

# EUROPE•NYC

New York Consortium for European Studies

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY • COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

April 2009

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  
David Idol, Co-Editor  
Eleonora Corsalini, Co-Editor  
Matt Bufford, Co-Editor

THE EUROPEAN INSTITUTE  
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

## SUBSCRIBE

The Center for European Studies hosts EUROLIST, an electronic medium through which the NYU community can be kept aware of information and events relating to Europe. To subscribe to EUROLIST, please go to <http://forums.nyu.edu/cgi-bin/nyu.pl?enter=eurolist> and click on "join eurolist". It is also possible for subscribers to submit messages to the list.

## "More Oil, Less Immigrants." The Friendship Treaty between Libya and Italy

By Lidia Santarelli

On March 2, 2009, the Friendship, Partnership and Cooperation Treaty between Libya and Italy took effect following the formal exchange of ratification instruments between the two nations. The memorandum was signed on August 30, 2008, by Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi and Libyan head of state Muammar al-Quaddafi. The ceremony took place under a tent near Benghazi, in the Cyrenaica region, where in the 1920s the anticolonial movement led by Omar al-Mukhtar strenuously resisted to the Italian occupation.

The agreement settled longstanding colonial disputes between Italy and Libya, and established a privileged economic partnership between the two countries. "It is my duty to express to you, in the name of Italian people, our regret and apologies for the deep wounds that we have caused to you," said Berlusconi. Urging Libyans to accept Italy's official apology for 32 years of colonial oppression, Quaddafi stated that the signing of the Treaty represented a historical condemnation of colonialism. According to the Libyan leader, the agreement provided an unprecedented model for both colonizer and colonized countries in the world. There are several reasons, however, to



Lidia Santarelli is Assistant Professor/ Faculty Fellow at the Center for European and Mediterranean Studies, NYU.

consider the Treaty a controversial historical precedent of so-called "reparation politics."

Under the "sorry" pact Italy will pay 5 billion dollars over the next 20 years to construct jointly planned infrastructure projects in Libya, including a highway across Libya from the Tunisian border to Egypt. The infrastructure projects will be realized by Italian companies. The Libyan government in turn will make available the land used for these projects at no charge to the Italian companies.

Although, nominally, these investments would compensate Libya for the "misdeeds" of Italian colonialism, the text of the Treaty never explicitly refers to the legal principle of "reparations." The amount to be paid by Italy appears ridiculous in relation

*Continued on page 4*

## More in this issue:

- Maria Todorova: Historical Regions and Historical Legacies.....2
- EuroDigest.....6
- The French Riots of 2005. Race Riots or Social Upsurge.....3
- 12 Cartoons that Shook the World: Political Imagination and Freedom of Speech.....7
- Upcoming Events.....8

## Maria Todorova: Historical Regions and Historical Legacies

NYU; Thursday, March 26

By David Idol

The Center for European and Mediterranean hosted a lecture by Professor Maria Todorova entitled “Historical Regions and Historical Legacies in Europe and the Near East.” Todorova is Professor of History at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, specializing in Eastern Europe, the Balkans, and the Ottoman Empire. Drawing from her expertise in these areas, she discussed Europe and the Near East as concepts, the Balkans as an intermediary space, regions and their characteristics, historical legacies, and the politics of space.

To open her lecture, Todorova talked about Europe as an evolving, historical concept. In the past, she said, Europe was defined more by what it was not than by what it was. Originally, ‘Europe’ referred only to the Peloponnese, in opposition to the savage North. Over time, ‘Europe’ expanded North and West, and came to acquire many meanings to different people at different points of time. This history of meaning can be traced in the history of the empires that at different times controlled large parts of the continent and its surroundings. The continent is now a patchwork of overlapping and contesting legacies. As a result, ‘Europe’ means many different things to different people – Europe is a “palimpsest of overlapping legacies.”

Today, this means that the ideological project of building a European Union entails an emphasis on certain legacies to the exclusion of others. For example, the legacy of a Christian Europe is frequently used to argue against Turkish accession into the EU. Todorova took issue with this, adamantly arguing against “the

ludicrous ways of arguing that Turkey does not belong in Europe based on history.” Turkey, she said, has been a European empire – and until the 16<sup>th</sup> century it was the most powerful one. Privileging Europe’s Christian legacy to define Europe today as a Christian space would be a “catastrophe for Europe,” she said.

Todorova also talked about the place of the Balkans and Eastern Europe within the discourse on Europe. At different points in time, Western European geographers have considered the Balkans to either be within Europe, Asia, or Africa. Eastern Europe has similarly shifted back and forth between Europe and Asia. As a result, Todorova said, Eastern Europe and particularly the Balkans are considered to be outsiders within the European Union. Todorova also questioned the practice of History departments

to privilege Western Europe as the real Europe. One can be a specialist on the French Revolution and be considered a European generalist, she said, but if one knows five Slavic languages and the history of ten countries in Eastern Europe, that person is considered a specialist.

However, despite this persistent tendency to sideline Eastern Europe, today, most of the countries of Eastern Europe and the Balkans are in the European Union. This was the work of the last century. In the current century, she said, the question of Europe will revolve around Turkey and the Near East. She concluded that Europe and the Near East have always been one “indivisible and organic entity,” and with the expansion of the European Union, the tension between these two may be resolved.



Larry Wolff, Director of the Center for European and Mediterranean Studies, with Maria Todorova

## The French Riots of 2005. Race Riots or Social Upsurge?

NYU; Thursday, March 26

By Eleonora Corsalini

The Center for European and Mediterranean Studies (CEMS) hosted the Max Weber Salon's talk about the French riots of 2005, presented by Michael Minkenberg.

Dr. Fabien Jobard, from the *Centre International de Criminologie Comparée*, University of Montreal, gave a presentation on the violent revolutionary movements that took place in some regions of France in 2005, seeking to find a socio-political explanation.

The riots began on 27 October 2005 in Clichy-sous-Bois, when two teenagers accidentally died: they were being chased by the police and tried to hide in a power substation, where they were electrocuted. From then, violent riots spread through various parts of France, involving mainly the burning of cars and public buildings.

What really interested Jobard was to understand why some areas of France (such as the Lyon area) were not touched at all by the riots. He first analyzed the "race aspects" of the unrest, finding that the average size of the families of people arrested and sentenced were 4.6 members: this indicator means that they probably were polygamous, had African origins and, then, were Islamic. Another finding related to this was that the cities where the riots spread were cities with Sensitive Urban Areas, namely a most socially problematic area, and where families are more numerous (more than 8% of families with more than 6 members). Jobard also reported

on the index of segregation of cities involved in uprisings, explaining that they show a medium value, between "no segregation at all" and "no relationship at all".

The speaker concluded that there is a strong correlation between the riots of 2005 and the recent migration in France, underlining that the areas implicated in 2005 were different from those during the riots in the 1990s. As the uprisings in the U.S. during the 1960s, French unrests were the sum of very local factors and one of the most predictive factors was the social situation of the cities.

Jobard also explained the strategy of the special police forces that intervened during the riots. In order to avoid face to face fights with the protesters, policemen were sent where the unrest was taking place to just surround the area, making sure that the rioters would remain within the borders. After two or three days of continuous destruction (above all, cars and buildings), the police finally proceeded to arrest people. This harmful behavior reflects the fact that in France the police is very much part of the political game: after the death of the two young boys, the government did not want to risk other serious accidents (and other civil lives), although this meant the destruction of a city.

The speaker also highlighted how some "intolerant" speeches of the interior minister at the time, Nicolas Sarkozy, contributed to increase the tension. Nevertheless, Jobard argued that public opinion

on the presence of immigrants in France depended on age of population, level of education and, again, single and local events.

It was interesting to note that the students' protest in Paris, in March 2006, was labeled as a political event: according to Jobard, people interviewed (protesters or policemen) did not base their opinions of the protest on racial motivations. Actually, talking about the events in Paris, Jobard talked about a "nihilist violence": the pictures showed during the lecture were particularly bloody and, according to the speaker, that violence was unmotivated. He suggested that the protesting students constituted an "undefined" body, a group of people without a precise identity. Some of them were part of the second generation youth, namely their parents were immigrants and, therefore, by the French law, they are not considered French citizens until they are 18 years-old: they protested showing their French identity cards, as to say "we are French but we are treated as immigrants". But other students were simply French young people, seeking violence.

Jobard concluded his talk by reporting that, in general, young people labeled the riots of 2005 as political revolts. Nevertheless, he stressed on his own demonstrated theory: those revolutionary movements were led by racial reasons and local and social factors, such as the presence of immigrants in certain areas of the country.

Continued from page 1

to the Italian colonial offenses, including crimes against humanity, genocide, and exploitation of local economy and society. The idea that—in Berlusconi's words— "this payment is a complete and moral compensation for the damages inflicted on Libya by Italians during the colonial occupation" might sound even insulting. Quaddafi stressed that the signing of the Treaty represented a fundamental historical precedent proving that "compensation entails condemnation of colonialism regardless of the amount paid." Yet, despite the political use (and abuse) of the rhetoric of "reparations" made by politicians of both countries, the Treaty was not informed by the legal principles of "reparations", "compensation," or "retribution" for colonial violence.

Italy occupied the Ottoman province of Libya in 1911, but the Italian expeditionary force barely penetrated beyond the coastline. In 1915, the widespread resistance of the Arab tribes to the Italian invasion led to an open insurrection. In 1922, after Mussolini's seizure of power, the Italian fascist regime launched a large-scale military campaign aimed at "re-conquering" Libya. The counterinsurgency operations against the Libyan anti-colonial movement turned into a ten-year war mostly waged against civilians. To uproot the armed resistance from the Tripolitania and Cyrenaica regions, the Italian army implemented methods of total war including mass executions, deportation, and destruction of villages. The Italian repressive policy blurred any distinction between civilians and combatants groups, culminating, between 1930 and 1933, with the opening of six major concentration camps, and a number of other minor camps, in the Cyrenaica region.

About four-fifths of the nomadic and seminomadic populations of

Eastern Libya were displaced, and forced to settle in the desert camps. Between 100,000 and 120,000 Libyans—out of a population of 800,000—are believed to have perished in the Italian concentration camps, as a consequence of physical exhaustion, starvation, and epidemics, as well as of executions of hostages, forced labor, and dead marches throughout the desert.

Due to its geographical proximity to Italy and its strategic location across the Eastern and Western Mediterranean, Libya was intended to become an overseas department of the Italian state, like Algeria for France. Beginning in the mid-1920s, to benefit Italian colonists, who were mostly farmers and businessmen, the Italian colonial administration started to carry out large-scale land expropriations. Confiscations of both private and common lands allowed Italian companies to secure the most fertile agricultural areas in the region of Tripolitania. Designed to become Italy's "fourth shore," Libya became a laboratory for implementing plans of demographic colonization. In 1938, the fascist Governor of Libya, Italo Balbo, personally led the sailing of 20,000 Italian peasants to Tripoli. In 1940, as a result of subsequent waves of state-promoted migration, nearly 40% of the 150,000 Italian citizens residing in Libya were agricultural colonists, most of them former landless peasants and agricultural day laborers.

The Italian colonization left a traumatic legacy of both individual and collective losses which affected Libya's political, social, economic, and cultural life for decades to come. In 1951, after Italy's military defeat in World War II and a brief period of a UN-mandated British protectorate, Libya became an independent state. In 1970, following the coup d'état staged in 1969 by a small group of military officers led by the 28-year

old Muhammad Quaddafi, the Libyan government ordered the expulsion of 20,000 Italian residents. Setting out his "Green Revolution," Quaddafi pledged himself and his regime to liberate Libya from backwardness and colonialism. Since then the Libyan leader has called for Italy's public apology for colonial-era crimes, and significant economic compensation.

The memorandum signed in Benghazi on August 30, 2008 alludes to the urgent need to turn the page on colonial-era controversies, in order to permit wide-ranging future opportunities of economic, cultural, political, and even military cooperation between the two Mediterranean nations. Since post-World War II Italian democratic identity has been dominated by a public amnesia of the colonial past in Africa, the Friendship Treaty would close the chapter on a historical past which, paradoxically, had never become the object of a public debate. Even the 1981 movie, *The Lion of the Desert*, a historically accurate story about the Libyan resistance leader Omar al-Mukhtar (Anthony Quinn stars as the Libyan national hero), has been officially banned in Italy because it was "damaging to the Italian Army's honor". *The Lion of the Desert* includes original footage showing the Italian concentration camps in the Cyrenaica region, and contains several scenes of civilian massacres, deportation, and mass shooting. Although the last act of government intervention against the movie dates back to 1987, it has never been dubbed into Italian nor broadcast by the Italian TV stations.

The signing of the Friendship Treaty with Libya reveals an ambivalence between so-called "reparation politics", and the politics of oblivion, muted memory, and denying of Italy's responsibility for colonial-era crimes. This politics has

informed —and still largely informs—the attitude of both the Italian state and society towards Italy's colonial past. However, despite this ambivalence, or, rather, because of it, Berlusconi's public apology for colonial abuses perpetrated in Libya cannot be disregarded. Although, as discussed below, it sounded instrumental in securing access to Libyan oil and gas, and repressing African immigrants on the move towards Italy, it remains the first, and, so far, the only official undertaking of Italy's moral responsibility for colonial violence committed in Africa.

The agreement had many more implications than the symbolic reconciliation between colonizers and colonized. The Treaty paved the way to improving ties between Italy and Libya, a country which is a major energy producer in the Mediterranean, and which is a key passage for hundreds of thousands of Africans who every year migrate to Europe. In Berlusconi's words, the purpose of the agreement was to get "less illegal immigrants and more oil". Under the Treaty, Italy would secure access to Libya's oil and gas reserves and development contracts, as well as establish greater cooperation in controlling immigration of Africans. The agreement "gives us the possibility of having Libyan oil and gas, which is of the best quality", Berlusconi said, "and it means fewer clandestine immigrants that leave from their coasts and come to us."

The Friendship Treaty was enacted after several decades of sometimes contentious relations between Libya and Italy. In the 1970s, Italy became the main consumer of Libyan oil, and Colonel Quaddafi even helped to bail out FIAT, the major Italian car industry. In 1986, however, the relationship between the two countries was threatened when Libya fired two missiles on the

Italian island of Lampedusa in retaliation for the American bombing of Tripoli and Benghazi. More recently, in 2006, a new crisis occurred in the relations between Libya and Italy when Roberto Calderoli, then the Reforms Minister, wore on TV a T-shirt with a Danish cartoon that had infuriated Muslims. During demonstrations in Benghazi against the Italian embassy, ten people were killed in riots.

Energy and immigration configured two major factors in reshaping relations between Libya and Italy. Since 2002 the Greenstream project —the would-be longest underwater pipeline of the Mediterranean connecting the Libyan offshore station of Sabratha to the industrial area of Gela in Sicily— created favorable conditions for negotiating a bilateral agreement between the two Mediterranean countries. In recent years, Italy has increasingly legitimized Libya as a decisive political and military interlocutor of the European Community in controlling the flow of African immigrants to Europe. In 2004 Italy actively supported the European Union's decision to lift sanctions on Libya, including an arms embargo.

Approximately 15% of migrants to Italy come across Libya. Despite the increasing joint measures undertaken with Libya since 2004 to improve coastal patrolling, the continuous stream of African immigrants has not stopped. Sometimes during the summer, up to a hundred people a day land on the shore of Lampedusa. The tiny Italian island located south of Sicily offers a drop off point for smugglers' boats sailing from North Africa. The immigration chapter remains the most problematic section of the Treaty. Under the terms of the agreement, the Italian government provides Libya with both funding

and military technology for implementing a wide-ranging spectrum of border control measures, including joint maritime patrols to curtail the flow of migrants from North Africa to Italy. Italy is also installing electronic monitoring systems for the purpose of securing Libya land borders. The Sahara desert, across the borders between Libya, Sudan and Chad, is in fact a major collector of migrants moving from central Africa to the Mediterranean. The cost of this project is approximately 300 million Euros, and will be co-financed by the Republic of Italy and the European Union.

Amnesty International denounced that funding is being allocated to Libya without any requirement that human rights and the right to asylum be respected for migrants who are being held in inhumane conditions, tortured, and abused in detention camps. The terms of the negotiations between Libya and Italy have been kept secret, with the consequence that "the process leading to the signing of the Treaty has been characterized by a lack of transparency and negotiations whose contents were withheld from public opinion, but whose scope has today become clear: Italian complicity in controlling Libya borders to prevent migrants from crossing the Mediterranean in the absence of any kind of guarantee of their rights. In short, according to the principle that 'what the eye doesn't see, the heart doesn't feel'." Strong opposition to the Treaty has been expressed by a petition to the leaders of the Italian and of the European parliaments, to the European Commission and to UNHCR that "the violence inflicted on thousands of human beings who are arrested and deported by Libya's police" be stopped and that "Italy's responsibility for this situation be clarified." The petition, supported so

far by 3,500 people, including the Nobel prize-winner Dario Fo, made an appeal for an international inquiry into how migratory flows are controlled following the bilateral agreements between Libya and Italy since 2004. The main problem remains, in fact, that of the conditions in the Libyan detention camps where, according to Andrea Segre (author of the documentary "Like a Man on the Earth"), "The men are tortured and the women raped. Without considering the fact that many of these should qualify for the right of asylum under the Geneva Conventions, which Libya has not signed."

According to Fortress Europe - a blog dedicated to the victims of illegal immigration - at least 13,671 people have died since 1988 along the European frontiers: among them 5,444 were missing at sea. 9,801 migrants died in the Mediterranean sea, and through the Atlantic Ocean towards Spain, and 1,691 lost their life trying to cross the Sahara desert in order to reach Europe.

Fortress Europe noticed how ironically the Greenstream underwater pipeline runs along the same route that thousands of migrants take to Lampedusa. On

the surface of the sea, EU sends its military forces to stop the transit of human beings. While at the bottom of the sea, eight billion cubic meters of gas annually pass through the 520 km of pipes, among the bones of thousands of victims of migration. An image that perfectly summarizes the relationship of the last five years between Rome and Tripoli, led under the slogan "more oil, less immigrants".

## **EuroDigest: *Europe in March***

March 2- After regional elections, the Basque National Party, which has ruled the autonomous region in Spain for more than 30 years, may lose power as the Basque Socialist Party is likely to form a majority coalition government with other non-nationalist parties.

March 5- Italy withdrew its delegation from a U.N. Summit on racism to be held in April due to «aggressive phrases that are anti-Semitic in nature» included in conference drafts.

March 9- Somali pirates who were captured and taken into custody by the German Bundeswehr will not be tried in Germany, but are instead being sent to Kenya.

March 12- NATO Secretary General Jaap de Hoop Scheffer announced that Croatia and Albania will be welcomed into the alliance as full members in April.

March 15- Ethnic Poles in Lithuania picketed the embassy of the EU-chairing Czech Republic in the Lithuanian capital of Vilnius to protest recent minority discrimination in Lithuania such as the removal of bilingual signs.

March 18- Cypriot Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Turkish Cypriot Chamber of Industry signed onto a project which will boost business relations between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots.

March 21- The European Union has pledged to double the emergency funding on offer to EU states that are not members of the euro zone to EUR 50 billion as a sign of European solidarity during the worst economic crisis since the war.

March 24- The Czech Republic's centre-right minority government has lost a vote of no-confidence midway through the country's six-month EU presidency.

March 26- Six Danish activists who sold T-shirts bearing the logos of two groups classified by the EU as terrorist organizations have been found guilty of financing terrorism.

March 31- US President Barack Obama congratulated Estonia on its 5th anniversary of NATO entry

## 12 Cartoons that Shook the World: Political Imagination and Freedom of Speech

NYU; Wednesday, March 25  
By Matt Bufford

As part of the Spring 2009 Max Weber Salon, Jytte Klausen from Brandeis University gave a guest lecture on the topic of the 2005 Danish political caricatures depicting the Prophet Mohammad. The discussion was moderated by Dr. Sylvia Maier from NYU. The aim of the talk was to show the common misperceptions that people have about the cartoon crisis.

On September 30, 2005, a Danish newspaper published twelve caricatures of the Prophet Muhammad. Five months later, thousands of Muslims inundated the newspaper with outpourings of anger and grief by phone, email and fax. The conflict spread when papers around the world reprinted the offending images. A trade boycott was launched against Danish goods, and millions of Muslims took to the streets across Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Europe. Cyber attacks and spammed death threats followed as demonstrations spread across the Arab and Muslim world. Meanwhile diplomats from the Islamic countries turned to the United Nations for help against the Danes and to stem the escalation of protests. Although these facts are uncontested, the true nature of this event is often misrepresented as a cultural misunderstanding between the Islamic world and the West. However, the cartoon crisis was a political conflict rather than a colossal cultural misunderstanding.

Moreover, this event was unique in that it resulted in a global conflict involving citizens versus

citizens and was more individualistic in nature than traditional international conflicts. Diplomacy on the state level was not introduced right away, but higher officials were introduced into the fray when the crisis escalated further. The conflict was, above all, driven by the short-term electoral preoccupations of the governments of Denmark and Egypt, and in a later stage by Islamic extremists who manipulated the issues with the purpose of destabilizing local governments in Pakistan and elsewhere. All in all, around 1000 people were killed or injured as a result of this issue, and, although the caricatures were not the direct cause of the deaths, they were a catalyst for political thought.

One interesting point made by Klausen during her presentation was the distinction between a cartoon and a caricature. Although the crisis is often referred to as the "cartoon crisis", the images published first in Denmark and then around the world were actually not cartoons but caricatures. The difference, according to Klausen, is that cartoons include speech bubbles whereas caricatures merely portray an image with exaggerated features. In this situation, this distinction is critical;

the images not only furthered a political point of view, but attempted to insult a religious icon. The discussion prefaced the upcoming release of Klausen's next book *The Cartoons that Shook the World*, which is due to be released in the next few months by Yale University Press.



*Jytte Klausen at the Center of European and Mediterranean Studies*

--NEW YORK UNIVERSITY--

**CENTER FOR EUROPEAN AND  
MEDITERRANEAN STUDIES**

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

Thursday, April 9, 6:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.

Max Weber Lecture Series:  
"Remaking Warsaw: Architecture and Memory in the Polish Capital, 1943-2009"

With David Crowley, Royal College of Art, London

Tuesday, April 14, 5:30 p.m.

Catalan Tertúlia: Ryan Poynter, Associate Administrator of the College of Arts and Science  
Sponsored by the Catalan Center

Friday, April 17, 4:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Gender and Transformation workshop: "We were not Westerners giving gifts, but we did give books. The Network of East West Women as an example of East-West Feminist Cooperation in the Early 1990's"  
With Veronika Woehrer, Ph.D. University of Vienna, Researcher and Lecturer, University of Vienna, Sociology and Gender Studies

Tuesday, April 21, 5:30 p.m.

Catalan Tertúlia: Carmen Vidal, Filmmaker  
Sponsored by the Catalan Center

Thursday, April 23, 6:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.

Max Weber Lecture Series: "State and Nation-Building as an Urban Experience: The Making of Ankara" With Alev Cinar, Bilkent University, Ankara

Wednesday, April 29, 12:30 p.m. – 1:45 p.m.

## MARK YOUR CALENDARS

European History workshop: "The Devaluation of Transparency in Mid-Twentieth Century French Thought"

With Stefanos Geroulanos, NYU Department of History

**INSTITUTE OF FRENCH STUDIES**

15 Washington Mews. Tel. 212.998.8740. Email:

[french.studies@nyu.edu](mailto:french.studies@nyu.edu).

<http://www.nyu.edu/fas/program/frenchstudies>

Wednesday, April 15, 7:00 p.m.

Colloquium: "Les Historiens face aux enjeux de mémoire en France aujourd'hui"

With Jacques Revel, Global Distinguished Professor, NYU, directeur d'études, EHESS, author of *Un parcours critique*.

Douzeessais d'histoire sociale  
Location: La Maison Francaise In French

Tuesday, April 21, 12:30 p.m. - 2:00 p. m.

Lunch Seminar: "De Gaulle ou le charisme en politique"  
With Brigitte Gaiti, Political Scientist, Université Paris-Dauphine  
In French

Wednesday, April 22, 7:00 p.m.

Colloquium: "The 2009 Strike in Guadeloupe and Martinique"  
With J. Michael Dash, Professor of French and Social and Cultural Analysis, NYU; William Miles, Professor of Political Science, Northeastern University

Tuesday, April 28, 12:30 p. m. - 2:30 p. m.

Lunch Seminar: "Thinking against Nostradamus, 1750 – 1900"  
With Stéphane Gerson, Department of French and Institute of French Studies, NYU  
In English

**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>

Monday, April 13, 7:00 p.m.

A Florence Gould Event: "French Literature in the Making"

Frederic Mitterand, writer; journalist; filmmaker, television presenter and producer, director, French Academy in Rome, author of *La mauvaise vie*, *Lettres d'amour en Somalie* in conversation with Olivier Barrot, writer, journalist, *Un Livre un jour* (France 3), publisher, *Senso In French*. Simultaneous translation available for this event.

Presented with the additional support of Directours, L'Avion, CulturesFrance, and the Cultural Services of the French Embassy

Thursday – Saturday, April 16 – 18

Conference, A Florence Gould Event: "Land of Refuge, Land of Exile: French Artists and Writers in the U.S. During the Occupation"

For further information visit the website: <http://www.nyu.edu/gsas/dept/french/Mbase.html>  
Organized in conjunction with the exhibition on view at the New York Public Library *Between Collaboration and Resistance: French Literary Life Under Nazi Occupation*

Thursday, April 23, 7:00 p.m.

Film Screening & Discussion: "Flesh in Ecstasy: Gaston Lachaise and the Woman He Loved" 2008. USA. Directed by George Stoney, David Bagnall  
In English, French; English subtitles. (21 min.)  
Discussion with: George Stoney, Professor of Film, Tisch School of the Arts, NYU, writer, director, producer: *All my Babies*; *Southern Voices*; *Images of the Great Depression*; *The Uprising of 34*;

David Bagnall, Filmmaker; Jeffrey Spring, Modern Art Foundry

Wednesday, April 29, 6:30 p.m.  
Festival of International Literature:  
"Roland Barthes and the Invention  
of Modernity"

With Bernard Comment, essayist,  
novelist, editor, Fiction & Cie  
(Seuil), author of *L'Ombre de  
mémoire*; Roland Barthes, *vers le  
Neutre*; *Florence, retours*; *The  
Panorama*; *Un Poisson hors de  
l'eau*; screenwriter, with Alain  
Tanner, of *Fourbi*; *Requiem*; *Jonas  
et Lila, à demain*; *Paul s'en va*

Thursday, April 30, 7:00 p.m.  
Festival of International Literature  
Muriel Barbery, novelist, author of  
*Une Gourmandise*; *L'Élégance du  
hérisson* (The Elegance of the  
Hedgehog; Europa Editions, 2008)  
in conversation with Adam  
Gopnik, writer, essayist, author of  
*Paris to the Moon*; *Through the  
Children's Gate*; *Angels and Ages*:  
A Short book about Darwin,  
Lincoln, and Modern Life  
Location: Cantor Film Center  
(Theater 101), 36 East Eighth Street  
Tickets: \$10, [www.smarttix.com](http://www.smarttix.com)  
or 212.868.4444

#### 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>

Thursday, April 9, 10 and 11  
(TBD)  
Conference: Crisscrossing: 18th  
Annual NYU/Columbia  
University Graduate Student  
Conference on Hispanic and  
Lusophone Languages,  
Literatures and Cultures  
To download the program: [http://  
www.nyu.edu/pages/kjc/pdf/  
Events\\_pdf/  
KJCC\\_programCRISSCROSSING.pdf](http://www.nyu.edu/pages/kjc/pdf/Events_pdf/KJCC_programCRISSCROSSING.pdf)

Wednesday, April 15, 7:00 p.m.  
Creative Writing in Spanish Series  
(CWS): Reading by Mexican writer  
Mario Bellatin  
Curated by Sylvia Molloy and  
Mariela Dreyfus

Sunday, April 19, 3:00 p.m.  
10th Havana Film Festival in New  
York 2009: Celebrating Latin  
American Cinema  
3:00 p. m.: The Cinema of Santiago  
Alvarez  
5:00 p. m.: Stranger than fiction: A  
tribute to Luis Ospina,  
"Agarrando Pueblo" (The  
Vampires of Poverty), 1979  
A conversation with Luis Ospina  
will follow

Monday, April 20, 5:00 p.m. – 7:00  
p.m.  
Symposium: Hauntings: Memory,  
Patrimony, and the Contested  
Past: "Mexico 2009: 40th  
Anniversary of the First Year of  
the Rest of Our Lives"  
With Claudio Lomnitz, Columbia  
University

Monday, April 20, 7:30 p.m.  
10th Havana Film Festival in New  
York 2009: Celebrating Latin  
American Cinema  
Meet the directors panel

Tuesday, April 21, 6:00 p.m.  
10th Havana Film Festival in New  
York 2009: Celebrating Latin  
American Cinema: "EICTV'S NEW  
VIEWS" (Nuevas Miradas).  
With Tanya Valente, Director of  
the International School of Film  
and TV in San Antonio de los  
Banos, Cuba. The most recent  
films from the graduate students  
will be presented  
Reception to follow  
Simultaneous translation provided  
by LART

Thursday, April 23, 6:00 p.m. –  
8:00 p.m.  
Panel: The Art and Visual Culture  
of Cuba: An Assessment on the  
Eve of a New Decade  
Moderated by Edward Sullivan,  
NYU Dean for the Humanities

Friday, April 24, 9:00 a.m. – 7:00  
p.m.  
Symposium: Alfonso VI in New  
York. An Encounter of Scholars  
A one-day symposium organized  
by H. Salvador Martinez, NYU, in  
celebration of the IX centenary of  
King Alfonso VI of Leon-  
Castile's death (1109-1209)  
For more information contact the  
organizer at [hsm1@nyu.edu](mailto:hsm1@nyu.edu)

Monday, April 27, 5:00 p.m. – 7:00  
p.m.  
Symposium: Hauntings: Memory,  
Patrimony, and the Contested  
Past: "Uses of the Past in  
Transnational Memory Debates"  
With Andreas Huyssen, Columbia  
University  
Coordinators: Thomas  
Abercrombie, CLACS/  
Anthropology and Jo Labanyi,  
KJCC/Spanish and Portuguese

Wednesday, April 29, 2:00 p.m. –  
6:30 p.m.  
Creative Writing in Spanish Series  
(CWS): Dialogue in Translation  
Curated by Sylvia Molloy and  
Mariela Dreyfus

#### 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>

Wednesday, April 8, 7:00 p.m. –  
8:00 p.m.  
Deutsches Haus Recommends:  
10:1 Insights into the West and  
Islam  
Dr. Jürgen Todenhöfer presents his  
new book *Why Do You Kill?: The  
Untold Story of the Iraqi  
Resistance*  
Introduction by Prof. Mark  
Crispin Miller, NYU  
Location: 19 University Place,  
Room 102.  
Co-sponsored by the Department  
of Media, Culture, and  
Communication at NYU, the

Department of Politics at NYU,  
The Disinformation Company, and  
Deutsches Haus at NYU

Tuesday, April 14, 7:00 p.m.  
Discussion: "Actions, Reactions or  
Over-reactions? German and  
American Responses to the Global  
Crisis"

With Volker Berghahn, Columbia  
University; Tillmann Rudolf  
Braun, DAAD Visiting Scholar,  
NYU; David Braunschvig, Council  
on Foreign Relations  
Moderator: Mary Nolan, NYU

Friday, April 17, 6:00 p.m.  
Film 3: Halbe Treppe (Grill Point)  
Directed by Andreas Dresen, 2002,  
106 min.  
In German with English Subtitles

Tuesday, April 21, 7:00 p.m.  
Reading: "Exil der frechen Frauen"  
With Robert Cohen, NYU  
In German

Thursday, April 23, 6:00 p.m.  
Sprache im Kontext Series  
Lecture: "What Ocean? Critical  
Approaches to German Language  
Learning in a Digital World"  
With Glenn S. Levine, University  
of California, Irvine  
Location: 19 University Place, 1st  
Fl. Great Room

Friday, April 24, 12:00 p.m. - 2:00  
p.m.  
Lunch Seminar: Transatlantic  
Lunch Talks at Deutsches Haus  
Lecture with Karen Feldman,  
Berkeley  
Due to limited space, RSVP is  
required by April 21, 2009 to  
Jessica von Hertsenberg  
212.998.8126

Monday, April 27 - Sunday, May 3  
2009 World Voices Festival:  
Evolution/Revolution  
For further information visit the  
website: [http://www.pen.org/  
page.php/prmID/1096](http://www.pen.org/page.php/prmID/1096)

Tuesday, April 28, 7:00 p.m.  
Lecture: "... in ungeheuren Fällen"  
Benjamin's critique of violence  
beyond law theory and the 'state

of exception'  
With Sigrid Weigel, Zentrum für  
Literatur- und Kulturforschung  
Berlin  
In German. In collaboration with  
the Department of German at  
NYU

Thursday, April 30, 1:00 p.m. -  
2:30 p.m.  
Reading: PEN Global Voices  
With Salwa Al Neimi, Joseph  
Boyden, Lilian Faschinger,  
Clemens Meyer, and Deutsches  
Haus Writer-in-Resident Peter  
Weber  
Location: Instituto Cervantes  
New York, 211-215 East 49th  
Street  
Free and open to the public.  
Cosponsored by Instituto  
Cervantes and the Consulate  
General of Spain

CASA ITALIANA AT NYU  
24 West 12<sup>th</sup> Street.  
Telephone: 212.998.8730. E-mail:  
[casa.italiana@nyu](mailto:casa.italiana@nyu).  
[http://www.nyu.edu/pages/casaitaliana/  
index\\_flash.html](http://www.nyu.edu/pages/casaitaliana/index_flash.html)

Wednesday, April 1, 6:15 p.m.  
Lecture: "Galileo and Bellarmino:  
A Dialogue Between Science and  
Faith"  
With Giuseppe Mazzotta, Yale  
University

Tuesday, April 7, 6:00 p.m.  
Concert: Giuseppe Milici Plays  
Soundtracks

Tuesday, April 7, 6:30 p.m.  
Book presentation: "Il cerchio di  
gesso. Primo Levi narratore e  
testimone" by Franco Baldasso.  
With Franco Baldasso, NYU.  
Introductory remarks by John  
Freccero, NYU, Rabby Sacha  
Pecaric and Andrea Fiano, Primo  
Levi Center

Thursday, April 9, 6:00 p.m.  
Event series: "Brazzà In Congo: A  
Life and Legacy"  
Film Screenings: "Congo: White  
King, Red Rubber and Black

Death directed", by Peter Bate  
Documentary film premiere: "Back  
to Congo" (2009, 50', English  
Subtitles), by Nicole Leghissa

Tuesday, April 14, 6:00 p.m.  
Adventures in Italian Opera :  
Tuesdays with Fred Plotkin and  
Stars from the World of Opera  
A conversation with Barbara  
Frittoli (soprano)

Wednesday, April 15, 6:00 p.m.  
Colloquium in the Humanities  
2008-2009 Series: "The Wings of the  
Dove: A Reading of Canto V  
Inferno"  
With John Freccero, NYU  
Presented by Casa Italiana and  
Department of Italian Studies

Thursday, April 16, 6:00 p.m. - 7:30  
p.m.  
Event series: "Brazzà In Congo: A  
Life and Legacy"  
Africa House Symposium

Friday, April 17, 6:30 p.m.  
Book presentation and lecture:  
"The Films of Gianni Amelio: The  
Search for a Cinema of Social  
Conscience, True to His Roots", by  
Antonio Vitti  
With Antonio Vitti, Indiana  
University  
In cooperation with the Calandra  
Institute

Thursday, April 30, 6:00 p.m.  
Lecture: "A Festive Air":  
Mendelssohn's Year in Italy  
With Cristina Altamura, Fulbright  
scholar to Italy, 1997  
Solo piano works by Mendelssohn

Thursday, April 30, 6:15 p.m.  
Lecture: "Hygiene in the Harem:  
The Orientalism of Cristina di  
Belgioioso"  
With Barbara Spackman Cecchetti,  
University of California, Berkeley

**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>

Wednesday, April 8, 7:00 p.m.  
 Lecture: "The Myth of an Irish Cinema"

With Prof. Michael Patrick Gillespie, Marquette University

Thursday, April 16, 7:00 p.m.  
 The Annual Barra Ó Donnabháin Memorial Lecture: Pádraic Ó Ciardha of TG4 on Irish language broadcasting

Friday, April 17, 7:00 p.m.  
 Oscailt: Irish language short films  
 Location: Iris & B. Gerald Cantor Film Center NYU, 36 East 8th Street

Thursday, April 23, 7:00 p.m.  
 Book presentation: "Collected Letters of WB Yeats"  
 With Prof. John Kelly, St. John's College, Oxford, and Prof. Ronald Schuchard, Emory University

Thursday, April 30, 7:00 p.m.  
 Discussion: The murder of Patrick Cronin  
 With Gillian O'Brien, Fulbright Scholar at the Newberry Library, Chicago

**--COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY--****THE EUROPEAN INSTITUTE**

420 West 118th Street, International Affairs Building (IAB), room 1228.  
 Tel: 212.854.4618; email: [europeaninstitute@columbia.edu](mailto:europeaninstitute@columbia.edu)  
<http://www.ei.columbia.edu/main.html>

Friday, April 10, 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.

A day-long workshop on politics and the social sciences  
 With Mark Mazower and others  
 Heyman Center for the Humanities, Second Floor Common Room

For further information visit:  
<http://www.ei.columbia.edu/academics/cold.war.social.sciences.agenda.doc>

Tuesday, April 21, 6:15 p.m.  
 The Lionel Trilling Seminar: "Plato's Cunning: Philosophy as Political Strategy"  
 With Danielle Allen, Katja Vogt and Nadia Urbinati  
 Davis Auditorium, the Schapiro Center

**THE HARRIMAN INSTITUTE**

420 West 118th Street, International Affairs Building (IAB), room 1219.  
 Tel.: 212.854.4623  
<http://www.harrimaninstitute.org/>

Wednesday, April 8, 12:00 p.m.  
 Lecture: "Ukrainian Artists in the Context of the Paris School (1900-1939)"  
 With Dr. Vita Susak, Curator of the Department of European Art (19th-20th centuries) at the Lviv Gallery of Arts, Ukraine  
 1219 International Affairs Building

Thursday, April 9, 12:30 p.m.  
 Lecture: "The Oil Booms and the Changing World of Baku"  
 With Prof. Tadeusz Swietochowski  
 1118 International Affairs Building

Wednesday, April 15, 12:00 p.m.– 1:30 p.m.  
 Lecture: "Dynasty and Democracy in Azerbaijan: The Referendum Abolishing Presidential Term Limits"  
 With Khadija Ismayilova, Chief of Baku bureau of RFE/RL, and Emin Milli, co-founder of AN Network  
 1219 International Affairs Building

Thursday, April 16, 12:00 p.m.  
 Lecture: "National Mapping of the World as a Problem of Modern Ukrainian Studies"  
 With Dr. Tetiana Stepykina, English Philology Chair, Luhansk State University  
 1219 International Affairs Building

Thursday, April 16, 6:30 p.m. – 8:30 p.m.  
 Reception: Homage to Diaghilev's Enduring Legacy  
 Harriman Institute Atrium

Friday, April 17, 5:00 p.m.  
 History Workshop: The Biography of an Image or the Life of the Parsuna "Patriarch Nikon with Clergy" (1661-1662) in Nineteenth-Century Russian Culture  
 A talk by Professor Kevin Kain, University of Wisconsin, Green Bay.  
 1219 International Affairs Building

Monday, April 20, 2:00 p.m.  
 Book Presentation: "Kazakhstan: The Road to Independence"  
 With Ariel Cohen, Senior Research Fellow, Heritage Foundation, Russian and Eurasian Studies  
 1512 International Affairs Building

Monday, April 20, 6:15 p.m.  
 Lecture: Founding Father/Iconic Soviet: Public Identity, Socialist Mythology, and the Fashioning of a Rocket Hero in Soviet Times  
 With James T. Andrews, History Department, Iowa State

University, for a talk on K.E. Tsiolkovskii.  
1219 International Affairs Building

Tuesday, April 21, 8:30 a.m. – 8:00 p.m.

Conference: The Architecture of the Energy (Oil and Gas) Export System of the Caucasus and Central Asia: Now and in The Future  
Kellogg Center, Room 101  
International Affairs Building

Thursday, April 23 – Saturday 25 April 25

The 14th Annual World Convention of the Association for the Study of Nationalities (ASN): "Imagined Communities, Real Conflicts, and National Identities" For further information visit: <http://www.nationalities.org/index.asp>

Saturday, April 25, 8:00 p.m.  
Celebrating Diaghilev in Music and Dance: Afternoon of a Faun and Les Noces  
Miller Theater (116th Street & Broadway)  
Tickets: \$5 (students), \$10 (others)

Wednesday, April 29, 6:00 p.m.  
Talk: "New Perspectives on the Holocaust in the USSR: the Soviet Government and Combatant Jews"  
With Zvi Gitelman, University of Michigan.  
707 International Affairs (the Lindsay Rogers Room)

Thursday, April 30, 12:00 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.  
Talk: "When Ethnicity Did Not Matter in the Balkans"  
With John V.A. Fine, University of Michigan  
1219 International Affairs Building

#### DEUTSCHES HAUS AT COLUMBIA

420 West 116th Street  
212-854-1858

<http://www.columbia.edu/cu/german/dhaus/>

Thursday, April 16 @ 8:00pm  
Erk Grimm, "Mapping Germany's Literary Market after 2000: A Postmillennial Conundrum?"

Thursday, April 30 @ 8:00pm  
Niklaus Largier, "The Plasticity of the Soul: Mystical Darkness and the Invention of Aesthetic Experience"

#### LA MAISON FRANCAISE AT COLUMBIA

Broadway at 116th Street, Buell Hall, 2nd Floor. Tel.: 212.854.4482; email: [maisoncoordinator@columbia.edu](mailto:maisoncoordinator@columbia.edu)  
<http://www.maisonfrancaise.org>

Thursday, April 9, 12:00pm  
"De la transparence au cinema: politiques de la langue chez Rohmer"  
A talk in French by Derek Schilling. This talk is free and open to the public; no RSVP is necessary.

Thursday, April 16, 12:00pm  
"The French Color Line in Postcolonial France: From Zidane to Abd al Malik"  
A talk by Nacira Guenif-Souilamas.

Thursday, April 23, 12:00pm  
"Thinking the Break: Ranciere, Badiou, and the Return of a Politics of Resistance" by Todd May.  
This event is free and open to the public. No RSVP is required.

Thursday, April 30, 12:00pm  
Parsesux lecteur: mon semblable...Variantes poetiques et philologie d'auteur  
A talk in French by Claudio Galderisi. This event is free and open to the public. No RSVP is necessary.

#### THE ITALIAN ACADEMY FOR ADVANCED STUDIES IN AMERICA

1161 Amsterdam Avenue  
Tel: 212.854.2306; email: [itacademy@columbia.edu](mailto:itacademy@columbia.edu)  
<http://www.italianacademy.columbia.edu/>

Wednesdays, April 15- May 6, 8:00pm  
Concert Series  
Three takes on Berio's 1966 Sequenza III, and programs of other Italian contemporary music.  
\$15/\$10 students and seniors.

Thursday, April 16, 11:00am  
Kenneth Frampton on Giuseppe Terragni and Italian Rationalism 1918-1938 (Apr 16).  
This event is free and open to the public.

Thursday through Saturday, April 23-25  
A World on the Move: Immigration and Emigration in Europe and the Americas  
Conference organized by Kenneth T. Jackson, Maurizio Vaudagna

--THE GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY--

#### THE EUROPEAN UNION STUDIES CENTER

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

Wednesday, April 22, 2009, 5:30pm  
"French Presidency of the European Union" by: Irene Finel-Honigman: Adjunct Professor of International and Public Affairs, Columbia University and Martin Schain: Professor of Politics, New York University.  
Rooms C204/C205 Graduate Center, CUNY, 365 Fifth Avenue, New York  
RSVP by April 21, 2009; Tel: 212 817 2053/51; E-mail: [eusc@gc.cuny.edu](mailto:eusc@gc.cuny.edu)

Monday, April 27, 2009, 5:30pm  
"Transatlantic Relations During  
Election Times"  
Karsten D. Voigt, Coordinator of  
German-North American  
Cooperation at the German  
Federal Foreign Office; and Visiting  
Scholar at New York University's  
"Deutsches Haus". Rooms 9206/  
9207 Graduate Center, CUNY, 365  
Fifth Avenue, New York  
RSVP by April 24, 2009; Tel: 212  
817 2053/51; E-mail:  
eusc@gc.cuny.edu

---

**New York University**

*A private university in the public service*

**EUROPE•NYC**

*Center for European and  
Mediterranean Studies*

*285 Mercer St, 7th Floor  
New York, NY 10003*