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Europeans Are Good at Imitating, Bad at Innovating

By David Jestaz

Discussions on economic models and institutions in Europe and America differ in many ways. There are numerous reasons for this. This article goes beyond the conventional dichotomy that portrays America as being more capitalist and Europe as more "socialist." It strives to demonstrate why European economies are failing or moving forward with hesitation to adopt an entrepreneurship model. A lot of current opinion is based on a misunderstanding of the well-known glorious thirty years Europe experienced in the wake of the



David Jestaz is Alliance Professor at the School of International and Public Affairs, Columbia University

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Braithwaite Celebrates Moscow Defenders in New Book

Columbia University: Thursday, Oct. 5
By Sylvia Zareva

Muscovites have every reason to be proud of their ancestors' victory against the German Army in the 1941 Battle of Moscow despite Stalin's subsequent exploitation of their feat and the Red Army's atrocious war record, said Sir Rodric Braithwaite, former British ambassador to the Soviet Union, at a talk at Columbia on Thursday, Oct. 5. This is also the message of Braithwaite's most recent book, *Moscow 1941: A City and Its People at War*. The people of Moscow were fighting for Russia and not for the Bolshevik Party, and it is their story

he was trying to tell in *Moscow 1941*, he added.

Braithwaite, whose previous books include *Across the Moscow River* and *Russia in Europe*, said the idea for his latest book came while he was walking down Gorky Street in Moscow on the day of the sixtieth anniversary of the Battle of Moscow. He found himself looking at a commemorative poster depicting people looking apprehensively skyward. They were ordinary Russians who were being told – via a public-address loudspeaker – that Germany had attacked the Soviet Union. Shortly, most of those people –

whether as volunteers or conscripts – would be thrown against a much-better-prepared enemy, and most of them probably perished. Braithwaite realized he was standing at approximately the same spot as the people in the poster 60 years before had stood when they got the news – and he was deeply moved. Therefore, he set out to write a history of ordinary Muscovites under siege. "I wanted to make these people come alive as real people," Braithwaite said.

Realistically, the victory could not be attributed solely to the city defenders' stoicism and courage, Braithwaite said. The Soviet leadership's ruthlessness and German miscalculations played a big role in determining the battle's outcome. Yet, the book



Sir Rodric Braithwaite, author of *Moscow 1941: A City and Its People at War*

is not a military history, nor is it very concerned with politics and political figures. *Moscow 1941* is a tribute to the 900,000 who lost their lives in the Battle of Moscow, a toll far greater than the total number of British and U.S. casualties in the whole of the Second World War.

How do people in totalitarian states live? Do they feel oppressed? Do they realize they live in a totalitarian state? These are some of the secondary questions Braithwaite examines in *Moscow 1941*. He discovered that most Soviet people did not go around thinking they live in a totalitarian state and believed themselves to be having ordinary lives, just like their counterparts in the West, Braithwaite said.

The 1941 Battle of Moscow is one of the lesser-known battles of the Second World War. It marked the reversal of the Wehrmacht's victorious eastward march. •



The poster that inspired Sir Rodric.

Harvard Doctoral Candidate Probes German Colonialism

New York University: Tuesday, Oct. 17

By Dominika Ornatowska

German colonial inroads into the African continent were made possible by advancements in cartography and technological innovations in steamship production, said Harvard doctoral candidate Oliver Simmons at NYU's Deutsches Haus on Tuesday, Oct. 7. Maps, as "figures of spatial

imagination," led to new geographical expeditions. Armed with maps of increasing precision and detail, German pioneers were able to make territorial claims throughout the African continent.

Steamships further accelerated the conquest of Africa. According to Simmons, the large and fast steamship was one of the most recognizable symbols of the German Reich. Steamships contributed to the growth of

Germany's African colonies and became a solid link between the metropole and its colonial outposts. In German colonial experience, trade preceded politics.

Simmons also discussed Hans Grimm's novel *Volk Ohne Raum* ("People Without Space"), a detailed account of German nationalist and expansionist policies. The latter paved the way for the rise of Nazism. •

EURODIGEST: *Europe in October*

Oct. 7: Hungarian Prime Minister Ferenc Gyurcsany wins a vote of confidence in the Hungarian Parliament.

Oct. 8: Outspoken investigative journalist Anna Politkovskaya is shot dead in Moscow.

Oct. 10: Russian energy giant Gazprom announces it will exploit the Shtokman natural gas field alone.

Oct. 12: A European Commission report warns that six member states' public finances will be strained due to ageing populations.

Oct. 13: The Party of European Socialists suspends Slovak membership for a year because of Slovak socialists' close links with the country's extreme nationalists.

Oct. 17: British Prime Minister Tony Blair calls full-face veils a "mark of separation."

Oct. 21: At a summit in Lahti, Finland, EU leaders urge Russian President Vladimir Putin to honor contracts with western oil companies and criticize his tough policy on Georgians residing in Russia and repression of the press.

Oct. 22: Low voter turnout sends Bulgarian Socialist President Georgi Parvanov to a runoff, where he faces ultranationalist Ataka party leader Volen Siderov.

Oct. 23: Celebrations of the fiftieth anniversary of the 1956 Hungarian Revolution degenerate into violent protests.

Oct. 24: Members of the European Parliament approve a controversial bill to open up the Union's services market, a sector making up 70 percent of Europe's economy.

Oct. 25: European parliamentarians vote to support Spain's fight against terrorism and its peace talks with the Basque separatist ETA.

Oct. 27: EU leaders tell Ukraine "not yet" on EU membership talks.

Oct. 29: Georgi Parvanov becomes the first democratically re-elected president of post-communist Bulgaria. •

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Second World War. A lot of damage has been done to entrepreneurship/innovation institutions during this luminous period of economic growth, imperiling the post-catch-up condition of European economies and their capacity to remain at the cutting edge in the long run.

This article will show that countries that experience a catch-up/take-off fuelled by American technology (taken in a broad sense, which includes management and organizational skills) may emerge in either of two conditions. Countries that adopted entrepreneurship institutions during the catch-up or did not dismantle those institutions entirely experienced a slowdown in their potential rate of growth but remained capable of being cutting-edge, that is, retained a *potential* rate of growth in the vicinity of the leading economy, the United States. These countries stand to recover and even experience a surge in growth after a temporary decline. On the other hand, economies lacking entrepreneurship institutions suffered a much steeper slowdown and have seen their capacity to recover eroded in recent years.

European discussions about economic models and institutions are overwhelmingly marked by the American model of capitalism. Visible economic stagnation in Europe and the success of England impressed and challenged economists. Resilience in adopting some of the measures that

contributed to the success of the American economy is rooted in a misunderstanding of Europe's economic catch-up after the Second World War.

Legislators... increased social protection for workers, who might otherwise have voted for the communist party.

Europeans genuinely believe that they have invented a uniquely European form of capitalism, which is capable of delivering outcomes similar or superior to the American one without incurring the usual costs associated with American capitalism. Instability, additional risk borne by actors (both firms and workers), more wage and wealth inequality, and limited social protection are among the most commonly cited examples of these

Europeans genuinely believe that they have invented a uniquely European form of capitalism.

costs. This belief is actually rooted in Europe's superior economic performance during the first few post-war decades, a development supported by importing the American model.

We know from economic growth theory and empirical analysis that Europe's catch-up had more to do with Solow's Residual than with capital accumulation.

Although capital accumulation did account for 20 to 30 percent, the bulk of economic growth was left to a residual sized 70 to 80 percent. European firms adopted American

know-how in corporate management. That body of knowledge was applied to antique bureaucratic entities, characterized by poor organization.

European economic progress became dependent on this exogenous force. Under pressure by unions and leftist parties, European governments built up institutions that were pro-corporatism and anti-business. Legislators adopted mechanisms that increased social protection for workers, who might otherwise have voted for the communist party. In addition, large bureaucracies were built up to respond to increasing demand from voters. Important institutions were affected by these transformations, without a noticeable effect on the economic expansion of European countries at the time.

Institutions for economic growth generally fall into two categories: economic institutions for importing technological progress and institutions for exporting technological progress. Most countries have both types of institutions. For instance, the educational system (Aghion, 2002) is designed both to import and absorb innovations from elsewhere and to transform them and make them exportable.

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Dutch Populism Is Here to Stay



University of Amsterdam professor Rob Hagendijk talks about Dutch populism

*New York University: Wednesday, Oct. 11
By Dragana Vesovic*

The rise of populist discourse in the Netherlands should be regarded as a reaction to broader social and political processes, said Rob Hagendijk, associate professor of Political Science and dean of the International School for Humanities and Social Sciences at the University of Amsterdam, at a talk at NYU on Wednesday, Oct. 11. Immigration, public distrust of government, urban decay and the complexity of governance stemming from the expansion of the European Union are some of the developments that

propelled populists onto the political scene, Hagendijk said.

At the beginning of this decade, populist movements garnered mass support because they had a more constructive program and managed to transcend class and religious divisions, Hagendijk said. Their platforms, which called for the cultural integration of minorities through joint actions and public debate, sounded appealing to a large number of Dutch voters, especially because they seemed to offer a solution to soaring crime levels, he added.

Fellow lecturer Nora van der Linden, junior researcher in populism and urban policy-making at the University of Amsterdam, talked about Leefbaar Rotterdam, the winning party of the 2002 council elections in Rotterdam. Leefbaar Rotterdam is an example of a successful populist project, van der Linden said. In the city of Rotterdam, where more than 45 percent of the population is of foreign descent, Leefbaar organized public forums, which attracted people of different ethnic, social and religious backgrounds. The ensuing discussions and practical activities tried to tackle the issues of street violence, cultural integration of minorities, housing and urban planning, van der Linden said.

The murder of Theo van Gogh in 2004 radicalized Dutch politics. For instance, Leefbaar's new leaders have grown increasingly militaristic and anti-minority. This development cost them their hold on Rotterdam: Leefbaar Rotterdam suffered a major defeat at the hands of the Social Democrats in the 2006 council elections.

However, Dutch voters continue to be receptive to populist rhetoric. The validity of this trend was demonstrated by the Dutch Social Democratic Party, which ran on a mildly populist platform in 2006. This, it was argued, brought them victory. •

Why Multiculturalism Failed

*New York University: Thursday, Oct. 12
By Dragana Vesovic*

Dutch multiculturalism, religion and the limits of tolerance were the subjects of an Oct. 12 debate at New York University among Frits Bolkestein, former president of Holland's Liberal Party, Ayaan Hirsi Ali, a Dutch political activist, and Bas Heijne, a Dutch journalist. History professor and director of the Remarque Institute Tony Judt moderated the panel. The turnout was a whopping 450 people.

The Netherlands has failed to integrate its immigrant population, Bolkestein said. He enumerated several manifestations of that failure: social deprivation still persists among ethnic minorities; a large number of immigrants have limited or no education; and many of them regard the Western lifestyle as incompatible with Muslim values.

Contrary to popular belief, poverty does not create terrorists: culture clash does, Bolkestein said. "Terrorism is directed towards Western culture, which is seen as a threat to Islam," he

said. "Terrorism will persist until liberal Islam emerges," he added.

Heijne attributes the failure of multiculturalism in the Netherlands to the failure of the left. He said that by emphasizing personal freedoms, such as euthanasia and gay marriage, leftist parties failed to address issues related to identity and community.

Bolkestein said multiculturalism has failed because Western Europe lacks self-confidence. Contrasting the American to the Dutch experience, Bolkestein said that Americans manage to make naturalized immigrants proud of their attainment of U.S. citizenship. Conversely, few Turks and Moroccans are proud of becoming Dutch, Bolkestein said.

Hirsi Ali said she supports a universalist approach to integrating immigrants. However, racist and barbaric values and customs need to be suppressed, she added. Islam in itself is not a problem, but Muslims need to adapt to Western ways. "Muslims should try to find a balance between faith and reason," Hirsi Ali concluded. •

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What Europe built after the Second World War were actually institutions for importing technological progress. The fact that an economic system doesn't need to create technological progress has dramatic consequences for these institutions. First, innovation, by its very definition, is a process rife with uncertainty. Centralized states are not adapted to encourage the search for new methods of production. However, centralized states could be quite efficient in determining the products of technological progress that should be imported and in setting goals for the educational system which trains the labor force to use these new technologies. It could be good, of course, to set up quantitative objectives in rebuilding infrastructure or managing scarce

resources. This is why entrepreneurs did not emerge as an important force during Europe's catch-up. Entrepreneurs certainly

Centralized states are not adapted to encourage the search for new methods of production.

did exist, but on the sidelines, leaving the limelight to the better-known figure of "the manager." As Rajan and Zingales (1998) observed, the stock market was the first victim of this particular European development. Because the stock market has no upper limit to potential gains, it is well suited to

financing innovations that are revolutionary, not incremental.

The coexistence of institutions of import and export of technological progress could be difficult. Being an entrepreneur and a manager is not the same job. Most of the time, they involve mutually exclusive skills. Entrepreneurs are often bad at handling the day-to-

day running of a business, while managers, who are skilled at running and expanding firms, would probably find it hard to start a new business. Favoring managers over entrepreneurs was the most efficient choice for Europe – for both economic and political reasons. Pressure from the communist camp was strong, so curbing entrepreneurship was a way of making a free-market economy seem more palatable to the left. In addition, European intellectuals blamed the poor management of the capitalist system in the 1920s and 30s for the outbreak of the Second World War, a view that took hold in the policy-making mainstream.

European conservative parties, with the noticeable exception of West Germany, were in power for most of the catch-up period. However, they do not have a strong record of adopting pro-business measures. This is a result of the deal they struck with unions and leftist parties: the latter would agree to keep European countries in the capitalist camp if conservatives



Europe lacks an entrepreneurial culture.

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supported greater protection for workers.

The anti-capitalist sentiment in Europe and the roaring success of Keynes, the spiritual grandfather of a third way, of capitalism with a "human face," were at the center of intellectual debates in the post-war period. The idea that capitalism had to be softened in order to survive prevailed among the elite; this explains why the entrepreneurship model lost some of its momentum after the war. In different ways, Keynes, Schumpeter, Polanyi, and, most recently, Furet made profound remarks about the potential non-sustainability of a capitalist system without changes. One negative consequence of the proliferation of such notions was Europeans' conviction that they had been misled into putting too much emphasis on institutions of dynamism. The educational systems in Europe are a good example of this. European countries put an emphasis on primary and secondary education and underinvested in universities. The opposite trend has been the case in the United States, where more money is invested in higher education than in lower-level education.

The financial market is a good source of funding for potential investments. Venture capitalists, large and liquid financial markets, and business angels help entrepreneurs take new paths. They will support revolutionary

inventions, while bankers tend to finance incremental innovations. Because Europe had very different financing needs during the catch-up, the stock market remained

Pressure from the communist camp was strong, so curbing entrepreneurship was a way of making a free-market economy seem more palatable to the left.

underdeveloped. Very logically, during the glorious years, the entire allocation of savings was carried out by the banking system. The labor market was protected by extensive employment legislation, which did not impact the unemployment rate in a significant way at the time. In addition,

It was possible for Europeans to identify the reasons for American success and just replicate and imitate the choices made by American leaders.

numerous anti-business regulations were passed without any noticeable short-term consequences. When the fuel that had driven the catch-up became a scarce resource, the European economies started decelerating.

A catch-up could be accelerated by the capacity of an economic system to import and implement the products of technological progress. The decisions that need

to be made during a catch-up are essentially responses to concrete problems. It was possible for Europeans to identify the reasons for American success and just replicate and imitate the choices made by American leaders. Europeans were even able to do this in a more efficient way than Americans, since American decision-makers did grope around before discovering the recipe. By comparison, a decentralized system is ill-suited to react to a well-identified issue because it is likely to foster competition, which, in turn, will slow down the production of a response.

Of course, a catch-up requires a minimum number of entrepreneurship institutions. However, the minimum requirement is probably too low to ensure long-term sustainability. In European countries, institutions of dynamism are, at best, in a state of hibernation, and, at worst, have completely disappeared. In order for European economies to recover from stagnation, institutional change is necessary. European economies need to shift their orientation from

institutions for importing technological change to institutions for producing technological innovations. This change will require them to strengthen the institutions that foster entrepreneurship, or, in the absence thereof, to create such institutions. •

The Hungarian Revolution Remembered

New York University: Monday, Oct. 9
By Sylvia Zareva

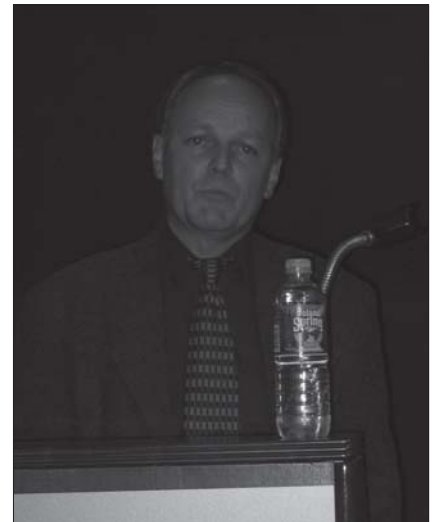
The Soviets turned the October 1956 events in Hungary into a “revolution,” said Csaba Bekes, founding director of the Cold War History Research Center in Budapest and a visiting professor at NYU, at a panel discussion at NYU on Monday, Oct. 9. The Soviet leaders gravely misjudged the situation in Hungary and responded with brutality quite out of proportion to the peaceful demonstrations in the Hungarian capital. As a result, the protests escalated into a full-blown national struggle. The limited goals of the original protests transformed into demands to dislodge the Soviet-style dictatorship, conduct economic reforms and install a multi-party system in Hungary.



Attila Szakolczai and Thomas Ort

U.S. propaganda transmitted via Radio Free Europe and other channels at the time suggested that the United States would offer help to countries rebelling against Soviet power. However, despite the relaxation of the communist regime after Stalin’s death, it is a mistake to assume that his successors were any more willing to let Soviet-bloc countries determine their own fate, Bekes said. Second, the Eisenhower administration could not have acted on their promise of “liberating captive nations” without going to war with the Soviet Union. At that stage, both sides had nuclear weapons, and a nuclear war would have caused much more destruction than conventional warfare. Therefore, both sides were eager to avoid a military confrontation.

Fellow panelist Attila Szakolczai, a senior research fellow at the 1956 Institute in Hungary, pointed to an earlier episode as a turning point in the Soviets’ ability to control the situation in Hungary, namely, the reinstatement of the hated Hungarian Communist Party Leader Matyas Rakosi in 1956. The public’s indignation peaked when Rakosi reversed his position on the fate of Laszlo Rajk, the most prominent victim of Rakosi’s



Csaba Bekes is director of the Cold War History Research Center in Budapest

show trials, Szakolczai said. “A hated dictator could lead a country but a ridiculous one – no,” he added.

The Oct. 9 talk was part of a traveling scholars’ series organized by the Hungarian Cultural Center to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Hungarian Revolution. It was moderated by Thomas Ort, visiting assistant professor at the Center for European and Mediterranean Studies.

The 1956 Hungarian Revolution was the biggest challenge to date to Soviet power. The fighting lasted no more than two weeks but the toll in human life exceeded 3,200. Of these, over 2,500 were Hungarian revolutionaries and about 700 – Soviet soldiers. •

Spire: Racism in France Is Remnant of Its Colonial Past

Columbia University: Thursday, Oct. 19
By Dominika Ornatowska

Racial discrimination in France is a legacy of the country’s colonial past, said French sociologist Alexis Spire at Columbia University on Thursday, Oct. 19. The French colonial experience left a deep mark on French immigration policies. As a colonial power, France pursued assimilationist policies vis-a-vis its colonial subjects; as a result, citizens of the colonies were also considered citizens of the French

Empire. The situation changed dramatically as soon as France started losing its grip on its African territorial holdings. Erstwhile subjects of the French Empire suddenly became foreigners.

After decolonization, former colonial officials were incorporated back into the administrative apparatus of the metropole. Their impact on the formulation of immigration laws cannot be overstated: France adopted a “hierarchy of nations” strategy, according to which certain nationalities were more welcome in

France than others. Spire pointed out that European immigrants to France enjoy more privileges than non-European ones. He also found that strict entry requirements for non-Europeans created the opposite effect of what policy-makers intended: immigrants subject to strict immigration procedures tend to stay in France longer and eventually apply for permanent residence. In contrast, individuals entering France on more lax terms usually return to their country of origin within two years. •

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Thursday, Nov. 16 at 4 pm

Film: "Bab El-Oued City" (Algeria, 1994)
Part of the "Landscapes, Seascapes, Cityscapes of the Mediterranean" film series.

King Juan Carlos I of Spain Center
53 Washington Square South

Thursday, Nov. 30 at 1:30 pm

"A Boxer Rebellion For Global Times"
Jeffrey N. Wasserstrom, Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures
University of California, Irvine; author of *China's Brave New World And Other Tales for Global Times* (forthcoming).
King Juan Carlos Center
Portrait Room

Monday, Dec. 4 at 12:30 pm

European History workshop: Professor Larry Wolff, History Department, NYU

Friday, Dec. 8 at 4 pm

Gender in Transition workshop: "Conscientious Objection and Women's Access to Reproductive Health Services: Analysis of Pichon and Sajous v. France"
Adriana Lamackova, Intern, Center for Reproductive Rights and LLM Student, University of Toronto

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Sunday, Nov. 19 at 2:00 pm

Haitian History and Culture: Commemorating the Battle of Vertières
Book Presentation & Signing
Revolutionary Freedoms: A History of Survival, Strength, and Imagination in Haiti

Paintings by Ulrick Jean-Pierre; Edited by Cécile Accilien, Jessica Adams, and Elmide Méléance. (Caribbean Studies Press, 2006)

Tuesday, Nov. 28 at 7:00 pm

Lecture: Michel Foucault et l'Europe
Yves Hersant, Director, Group de recherches sur l'Europe, EHESS; visiting professor, NYU; author of *Mélancolies: De l'Antiquité au XXe siècle; La Métaphore baroque*

Tuesday, Dec. 5 at 7:00 pm

Lecture by Christian Delacampagne, philosopher, writer; Department of Romance Languages and Literatures, Johns Hopkins University; author of *Animaux étranges et fabuleux; Les Religions peuvent-elles être tolérantes?*
Tina Modotti, femme, photographe, et communiste

Friday, Dec. 8 at 7:00 pm

Dany Laferrière, novelist; author of *Comment faire l'amour avec un nègre sans se fatiguer; Charme des après-midi sans fin; L'Odeur du café; Le goût des jeunes filles; Le cri des oiseaux fous* (Prix Marguerite Yourcenar)
In conversation with J. Michael Dash, professor of French, NYU; author of *Culture and Customs of Haiti; The Other America: Caribbean Literature in a New World Context*

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

Wednesday, Nov. 15 at 6:30 pm

Round-table discussion: "Discrimination Positive: French Debates about Affirmative Action"

Kimberle Crenshaw, Professor of Law (UCLA Law School and Columbia School of Law); editor of *Critical Race Theory* (1995); Daniel Sabbagh, political scientist (Sciences Po Paris), author of *L'Egalité par le droit: les paradoxes de la discrimination positive aux Etats-Unis* (2003); Joël Vallat (T.B.C.), director (Lycée Louis-Le-Grand); Patrick Weil, historian (University Paris I-CNRS); author of *La République et sa diversité* (2005)

La Maison Française, 16 Washington Mews

Wednesday, Nov. 29 at 6:30 pm

"Hugo, Hawthorne, Tocqueville, and God"
Paul Berman, writer and journalist; distinguished writer in residence (Journalism, NYU); author of *Power and the Idealists: Or, the Passion of Joschka Fischer, and its Aftermath* (2005), *Terror and Liberalism* (2003), *A Tale of Two Utopias: The Political Journey of the Generation of 1968* (1996)

La Maison Française, 16 Washington Mews

Friday, Dec. 1 at 9:30 am

Conference: "Perspectives on Seigel's *The Idea of the Self*"
La Maison Française, 16 Washington Mews

9:30-1:00 pm: Panel

Warren Breckman, historian (University of Pennsylvania), author of *Marx, the Young Hegelians, and the Origins of Radical Social Theory* (1999); Lucien Jaume, political philosopher (Cevipof-CNRS), author of *La liberté et la loi. Les origines philosophiques du libéralisme* (2000); Louis SASS, psychologist (Rutgers University), author of *Madness and Modernism: Insanity in the Light of Modern Art, Literature, and Thought* (1992); John Toews, historian (University of Washington), author of *Becoming Historical: Cultural Reformation and Public Memory in early 19th Century Berlin* (2005)

3:00-4:00 pm: Discussion

Edward Berenson, historian (French Studies/History, NYU); Tony Judt, historian (Remarque Institute/History, NYU); Helena Rosenblatt, historian (Hunter College, CUNY); Debora Silverman, historian (UCLA)

4:00-5:00 pm: Response

Jerrold Seigel, historian (NYU), author of *The Idea of the Self: Thought and Experience in Europe since the Seventeenth Century* (Cambridge University Press, 2005)

Tuesday, Dec. 5 at 12:30 pm

"Sufi Ethnographies: Empire and Islamic Mysticism in Algeria (1895-1906)"

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George R. Trumbull IV, historian, (Institute of French Studies, New York University); author of "'Au coin des Rues Diderot et Moïse:' Religious Politics and the Ethnography of Sufism in Colonial Algeria, 1871-1906", French Historical Studies (forthcoming)
Irwin Lounge

Tuesday, Dec. 12 at 6:30 pm
"Ibn Khaldun, Philosopher of Societies, Civilizations and Empires" (in English and French with interpretation)
Abdesselam Cheddadi, historian (University Muhammad V, Rabat, Morocco); author of *Ibn Khaldûn: L'homme et le théoricien de la civilisation* (2006)
Response by Richard Bulliet, historian (Middle East Institute, Columbia University); author of *The Case for Islamo-Christian Civilization* (2004)
La Maison Française, 16 Washington Mews

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, Nov. 30 at 6:15 pm
Lecture: Música y Modernidad: El caso de España by Rafael Lamas (Fordham University)
This lecture complements the program "Beyond Flamenco: Finding Spain in Music," produced by Joseph Horowitz and the Post-Classical Ensemble, in collaboration with the Instituto Cervantes.

Friday, Dec. 1 at 6:15 pm
Poetry reading by chicano poet Tino Villanueva and Colombian poet Consuelo Hernández. Introduced by Lila Zemborain. Bilingual reading.

Monday, Dec. 4 at 6:15 pm
Exhibition: "Tras la imagen/ After the Image: Pedro Tabernero"

Thursday, Dec. 7 at 6:15 pm
Lecture: Cultures of Devotion: Folk Saints of Spanish America by Prof. Frank Graziano (John D. MacArthur Chair, Connecticut College)

Friday, Dec. 8 at 6:15 pm

Roundtable discussion: "Venezuela Today" with Manuel Hidalgo, Chris Mitchell (NYU), and Jorge Castañeda (NYU).

Manuel Hidalgo, currently a visiting professor at NYU, teaches at the Universidad Carlos III in Madrid (Spain), and will be an observer for the European Union of the upcoming Venezuelan elections.

Tuesday, Dec. 12 at 6:15 pm
Eighth Annual Bill Susman/Abraham Lincoln Brigade Archives Lecture: "The Spanish Civil War, Seventy Years Later" by Julián Casanova, Professor of History, Universidad de Zaragoza

CASA ITALIANA ZERRILLI MARIMO

24 West 12th Street. All events take place at the Casa Italiana unless otherwise noted. Tel.: 212.998.8730
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Monday, Nov. 27 at 6 pm
Lecture: Between Cinema Di Poesia and Cinema Ompopolare: The Cinema and theory of Pier Paolo Pasolini
Kriss Ravetto, University of Aberdeen, author of *The Unmaking of Fascist Aesthetics* and numerous articles on Italian and European Cinema.

Monday, Dec. 4 at 6 pm
Guarini Series

Wednesday, Dec. 6 at 6 pm
Libro Piera Sonnino

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, Nov. 17 at 6:30 pm
Film 3: Klaus Kinski
Woyzeck, 1979. Directed by Werner Herzog and based on the play by Georg Buchner

Tuesday, Nov. 28 at 6:30 pm
Reading: "Measuring the World" (Die Vermessung der Welt)
Daniel Kehlmann, Writer in Residence

Goethe-Institut New York, 1014 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10028

Friday, Dec. 1 at 6:30 pm
Exhibition Opening and Reading: "Ring Rang Wrong"
Suzanne Doppelt (Artist, Paris, France), Cole Swensen (American Poet), Avital Ronell (NYU) and Ulrich Baer (NYU)

Tuesday, Dec. 5 at 7:00 pm
Concert Series: "Sounds across the Atlantic"
TransAtlantic Ensemble, Mariam Adam (Clarinet), Hrabba Atladottir (Violin), Evelyn Ulex (Piano)
Yamaha Artist Services, Inc. (YASI), 689 Fifth Avenue (enter on East 54th Street), 3rd Floor Piano Salon

THE REMARQUE INSTITUTE

Tuesday, Nov. 14 at 6:00 pm
"The Politics of the Forever War: Terror, Rights, and George Bush's State of Exception"
Mark Danner, professor of Journalism at the University of California, Berkeley and Henry R. Luce Professor at Bard College; a journalist who covered Haiti and the Balkans as well as Iraq and the Middle East; his work has appeared in Harper's, The New York Times, the New York Review of Books and The New Yorker, where he is a staff writer; author of *The Massacre at El Mozote: A Parable of the Cold War*, *The Road to Illegitimacy, Torture and Truth: America, Abu Ghraib, and the War on Terror*, and *The Secret Way to War: The Downing Street Memo and the Iraq War's Buried History*.
NYU Kimmel Center, 60 Washington Square South
Rosenthal Pavilion, 10th Floor

GLUCKSMAN IRELAND HOUSE

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

Thursday, Nov. 16 at 7:00 pm
Reading: "Horse Latitudes"
Paul Muldoon, writer

Thursday, Nov. 30 at 7:00 pm
Reading: "After This"
Alice McDermott, writer, winner of the National Book Award

Friday, Dec. 1 at 9:00 pm
The Blarney Star Concert Series: Noel Hill

Thursday, Dec. 7 at 7:00 pm
Event: "Airneal na Nollag"
An ever-popular evening of traditional music with NYU Irish Language students to celebrate the advent of the holiday season hosted by Pádraig Ó Cearúill, Irish Language Lecturer at New York University.

--COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY--

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

Tuesday, Nov. 21 at 6:30 pm
Film: "The Third Man" (1949, UK), directed by Carol Reed
1219 IAB

Wednesday, Nov. 29 at 12:30 pm
Lecture: "Victimhood as a Source of Power: Human Rights in the Post-Soviet World After Anna Politkovskaya's Murder"
Dmitri Glinski, Adjunct Assistant Professor, Political Science Department & Editor, In Their Own Voices: Eurasian Human Rights Digest
1510 IAB

Wednesday, Nov. 29 at 6:30 pm
Film: "Jet Pilot" (1957) directed by Josef von Sternberg
1219 IAB

Thursday, Nov. 30 at 12:00 pm
"Roots and Routes of Koreans in Kazakhstan: Migrations of a Soviet and Post-soviet Minority"
German Kim, Head of the Department of Korean Studies, Kazakh National University
918 IAB

Thursday, Nov. 30 at 1:30 pm
Colloquium:
"Eurasian Pipelines – Road to Peace, Development and Interdependencies"
and "Eurasian Pipelines and East Asia: A

Path to Integration or A Marriage of Convenience?"
Kellogg Center, Columbia University

Friday, Dec. 1 at 8:00 pm – Saturday, Dec. 2 at 8:00 pm
Production: "The Beggar's Opera"
Translated by Paul Wilson, Directed by Amy Trompeter and Sergei Zemtsov
Miller Theater Columbia University

Monday, Dec. 4 at 4:10 pm
Lecture: "Family Networks and Violence in Central Asia"
Keith Darden, Assistant Professor of Political Science, Yale University
1219 IAB

Tuesday, Dec. 5 at 6:30 pm
Film: "The Manchurian Candidate" (1962, US) directed by John Frankenheimer
1219 IAB

INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF EUROPE

420 West 118th Street, International Affairs Building (IAB). Tel.: 212.854.4618 <http://www.columbia.edu/cu/sipa/REGIONAL/WE/iwe.html>

Tuesday, Nov. 14 at 12 pm
"Kosova Independence and its Reflections on Developments in the Balkans"
Hashim Thaci, President, Democratic Party of Kosova
1501 IAB

Tuesday, Dec. 5 at 12 pm
"Rationality and Emotion in the Reconstruction of Balkan States"
Roger Petersen, M.I.T.
1219 IAB

DEUTSCHES HAUS AT COLUMBIA

420 West 116th Street • New York, NY 10027 • 212-854-1858. <http://www.columbia.edu/cu/german/dhaus/>

Thursday, Nov. 16 at 8:00 pm
Lecture: "The Science of Poetry and the Poetry of Science: German Poetry in the Laboratory of the 20th Century"

Karen Leeder, Reader in German at the University of Oxford and a Fellow and Tutor at New College, Oxford

Thursday, Nov. 30 at 8:00 pm
Lecture: "Ex-Nazis, Reemigré Jews, and the Sexual Liberalization of West Germany, 1953-1963"
Dagmar Herzog, Professor of History and Daniel Rose Faculty Scholar at the Graduate Center, CUNY

LA MAISON FRANCAISE AT COLUMBIA

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

Thursday, Nov. 16 at 7:30 pm
Movie: "Fat Girl," 2001, directed by C. Breillat
Buell Hall, East Gallery

Tuesday, Nov. 21 at 5:00 pm
Café Conversation

Tuesday, Nov. 28 at 5:00 pm
Café Conversation

Thursday, Nov. 30 at 7:30 pm
Movie: « Charles Mort ou Vif, » 1969, directed by A. Tanner
Buell Hall, East Gallery

THE EUROPEAN LEGAL STUDIES CENTER

435 West 116th St. New York, NY 10027-7297. Tel: (212) 854-2640 http://www.law.columbia.edu/center_program/european_legal

Wednesday, Nov. 15 at 12:15 pm
Lecture by Andrew Lang, University of Cambridge
600 William and June Warren Hall

Wednesday, Nov. 29 at 12:00 pm
Lecture: "The Making of European Private Law: Regulation and Governance Design"
Fabrizio Cafaggi, the Chair of Comparative Law at the European University Institute
646 Jerome Greene Hall

New York University

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