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Sharing European Memory

By Sibylle Quack

In our time, the act of remembering and memorializing is closely linked with reflection and theory. Europe, after the traumatic events of two World Wars, the Holocaust, and forty years of Communist dictatorship and the Cold War, is in the process of integrating its separate histories and of shaping itself a collective identity. In this process, memory plays a crucial role.

What can be saved and preserved from this divided history, so much comprised of suffering, images of victims and perpetrators, and thoughts of revenge? What should we forget? What construct anew? It is no accident that many current authors and scholars refer to Ernest Renan, who in his famous speech "Qu'est-ce qu'une nation?" in 1882 at the



Sibylle Quack is the Max Weber Chair at NYU's Center for European and Mediterranean Studies

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Towpik Calls for Greater Cooperation On Security Issues

Columbia University: Wednesday, Jan. 24
By Dominika Ornatowska



Andrzej Towpik, Ambassador of the permanent mission of Poland to the United Nations

As a result of political changes in Europe at the beginning of the 1990s, "from the point of view of its external security, Poland entered the 21st century in exceptional conditions," said Andrzej Towpik, Ambassador of the permanent mission of Poland to the United Nations, at Columbia University on Wednesday, Jan. 24.

Poland's security policy during this period was characterized by its "multi-track activity," such as establishment of "good neighborly" relations with

new states (Russia, Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and the Federal Republic of Germany) supported by bilateral conventions concerning military cooperation. Furthermore, Poland remains "deeply convinced that NATO continues to be the fundamental element of international order and security," Towpik said.

NATO plays a crucial role in organizing broad political and military cooperation on both sides of the Atlantic as well as in Asia. Enlargement, relations with Russia and the European Union, and the Alliance's future role are just a few of the issues on the NATO agenda now. Henceforth, according to Towpik, Poland "sees its membership in NATO and its membership in the EU as complementary and reinforcing each other."

The transatlantic links remain indispensable, considering recent security problems, such as more terrorism, more failed states, and more proliferation. To face these challenges, "we need to focus our attention on emerging security problems, create appropriate capabilities to cope with them, and to have real cooperation of all institutions," Towpik concluded. •

EU Still In Search of Transnational Citizenship

CUNY: Wednesday, Jan. 24
By Ivan Cestero

In the latest installment of the five-year-old FONDACA Euro-American Colloquia on Citizenship Program, Paul Maignette, professor of political science and director of the Institute for European Studies at the Free University of Brussels, delivered

a lecture titled "Citizen Activism in the EU: Between Cynicism and False Expectations" at CUNY on Wednesday, Jan. 24. New York University professors Martin Schain and Walter Goldstein reacted to the lecture.

The lecture explored the complex nature of citizenship within

the labyrinthine organization the European Union. Maignette noted that even in the 1960's high hopes reigned for the prospect of European citizenship and the development of a transnational communicative sphere. However, these have still not been realized, he said.

The 1990's saw the emergence of a discussion about transnational citizenry, which connected politicians, students, farmers, environmentalists, and even immigrants in a multileveled network. However, the mere presence of these disparate voices did not amount to a cohesive and productive movement. The European public realm, Maignette argued, is too large and diffuse to make an impact on the EU, which itself lacks a center at which to direct activist agendas.

Examining the complexity and conflicts of interest that come into play in the European sphere, Maignette argued that a highly politicized EU is unavoidable. The conflict between national and federal sovereignty will only grow tenser, Maignette said. Thus, it is not immediately clear from where a strong base of transnational citizenship will develop.

Despite such a daunting context, Maignette gave three suggestions to help. First, he underlined the crucial role EU institutions must play in empowering representative groups and creating incentives for public mobilization. Second, because the EU represents so many different peoples and cultures, it should remain humble and stay away from moral proselytizing and preferential treatment. Finally, the EU should cultivate a minority culture, but not one based on race or class. As citizenship is based foremost on dignity and pride, all Europeans must have institutional representation and a fair chance for civic action. •

Burg: Serbian Political Elites Will Have to Face Loss of Kosovo

Columbia University: Wednesday, Jan. 24
By Dragana Vesovic

Current political elites in Serbia refuse to admit that the loss of Kosovo is the country's immediate reality, said Steven Burg, professor of politics at Brandeis University, in a talk at Columbia on Wednesday, Jan. 24. Surveys indicate that, unlike politicians, Serbian people share a widespread perception that Kosovo is "already gone," Burg said.

The reason for political elites' refusal to confront the loss of Kosovo is their reluctance to bear responsibility for the unfavorable resolution of the issue, which carries

historical, political and emotional significance for the entire nation, explained Burg. Despite the awareness that Kosovo will eventually secede, people in Serbia would still prefer to have Kosovo remain part of the country. However, nothing has been done to prepare the population for the probable unpopular settlement, Burg said.

The United States, the European Union, and Russia play a relevant role in resolving the Kosovo question. However, none of them has done enough thus far, said Burg. In the past, the US government had several meetings with Serbian

politicians but failed to use them constructively. At present, Kosovo is not a priority for the US administration, Burg said. For the EU, the Kosovo question is more pressing, as its outcome may incite nationalist feelings in certain parts of Europe. However, by putting a stop to future enlargement, the EU has lost the strength of its leverage in the Western Balkans. Finally, Russia's concern about the Kosovo issue has waned, since its current strategic interest is directed more toward Montenegro, in which Russia invested heavily in the past several years, Burg concluded. •

EURODIGEST: *Europe in January*

Jan. 1: Bulgaria and Romania join the European Union. Slovenia joins the eurozone.

Jan. 3: The Irish language has been given official status in Europe, taking its place as the 23rd language of the European Union.

Jan. 6: One of Europe's poorest countries, Ukraine, is enjoying an unlikely property boom that has delighted developers but left many ordinary Ukrainians out in the cold.

Jan. 8: The Archbishop of Warsaw resigned after revelations that he co-operated with Communist-era secret police plunged Poland's Roman Catholic Church into crisis.

Jan. 10: The crisis over Russian oil supplies escalated into a full-scale confrontation with Europe yesterday as Germany's Chancellor, Angela Merkel, condemned Moscow's decision to turn off the tap as "unacceptable."

Jan. 14: Nicolas Sarkozy was selected as the presidential candidate of France's ruling party.

Jan. 15: Germany is to revive plans to criminalize Holocaust denial as well as the use of Nazi symbols in all EU countries, making them punishable by up to three years in prison.

Jan. 16: Supporters of the European constitution have laid down a clear challenge to skeptical governments in Britain, Poland and the Czech Republic with a strong call for the revival of the text which was rejected by French and Dutch voters in 2005.

Jan. 18: German Chancellor Angela Merkel used a speech in Strasbourg to warn that failure to revive the constitutional treaty would be a "historic mistake" that would leave the EU divided and mired in bureaucracy.

Jan. 19: Dutch voters are increasingly open to the idea of a revised version of the EU constitution, but would still reject the current text of the charter, according to a poll.

Jan. 22: Serbia's ultra-nationalist Radical party took the lead in a general election with 29 percent of the vote. An independent Serbian electoral institute said this was not enough to form a government.

Jan. 24: French presidential candidate Ségolène Royal stated she supports the "liberty and sovereignty" of Québec, the French-speaking province of Canada.

Jan. 27: The United Nations proposed a plan for Kosovo, under which Kosovo would be given virtual independence and most of the trappings of a nation state.

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Sorbonne in Paris, pointed out so eloquently that a nation is not only tied together by common interests, but decisively so by what he calls a “spiritual principle”, or “a soul”. It is constituted by two things “which in truth are but one: one lies in the past, one in the present.”¹ Having *suffered together* and sharing a *common program* for the future – these are the elements which Renan held most valuable in the nation building process, and which he considered to be much more basic than common religions, languages, cultures, and races. Grief, Renan says, is of more value than triumph; grief “imposes duties, and requires a common effort.” It is this observation which makes Renan so appealing for the discussion in Europe today.

But there is more: Renan was well aware of the fact that *forgetting* also constitutes a collective, and that there are or can be tensions between a nation’s memory, and historical research or what we call history.² He knew that political and cultural constructions of memory are crucial for the formation and identity of collectives, and while he raised these issues in the context of his time by analyzing and promoting the building of nations, he was clear sighted enough to foresee that these entities would be overcome and to suggest that a European confederation would “very probably replace them.”³ His remarks on memory and history may very well apply to our era. The European Union has a program for the future. It wants to integrate its

“The European Union has a program for the future. It wants to integrate its different economies, peoples, countries, religions, and cultures.”

different economies, peoples, countries, religions, and cultures. But what role does the past play in the European integration process? How are issues of memory and history being addressed within the EU? Is there something on the horizon that could be called a

common European culture of memory?

The following text will contribute to the discussion of these questions.

It takes a close look at a “Museum of Europe” project that currently is in the making in Brussels. The museum is supposed to be opening in September 2007 – in the year of the fiftieth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Rome, which is considered the “founding” of the EU. Although planned, carried out and sponsored by a private-public initiative and partnership, the Museum project has the support of both the European Parliament and the European Commission. Located in the new building complex of the European Parliament in Brussels, the Museum will be more or less an “official” expression of dealing with the past on the institutional level of the European Union.

The project of a “Museum of Europe”

In 1997, a group of individuals from Brussels who describe themselves as “a circle of friends originally from civil

society,”⁴ had the idea of creating a museum. They felt that the European Union lacked legitimacy, was too much received as a purely bureaucratic administration, and should not move on “only in the name of the economy.” They wanted the future museum to raise “European civic consciousness” without “erasing our many identities in favor of a single European identity” and “to become the cultural link between Europe and the citizen.” Although they emphasized that their project was not meant to be a *Belgian* museum for Europe, an important motivation for their plan was to make Brussels something more than an administrative capital, and to create a new image for tourists visiting the city. An article of 2004 stated that the intention of the museum project was to “take Brussels from its status as administrative capital to a historical and cultural capital.”⁵ Prominent Belgian members of the European Union’s establishment, among them Antoinette Spaak, former Belgian minister of State and daughter of one of the founders of the European Union, Paul-Henri Spaak, and Karel van Miert, former Vice president of the European Commission, supported the idea and became leading figures of the non profit museum’s association. Support also came from several banks and firms who were – as the initiators – interested in promoting tourism in Brussels. Thus, a private public sponsorship was soon established; and further financial support was given by Belgian and European institutions. Due to the successful activities of the project’s supporters and their “pre-opening events”, starting with an exhibition on “European Boundaries” (1999),

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and on “La Belle Europe, the Era of World Fairs, 1851-1913”, during the Belgian presidency in 2001, the European Parliament in 2002 decided to house the future museum in a building within the new European Parliament under construction. In spring 2003, an agreement on the architectural structure was reached: Within a surface of 5190 square meters, an exhibition area of 3590 square meters for one permanent and several temporary exhibitions including a contemporary art exhibition is planned on the site, as well as a cafeteria, a museum shop and additional service spaces.

A scientific committee advises the museum’s team and is chaired by cultural historian Krzysztof Pomian. Several international experts, among them French historian Marc Ferro, German historian and curator Marie-Luise von Plessen, and Israeli historian and diplomat Elie Barnavi, have joined the committee, which is also connected with a relatively new “network of European museums” – joined by museums in Paris, Metz, Marseilles, Berlin, Brussels, London, and Provincia di Torino. One wonders, however, why there aren’t any museums from countries in Central and Eastern Europe represented in this network. Despite the prominent role of Krzysztof Pomian, who is from

Poland, the “Museum for Europe” project so far seems to represent the (Western) European Union *before* the enlargement. Does the historical concept for the museum take into consideration the deep historical and emotional divisions between the citizens of the EU member states after the enlargement? This question is closely linked with the construction of a common culture of memory and the role past suffering may play.

The Historical Concept

The museum’s goal is to view the history of Europe as a story of *integration* (and its interruptions) – not only for the time period after 1945 but from its beginning. “Without falling into

“The very positive notion of a concept of ‘unity’ is in reality a rather ambivalent one: phases of ‘unity’ might have been disturbing and full of conflict and pressure for those who were not included or forcibly included.”

teleology”, the head of the museum association states as a precaution, the task is “to render an account of the long history of integration of the European continent.”⁶ The concept as it is known to the author of this article at this time⁷, proposes a new periodization of European historiography. It focuses on “periods of unity” interrupted by “periods of conflict”, and incorporates elements that are called “heritages” and “neighborhoods”: The following periods and themes are subject of the historical concept:

- Greek, Celtic, and Roman Heritages (6th Century B.C. –10th Century A.D.)
- Byzantium and Latin Christianity (6th – 15th century),
- Unity through Faith (10th-15th Century),
- The Wars of Religion (16th and 17th Centuries),
- Unity through Enlightenment (18th and 19th Centuries),
- Wars of Ideology (20th Century), and
- Unity through the Project (1945 -).

While the first scientific scripts of the Museum project obviously did not deal with the early stages of what is now called “Greek, Celtic and Roman Heritages” and with Byzantium at all, focusing *only* on Latin Christianity starting in the tenth century, this has been changed in the development of the concept. For example, the enlargement of the EU gave reason to include Byzantium: “How can we effectively welcome into the Museum, which is a veritable shared home for European citizens, visitors from certain new member countries without explaining the important role of Byzantium in the formation of Europe?”⁸ The concept now focuses on interconnections between Latin Christianity and Byzantium and how both reacted to each other. It understands the legacy of Byzantium as important divisions of the European space – followed by the “first period of unity” and “self-aware Europe” (i.e. Latin Christianity). The museum work plan introduces this period as “a single European civilization” materialized in three factors: the concept of empire, the Church,

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concept of empire, the Church, and Feudalism, and includes the Renaissance with humanists and artists engaged in the intellectual and religious unification of the continent. This period of integration is disrupted by the Wars of Religion in the sixteenth century from which a different Europe emerges, ruled by the secular State, "with French absolutism and English parliamentarianism". The "Unity through Enlightenment" period of the 18th and 19th centuries follows; it includes "the formation of colonial empires", and stretches until the eve of World War I, "forewarning of the final major period of conflict". The next period – "this brief half century" – constitutes "the final period of conflict in the history of Europe seen as a unified space." Nothing more is said about this end stage before everything becomes the good project of the EU,

than a brief listing of its "most intense moments" that are "self evident: World War I, the Russian Revolution, and the rise of totalitarianism, and World War II." The Holocaust is not even mentioned – nor are reflections on its meaning for the past and future. The concept results in a "Unity through the Project" period, starting 1945 and ongoing. We don't know if Cold War and Iron Curtain will be themes of the exhibition and in what way these decisive subjects

are integrated in the "Unity through the Project" period. All we know at this point is that we are taken on "a progressive forward march of democracy and increasing prosperity"; however, "this chapter of history must remain open: European unification is far from being complete, nor is the durability of its success assured."⁹

One cannot help but feel a bit uncomfortable about this almost missionary approach. There is nothing wrong with looking at European history in terms of unifying, integrating, and conflicting (or dividing) aspects. But is it really necessary to do this in an *ascending* and, yes, somehow teleological, phased model that is oriented on "three milestones of

European unification": "Faith", "Enlightenment", and "Project"? The two periods of conflicts ("Wars of Religion and

Ideology") are seen as *interruptions* with regard to the other periods, and that makes the concept questionable. The very positive notion of a concept of "unity" is in reality a rather ambivalent one: phases of "unity" might have been disturbing and full of conflict and pressure for those who were not included or forcibly included. Especially in the case of religion, we have to differentiate whose "unity" it really was. It would probably be more advisable to *discuss* the problematic and

ambivalent concepts of unity or universalism than to present them as stages.

A Dialogue on Memory

To be sure, it is a museum in the making. An undisputable European "master narrative" dictated from above is not what the exhibition makers have in mind. Their goal is to strengthen European civic consciousness. They are offering a narrative but also want their visitors "to participate in the creation of shared European memory."¹⁰ They are interested in debate, and in a lively and flexible museological approach. They propose, besides the permanent exhibition, several other, fresh exhibitions on changing themes and subjects. They will house conferences and workshops dedicated to European debates and questions on history, memory and identity. The Museum will not own a collection by itself but rather exhibit collections and artifacts from European museums; it therefore needs to be in a constant dialogue with an international public as well as with the European museum network. Yet the dialogue definitively needs to include more partners in the Central and Eastern European member states. Without them, the museum project in Brussels will not be up to its proclaimed goal "not to hide the conflicts that have torn us apart. Recalling them must not serve to revive old hatred; rather it should spark compassion with respect to all the victims of these conflicts..."¹¹ Compassion with victims and calls to understand the suffering inflicted on others as well as one's own reflect a very topical issue within the European

"In the new Europe, we must all learn to respect the suffering of others - suffering that we have not experienced and which we will therefore never really be able to grasp - and to give it its due place in our collective memory."

Union. So far, the memory of suffering is mostly partial and not a notion of "common suffering" as Renan has called it. In the case of a supranational institution like the EU, it is extremely difficult to reduce suffering to a common denominator; the danger inherent in comparing and, to an even greater extent, equating the suffering of different peoples and groups involves 'leveling off' the suffering of others. In the new Europe, we must all learn to respect the suffering of others - suffering that we have not experienced and which we will therefore never really be able to grasp - and to give it its due place in our collective memory.

How to do this? Only dialogue can help – between academics, politicians, students, groups, governments, networks, and - last but not least – between "Museums of Europe" as well. •

¹ Ernest Renan, "What Is a Nation?" quoted from Geoff Eley and Ronald Grigor Suny (ed.), *Becoming National: A Reader*, New York: Oxford University Press, 1996, p. 42-55.

² For a deeper look at Renan's actuality, see Aleida Assmann, *Der lange Schatten der Vergangenheit. Erinnerungskultur und Geschichtspolitik*, München: C.H. Beck Verlag, 2006, pp. 38-48.

³ Ernest Renan, "What is a Nation?" op. cit., p. 53.

⁴ Benoît Remiche, "Le Musée de l'Europe entre mémoire, histoire et récit", in "Memoriaux: actes des journées d'étude des 18-19 Novembre 2005, Musée d'histoire de Marseille, Conseil français des l'Association internationale des Musées d'histoire, 2006, pp. 39-52. The text is not available in English; all quotes follow my own translation. Benoît Remiche the main initiator of the project and general secretary of the association, has worked for the European Commission and for the directorate of Belgian Telecom. See Michael Jeismann, "Mehr als ein Projekt. Das 'Musée de l'Europe in Brüssel'" in *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, 10. Dezember 2004.

⁵ Veronique Charlety, "The Invention of the Museum of Europe", in HEIRS (History of European Integration Research Society), papers of the First HEIRS Colloquium, Cambridge, 6-7 November 2004, p. 71. Internet address: <http://www.cjcr.cam.ac.uk/heirs/heirscolloquium2004.pdf>.

⁶ Benoît Remiche, *Le Musée*, p. 43.

⁷ The article by Benoît Remiche as quoted above is the only material distributed by the museum association at this time.

⁸ Benoît Remiche, *Le Musée*, p. 43/44.

⁹ *Ibid*, p. 45.

¹⁰ *Ibid*, p. 51.

¹¹ Benoît Remiche, *Le Musée*, p. 51.

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Monday, Feb. 5 at 12:15 pm
European History workshop:
Kostis Smyrlis, Assistant Professor,
History Department, NYU
"The First Ottoman Occupation of
Macedonia (c.1383 - c. 1403):
Some Remarks on Land Ownership,
Property Transactions and Justice"
285 Mercer Street, 8th floor

Friday, Feb 9 at 4:00pm
Gender in Transition: Women in
Europe Workshop
Panel: "Living Gender After
Communism"
Janet Elise Johnson, assistant
professor, political science, Brooklyn
College, CUNY
Jean C. Robinson, professor, political
Science, Indiana University
Azra Hromadzic, University of
Pennsylvania
Ewa Grigar, the New School
Reception at 6:00 pm
Deutches Haus
42 Washington Mews

Thursday, Feb. 22 at 2:00 pm – Friday,
Feb. 23 at 10:00 am
Conference: "War, Atrocity, Terror:
Europe Since 1900"
VI conference organized by NYU's
Center for European and
Mediterranean Studies in
collaboration with Yale University's
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Thursday, Feb. 8 at 7:00 pm
Lecture: "On Pleasure and Hatred
in France: Yesterday and Today"
Eunice Lipton, Writer; author of
French Seduction: An American's
Encounter with France, Her Father,
and the Holocaust (Carrol & Graf,
2007); Alias Olympia

Tuesday, Feb. 13 at 7:00 pm
Correspondances: "Les parfums, les
couleurs et les sons se répondent"
Images, music, readings in French
and English
Marielle Bancou, Artist; creator of
The Color of Love: An Artist's Book
of Poetry and Passion (Abrams,
2006)
Catherine David, Novelist; essayist;
journalist; author of Crescendo: Avis
aux amateurs (Actes Sud, 2006); La
Beauté du geste (Babel, 2006); The
Beauty of Gesture, the Invisible
Keyboard of Piano and T'ai
Chi (North Atlantic Books)

Thursday, Feb. 15 at 7:00 pm
Lecture: "Napoleon's Closet:
Display, Cover-Up, and Exposure in
Modern Masculinity"
Margaret Waller, Professor of
French, Pomona College; author of
The Male Malady: Fictions of
Impotence in the French Romantic
Novel

Friday & Saturday, Feb. 16 & 17
Graduate Student Conference:
Department of French
UN/COMMON EXPERIENCE: "The
Dross and the Glory of Everyday
Life"
For full schedule:
www.uncommonexperience.com

Monday, Feb. 26 at 7:00 pm

Lecture: "French Literature in the Making"

Jean – Paul Dubois, Writer; novelist; author of *Une Vie française* (Prix Femina, 2004); *Je pense à autre chose*; *Kennedy et moi*

Olivier Barrot, Journalist, *Un Livre un jour* (France 3); publisher, *Senso*

Tuesday, Feb. 27 at 7:00 pm

Roundtable: "French Theater: The Last 50 Years"

Christian Biet, Université de Paris-Nanterre; author of *Qu'est-ce que le théâtre ?*

Tom Bishop, NYU; author of *From the Left Bank: Reflections on the Modern French Theater and Novel*

Judith Miller, NYU; author of *Theater and Revolution in France since 1968*

Wednesday, February 28 at 6:30 pm

Lecture: "L' américanisation de la culture en France et en Europe"

Pascal Ory, Historian, Université de Paris I-Panthéon-Sorbonne; visiting professor, NYU; author of *L'Histoire culturelle*

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Wednesday, Feb. 7 at 6:30 pm

(French Studies colloquium, La Maison française, 16 Washington Mews)

Lecture: "La culture québécoise... Parler français, bon d'accord — mais pour dire quoi?"

René-Daniel Dubois, Actor, director and playwright; author of *Ne blâmez jamais les Bédouins* (1984), *Being at home with Claude* (1986), *Entretiens. Janvier-avril 2005* (2006)

Wednesday, Feb. 14 at 6:30 pm

Roundtable: Islam in France

"Why the French Don't Like Headscarves: Islam, the State and Public Space" (Princeton, 2006)

John Bowen, anthropologist (Washington University, St Louis); author of *Why the French Don't Like Headscarves: Islam, Law and Equality in Indonesia*

Michael Gilson, anthropologist (NYU); author of *Recognizing Islam: Lords of the Lebanese Marches: Violence and Narrative in an Arab Society* (1996)

Sophie Meunier, political scientist (Princeton University); co-author of *The French Challenge: Adapting to Globalization*

Peter Sahlins, historian; director of academic programs (Social Science Research Council); author of *Unnaturally French: Foreign Citizens in the Old Regime and After*

La Maison Française, 16 Washington Mews

Tuesday, Feb. 20 at 12:30 pm (Luncheon seminar, Irwin Lounge, 15 Washington Mews)

Lecture: "Realism, Caricature and History in the Novel"

Sandy Petrey, Professor of French and Comparative Literature (State University of New York at Stony Brook); author of *In the Court of the Pear King: French Culture and the Rise of Realism* (2005), *Speech Acts and Literary Theory* (1990), *Realism and Revolution: Balzac, Stendhal, Zola, and the Performances of History* (1998).

Tuesday, Feb. 27 at 12:30 pm (Luncheon seminar, Irwin Lounge, 15 Washington Mews)

Lecture: "Pour réunir la Famille Nationale dans les plis du drapeau tricolore"

Gender and the Social Politics of Working-class Childhood on the Extreme Right, *The Case of the Croix de feu, 1930-39*

Laura Lee Downs, Historian (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales); author of *L'Inégalité à la chaîne. La division sexuée du travail dans l'industrie métallurgique en France et en Angleterre* (2002), *Childhood in the Promised Land: Working-class Movements and the Colonies de vacances in France, 1880-1960* (2002), *Writing Gender History* (2004); coeditor of *La France sous Vichy. Autour de*

Robert O. Paxton (2004), *Why France? American Historians reflect on their Enduring Fascination* (2006).

Wednesday, Feb. 28 at 6:30 pm

(French Studies colloquium, La Maison française, 16 Washington Mews)

Lecture: *Américanisation : Le mot, la chose et leurs spectres*

Pascal Ory, Historian (Université de Paris 1-Panthéon-Sorbonne); visiting professor (IFS/NYU); coauthor of *Les Intellectuels en France, de l'Affaire Dreyfus à nos jours* (1986); author of *Les collaborateurs* (1976), *L'aventure culturelle française 1945-1989* (1989), *La politique culturelle du Front populaire 1935-1938* (1990), *Le discours gastronomique français des origines à nos jours* (1998), *Du fascisme* (2003), *L'histoire culturelle* (2004).

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<http://www.nyu.edu/pages/kjc>

Monday, Feb. 5 at 6:15 pm

Lecture: "Manifiesto Neoyorquino" Carmen Boullosa, Eduardo Lago, Eduardo Mitre, Sylvia Molloy and others. A distinguished group of New York based Spanish-language authors present and discuss this manifesto that celebrates the city as a key site of literary production in Spanish.

Tuesday, Feb. 06 at 7:15 pm

Movie: "Señales De Ruta/Road Signs" by Tevo Diaz (Chile 2000, 34 min). The Moviemaker will be present for Q&A. Documentary about the work and thoughts of the Chilean poet Juan Luis Martínez (1942-1993). The sublime landscape of Chile is shown on the pages of "The New Novel" (1977) and "Chilean Poetry" (1978), exploring the literary and existential visions of two key personalities in Chilean political history: Miguel Serrano and Volodia Teitelboim. This documentary is a literary synthesis

put into movie.

Movie: "En Algún Lugar Del Cielo/ Somewhere In Heaven" by Alejandra Carmona Cannobbio (Chile 2003, 60 min)

"Somewhere in Heaven" is an autobiographical documentary by Alejandra Carmona. In 1973 at the age of 8, Alejandra was forced into exile in East Germany. Her father, a journalist and member of the Revolutionary Left Movement (MIR) party, remained in Chile in hiding until 1977 when he was assassinated by Augusto Pinochet's Secret Service (CNI). "Somewhere in the Sky/Heaven" is a personal tale of two countries, of being uprooted and searching for identity once again. It is a reflection about political ideals, the failure of utopias, and the consequences of having lived this story.

Awards: First Prize, FIDOCs, 2003

Wednesday, Feb. 7 at 6:15 pm

Lecture: "Fotografía Latinoamericana: Visiones y Versiones del Siglo XX" Jorge Mario Munera, Award-winning photographer Jorge Mario Munera is one of our two Spring 2007 Andres Bello Chairs in Latin American Cultures and Civilization.

Tuesday, Feb. 13 at 7:15 pm

Week of the Culture of the Balearic Islands in New York. Special Screening: Animation from the Balearic Islands. This 73-minute program is part of a New York City-wide cultural program on the Balearic Islands, Spain, sponsored by the Institut d'Estudis Baleàrics. Organized in collaboration with the Master of Art in Image Synthesis & Computer Animation (MAISCA) of the Universitat de les Illes Balears. The majority of the short movies selected have been awarded internationally.

Wednesday, Feb. 14 at 5:00 pm

Flamenco Festival New York 2007
Flamenco and international markets, with Joaquin Grilo, Isabel Bayon, Olga Pericet, Manuel Llñan, Marcos Flores, and La Moneta, moderated by Domingo Gonzalez, director of the

Seville Flamenco Bialnal.

In Spanish

Friday, Feb. 16 at 6:15 pm

Poetry Series

Poets from the Balearic Islands as part of the Week of the Culture of the Balearic Islands in New York: Poetry reading by Ponc Pons (Menorca) and Miquel Cardell (Majorca). Introduced by Melcion Mateu. Co-sponsored by the Institut d'Estudis Baleàrics.

Bilingual reading: Catalan / Spanish

Tuesday, Feb. 20 at 7:15 pm

Movie: "Uxuf Xipay / The Ransack" by Dauno Totoro (Chile 2004, 73 min)

This movie addresses the multiplicity of dimensions behind the Mapuche's resistance movement over the past 120 years.

Thursday, Feb. 22 at 6:00 pm

Flamenco Festival New York 2007

Malaga en Flamenco, a conversation with Jose Luis Ortiz Nuevo, poet and director of this festival

In Spanish

Friday, Feb. 23 at 6:15 pm

Poetry reading by Argentine poet Arturo Carrera, and Peruvian poet Eduardo Chirinos.

Reading in Spanish

Monday, Feb. 26 at 6:15 pm

Book presentation: "The Initials of the Earth" by Jesus Diaz, translated by Kathleen Ross (Durham: Duke University Press, 2006)

Kathleen Ross (NYU Spanish Department) and Enrique del Risco (NYU Spanish Department)

Tuesday, Feb. 27 at 7:15 pm

Short Metraje: New short Movies by Spanish Moviemakers, curated by Marta Sanchez

- Avatar Lluís Quilez. 2005, 15min

- El cerco/The Fence Ricardo Íscar, Nacho Martin. 2005, 12 min

- Amar/To love Esteban Crespo. 2005, 12mn

- Maxima Pena/Maximum Penalty Juanjo Gimenez. 2005, 11 min

- K Juan Simons. 2005, 12 min

- Ponys David Planell. 2005, 10 min

Monday, Mar. 5 at 6:15 pm

Lecture: "Facing Fascism: New York City and the Spanish Civil War"

Sarah Henry (Chief Curator, Museum of the City of New York), Beth Compa (Researcher, Museum of the City of New York) and Tom Mellen (Project Coordinator, Museum of the City of New York)

A set of activities planned to complement the exhibition of the same name which will be on view at the Museum of the City of New York from March 23-August 12, 2007. In collaboration with the Museum of the City of New York, The Abraham Lincoln Brigade Archives, Tamiment Library and the Instituto Cervantes.

Tuesday, Mar. 6 at 7:15 pm

Movie: "El Corredor" (o la historia minima de Edwin Valdebenito)/"The Runner" (or the minimal story of Edwin Valdebenito) by Christian Leighton (Chile 2004, 75 min)

Wednesday, Mar. 7 at 6:15 pm

Round Table: "Rethinking Spanish literature as cultural history"

Georgina Dopico-Black (NYU), Elena Delgado (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign), Josep-Anton Fernández (Universitat Oberta de Catalunya, Barcelona), and Jo Labanyi (NYU).

Monday, Mar. 19 at 6:15 pm

Lecture: "Facing Fascism: New York City and the Spanish Civil War"

Juan Salas (NYU, Performance Studies), on the photographic unit of the 15th International Brigade

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<http://www.nyu.edu/deutscheshaus>

Tuesday, Feb. 6 at 6:30 pm

Lecture: "Language Study and the University: Addressing the Monolingual Handicap"

Mary Louise Pratt

Tuesday, Feb. 13 at 6:30 pm
Reading: Matthias Zschokke (Writer-in-Residence)
Reading, followed by book signing
In German and English

Friday, Feb. 16 at 6:30 pm
Faces of Rebellion
Three Movies examine the implications, unexpected events and emotional dilemmas of protest.
"The Legend of Rita" (Die Stille nach dem Schuss), 2000.
Directed by Volker Schlöndorff. In German with English Subtitles

Tuesday, Feb. 20 at 6:30 pm
Special Event: "A Celebration of the Completion of the Germany Library in 100 Volumes—a 25 Year Endeavor"

Friday, Feb. 23 at 6:30 pm
Lecture: "A Father's Expulsion, a Daughter's Return: An Ethnic German Family searches for Identity in the Aftermath of Genocide"
Karen Karbiener (NYU)
The event is co-sponsored by the Literary Society Foundation N.Y. and Deutsches Haus at NYU.

Tuesday, Feb. 27 at 7:00 pm
Max Weber Lecture Series: "Confessions - Günter Grass in German History"
Ute Frevert (Yale University)

Friday, Mar. 2 at 6:30 pm
Lecture: "Mit Tango, da fangt man kleine Madels ein: The Argentine tango and its receptions in Germany"
Tina Fruehauf (CUNY)
The event is co-sponsored by the Literary Society Foundation N.Y. and Deutsches Haus at NYU.
In English

Tuesday, Mar. 6 at 6:30 pm
Reading: "Zu Jurek Becker"
Christine Becker
In German

Friday, Mar. 9 at 6:30 pm
Deutsches Haus documenta Movie Night - Movie Screening and Director's Talk
"Joseph Beuys. Transformer"

Directed by John Halpern, 60 minutes.
English
Location TBA.

Saturday, Mar. 10 at 6:00 pm
Exhibition Opening: "Fernmelder: Young Painting and Sculpture from Düsseldorf Germany"
The exhibition will be on view from March 10 - April 7, 2007

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

Tuesday, Feb. 6 at 7:00 pm
Reading: "Mothers and Sons"
Cosponsored by the NYU Creative Writing Program.

Thursday, Feb. 15 at 7:00 pm
Movie: "Fairy Wife: *The Burning of Bridget Cleary*"
(2005 Wildfire Movies BSÉ/IFB, RTÉ, The History Channel)
Director: Adrian McCarthy
True story; featured in book, *The Burning of Bridget Cleary* by Angela Bourke.

Friday, Feb. 16 at 9:00 pm
THE BLARNEY STAR CONCERT SERIES: Brendan Callahan and Sean McComiskey

Thursday, Mar. 1 at 7:00 pm
Ninth Annual Grian Conference: Ireland And Gender
Movie: "Guns and Chiffon"
(2004 Paradox Pictures BSÉ/IFB, RTÉ)
Director: Geraldine Creed
This event marks the opening of ninth GRIAN Irish Studies conference. Please go to <http://irelandhouse.fas.nyu.edu/page/grian.html> for a full conference schedule.

Tuesday, Mar. 6 at 7:00 pm
Ciaran Carson, Director of the Seamus Heaney Centre for Poetry at Queen's University Belfast, reads from *The Midnight Court*

Thursday, Mar. 8 at 7:00 pm
Reading: "Looking for Jimmy"

Thursday, Mar. 15 at 7:00 pm
Margaret Lynch-Brennan launches the paperback of *Making the Irish American* with a talk on Irish servants in America, 1840-1930
For more information about Glucksman Ireland House and NYU Press's publication of *Making the Irish American*, please see our book publication page at <http://irelandhouse.fas.nyu.edu/page/books.html>.

Friday, Mar. 16 at 9:00 pm
The Blarney Star Concert Series: TBA
Please check back to this web site in the near future to find out which great traditional Irish musician will be coming to Glucksman Ireland House NYU with the Blarney Star Concert Series.

--COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY--

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420 West 118th Street, International Affairs Building (IAB), room 1219.
Tel.: 212.854.4623
<http://www.columbia.edu/cu/sipa/REGIONAL/HI/>

Friday, Jan. 19 – Friday, Feb. 16
Photography Exhibition: Azerbaijan: A failed revolution
Photographs by John Wendle
12th Floor
Friday, Feb. 2 at 12:30 pm
Peace Talks in Abkhazia: Existing Challenges and Potential of Coexistence of Georgian and Abkhaz Communities H.E. Mr. Irakli Alasania, Permanent Representative of Georgia to the United Nations
Room 1501

Monday, Feb. 5, at 12:00 pm
Trends in the Labor Market in Transition Economies and Implications for Higher Education

Eduardo Tugendhat, President and CEO, CARANA Corporation
Room 1219

Tuesday, Feb. 6 at 6:30 pm
Movie: "The Spy Who Came in from the Cold," UK, 1965
Directed by Martin Ritt
Room 1219

Thursday, Feb. 8 at 12:00 pm
Lecture: "Characteristics And Particular Features Of Jurij Lawrynenko's Critical Thinking"
Tetiana Shestapavlova, Fulbright Scholar from Ukraine
Room 1219

Tuesday, Feb. 13 at 6:30 pm
Movie: "Seventeen Moments of Spring," USSR, 1973
Directed by Tatiana Lioznova
Room 1219

Tuesday, Feb. 20 at 6:30 pm
Movie: "I am Cuba," USSR, 1964
Directed by Mikhail Kalatozov
Room 1219

Thursday, Feb. 22 at 6:30 pm
Movie: "Chopin's Afterlife," US, 2006
Directed by Ophra Yerushalmi
Room 1219

Sunday, March 11- Tuesday, March 13
Conference: "The Occult in 20th Century Russia: Metaphysical Roots of Soviet Civilization"
Conference "Fachtagung Slavistik", organized by the Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Osteuropakunde / working group 'Russian and East European Culture', in cooperation with the Harriman Institute: In English and Russian

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Thursday, Feb. 15 — Friday, Feb. 16
Graduate Student Conference:
"Skandal"

Thursday, Feb. 22 at 8:00 pm
"Originary Authenticity: On Heidegger's Sein und Zeit"
Simon Critchley

Thursday, March 1 at 8:00 pm
"Transmissions of Sovereignty: On Roberto Rossellini's Germania, Anno Zero"
Friedrich Balke

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Broadway at 116th Street, Buell Hall,
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Monday, Feb. 5 at 7:00 pm
Book Club: "Le Pige" By Emmanuel Bove

Tuesday, Feb. 6 at 5:00 pm
"Henry James and Dirty French Novels"
Peter Brooks

Thursday, Feb. 8 at 7:30 pm
Movie: "Mouchette"
France, 1967
Directed by Robert Bresson

Thursday, Feb. 15 at 7:30 pm
Movie: "L'éternel retour" (Eternal Return)
France, 1943
Directed by Jean Delannoy

Thursday, Feb. 22 at 7:30 pm
Movie: "L'enfant" (The Child)
France / Belgium, 2005
Directed by Jean-Pierre Dardenne and Luc Dardenne

March 01, 2007 from 7:30 pm
Movie: "Conte d'hiver" (A Tale of Winter)
France, 1992
Directed by Eric Rohmer

March 08, 2007 from 7:30 pm
Movie: "Belle de jour," France/ Italy, 1967
Directed by Louis Buñuel

--THE GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY--

**THE EUROPEAN UNION STUDIES
CENTER**

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

Thursday, Feb. 8 at 5:30 pm
"Bach's Legacy: A Musical European Union"
365 Fifth Avenue, Rooms: C201/C202

Thursday, Feb. 15 at 5:30 pm
Lecture: "The State of the European Union"
Mr. Osmo Lipponen, Consul General of Finland in New York
365 Fifth Avenue, Rooms: C204/C205

Wednesday, Feb. 28 at 5:30 pm
Lecture: "Divided History – Common Memory? A Question of the Culture of Memory in the European Union"
Professor Sibylle Quack, Max Weber Chair, Center for European and Mediterranean Studies, NYU
365 Fifth Avenue
Rooms: C201/C202

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ANALYSIS**

80 Fifth Avenue, Fifth Floor.
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<http://www.newschool.edu/cepa>

Wednesday, Feb. 7 at 12:30 pm
Workshop: "The Political Economy of Genetically Modified Seeds"
Sakiko Fukuda-Parr, The New School

Wednesday, Feb. 21 at 12:30 pm
Workshop: "Central Banks as Agents of Economic Development"
Jerry Epstein, University of Massachusetts at Amherst

Wednesday, Feb. 28 at 12:30 pm
Workshop: "Financial Globalization and its Impact on Developing Countries"
Christina Leijonhufvud, JP Morgan Chase •

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