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The Cité Imperiled by the Politics of Immigration

By Aaron Freundschuh

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"On a vu apparaître une nouvelle
race: les historiens."
-Nicolas Sarkozy

Words like "anguish" and "discretion" are rarely used to describe the inauguration of a national museum in Paris. Yet such was the prevailing mood at the Cité nationale de l'histoire de l'immigration (CNHI), the "French Ellis Island," which began receiving visitors in mid-October. The CNHI is housed in the Palais de la Porte Dorée, a massive structure in southeastern Paris that was originally designed for the International Colonial Exhibition of 1931. It had been a century since the French conquest of Algeria, and in the era's grand tradition of international exhibitions, the palace became the centerpiece of a sizeable investment in urban landscaping: local streets were widened, an array of lesser buildings sprang up, and a *métropolitain* line was extended to provide access to the festivities. The



architect Albert Laprade, a veteran of colonial urbanism, designed the palace as an homage to empire; after the exhibition it served as a museum for colonial African and Oceanic art. That museum closed in 2003 and its collections were subsequently transferred to the Musée du Quai Branly. Due to sharp divergences on the moral legacy of French imperialism, no colonial museum is yet in the works, so when the immigration museum project was launched by the government in 2004, the Palais de la Porte Dorée was designated to host it.

The CNHI represents a major achievement for the coalition of associations and academics that first

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From the EU Constitution to the Reform Treaty: Changes and Consequences

New York University: Monday, October 22
By Lyublyana Stoyanova

At a period when the European Union is at a major crossroads, with its institutions and policies under strain following a big-bang enlargement, and a looming identity crisis since 2005, a treaty living up to the new challenges and the was much needed. Professor Stefaan De Rynck's lecture on the European Reform Treaty at the NYU Center for European and Mediterranean Studies came at the right moment to shed light on the document's contents and expected impact days, after its approval by EU leaders.

De Rynck described the road to the present Reform Treaty as long and winding. The process of drafting of what was intended as a European Constitution started in 2001, but came to a halt following the EU crisis after referenda on the Constitution in France and the Netherlands were defeated in 2005.

De Rynck went on to elaborate the institutional and policy changes envisaged in the Reform Treaty. The most significant of those, he said, was the institution of an EU President, to replace the current six-month mandated rotational European Council President-in-



Stefaan De Rynck was European Commission spokesman on constitutional issues in the period 2001-2004, and co-authored the White Paper on European Governance.

Office. Furthermore, the Reform Treaty introduced the office of High Representative for Foreign and Security Policy with extended responsibilities, including the right of legislative initiative in matters regarding the EU Common Foreign and Security Policy, as compared to those of the current High Representative. The office will combine the functions of the High Representative and the Commissioner for External Affairs under the institutional arrangements currently in force, and will be involved

intergovernmental work, including mediation among the EU member states. De Rynck also described the European Parliament as the big winner under the Reform Treaty, being the institution which increased its role by acquiring controlling prerogatives on par with the Council of Ministers.

With regard to EU policy reform, De Rynck outlined several significant changes in the Third Pillar policies relating to freedom of movement, internal security, and police cooperation and anti-terrorist joint activities. The Reform Treaty also contains provisions connected to the further development of military cooperation and building of defense capabilities.

De Rynck concluded his talk on a positive note by making an optimistic prediction regarding the ratification process of the Reform Treaty, which is expected to take place by the end of 2008, with the Treaty to enter into force in 2009. He evaluated the Reform Treaty as a step toward deepening European integration, but not as a resolution of the problem of democratic deficit in the Union's institutions.

The Marshall Plan – the Noble Gesture That Saved Europe

Graduate Center, CUNY: Tuesday, October 16
By Lyublyana Stoyanova

The European Union Studies Center at CUNY hosted a lecture by Dr. Greg Behrman, at which he presented his newly published book *The Most Noble Adventure: The Marshall Plan and the Time When America Helped Save Europe*. In an exciting retrospective Dr. Behrman related about the times of utmost crisis when Europe was

in ruins and on the verge of complete breakdown.

The Marshall Plan, said Behrman, represented the US response to a daunting challenge, a response to the realities of a historical period when the traditional political balance was in flux after the end of World War II. Behrman described the plan as not

a mere humanitarian act. It was also a political act of great importance, an incarnation of the US view of the kind of power it would like to be.

According to Behrman, the Marshall Plan was also a truly incredible act of political will within the US itself. Its success would not have been possible without the

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The Radical Right in Contemporary Europe

New York University: Tuesday, October 2
By Alexandra Larschan

Michael Minkenberg's talk on the radical right in Europe, which took place at the NYU Deutsches Haus, focused on the mechanisms leading to the rise of the contemporary radical right. Professor Minkenberg emphasized the distinction between old radical right parties primarily tied to fascism, and present-day radical right parties. In light of the current international relevance of such parties in liberal democracies, he argued for the importance of a broader comparative examination of such parties beyond national case studies and particular ideological definitions.

Suggesting that the radical right must be analyzed as a modern phenomenon in the larger context of postindustrialization and a restructured political system, Professor Minkenberg advocated an interdisciplinary examination of radical tendencies that extend beyond discussions of traditional radical right parties. In order to examine the phenomenon of the radical right in its entirety, he looked at elements of exclusion, homogeneity, formal organized structures and radical right subcultures in different European nations. Advocating this comparative approach, Professor Minkenberg reinforced the important distinction between

radical right parties and radical right movements. The rise of the new right is marked by electoral success; what, then, is the relationship between electoral party success and radical right movements and subcultures in individual countries?

After analyzing right-wing electoral trends in Germany, France, Belgium and England, Professor Minkenberg pointed out the existing connection between activity of right-wing movements

and electoral success of right-wing parties. In countries with high electoral support for radical right

parties, subcultures and radical right movements are less prevalent. This suggests that xenophobic violence is less common in nations where these attitudes are not represented in the mainstream political discourse. Professor Minkenberg referred to such a distinction as the difference between beer and wine drinking countries or regions (Germany and France being two examples). The underlying factors for such a division between electoral support of radical right parties and the prevalence of radical right movements and subcultures provided for much discussion following the lecture.

Michael Minkenberg is the 2007-2009 Max Weber Chair for German and European Studies at New York University.

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political shrewdness of then President Harry S. Truman to appoint George Marshall, a figure of great military and political influence, to conduct the implementation of the project. It would have been even less possible without George Marshall's wisdom to shape and develop the plan as an expert project by involving statesmen, as well as academics and businessmen, across the entire political and ideological spectrum.

Behrman mentioned three major reasons for the uniqueness of the Marshall Plan. On the one hand it represented a non-military approach to a security threat. It was also a democratic project, with the US offering partnership to European countries instead of imposing a unilateral solution to their problems. Thirdly, the Plan and its creators appreciated the human factor by taking into consideration the suffering of the European peoples. Finally, the Marshall Plan as a helping hand to Europe in need was, according to Behrman, a true embodiment of American sacrifice at a time of post-war financial hardship for the US itself.

Dr. Greg Behrman is a Henry Kissinger Fellow for Foreign Policy at The Aspen Institute. He is also the author of the book *The Invisible People: How the U. S. Has Slept through the Global AIDS Pandemic, the Greatest Humanitarian Catastrophe of Our Time.*

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floated the idea in the 1980s—only to watch the center-left and center-right parties kick it around listlessly. Nearly two decades of inaction can partly be traced to French Republican orthodoxy, which rejects the acknowledgement of certain alternative forms of collective identity as a potential stigmatization. The implicit, not to say utopian, assumption is that by not speaking of, say, race or ethnicity, the social and institutional forms of discrimination associated with them will vanish on their own—along with their histories. Approximately one-

fourth of French citizens have immigrant ancestors, including a post-colonial wave that has arrived from Africa over the past five decades. As debates in 2003 over the presence of Islamic headscarves in schools revealed, composite national or religious identities can also be construed as a menace to the Republic itself. The CNHI's mission is to promote "social cohesion" through the display of the nation's immigration history. If this mission is to be accomplished, the CNHI must shift focus away from the effacing of hyphenated immigrant identities and

underscore the ways in which newly-arrived immigrants and their offspring have fashioned France—from railway workers and business entrepreneurs to Chopin and Apollinaire and Maalouf.

Politically, the decision to revamp a colonial structure into one treating immigration triggered some uncomfortable questions about the historical relation between these two vexed issues. CNHI president Jacques Toubon, who was perhaps not an obvious choice to lead an immigration museum—his signature political achievement is a 1994 law placing

EURODIGEST: *Europe in October*

Oct 9: A bomb attack in Bilbao, Spain wounded the bodyguard of a local politician in a targeted attack that the government blames on the outlawed separatist group ETA. The attack could indicate the beginning of a new wave of assassination attempts by Basque militants.

Oct. 15: In Belgium, the trial started of six men of North African descent accused of membership in a terrorist network that allegedly sent a suicide bomber to Iraq.

Oct. 18: French President Nicolas Sarkozy faced setbacks on two different domestic fronts: a wave of strikes over planned changes to pension privileges, and an official announcement that his 11-year marriage had come to an end.

Oct. 18: The Euro hit a new high against the dollar, breaking the US\$1.43 mark following the U.S. Labor Department's report of high unemployment.

Oct. 19: EU leaders meeting in Lisbon agreed on a treaty that plans to build cohesion after the French and Dutch rejection of a European constitution two years ago.

Oct. 22: After a campaign blaming foreigners for much of the crime in the country, the nationalist Swiss People's Party received 29 percent of the vote, the highest recorded for an individual political party in Switzerland.

Oct. 23: An annual report released by the Confesercenti, a major business association in Italy, revealed that organized crime represents the biggest segment of the Italian economy, accounting for 7% of the GDP or •90 billion in receipts.

Oct. 24: Despite allegations of racism, both houses of Parliament in France approved an immigration bill in introducing possible DNA testing of foreigners who want to join relatives in France. The new law also requires that all immigrants learn French before they are granted legal residency.

Oct. 24: The EU unveiled plans to launch Europe's biggest global job advertising blitz and set up a US-style «green card» visa system in an attempt to fill shortages of skilled jobs through a fast-track «blue card» worker visa program.

Oct. 25: President Nicolas Sarkozy promised to add a green stripe to the French tricolor today in a speech which will place France at the cutting edge of the fight against global warming.

Oct. 26: Germany's Social Democratic Party is planning a shift toward the political left this weekend in a drive to win back millions of disillusioned supporters who have abandoned the party over the past decade, complaining that it has lost its left-wing soul.

restrictions on the usage of foreign words in certain public domains— insists that the nation's colonial and immigration histories are quite distinct. But this claim is belied by a recent spate of hot exchanges over legislative proposals concerning these areas, which in addition to laying bare the connection between immigration and imperialism, have highlighted the stakes of their historical interpretation in the formulation of current policy.

Since the presidential campaign of Nicolas Sarkozy last spring, the CNHI has surfaced as a battleground for two sets of clashing narratives. Roughly put, on one side is the ruling party, Sarkozy's right-wing Union for a Popular Movement (UMP), whose domestic and foreign policy objectives include tighter restrictions on immigration, coupled with the reassertion of French influence in Africa and the Mediterranean. Then there are Sarkozy's critics, who, beyond the opposition parties of the Left, include a number of prominent scholars, notably Gérard Noiriel and Patrick Weil, both historians of immigration and nationality who were involved in the CNHI project very early. Both Noiriel and Weil served on the CNHI's *conseil scientifique*, a committee of researcher-experts. In their respective writings and public statements, they've taken a stand against what they view as repressive immigration initiatives; they have disputed formulations of a uniform or State-sanctioned "national identity," and they have thwarted government attempts to put a gloss on French colonialism by requiring teachers to highlight its beneficial aspects. In the space of only six months, skirmishes between the two sides have brought

about the resignation of the CNHI's research team and the erosion of whatever enthusiasm Sarkozy might have had for the immigration museum project by the time of his May election as president.

Over the past two years, groups of *sans-papiers* and their supporters have occasionally used the Palais de la Porte Dorée as an informal platform from which to ask for *régularisation*. The unsympathetic term for this is "occupation," and it is employed in everyday talk by Parisians who express unease about a museum being so overtly "political." It is eminently political, of course, but no more or less so than the Louvre Museum, which prior French Republics opened to the populace as a self-conscious, spectacular correction to monarchical political culture. It was never a secret that an immigrant museum would be tantamount to an official repudiation of the extreme right, namely the Front National's Jean-Marie Le Pen. The indefatigable Le Pen's long climb to legitimacy culminated in 2002, when his boisterously nationalist, anti-immigrant platform turned the establishment upside down on its way to the election's final round. Nominally immigration-related issues—such as "insecurity," crime, and persistently high unemployment—helped win Le Pen nearly one-fifth of the electorate, and in doing so confirmed a substantial right-shift in the political spectrum, dubbed "Lepenisation." In June, Sarkozy became the first French president in decades to extend an official invitation to Le Pen for policy discussions.

During his campaign, Sarkozy, who has for a long time projected the image of a law-and-order politician, pledged to create a Ministry of Immigration and National Identity. The idea's origins can be traced at least as far back as the suburban riots of late-2005, which he had held up as the consequence of sluggish immigration control. It was in protest of Sarkozy's ministerial initiative that the bulk of the CNHI's research team resigned, but to no avail. The president came through on his promise, and even extended the ministry's title to incorporate "co-development," a dimension of his foreign policy program for Africa. Longtime ally Brice Hortefeux became the first Minister of Immigration, Integration, National Identity and Co-Development.

Hortefeux, like Sarkozy, was conspicuously absent from the CNHI inauguration. He has been busy devising legislation and overseeing crackdowns with the stated aim of deporting thousands of undocumented immigrants. There have been reports of police roundups. "They must know that coming here is a dead end," said Hortefeux. Meanwhile, an ambitious immigration bill named for Hortefeux calls for tighter restrictions on the access of immigrants' relatives to French soil. Most controversially, the bill includes an optional recourse to DNA testing in order to establish biological ties between would-be immigrants and those already residing in France. Members of the departed CNHI research team countered the DNA proposal with a column in *Le Monde* that decried

"Approximately one-fourth of French citizens have immigrant ancestors, including a post-colonial wave that has arrived from Africa over the past five decades."

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the tacit framing of immigrants as "suspects." It is a distorted version of immigration history, they argued, that juxtaposes the "good" immigrants of yore with the "bad" immigrants of recent years, and wherein the latter allegedly make no effort to integrate.

The research of Noiriel, Weil, and others has long since undermined static notions of republican "nationality" and, by extension, punitive approaches to immigrants, most effectively by exposing the nationalist and racist origins of immigration policing in the late-nineteenth century. According to Noiriel, the 1880s were a "foundational moment" in the history of "political xenophobia" in France. At that time the Third Republic consolidated itself through colonial expansion, the expunging of Catholic teachings from public schools, and a sustained attempt to legally codify "nationality." The 1889 Nationality Law laid the groundwork for the Fourth and Fifth Republics on citizenship matters. More specifically, it brought the question of assimilation to center stage: the Right favored a more "genealogical" approach, whereby bloodlines transmitted nationality from one generation to the next; and the Left placed its hopes in Republican education. The Nationality Law ultimately charted a compromise between these two positions, ensuring that France would avoid opening up to races that were "too different," on the assumption that these would have a more difficult time effecting a "prompt assimilation."

Serious attempts to identify and track foreigners in metropolitan France also emerged in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

Tellingly, contemporaries understood the term "immigrant" to denote people of other nations *and* those of regional French origin. But an increasingly rigid, nationalist definition of the Other phased out this double meaning. Under the pretext of keeping dangerous foreign nationals out, the populist xenophobe Georges Boulanger, as Minister of War in the mid-1880s, usurped certain powers normally

"...Sarkozy's right-wing Union for a Popular Movement, whose domestic and foreign policy objectives include tighter restrictions on immigration, coupled with the reassertion of French influence in Africa and the Mediterranean."

exercised by civil authorities and law enforcement, briefly transmuted the gendarmerie into what critics called a "territorial secret police." In 1888, the infamous Pradon Report renewed the call for tighter restrictions and statistical accounting of immigration. Revised into a decree, it centralized the system of paper "control" that became the basis of immigration management for generations.

In terms of identification, the merging of modern technology and policing produced the most important innovation of the era, *bertillonage*, known as the "spoken portrait." A distant cry from DNA testing, it nonetheless compellingly combined forensic medicine, statistics, and physical anthropology. Data consisted of photographs and physical measurements—nose mouth eyes ears—which were then arranged into an expanding catalogue of human

typologies. The first applications of *bertillonage* targeted not criminals but migrant populations, whose racial and ethnic characteristics were recorded along with individually-distinguishing marks, such as handicaps and physical deformations. It thus became the "scientific" means of distinguishing, for instance, between terrorists and "ordinary" immigrants—a person's "lightness of complexion" and spoken accent serving as measures of their "foreignness."

Sarkozy distaste for leftist historians who dwell on the negative aspects of French history is well known. He has accused them of "communautarisme historique," a charge implying the anti-republican heresy of foreigners who threaten the Republic by not fully integrating themselves into it. In the European press it has become cliché to compare Sarkozy to Napoleon Bonaparte, but this begs qualification: Sarkozy is not a nostalgic, nor is he really even temperamentally conservative. He is virulent in his rebuke of the "detestable idea of repentance" for the nation's past crimes, as in his conservative predecessor Jacques Chirac's apology for Vichy's role in collaboration. To the extent that Sarkozy's public pronouncements constitute an historical vision, it might be called "*l'histoire au kärcher*," a plenary power-hosing that proposes to efface and recuperate history at the will of the executive, as in his professed desire to "liquidate" the heritage of May 1968.

The Sarkozy government has mounted an offensive against rival historians, beginning with September's announcement of a

government-sponsored Institut d'études sur l'immigration et l'intégration. The institute is to consist of an "independent" group of scholars, administrators, and business people with an interest in immigration-related policy. When Hélène Carrère d'Encausse of the conservative Académie Française was selected to lead it, Gérard Noiriel et al. promptly protested. The historian of colonialism Benjamin Stora also came forth, publicly renouncing any participation in the Institute. Stora, who endorsed the socialist candidate Ségolène Royal for president, criticizes Sarkozy for his assertion that historians who critically assess the colonial era act to "denigrate the nation."

On the colonial front, Sarkozy is moving forward with a Fondation pour la mémoire de la guerre d'Algérie et des combats du Maroc et de la Tunisie, to open in 2008. That project has sat dormant since its mandate in the controversial Law of 23 February 2005, which also recognized the role of pro-French colonials in the "work accomplished" by the nation in North Africa. At the time, the law drew fire from the Left for an article stipulating that French educators discuss the "positive role of the French presence overseas." Noiriel led the successful charge to rescind this article, on the grounds that it is not for the State to impose an official judgement on historical events in classroom.

These battles over historical interpretation could have broad consequences, if only because Sarkozy's initiatives on immigration and foreign policy have so quickly garnered the support of other European leaders—some of whom may see in Sarkozy a man

who says what they are thinking privately. That said, Sarkozy has at turns awed and repulsed the international community, and the historical components of his rhetoric have been especially inflammatory. In Senegal this summer, Sarkozy cited some of the misdeeds of the colonial enterprise, only to reiterate his rejection of official apologies. His

"...Sarkozy became the first French president in decades to extend an official invitation to Le Pen for policy discussions."

speech climaxed with a homespun diagnosis of African history. "The drama of Africa is that the African man never entered history," Sarkozy mused.

The African peasant...whose ideal life is to live in harmony with nature, only knows the eternal recommencement of time, the rhythm of which is found in the endless repetition of the same gestures and the same words. In this imagination, where everything always starts over again, there is no place for human adventure, nor for the idea of progress...Never does the idea occur to him to break out of this repetition in order to invent a destiny for himself.

This page from Jules Ferry should be read alongside other declarations made on Sarkozy's first African junket as president, which taken together espouse a radical, if contradictory, revisionist pastiche.

In Africa, France has four permanent military bases and troop numbers approaching 10,000 stationed. It still plays a

privileged role in the continent's political, commercial, energy, and military affairs—particularly in former colonies. While on the campaign trail last winter, Sarkozy trumpeted his project for a "bridge" to Africa, thereby rechristening the moribund "Barcelona process" as a Mediterranean Union. "The Mediterranean is a key to our influence in the world," he told a crowd in Toulon. "It's also a key for Islam, which is torn between modernity and fundamentalism." North Africa is an important passage for undocumented immigrants on the way to Europe, so "co-development" will have serious implications for immigration control and security. In North Africa, its cornerstone will be the "special" relationship Sarkozy tends to forge with Algeria. On his trip to Algiers, Sarkozy suggested that the bridge between France and Algeria must be built upon collective forgetting. Both countries had suffered at each other's hands, he admitted, but "this is history, it's the past. Now let's build the future."

Would a confrontation with France's immigration and colonial histories empower or hinder Sarkozy's Ministry of Immigration, Integration, National Identity and Co-Development? So far, the selective power-hosing of history has been a prerequisite for aggressive policies. Sarkozy may boast of not being an intellectual, but that doesn't mean he's going to leave history to the historians.

Dr. Aaron Freundschuh is a visiting scholar at the New York University Center for European and Mediterranean Studies.

Celebrating the Arts of Catalunya

New York University
Thursday, September 27 –
Friday, September 28
By Alexandra Larschan

Two September events featured the arts of Catalunya: a symposium celebrating the works of Catalan film maker Pere Portabella, and a joint reading and discussion by poets Montserrat Abelló and Adrienne Rich. In conjunction with film screenings at the Museum of Modern Art, cinema and art experts joined Pere Portabella for round table discussions of his work in the symposium "Pere Portabella: A Catalan Film Maker in New York (at last)." This first New York retrospective on Portabella focused on his political use of cinema and collaboration with other Catalan artists. As the producer of *Viridiana* (1961), Luis Buñuel's anti-Franco film, Portabella was accused of "embarrassing" Spain at the Cannes Film Festival in 1962 and consequently the Spanish government

revoked his passport. The films Portabella directed span across several genres including horror films, fantasy films, thrillers, social allegories and political documentaries. They share in common a unique political use of cinematography that reveals his role as an artist and an activist. His political activity also extended into his more official political role as a senator in the Catalan government. The symposium panelists in dialogue with Portabella offered new insight into his role as politician and activist, his artistic influences, and collaboration with other Catalan artists such as Juan Miró, ultimately revealing how his work forms part of a larger creative movement in Catalunya. Just as the symposium highlighted the collaboration among Pere Portabella and other Catalan artists, the poetry reading featuring Adrienne Rich and Catalan poet

Montserrat Abelló, "Made in Catalunya: women's writing without borders" revealed significant artistic and political sympathies shared by two female poets. Abelló and Rich developed a relationship through correspondence as Abelló worked to translate Rich's poetry; both expressed the tremendous bond they felt as women working to transgress traditional power structures through their poetry. The readings of selected poems and dialogue between Abelló and Rich revealed their shared efforts as women and activists to use language as strength to denounce oppression. This common understanding expressed through poetry that made it especially meaningful for Abelló to translate Rich's work, and for them to be together sharing their work at this event.

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Monday, Nov. 5, 12:15-1:45 pm
European History workshop: «Equal Parts Nature and Government: the History of 'Bureaucracy' in France, 1750-1850"
Ben Kafka, Assistant Professor, Department of Media, Culture, and Communication, NYU Steinhardt;
285 Mercer Street, 8th floor conference room

Friday, Nov. 9, 12:30-2 pm
Presentation: «Governing Europe's Neighborhood: Partners or Periphery»
Katja Weber, Associate Professor and Co-Director of EU Center, Sam Nunn School of International Affairs, Georgia Institute of Technology;
285 Mercer Street, 7th floor conference room

Friday, Nov. 16, 4-6 pm
Gender in Transition workshop: Wanda Nowicka, 285 Mercer Street, 7th floor conference room

Monday, Nov. 19, 5-7 pm
Eurasian Connections workshop: The Making of a Post-Soviet Public: Exhibiting Gifts to Soviet Leaders at the Kremlin Museum, Moscow
With Nikolai Ssorsin-Chaikov and Ol'ga Sosnina
25 Waverly Place, Room 706

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16 Washington Mews. All events take place at the Maison unless otherwise noted. Tel.: 212.998.8750
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Monday, Nov. 5 at 7 pm
Reading with Christine Angot, novelist and playwright
In French

Thursday, Nov. 8 at 7 pm
Lecture: L'Invention littéraire du maître à penser et l'anti-intellectualisme à la française
A Florence Gould Event
With Philippe Roger, CNRS and EHESS;
Distinguished Global Visiting Professor, NYU

Monday, Nov. 12 at 7 p.m.
 Staged Reading in French and English:
 Un Acteur, un auteur.
 La Musica by Marguerite Duras
 With Astrid Bas and Daniel Pettrow
 Reservations: 212.998.8750 (MF)

Tuesday, Nov. 13 at 7 p.m.
 World Literature Night
 Mentor and Protégé Arts Initiative
 With Tahar Ben Jelloun and Edem
 Awumey
 Location: Joe's Pub at the Public
 Theater, 425 Lafayette Street
 Reservations: 212.539.8778
 In French with English translation

Thursday, Nov. 15 at 7 p.m.
 Lecture: Joaquin Torres-Garcia in Paris
 and Cerle et Carré
 With Mario Gradowczyk
 Co-sponsored by the Grey Art Gallery

Monday, Nov. 19 at 7 p.m.
 A Florence Gould Event
 French Literature in the Making
 Novelist Clemence Boulouque in
 conversation with journalist Olivier
 Barrot
 In French.

Tuesday, Nov. 27 at 7 p.m.
 Lecture: Les poèmes en prose des
 Lumières ou la politique du genre
 With Fabienne Moore, Associate
 Professor, Romance Languages and
 Literatures, University of Oregon

Wednesday, Nov. 28 at 7 p.m.
 A conversation with Jane Kramer,
 European correspondent, The New
 Yorker; author of France and the Rest
 of Us: Nicolas Sarkozy's First Six
 Months in the Elysée
 Co-sponsored by the Institute of
 French Studies

Thursday, Nov. 29 at 7 p.m.
 Remembering Jean Anouilh (1910-1987)
 Scenes, Songs, and Poems interpreted
 by Bernard Pisani, Jacqueline
 Chambord, Malinda Hazlett, Michael
 Fennelly
 In French.
 Reservations: 212.998.8750

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Friday, Nov. 2 - Saturday, Nov. 3
 French Studies Graduate Student
 Symposium: Regime Change: The
 Social and Cultural Origins of Political
 Transformation in France

Wednesday, Nov. 14 at 6:30 p.m.
 Institute of French Studies Colloquium
 Lecture : La Condition littéraire ou la
 double vie des écrivains
 Bernard Lahire, Sociologist, ENS, Lyon

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Friday, Nov. 2 at 6:15 pm
 Conversation with Diamela Eltit.
 In Spanish

Monday, Nov. 5 at 6:15 pm
 Latin American and Caribbean Art
 Today: Curatorial Perspectives

Friday, Nov. 9 at 6:15 pm
 A Celebration of Verbal and Visual
 Culture in Latin America
 With Lila Zemborain (Argentina) and
 Jussara Salazar (Brazil)

Tuesday, Nov. 13 at 7:15 pm
 Film Series: Scribes on Screen: The
 figure of the writer in film

Wednesday, Nov. 14 at 7 pm
 Triple Book Presentation
 Second Latin American Cultural Week
 With the support of the Mexican
 Cultural Institute in New York

Thursday, Nov. 15 at 6:30 pm
 Roundtable Discussion: Women and
 the Spanish Civil War

Friday, Nov. 30 at 6:15 pm
 Double Book Presentation: Golpes
 bajos / Low Blows (Madison: The
 University of Wisconsin Press, 2007) by
 Argentine writer Alicia Borinsky
 (bilingual edition, translated by Cola
 Franzen and the author); and Tu
 version de las cosas (Buenos Aires:
 Ediciones de la Flor, 2007) by Puerto
 Rican writer Carmen Valle.
 In Spanish

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. 2 at 6:30 pm
 Reading:
 Vom Faustkeil bis Picasso. Mit ihren
 Bildgedichten fuehrt Margot
 Scharpenberg durch Museen und
 Kirchen ihrer Vaterstadt Koeln (mit
 Dias)
 Margot Scharpenberg (Poet, New York)
 In German

Friday, Nov. 2 - Monday, Nov. 12
 Carnegie Hall Presents Berlin in Lights
 A snapshot of contemporary Berlin

Tuesday, Nov. 6 at 7 pm
 Next Generation Film 2007
 A Selection of Short Films by Students
 of German Film Schools
 NYU Cantor Film Center, 36 East 8th
 Street

Thursday, Nov. 8, 6 pm-8 pm
 Exhibition Opening: Berlin/New York
 Dialogues
 The exhibition will be housed at the
 Center for Architecture, 536 LaGuardia
 place and will be on view from
 November 8, 2007 - January 26, 2008.
 Limited Seating, RSVP 212.998.8663

Friday, Nov. 9, 12 pm - 5 pm
 Interactive Performance Event:
 KITCHEN La cuisine transportable
 Kimmel Center Commuter Lounge

Saturday, Nov. 10, 11 am-5 pm
 Exhibition: Berlin-New York Dialogues:
 Culture Kapital/Capital Kultur
 Center for Architecture, 736 Laguardia
 Place

Thursday, Nov. 15 at 6:30 pm

Otto and Ilse Mainzer Lecture Series:

«Spectre»

By Larry Rickels, University of California
Jurow Hall, Silver Center 100 Washington
Square East

Tuesday, Nov. 20 at 7 pm

Lecture: «Germany and Russia in a
Changing World.»

By Klaus Segbers, Free University of
Berlin and Columbia University

Tuesday, Nov. 27 at 7 pm

Lecture: Big Think Strategy: Some Bold
Ideas for German firms

By Bernd Schmitt, Columbia University

Friday, Nov. 30 at 6:30 pm

Deutsches Haus Film Series: Madchen in
Uniform, 1958.

In German with English Subtitles

CASA ITALIANA AT NYU

24 West 12th Street.

Telephone: 212.998.8730. E-mail:

casa.italiana@nyu.edu

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

Monday, Nov. 5 at 7 pm

Book presentation: Tra Napoli e New York
Le macchiette italo-americane di Eduardo
Migliaccio, 2006

With author Herman Haller (CUNY
Graduate Center)

Friday, Nov. 9 at 6 pm

A round table: Young Italian Directors
TRIBECA CINEMAS, Theater 2
54 Varick Street

Tuesday, Nov. 27 at 6 pm

A book presentation: Spingendo La Notte
Piu' in La', With author Marco Calabresi

Wednesday, Nov. 28 at 5 pm

Film Screening: Rapidamente (2006)
In Italian with English subtitles

Wednesday, Nov. 28 at 7 pm

Round table discussion: Writing for the
Screen, with Peter Cameron, Giancarlo di
Cataldo, Diego De Silva, Giggio Faletti,
Joshua Ferris, Marcello Fois, and Carlo
Lucarelli

Thursday, Nov. 29 at 6:30 pm

A round table discussion: Pasolini's
Lesson, With Gianni Borgna, Goffredo
Bettini, Roberto Chiesi, Antonio Monda,
and Vincenzo Cerami

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>

Friday, Nov. 2 at 9 pm

Blarney Star Concert Series
Fiddler Oisín Mac Diarmada and
uilleann piper Louise Mulcahy

Monday, Nov. 5 at 7 pm

Daniel Patrick Moynihan Lecture:
Conversation with George Soros &
Frank Rich
Rosenthal Pavilion
NYU Kimmel Center for University
Life, 10th floor

Tuesday, Nov. 6 at 7:30 pm

How the Irish Invented Slang: The
Secret Language of the Crossroads
A reading and performance by
Daniel Cassidy
The Donaghy Theatre at the Irish
Arts Center, 553 West 51st Street

Thursday, Nov. 8 at 7 pm

Mary Gordon reads from Circling My
Mother and Stories of Mary Gordon
Please RSVP to 212-998-3950 (option
3) or email ireland.house@nyu.edu

Wednesday, Nov. 14 at 7 pm

Colum McCann interviews Joe
O'Connor about his new book,
Redemption Falls
New York Public Library's South
Court Auditorium
Fifth Avenue & 42nd Street
Advanced registration required.

Thursday, Nov. 15 at 7 pm

Poet Catherine Phil McCarthy reads
from «Suntrap», 2006
Please RSVP to 212-998-3950 or email
ireland.house@nyu.edu.

Thursday, Nov. 29 at 7 pm

Ernie O'Malley Lecture: Prof.
Thomas M. Truxes on «Ireland and
New York in the 18th Century
Atlantic World»
NYU's Kimmel Center for University
Life, Room 914
Please RSVP to (212) 998-3950

Friday, Nov. 30 at 8 pm

The World Music Institute presents
National Heritage Masters - Ireland in
America

With Mick Moloney, Liz Carroll, Joe
Derrane, Donny Golden Dancers
NYU's Jack H. Skirball Center, 566
LaGuardia Place at Washington
Square South

--COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY--

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

Thursday, Nov. 8, 12-2 pm

European Food Retailing—
Convergence and Differences
with the US

Seminar with Isabelle Lescent-Giles
Columbia University Morningside
Campus, IAB, Room 1219

Thursday, Nov. 29, 12-2 pm

Corporate Social Responsibility—The
European View
Seminar with Hans Decker (New York)
Columbia University Morningside
Campus, IAB, Room 1219

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/](http://www.columbia.edu/cu/sipa/REGIONAL/HI/)

Thursday, Nov. 1, 6 pm-7:30 pm

On the Educational Front Lines:
Muslim Cultural Reforms in Rural
Russia, 1890-1910

By James Meyer, Post-doctoral Fellow,
Harriman Institute,
IAB, Room 1219
Please RSVP to [russia-
islam@harrimaninstitute.org](mailto:russia-islam@harrimaninstitute.org)

Thursday, Nov. 1, 6:30 pm-9 pm

Film: Voyages, 1999, directed by
Emmanuel Finkiel
French, Hebrew, Polish, Russian,
Yiddish (with English subtitles)
15 W. 16th street (cross: 5th Ave.)
For tickets please contact the Center
for Jewish History box office at (917)
606.8200, email: boxoffice@cjh.org

Wednesday, Nov. 7, 12 pm-1:30 pm
The Paradoxes of Parody: Some notes of the art of Mikhail Zoshchenko and Evgenii Popov
By Robert Porter, Visiting Scholar, Columbia University
IAB, Room 1219

Thursday, Nov. 8, 6:30 pm-9 pm
Film: Return to Oulad Moumen, 1994, directed by Izza Genini
French with English subtitles
15 W. 16th street (cross: 5th Ave.)

Monday, Nov. 12 – Tuesday, Nov. 13
Colloquium: Eurasian Pipelines – Road to Peace, Development and Interdependencies
Kellogg Center, Columbia University
IAB, Room 1501

Monday, Nov. 12, at 12 pm
«Such a good prince mustn't die! Layers of memory in Sergei Eisenstein's Alexander Nevsky» (1938)
By Dr. Frithjof Benjamin Schenk, History Department, University of Munich, IAB, Room 1219

DEUTSCHES HAUS AT COLUMBIA

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

Wednesday, November 14 at 7 pm
«My Astrid!»
A staged reading of a comedy on the early years of Swedish children's author Astrid Lindgren
By Vladimir Oravsky and Kurt Peter Larsen
For more information please contact Verne Moberg at (212)854-4015, vam1@columbia.edu

Thursday, November 15 at 8 pm
Eye Contact and Enchantment in German Romanticism
By Brigitte Weingart, Professor of German, Comparative Literature and Media Studies, Bonn University

LA MAISON FRANCAISE AT COLUMBIA

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

Thursday, Nov. 1, 7:30-9:30 pm
Film: Rosetta, Jean-Pierre et Luc Dardenne, 1999

Wednesday, Nov. 7, 7-9 pm
«Memories of Slave Trade, Slavery and Colonialism in France Today»
A talk in English by Françoise Vergès

Thursday, Nov. 8, 12:30-2 pm
«The French Left and the American Democratic Party in Search of a New Identity?»
By Gérard Grunberg/ Irene Finel-Honigman (Sciences Po) (Columbia)
SIPA, Room 1510

Thursday, Nov. 8, 7:30-9:30 pm
Film: Casque d'or (Golden Helmet), Jacques Becker, 1952

Thursday, Nov. 15, 12-2 pm
«Negotiating the Bourdieu Legacy in the Social Sciences From the Habitus To an Individual Heritage Of Dispositions», by Bernard Lahire
411 Fayerweather Hall

Thursday, Nov. 15, 7:30-9:30 pm
Film: Sur mes lèvres (Read my Lips), Jacques Audiard, 2001

Tuesday, Nov. 27, 7 - 9 pm
« Du Rocaille au « retour à l'antique » : la peinture française au 18ème siècle »

Thursday, Nov. 29, 7:30-9:30 pm
Film: Mina Tannenbaum, Martine Dugowson, 1994

Friday, Nov. 30, 9 am-6 pm
«From the Old Regime to the New», Interpreting the French Revolution
A conference with Isser Woloch

EAST CENTRAL EUROPEAN CENTER

420 W. 118th Street
Phone: 212.854.4008; E-mail: ece@columbia.edu
<http://www.sipa.columbia.edu/REGIONAL/ECE/>

Thursday, Nov. 1, 12-1:30 pm
The 1956 Hungarian Revolution and World Politics
Seminar with Professor Csaba Bekes, Hungarian Academy of Sciences and Columbia University
Columbia University Morningside Heights, IAB, Room 1219

Thursday, Nov. 15, 7 pm-10 pm
Book Release Party for «Astonishments» (Paraclete Press, 2007)
Labyrinth Books, 536 West 112th Street
For further information regarding this event, please contact Labyrinth Books at events@labyrinthbooks.com or (212) 865.1588.

THE ITALIAN ACADEMY FOR ADVANCED STUDIES IN AMERICA

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

Wednesday, Nov. 7 at 7 pm
Due Concertisti: Italian Music for Two Concert
Michelle Makarski, violin
Massimo Giuseppe Bianchi, piano
Fiorenzo Carpi: Concertino
Igor Stravinsky: Divertimento
Ferruccio Busoni: Violin Sonata no. 2
Call 212 854 1623 or RSVP: wb2149@columbia.edu

--THE NEW SCHOOL--

CENTER FOR ECONOMIC POLICY ANALYSIS

80 Fifth Avenue, Fifth Floor.
Tel: 212.229.5901. Fax: 212.229.5903.
<http://www.newschool.edu/cepa>

Wednesday, Nov. 7 at 12:10 p.m.
«Why Is Elvis on Burkina Faso Postage Stamps? The Commercialization of State Sovereignty»
Joel Slemrod, University of Michigan
72 Fifth Ave. 3rd Fl., Henry Cohen Conference Room

--THE GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY--

THE EUROPEAN UNION STUDIES CENTER

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

Tuesday, Nov. 13 at 4 pm
From Free Trade to Deep Integration: Outlook on Economic Relations between the EU and US
Seminar with Professor Norbert Walter, Chief Economist of the Deutsche Bank Group
365 Fifth Avenue, Martin E. Segal Theater Center
RSVP by November 12, 2007; Tel: 212 817 2051/53; E-mail: eusc@gc.cuny.edu

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EUROPE•NYC

*Center for European and
Mediterranean Studies*

*285 Mercer St, 7th Floor
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