival
The festival will show 14 films from the South American country.

Thursday, April 24 at 4:00 p.m.
Creative Writing in Spanish Serie
Film Screening: *Ojos que no ven* (Peru-Spain, 2003) by Francisco Lombarda
In Spanish
Co-Sponsored by NYU's Department of Spanish and Portuguese
13-19 University Place, Room 222

DEUTSCHES HAUS AT NYU

42 Washington Mews. All events take place at the Deutsches Haus unless otherwise noted. Tel.: 212.998.8660
<http://www.nyu.edu/deutscheshaus>

Tuesday, April, 1 at 6:30 p.m.
Discussion: Germany, Iran, and Nuclear Power
In collaboration with Imagining Global Asia of The New School
Please RSVP at www.imagingglobalasia.org
24 West 12th Street

Thursday, April 3, 6:00 p.m.-8:00 p.m.
Max Weber Lecture Series:
"Power, Architecture, and the
Construction of Capitals"
Lecture: "Berlin: Three Centuries as a
Capital"
With Christoph Asendorf, Viadrina
University, Frankfurt (Oder)
19 University Place in the Grand Room

Friday, April 4 at 6:30 p.m.
Lecture: «Sachwalter für die Zukunft:
Bruno Walters Exil in den Vereinigten
Staaten.»
With Michael Schwalb, Westdeutscher
Rundfunk
In German

Thursday, April 10-Saturday, April 12
Conference: Catastrophe and Caesura:
Philippe Lacoue-Labarthe Today
Co-sponsored by NYU (Departments of
French, German, and Comparative
Literature; Center for French
Civilization and Culture; Dean of
Humanities), Princeton University
(Department of French and Italian;
Office of the President), Cardozo Law
School, TVTS and Cultural Services of
the French Embassy.

Saturday, April, 12 at 6:00 p.m.
Exhibition Opening:
"Kosmographie Gayhane"
The exhibition will be on view until May
17.

Tuesday, April, 15 at 7:00 p.m.
Lecture: "Putting Language in Context
– Putting Context into Language"
With Heidi Byrnes,
Georgetown University

Thursday, April 17, 6:00 p.m.- 8:00 p.m.

Max Weber Lecture Series: «Power,
Architecture, and the Construction of
Capitals»
Lecture: «Paris and the French State:
Representation and Control»
With Jean Louis-Cohen, New York
University
19 University Place in the Grand Room

Friday, April, 18 at 7:00 p.m.
Talk: "Great Voyages and Loves of
Hölderlin and Heine; Hyperion by
Friedrich Hölderlin and Travel Pictures
by Heinrich Heine."
With Peter Wortsman and Ross
Benjamin
In collaboration with Archipelago Books

Thursday, April, 24-Saturday, April, 26
Conference «The Radical Right in post-
1989 Central and Eastern Europe – The
Role of Legacies»
Conference by Max Weber Chair
Michael Minkenberg, Viadrina
University, Frankfurt (Oder)

Tuesday, April, 29 -Sunday, May, 4
PEN World Voices Festival
For detailed information on the PEN
World Voices events at Deutsches
Haus, the Goethe-Institut and all
German speaking authors, please visit
www.pen.org and [www.nyu.edu/
deutscheshaus](http://www.nyu.edu/deutscheshaus).

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[http://www.nyu.edu/pages/casaitaliana/
index_flash.html](http://www.nyu.edu/pages/casaitaliana/index_flash.html)

Thursday, April 10 at 6:00 p.m.
Lecture: «Monarchy and the Nation in
Italy (1860-1922)»
With Catherine Brice, Professor of
Contemporary History, Université de
Paris XII Val-de-Marne

Friday, April 11 at 6:00 p.m.
Talk: The Neapolitan School: Laying
the Foundation for the European
Tradition
With Robert Gjerdingen, Northwestern
University
The talk will be followed by a concert.
Presented in cooperation with the
Neapolitan Music Society

Thursday, April 24 at 6:00 p.m.
Lecture: Fragments of History: The
Construction of Reality in Rosi's Late
Films
With Gaetana Marrone-Puglia,
Professor of Italian, Princeton
University

Monday, April 28 at 6:00 p.m.
Concert:
IBLA GRAND PRIZE Winners Gala
Music by Johan Sebastian Bach,
Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Ludwig
van Beethoven, Frederick Chopin,
Pietro Florida, Vincenzo Bellini,
Giuseppe Verdi, Giacomo Puccini, Bela
Bartok, Astor Piazzolla, Olivier
Messiaen, and Synne Skouen

GLUCKSMAN IRELAND HOUSE
1 Washington Mews. All events take
place at the house unless otherwise
noted. Tel.: 212.998.3950
<http://www.irelandhouse.fas.nyu.edu>

Thursday, April 3 at 7:00 p.m.
Annual Barra Ó Donnabháin Lecture
on the Irish Language: Tódhcháí na
Gaeilge san aonú aois is fiche / The
Future of the Irish Language in the
21st Century
With Éamon Ó Cuív, T.D., Minister for
Community, Rural and Gaeltacht
Affairs
In English and Irish
Please RSVP to 212-998-3950 or email
ireland.house@nyu.edu.

Friday, April 4 at 7:00 p.m.
Presentation: «Sean Ó Tuama and
Irish Gaelic in the 20th Century: His
Influence on Literature and the
Language Revival»
With Dr. Seamus Blake
In English and Irish
Please RSVP to 212-998-3950 or email
ireland.house@nyu.edu.

Wednesday, April 9 at 7:00 p.m.
Presentation: Contemporary poets of
Belfast
With Mairead McKendry
In Irish
Please RSVP to 212-998-3950 or email
ireland.house@nyu.edu.

Thursday, April 10 at 7:00 p.m.
Launch of Ernie O'Malley's No
Surrender Here! and Rising Out
With Ernie O'Malley's son Cormac K.
H. O'Malley
Please RSVP to 212-998-3950 or email
ireland.house@nyu.edu.

Thursday, April 17 at 7:00 p.m.
Lecture
Irish language writer Séamas Mac
Annaidh speaks about his life and work
Please RSVP to 212-998-3950 or email
ireland.house@nyu.edu.

Friday, April 18 at 9:00 p.m.
Blarney Star Concert Series: fiddlers
Dana Lyn and Tina Lech with pianist
Donna Long
Please RSVP to 212-998-3950 or email
ireland.house@nyu.edu.

Saturday, April 19, 1:00 p.m.-6:00 p.m.
Workshop: Learn Irish! An afternoon of
Irish instruction and practice
Pádraig Ó Cearúill & Hilary Mhic
Shuibhne and Mairéad McKendry lead
a day of learning Irish.
Prior knowledge of the Irish language
is not essential.
Please RSVP to 212-998-3950 or email
ireland.house@nyu.edu.

Thursday, April 24 at 7:00 p.m.
Lecture
Writer Nuala O'Faolain talks about
«Reporting the U.S. in the New Ireland»
Please RSVP to 212-998-3950 or email
ireland.house@nyu.edu.

--COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY--

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[http://www.columbia.edu/cu/sipa/
REGIONAL/WE/iwe.html](http://www.columbia.edu/cu/sipa/REGIONAL/WE/iwe.html)

Wednesday, April 2, 12:15 p.m.-1:30
p.m.
Lecture: EU Enlargement: From 6 to 27
and Beyond
With Dusan Sidjanski, President of the
European Cultural Center, University
of Geneva and Special Advisor to the
President of the European Commission
Co-sponsored by the Harriman
Institute, the East Central European
Center and the Alexander S. Onassis
Public Benefit Foundation, USA
1510 IAB

Wednesday, April 2, 5:30 p.m.- 8.30 p.m.
The Annual Vera and Donald Blinken
Lecture: The Atlantic Partners and the
Ascent of Asia
With Lord Christopher Patten,
Chancellor of the University of Oxford,
former EU Commissioner of External
Affairs and former Governor of Hong
Kong
Registration is required for this event.
For more information please contact
John S. Micgiel at the Institute for the
Study of Europe on 212-854-6525 or at
jsm6@columbia.edu.
1501 IAB

Thursday, April 3, 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.
Conference: Trans-Atlantic Capitalism:
Financial and Intellectual Flows
Co-sponsored by the Historical
Institute of Deutsche Bank and the
Chazen Institute
Registration is required for this event
Feldberg Room, Warren Hall (W. 115th
Street at Amsterdam)

Thursday, April 10, 12:30 p.m.-2:00 p.m.
Book presentation: The Libyan Paradox
With author Prof. Luis Martinez,
Research Director at the Center for
International Research and Studies,
Sciences Po, Paris
1118 IAB

Thursday, April 24, 12:30 p.m. -2:00 p.m.
Book presentation: The Enigma of
Islamic Violence
With author Laetitia Bucaille, Head of
the Middle East and Arab World
Research Group, Sciences Po, Paris
Co-sponsored by the Alliance Program
Room TBC

THE HARRIMAN INSTITUTE

420 West 118th Street, International
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Tel.: 212.854.4623
[http://www.columbia.edu/cu/sipa/
REGIONAL/HI/](http://www.columbia.edu/cu/sipa/REGIONAL/HI/)

Tuesday, April 1, 12:00 p.m.-1:30 p.m.
The Balkan Region and the Role of
Greece
With Dusan Sidjanski, President of the
European Cultural Center and Special
Advisor to the President of the
European Commission
Co-sponsored by the Alexander S.
Onassis Public Benefit Foundation, USA

Tuesday, April 1, 4:00 p.m.-6:00 p.m.
Book Launch: "Auntie Varvara's
Clients" by Stelian Tanase
Presented by the author.

Thursday, April 3, 6:30 p.m.-9:00 p.m.
Film: Mongol (2007, Kazakhstan)
Directed by Sergei Bodrov

Saturday, April 5, 9:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.
Graduate Student Workshop: Russia
and the Ottoman Empire: Trans-
regional and Comparative Approaches
To receive copies of workshop papers
in advance, please contact James
Meyer at jhm2133@columbia.edu
Graduate Student Lounge, Philosophy
Hall, Room 301

Tuesday, April 8, 12:00 p.m.-1:30 p.m.
Lecture: "Banking, Entrepreneurship
and Microfinance in Russia"
With Gail Buyske

Tuesday, April 8 at 7:00 p.m.
Concert: Svitlo i Spovid: Light and
Confession
With Ukrainian musician Taras Chubai
James Memorial Chapel, Union
Theological Seminary, 3041 Broadway,
at 121st Street

Thursday, April 10 at 9:00 a.m.-
Saturday, April 12
The Thirteenth Annual World
Convention of the Association for the
Study of Nationalities (ASN): «Nation,
Identity, Conflict and the State»

Thursday, April 24 at 6:00 p.m.-
Saturday, April 26
Conference: "Empire, Conquest and
Faith: The Russian and the Ottoman
Interaction, 1650-1920"
Please address all inquiries to Mark
Mazower at mm2669@columbia.edu
Kellogg Center, Room 1501 IAB

LA MAISON FRANCAISE AT COLUMBIA

Broadway at 116th Street, Buell Hall,
2nd Floor. Tel.: 212.854.4482
<http://www.maisonfrancaise.org>

Thursday, April 3, 12:00 p.m.-2:00 p.m.
Talk: "A Great Muslim Nation? France and Algeria, 1955/1958"

With Todd Shepard, Associate Professor of Modern French History, Temple University

Wednesday, April 9, 12:00 p.m.-2:00 p.m.

Talk: "The Being-With of Being-There"
With Jean-Luc Nancy, philosopher

Thursday, April 10, 12:00 p.m.-2:00 p.m.

Talk: On "May '68 and Its Afterlives"
With Kristin Ross, Professor of Comparative Literature, New York University

Thursday, April 10, 7:30 p.m.-10:00 p.m.
Film Screening: *Le Couperet* (The Ax) (2005)

By Costa-Gavras

Wednesday, April 16, 7:00 p.m.-9:00 p.m.

Talk: "L'égalité des chances made in France. Promesses et blocages"
With Azouz Begag, former French minister for equal opportunities
In French

Thursday, April 24, 12:00 p.m.-2:00 p.m.

Talk: "Histories and Memories in Today's France"
With Jacques Revel, professor at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales (Paris) and at NYU
In French

DEUTSCHES HAUS AT COLUMBIA

420 West 116th Street
212-854-1858
<http://www.columbia.edu/cu/german/dhaus/>

Monday, April 7 at 7:00 p.m.
Performance: Breaking Through: Two Swedish Voices From The 1880s
Sponsored by the Swedish Program with the assistance of the American-Scandinavian Foundation.

Wednesday, April 16 at 8:00 p.m.
Lecture: "The Afterlife of Czernowitz in Jewish Memory and History"
With Marianne Hirsch, literary scholar, Columbia University, and Leo Spitzer, Professor of History, Dartmouth College
Co-sponsored with the Center for Israel and Jewish Studies.

Friday, April 18-Saturday, April 19
Conference: "Immigrants in the Netherlands and Western Europe: Politics, Media and Literature"
Sponsored by the Nederlandse Taalunie (Dutch Language Union).

Saturday, April 26, 4:00 p.m.-6:00 p.m.
Art Exhibition Opening: groupEB
The exhibition runs from April 27 through May 4, noon to 6:00 p.m. (closed Monday and Tuesday).

THE ITALIAN ACADEMY FOR ADVANCED STUDIES IN AMERICA

1161 Amsterdam Avenue
Tel: 212.854.2306; email:
itacademy@columbia.edu

Tuesday, April 1 at 5:30 p.m.
Book presentations: *Fiori di Sicilia* and *Enciclopedia della Sicilia*
Edited by Caterina Napoleone
RSVP: wb2149@columbia.edu

Tuesday, April 1-Thursday, April 10
Film Series: Sicily is Cinema!

Wednesday, April 9 at 7:00 p.m.
Concert Series: Argento Chamber Ensemble
Music by Berio, Carter, Fedele, Klingbeil, Scelsi and Sciarrino

--THE GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY--**THE EUROPEAN UNION STUDIES CENTER**

365 Fifth Avenue. Tel: 212-817-2051;
email: eusc@gc.cuny.edu <http://euromatters.org>

Tuesday, April 1 at 5:30 p.m.
Lecture: Slovenia's Success Story - Transition from Yugoslavia to European Monetary Union
With Franjo D. Štiblar, Professor of Law and Economics, University of Ljubljana School of Law
365 Fifth Avenue, Rooms: C201/C202
RSVP by March 27, 2008; Tel: 212 817 2051/53; E-mail: eusc@gc.cuny.edu

Monday, April 7 at 5:30 p.m.
Lecture: The Simplified European Treaty and the Future of the European Federation
With Dusan Sidjanski, President of the European Cultural Centre, Special Adviser to the President of the European Commission
Presented by the European Union Studies Center and the Alexander S. Onassis Public Benefit Foundation (USA)
365 Fifth Avenue, Rooms: 9206/9207
RSVP by April 3, 2008; Tel: 212 817 2051/53; E-mail: eusc@gc.cuny.edu

Wednesday, April 16 at 12:15 p.m.
Lecture: Structural Rigidities, Structural Reform and Macroeconomic Policies in the EU
With Theodore Pelagidis, Professor of Economic Analysis, University of Piraeus, Greece
Presented by the European Union Studies Center and the Center for Byzantine & Modern Greek Studies, Queens College
Powdermaker Hall 333, Queens College

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