

EUROPE•NYC

New York Consortium for European Studies

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY • COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

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First an English Girl, Then a European, Now a Trans-Atlanticist (or Perhaps, After 48 Years, Just a New Yorker) Some Personal Memories of a Student of the EU

By Glenda G. Rosenthal

I. An English Girl

Back in the mid-fifties when I graduated from high school in England, and I was on my way to Oxford to read Modern History for three years, I had never even heard of the European Union, or the European Coal and Steel Community as it was then. Yes, I knew lots about the Anglo-Saxons, the Normans, the Tudors and Stuarts, even the Industrial Revolution. After all, I had sweated or, as we said then, 'swotted' over them for most of my last two years in high school. I had lived through World War II listening to air-raid sirens, carrying my Mickey Mouse gas mask over my shoulder to elementary school, being evacuated to the country in September 1939 only to return to Manchester for the worst of the bombing and then cowering under the kitchen table (I think my mother thought we would catch at least the plague if we went to the communal air-raid shelter) to avoid goodness knows what. In fact, all the stuff which you are no doubt familiar with from movies set in World War II England. As precocious kids of political parents, my older brother and I even followed the allied campaigns in Europe and North Africa on maps pinned to the kitchen



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wall. Thus I knew where to find Dunkirk, El Alamein, Monte Cassino, Arnhem, Stalingrad and Bastogne by the time I was nine. Still, I didn't know very much about the Europe across the English (!) Channel in 1955 when I went off to Oxford. I certainly wasn't a 'Brit,' nor did I think I came from the 'United Kingdom.'

Skipping over the nine months I spent as an 'au pair' in the Dordogne, from which I emerged a rabid Francophile, a decent French speaker, and a hater of spoiled little French girls, at Oxford, frustratedly, I continued to study English history, even in medieval Latin since we were required to read the history of the Anglo-Saxons by the Venerable Bede with whom I am sure you are quite familiar. Finally, finally, in my last

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NYU; Tuesday, March 31
 By *Eleonora Corsalini*

The Catalan Center at NYU sponsored the film screening "Memoria Negra" (Black Memory), by Xavier Montanyà. As usual, the King Juan Carlos Center hosted the event.

Through the testimony of a Guinean in exile, the documentary provided an overview of the recent past of Equatorial Guinea. Using unpublished images from public and private archives and interviews with the main protagonists, the filmmaker provided an analysis of Equatorial Guinea's history from the period of Spanish colonization and its political, religious and cultural legacy to the country's independence in 1968, the dictatorship of Francisco Macías and the current regime of Teodoro Obiang, upheld by the country's oil wealth.

Montanyà could not shoot his documentary in Equatorial Guinea

Memoria Negra

for political reasons: his work is considered an "anti-government" manifesto, so the Guinean authorities did not allow him to enter the country. Therefore, he chose to shoot the movie in Cameroon.

The film traces the country's history from colonization, through independence and up to the present day, through interviews with witnesses both from Guinea, such as writer Donato Ndongo, and from Spain, such as Manuel Fraga Iribarne, Antonio Garcia-Trevijano, and Spanish politicians. Interested in recuperating historical memory, the director describes the colonization of Guinea, begun in 1778, as a Spanish and Catholic attempt to "civilize" the natives: "we had the land, they had the Bible", says one of the Guineans in the movie. The Europeans felt superior to the backward and uncivilized African world and they used the

civilization project as a pretext to exploit the country's copious natural resources. Later, even Franco referred to "civilization" and not to "colonialism".

From the words of the witnesses, one can clearly see that the western cultural approach of superiority toward the black "savages," embodied by colonialism, created a deep fracture between "us" and "them" – so much so that even in recent history, Western society referred to former colonies as "the others." The present imbalance in the relationship between the wealthy, capitalist world and the third world is undoubtedly a direct consequence of colonial occupation.

The filmmaker, Xavier Montanyà, a journalist and a documentary director, was present at the screening and answered questions from the audience afterward.

"Il Cerco di Gesso: Primo Levi Narratore e Testimone" -- The Importance of Communication

NYU; Tuesday, April 7
 By *Eleonora Corsalini*

On April 7th Casa Italiana Zerilli-Marimò hosted the presentation of the book "Il cerchio di gesso. Primo Levi narratore e testimone" ("The chalk circle. Primo Levi narrator and witness"), by Franco Baldasso, a PhD candidate in the Italian Department at NYU. The book is an original and detailed study on the life and works of Primo Levi, the Jewish Italian writer who was deported to the Auschwitz concentration camp and survived that terrible experience.

The presentation opened with an introduction by John Freccero, professor of Italian Comparative Literature at NYU, followed by a speech by Andrea Fiano, of the Primo Levi Center, and an opening commentary by Rabbi Sacha Pecaric.

Baldasso's book is one of the few essays that focuses almost

exclusively on the literary works of the writer, who killed himself in 1987. Baldasso's essay develops along three main lines: Levi the narrator who stands out in the European literature; Levi the outstanding interpreter of one of the darkest traumas in world history; and Levi the lucid witness of the Holocaust.

During his presentation, Baldasso stressed the importance of knowledge for Levi, never seen as a therapeutic tool, but as a duty: Levi wrote because he had to. According to the author, Levi felt the necessity to communicate through his written works, and this is why he fiercely opposed "lo scrivere oscuro" - "obscure writing" - of much literature of the second half of the twentieth century. Levi's poetic implies the writer's responsibility, the responsibility for every single word, the responsibility to involve

the reader and to let him understand his message. For Levi, this is the main goal of writing. Baldasso also highlighted Levi's need for rationality and order in his writing, which is necessary to explain and understand what is completely irrational and chaotic: the human evil of the executioners and the shame of the survivors. The author suggested that the poetic of "lo scrivere chiaro" - "clear writing" - is the consequence of Levi's "natural philosophy that he draws from the experimental method of chemists, the inclination to distinguish that makes experimental (and experimented) anthropology the true speculative core of his work." Baldasso also compared Primo Levi with other writers, such as Celan and Kafka, arguing that the Italian was the only one to really understand the many values of his works.

Communication is vital, according to Levi and his interpreter, Baldasso. Information and the ability to understand it were two crucial factors to remaining alive in the camps, and the capacity to communicate as a human being

is fundamental to being a human being. This is why Levi did not like the term "incommunicability". But, as Baldasso pointed out, in his last interviews Levi continuously repeated "non ho più nulla da dire" - "I don't have anything more to say": the author of the book

interprets this phrase as the signal of the "victory of barbarism over civilization", or of "incommunication" over communication.

The French Presidency of the European Union

CUNY; Wednesday, April 22

By David Idol

The European Union Studies Center at CUNY sponsored a lecture on the "French Presidency of the European Union." NYU Professor of Politics and former CEMS director Martin Schain spoke along with Columbia University Adjunct Professor of International and Public Affairs Irene Finel-Honigman. The presidency of the EU is filled on rotation by the heads of EU member states for one six-month term. France's presidency, filled by French president Nicolas Sarkozy, occurred last year from June through December. The lecture offered a retrospective analysis of Sarkozy's tenure as EU president.

Finel-Honigman and Schain agreed that during this six month period, it was fortunate that France held the EU presidency. Finel-Honigman emphasized the importance of a major European economic and diplomatic state holding the presidency to deal with the global crises that emerged – in stark contrast to what followed when the Czech Republic took over for France in January. Schain agreed that it was fortunate that Sarkozy was president because the EU did not have institutions in place that were capable of dealing with the kinds of crises that emerged during this period. Not only was there not an EU foreign minister, but the EU presidency is not really even a presidency – "its role is something like agenda-setting for the European council," he said. Therefore, to the

extent that the EU was structurally incapable of dealing with the challenges that emerged, Sarkozy exhibited a willingness and talent for ad hoc maneuvering.

However, Schain and Finel-Honigman had different overall assessments of Sarkozy's success as EU president and different outlooks for the future, Finel-Honigman offering a more optimistic overall analysis and Schain a more pessimistic one.

Finel-Honigman said that, despite his personal quirks and failings, on the whole, Sarkozy did a "superb" job maneuvering France and the EU during the most difficult time it has had to face in years. Sarkozy took the EU helm in July 2008 – just "before all hell broke loose." During his tenure, Sarkozy immediately had to face the conflict in Georgia, and shortly afterwards he had to deal with the emergence of the global financial crisis and the ways it affected European countries, such as the financial "meltdown" of Iceland, the "disaster" in the Irish economy, and serious problems in other European states' economies.

As a result, she said, the EU faced two major challenges: (1) the successful negotiation of a French-German-British working relationship to face the obstacles that affected all of them, and (2) the negotiation of a working relationship with Washington – the latter complicated by the lame duck Bush presidency. She argued that France was

successfully able to respond to these challenges. Brown, Merkel, and Sarkozy made a "very uncharacteristic move" by putting actions ahead of words and political posturing, and all worked together and with the US to begin the process of finding a model for future global financial stability. She argued that, during the French presidency, the EU proved that it can play a global role.

Schain, however, expressed concern over the way the EU evolved – and didn't evolve – during the French presidency, fearing that this would have consequences down the road. He was particularly concerned about the EU's institutional vitality. He argued that the EU emerged from Sarkozy's presidency with a much-strengthened European Council, but the European Commission has "disappeared from the face of the Earth." Because Sarkozy neglected to use EU institutions to address the problems that Europe faced, the EU has been left just as unable to deal with crises as it was before he took office. Furthermore, Schain questioned the wisdom of the continued focus on the Lisbon Treaty during Sarkozy's tenure. The Lisbon Treaty, he argued, was about fighting the "old war" of a common foreign defense policy; the "new war," however, is about agreeing on a common financial policy. Consequently, neither problem was solved during the French presidency.

Continued from page 1

year, I could pick a 'special subject.' Now was my chance: "European Diplomatic History 1871-1939." Dubbed an unreconstructable 'modernist,' I managed to escape from the dyed-in-the-wool medievalists in my college and was packed off to tutors in one of the newly founded (and surely new-fangled) post-graduate colleges, St. Antony's, that specialized in those really modern matters considered to be 'politics' by the traditional historians. The lectures I had been attending until then never even got beyond the end of World War I and the Treaty of Versailles. But, I imagine what one might call 'the tipping point' came along very soon.

After one of my tutorials, during a chat about continuing studies--I had in mind a master's program in international history at L.S.E. (the only one I knew of then)--my tutor happened to mention the College of Europe in Bruges, Belgium. It was bilingual in French/English, was only in its eighth year, drew a small number of students from across Europe and North America (40 then but several hundred now), and focused on contemporary Europe. That was it: the perfect fit.

II. A European

I only learned in September 1958 when I headed off to Bruges that the College of Europe had been founded in 1949 by a group of European federalists (mostly Christian Democrat resistance fighters and government leaders) from the European Movement, with the support soon afterwards of the six member governments of what was shortly to become the European Coal and Steel Community under the Treaty of Paris signed in 1951. Mortified by our insularity, we five British students (yes) quickly proceeded to learn how 'the real Europe' emerged from World War II determined to wage no future wars through the creation of a common

market in coal, iron and steel; to fraternize with our French, German, Italian and even some fellow American students; and learn about pan-Europeanism and The European Movement. We had lectures in French and English, wrote papers in the language of our choice where we were graded out of 20 along French lines, chose a concentration (mostly history, economics or law) in our second semester and wrote a thesis which we defended orally. We also went on two extraordinary study trips: to Berlin (before the Wall, but still divided into sectors and very frightening); and to the Bordeaux wine region, which did much to solidify European and transatlantic relations among us, not to mention improve our knowledge of wine growing (and consumption!). The year 2009 marks the fiftieth anniversary of my Promotion (class): that of Fridtjof Nansen -- each class was given the name of a promoter of the European idea, ancient or modern. Sadly, I won't be at the reunion in Bruges in June as I had made arrangements months ago for a trip to the Middle East at the same time. But I know I will get reports from the gathering of septuagenarians and nuggets of information from both those who could and could not make it. Some of us still write to each other occasionally because the bonds of those nine months of Europeanization remain tight.

What did one do after all that Europeanization at the College of Europe?

I, for one, headed off to Luxembourg to write, edit and translate for a news agency which put out a daily bulletin on the activities of the newly established European organizations like the European Economic Community or European Common Market as it was known. But, more to the point in one's early twenties, what did one do for fun in 1960 in a country of fewer than 400,000 people, stuck between France, Belgium and Germany, whose main products were

excellent steel and, of course, excellent Mosel wine? Not much to do, so one headed off for the weekend in someone's old jalopy over the Ardennes to Brussels, through Alsace-Lorraine to Strasbourg, or even down the autobahn to Munich. Eventually in my case, it was off to New York on the first leg of a trip working my way around the world, or so I thought in April 1961.

Even then I continued to pursue things European, quite by chance really, since I managed to get a job at the French Embassy Press and Information Service as a lowly editor/translator. It was interesting but trying. Here was I, still very proud of my English education and British citizenship, helping to put out information explaining to the American press and public how and why President de Gaulle famously said "no" to Britain's joining Europe in 1963. That was pretty galling. In contrast, it also meant explaining the Evian Agreements terminating the French war in Algeria where several of my French classmates were serving after being drafted into the army. Fortunately, since de Gaulle wasn't exactly my cup of tea and I was miserably paid to boot, in 1964 I managed to escape a job that had become truly oppressive -- although, hard to believe, I was still a Francophile. The European Commission was planning to open an information office in New York and was looking for someone who knew something about the European Community. An American classmate from Bruges who was working in the main EC office in Washington recommended me (the importance of networks), and I started work in the brand new New York office in July 1964.

III. An Alien Brit Working for the Europeans

I loved my job at the European Community but what about a career? Thanks to President de Gaulle, the UK had no prospect of joining the

European Community and I was not a member country citizen so I had no way of becoming a real “*fonctionnaire*” with all the attendant perks, not to mention the salary. Through another Bruges classmate (there’s that network again), by then an Assistant Professor of Economics, I was encouraged to try my hand at teaching. I discovered after a couple of years teaching The History of Western Civilization to business majors at night that I really liked it, despite the fact that, when I graduated from Oxford, I had sworn not to teach—that was the only profession the career office at Oxford could come up with for female graduates back in 1958. How could I be so conformist? But, if I was really serious about teaching at the college level, I needed a Ph.D. So I applied to the Political Science Department at Columbia, was accepted, and began my Ph.D. studies with a major in European politics in the fall of 1969 while continuing to work part-time at the EC office and teaching at night. Even then, although graduate school did not cost tens of thousands of dollars a year like it does now, one still had to keep body and soul together and, even then, it wasn’t exactly cheap to live in New York.

IV. A Student of Europe Again

At Columbia, it became apparent very quickly that there were plenty of courses on modern Europe and even on regional integration. Quite a number of younger scholars were beginning to take an interest in what had been happening in the European Community during the sixties; reading their books and articles made me feel very much at home, especially since I had actually met a number of the European notables—one of the perks of working in a tiny office where everyone had to take care of everything that came their way. For me, this included setting up a library and documentation files, providing information to businesses and the

press and generally keeping up with everything going on in Brussels, Luxembourg and the other European capitals. So, when it came time to do my field work and actually write my dissertation, I had a ready-made network of sources in Brussels and a great handle on all the available documentation in New York and Washington. It wasn’t so tough to pick my dissertation topic or even research and write it. I was very lucky. I couldn’t have had better preparation. So emerged “The Men Behind the Decisions: Cases in European Policy-Making,” the book that was an abbreviated and somewhat more readable (less political science jargon) version of my dissertation.

Thus began 37 years of teaching the EU: at Vassar, Rutgers and NYU, all short-term jobs, since then as now, the bottom had fallen out of the teaching market. Then came more permanence for 29 years at Columbia and now, back again as a semi-retiree, to NYU’s Center for European and Mediterranean Studies where I still occasionally and unconsciously fall back into talking about Europe, the EU and Europeans in ‘us and them’ terms. On my travels to Europe and around the EU member states, I shuffle around my EU and US passports according to the length of the lines at immigration. Have I really become some kind of hybrid animal, a Transatlanticist perhaps?

V. A ‘Transatlanticist,’ or just a Plain Old New Yorker?

Over and over this past semester, the class has returned to the question of European identity. What does the term mean? Does a European identity even exist? If so, how does one acquire it? We have had a hard time with it but still keep coming back to it. There have been almost as many points of view as people in the class. In this short and very personal piece (my apologies), I have tried to describe how I believe I came to my

particular identity. It has been a long, winding trail, and, oftentimes, I have wondered if, after all these years in the City, I have not become a plain old New Yorker emerging like so many others here from the melting pot of many backgrounds and many histories. Is ‘home’ England, France or New York? My speech, vocabulary and accent are a mish-mash. Which cuisine do I prefer—Mediterranean over French; Italian over Greek? I honestly don’t know. Chameleon-like and preferring not to be type-cast, one adjusts to circumstances and situations and dons the necessary protective coloration. That, I maintain, is the New Yorker most of us are.

EuroDigest: *Europe in April*

April 1- Workers at a Caterpillar plant in Grenoble, France held four of their bosses hostage in a dispute over severance packages.

April 5- French and German demonstrators caused a riot near a bridge that spans their borders during NATO's 60th anniversary summit meeting which was supposed to symbolize the unity of Europe and lasting peace between the two countries.

April 6- An earthquake in Italy killed more than 90 and left thousands homeless, causing Prime Minister Berlusconi to declare a state of emergency.

April 6- Gjorge Ivanov was elected president of Macedonia after the opposition party conceded in a runoff election.

April 11- A teenager shot and wounded a classmate and two workers at a training institute in Athens, Greece before turning the gun on himself.

April 14- Poland's deadliest fire in nearly three decades killed 21 people at a homeless shelter in the northwestern town of Kamien Pomorski, near the Baltic coast.

April 15- Hungary's parliament chose a new Prime Minister, replacing Rerenc Gyurcsany, an unpopular member of the Socialist Party, with Gordon Bajnai.

April 18- Eight people, including two current and four retired university officials, were arrested in Turkey as part of a military coup investigation.

April 20- Italy agreed to evacuate about 140 illegal migrants from the deck of a Turkish-owned cargo ship that had rescued them in the Mediterranean Sea, breaking four days of diplomatic gridlock with Malta over who should take responsibility.

April 22- Two weeks after hundreds of police officers staged raids in northern England and arrested 12 men in a large terrorist plot, the police released nine of them for immediate deportation.

April 25- Unemployment in Spain reached a new high: 17.4%.

April 27- The Swiss canton of Appenzell Innerrhoden banned nude hiking, which has been a popular pastime in the mountainous region.

*NYU; Thursday, April 2 --
Saturday, April 4
By Matt Bufford*

Max Weber International Conference

Michael Minkenberg, Max Weber Chair at CEMS, hosted an international conference entitled “The Boundaries of Europe: Religious Identities, State-Church-Party Relations, and the European Project”, hosting scholars from several universities in Europe and North America. Larry Wolff, Director for the CEMS at NYU, opened the conference and welcomed its participants at a reception hosted by NYU’s Deutsches Haus. The formal programming for the conference was comprised of three panel discussions focusing on the issues from a transcontinental perspective, a denominational perspective, and from the perspective of specific actors. The conference addressed many important and topical challenges Europe is facing such as European identity in an ever globalizing world, the accession of Turkey to the EU, and Europe’s challenge of integrating non-European immigrants. What made this conference particularly

interesting was the inclusion of both established and younger scholars who were brought together to discuss their research and engage one another in a roundtable dialogue about Europe’s cultural boundaries.

The conference focused on Europe from a cultural and religious perspective. The boundaries of Europe are often discussed in more traditional ways: broad historical terms referring to a number of small national identities united by one European civilization or even through a more political, institutional lens such as EU membership. Culture and religion notwithstanding, issues such as socioeconomics, strategic loyalties, and political affiliations create cleavages in the European population and enrich the debate over a European identity. However, the prevailing idea of a European identity was founded on the

principle of cultural and religious unity; in fact, most of the influential policymakers credited with the EU’s founding principles were Catholic Christian Democrats.

With the recent deepening and widening of the EU, including the expansion into Eastern European countries (many of which have legacies of communist regimes), the idea of pluralism in Europe has shifted from Western European perspectives to include a more pan-European, pan-Mediterranean identity. The conference addressed the question of how emerging religious and cultural identities in Europe have informed the shaping of European boundaries in the course of the process of European integration. The conference concluded with the participants discussing final goals and general points of convergence among the participants, with the eventual goal to compile a book of conference papers to be published at a later date.



MARK YOUR CALENDARS

--NEW YORK UNIVERSITY--

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<http://www.cems.as.nyu.edu>

Thursday, May 7, 6:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.
 Max Weber Lecture Series [Power & Architecture Reloaded: The Construction of Capitals (II)]:
 "'Red' Vienna: Architecture and Spatial Politics between the World Wars"
 With Eve Blau, Harvard University

Friday, May 8, 4:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.
 Gender and Transformation workshop: "Legal Reform on Violence Against Women: Successes and Lessons Learned"
 With Cheryl A. Thomas, Director, Human Rights Program, The Advocates for Human Rights

Thursday, May 21, 6:30 p.m.
 Celebration of Catalan Music:
 Song of the Stars
 Sponsored by the Catalan Center at NYU
 Location: 53 Washington Square South, 1st floor

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>

Tuesday, May 5, 7:00 p.m.
 Film Screening & Discussion:
 "Ariane Lopez-Huici: Très Près du Corps", USA, 2008; U.S. premiere.
 Directed by Marilia Destot (38 min.)
 Discussion with Marilia Destot, filmmaker, photographer and Ariane Lopez-Huici, photographer

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>

Friday, May 1, 3:00 p.m. – 9:30 p.m.
 Symposium: Documenting Displacement: Images of Spanish Civil War Refugees

Wednesday, May 6, 7:00 p.m.
 Creative Writing in Spanish Series
 Curated by Sylvia Molloy and Mariela Dreyfus

Saturday, May 9, 3:00 p.m.
 Film Screening: "Cronica di una mirada" by Manuel Barrios
 A panel will follow
 For more information: <http://www.pragda.com/king-juan-carlos-i-spain-center-new-york-2009-clandestini.php>

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>

Friday, May 1, 12:30 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.
 Reading: PEN Garden Readings
 With Laila Lalami, Morten Ramsland, and Deutsches Haus
 Writer-in-Resident Peter Weber

Friday, May 1, 6:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.
 Exhibition Opening: "Flower Power", by Horst Josch (Düsseldorf, Germany)
 On view from May 1 – May 29, 2009

Tuesday, May 5, 7:00 p.m.
 Lecture: "Russia and its Relations to the Transatlantic Partners: How to Press the Reset Button"
 With Karsten Voigt (DAAD NYU Visiting Scholar, German Foreign Office)

Friday, May 8, 12:00 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.
 Lecture: Transatlantic Lunch Talks at Deutsches Haus
 With Jackson Janes, Executive Director AICGS
 Due to limited space, RSVP is required by May 4, 2009 to Jessica von Hertsenberg 212.998.8126

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

Friday, May 1, 6:00 p.m.

"L'Aquila. Memory and Future
after the earthquake"

A conversation with Francesco
Bonelli, art historian (Columbia
University); Anna Teresa Callen,
food writer; Anna Di Lellio,
sociologist (New School); Mario
Fratti, playwright
Conference call with Stefania
Pezzopane, President of the
Province of L'Aquila
Moderator Andrea Fiano,
journalist (Milano Finanza, Class-
Cnbc)

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>

Saturday, May 2, 10 a.m. – 5 p. m.

Brian Friel Symposium
Introduction by Eileen Reilly &
Anna McMullan

Tuesday, May 5, 7:00 p.m.

Reading: Sebastian Barry reads
from "The Secret Scripture"
Introduction by Prof. John Waters

Thursday, May 7, 7:00 p.m.

Music: Airneál na Bealtaine
In order to ensure a seat, please
RSVP to 212-998-3950 (option 3) or
email ireland.house@nyu.edu

Friday, May 8, 9:00 p.m.

The Blarney Star Concert Series:
Paddy Keenan & John Walsh
Introduction by Don Meade

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Friday, May 1, 5:00 p.m.

Larra (1809-1837), el primer
periodista moderno en España
With Leonardo Romero Tobar,
University of Virginia
Location: Casa Hispánica, 612 W.
116th Street
For more information: [http://
www.columbia.edu/cu/spanish/
index.html](http://www.columbia.edu/cu/spanish/index.html)

Sunday – Monday, May 3 - 4

Conference: Common Ground:
Science and Religion in Dialogue
for a Sustainable Future
For more information and
Conference Program:
www.columbia.edu/cu/cssr

THE HARRIMAN INSTITUTE

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

Monday, May 4, 10:00 a.m. – 7:00
p.m.

Symposium: "Georgia at the
Crossroads of European and Asian
Cultures: Culture as a tool for the
mutual understanding and
intercultural dialogue"
Location: Kellogg Center,
International Affairs Building,
15th floor
For Conference Program: [http://
www.harrimaninstitute.org/
MEDIA/01362.pdf](http://www.harrimaninstitute.org/MEDIA/01362.pdf)

Thursday, May 7, 12:30 p.m.

"Before and After the Flood: The
Polish-Jewish Refugee Crisis, 1648-
1683"
With Dr. Adam Teller, Senior
Lecturer in the Department of
Jewish History at the University of
Haifa

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1161 Amsterdam Avenue
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itacademy@columbia.edu
<http://www.italianacademy.columbia.edu/>

Saturday – Sunday, May 2 – 3,

Teatro: The Golden Cockerel
Location: Italian Academy, 1161
Amsterdam Avenue (Between
116th and 118th Street)
To purchase tickets: [https://
www.ovationtix.com/trs/pr/649895](https://www.ovationtix.com/trs/pr/649895)
For more information: [http://
www.harrimaninstitute.org/
events/monthly_calendar.html](http://www.harrimaninstitute.org/events/monthly_calendar.html)

Saturday, May 2, 6:00 p.m.

Panel discussion on the Golden
Cockerel.
With Lynn Garafola (Barnard
College); Boris Gasparov
(Columbia University); Maya
Pritsker (Novoye Russkoye Slovo);
Amy Trompeter (Barnard College)
Moderator: Catharine
Nepomnyashchy (Harriman
Institute)
Location: The Library of the
Italian Academy, 1161 Amsterdam
Avenue

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

Tuesday, May 5, 5:30 p.m.

"Europe and Turkey: An Operatic
Perspective"
With Larry Wolff, Professor of
History and Director, Center for
European and Mediterranean
Studies, NYU
Rooms C201/C202, 365 Fifth
Avenue, New York
RSVP by May 4, 2009; Tel: 212 817
2053/51; E-mail: eusc@gc.cuny.edu

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