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New York Consortium for European Studies

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## Catalonia, Hidden in Plain View

by Mary Ann Newman

If one were to look for Catalonia on a map of Spain, one might wonder what the fuss was all about. A small triangle in the northeast corner of the Iberian Peninsula, it borders on Andorra and France, and is defined geographically by the Pyrenees to the north and the Mediterranean to the east. In fact, the Pyrenees meet the Mediterranean at a seaport town called Port de la Selva.

Catalonia occupies 32,000 km<sup>2</sup>, 16% of Spain's 505,000 km<sup>2</sup>. Its population is nearly 7 million, 6% of Spain's 40 million, yet its influence on both Spain and Europe outstrips its size. To establish a different, perhaps more useful, point of comparison, Denmark has a larger but comparable land mass of 43,094 sq. km. and a smaller population of 5,451,000. Perhaps this is a good place to recall that size doesn't matter. Or, as José Saramago



*Mary Ann Newman is the director of the Catalan Center at NYU*

has put it, "There are many small countries, but there are no small cultures."

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## “The US Will Never Do Anything to Upset Turkey”

*New York University: Monday, Sept. 18*  
By Dominika Ornatowska

In a speech delivered at New York University on Monday, Sept. 18, Cypriot President Tassos Papadopoulos expressed hope that the United States will recognize the Republic's right to the Turkish-occupied part of the island. The latter plea came in the wake of revitalized U.S.-Turkey relations in the context of the war on global terror. Furthermore, Turkish

cooperation is vital if the U.S. is to achieve its goals in the Caspian-Black Sea region. “The U.S. will never do anything to upset Turkey,” Papadopoulos said, and added that it is therefore crucial for both Turkey and Cyprus to work toward a settlement.

The unrecognized Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus has been in existence since 1974 when the Turkish army occupied the northern part of the island. •

## When Issues “Larger Than Life” Prevail

*Columbia University: Monday, Sept. 18*  
By Dragana Vesovic

Despite having divergent ways of pursuing the ambition of state and nation building, political elites in Serbia, Kosovo and Montenegro still have one thing in common - the lack of vision of what needs to be done once the goal has been achieved. This was the main point of the lecture that Florian Bieber, lecturer at the University of Kent and Senior Research Associate at the European Centre for Minority Issues, delivered at the Harriman Institute at Columbia University on Sept. 18. “The most intimidating and most challenging question [remains]: what happens the day after,” Bieber said.

Because they do not have any specific agenda to offer, political elites in the three countries formulate discourses that center on “issues larger than life” rather than deal with everyday questions that require painful answers, Bieber said. Priority is given to lofty issues

of nation and state building rather than to social and economic issues that are of more immediate interest to the people.

Addressing the individual cases of the three countries, Bieber said Serbian nationalism is a



*Florian Bieber is a lecturer at the University of Kent and a Senior Research Associate at the European Centre for Minority Issues*

heterogeneous phenomenon, and various projects of nation-building have been floated over time. In Montenegro, likewise, the nation-building project did not follow a linear trajectory. “Montenegrinness” is not defined the same way today as it was in the past, Bieber explained.

After gaining independence, Montenegrins are still – and almost evenly – divided between “being a Montenegrin” and “being a Serb.” Montenegro may be a country with two dominant nations instead of one, Bieber said. The process of identity-building in Kosovo, the former multiethnic Serb province, will not be smooth either, Bieber commented. Whether the people of these countries acquire more of a civic or ethnic identity in the future remains to be seen, Bieber concluded. •

## Let's Talk Energy

*Columbia University: Wednesday, Sept. 20*  
By Dominika Ornatowska

We need to raise awareness and change the landscape of energy, said Lithuanian Foreign Minister Petras Vaitiekunas at Columbia University on Wednesday, Sept. 20. Vaitiekunas outlined several reasons why Europe today seeks to diversify its energy sources. “Diplomacy without energy is like music without instruments,” he commented. Europe imports most of the oil and gas it uses, primarily from Russia. The danger of such heavy dependence was evinced earlier this year when Russia cut back dramatically on its gas supplies to the EU. Vaitiekunas called for closer EU-US cooperation on the energy issue. A joint effort could result in a permanent restructuring of energy markets, he said. •

## “Europe, without the US, Could not Solve its Problems”

Columbia University: Wednesday, Sept. 20  
By Sylvia Zareva

There is no alternative to European integration, said Croatian Prime Minister Ivo Sanader to about a hundred students and faculty at Columbia University on Wednesday, Sept. 20. He emphasized that without the project of integration, European countries would be in for more confrontation.

Sanader said his country is firmly committed to a united European future. He added that a united Europe needs to mend its relationship with the United States. “Europe, without

the United States of America, could not solve its problems,” he said. He mentioned U.S.-led intervention in Bosnia and Kosovo as support for his assertion. “[However,] the USA could not and should not try to solve its problems without full partnership with Europe,” he added.

Sanader is heading the Croatian delegation to the 61<sup>st</sup> session of United Nations General Assembly here in New York City. The main task of the Croatian team – which includes Sanader, Croatian President Stjepan Mesic and Foreign Minister

Kolinda Grabar-Kitarović – will be to lobby for a non-permanent seat for Croatia at the United Nations Security Council for the 2008-2009 rotation, Sanader said. He added that Croatia will very likely be given the green light on NATO membership at the upcoming NATO summit in Riga, Latvia. The European Union started accession negotiations with Croatia in October 2005.

“We have shown that everything is possible,” Sanader said, referring to Croatia’s quick catch-up with other ex-communist states despite the setback of war in the early 1990s.

Sanader is the first post-communist Croatian prime minister to pay an official visit to Belgrade. •

“We have shown that everything is possible.”  
Ivo Sanader

### EURODIGEST: *Europe in September*

Sept. 7: British Prime Minister Tony Blair says he will step down in a year’s time.

Sept. 12: Pope Benedict XVI makes comments that will provoke the wrath of Muslims worldwide.

Sept. 12: Russia breaks what it regarded as an unfriendly European Union blockade of Kaliningrad by opening a sea route to connect the heavily militarized Russian enclave with “the motherland” for the first time.

Sept. 16: EU foreign policy chief Javier Solana reports progress in talks with Iran.

Sept. 18: Sweden suffers a political earthquake as the country’s centre-right emerges victorious from elections that end the near-hegemony of the country’s Social Democrats.

Sept. 19-21: Violent anti-government protests rage in the Hungarian capital (calling for the removal of prime minister Ferenc Gyurcsany).

Sept. 20: Net contributors to the EU purse single out Spain for criticism because, they claim, the latter’s practice of granting amnesty to illegal immigrants encourages people to try and enter the Union.

Sept. 21: Jean-Marie Le Pen, the veteran French far-right leader, launches his fifth presidential campaign.

Sept. 21: Poland’s governing coalition falls apart as the conservative Law and Justice Party breaks with the smaller, populist Self-Defence party over personal and budgetary issues, making new elections likely.

Sept. 26: Bulgaria and Romania get a green light on EU membership but with reservations. EU enlargement to halt after they join in January 2007. •

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### **"All Politics is Local"**

Catalonia's insistence on contributing to the definition of a political system that would acknowledge its cultural and political difference has been a source of disquiet in Spain for quite some time. In fact, despite the more palpable tension caused by the terror tactics of ETA in the Basque Country, some would call the "Catalan question" the fundamental challenge to Spanish stability, at least for those

who consider stability to be synonymous with uniformity. The difference is that the Basques limit themselves to trying to alter their relationship with Spain, while the Catalans are always trying to persuade Spain to change.

In 1978, Spain was still a Cinderella in Europe. General Francisco Franco had died in 1975. Despite gestures toward modernization during the dictatorship, forty years of political and economic autarky had left the country poor and poorly positioned for membership in the European Community. The 1978 Constitution, while looking toward the future, was nevertheless drafted against the backdrop of centuries of failures in governance. The "Law of the Pendulum" had prevailed, whereby leaps forward in governmental reform were countered with atavistic uprisings and decades of repression, the latest example of which had been the Second Republic and the Spanish Civil War.

The 1978 Spanish Constitution established for Catalonia, Galicia, and the Basque Country the ability to constitute "Autonomous Communities (ACs)." Then, to avert accusations of favoritism or fears of separatism, all the regions of Spain were accorded the option to constitute ACs, and eventually the Spanish State came to be composed of 17 ACs in exact correspondence with the traditional regions of Spain. In this way Spain

leapt into the forefront of the devolution movement, establishing one of the most decentralized governments in Europe, while deferring the need to address the specific vindications of the historic minorities.

Nevertheless, events soon overtook the laws. Globalization, the technological revolution, the influx of funds from the European Union, in a word, modernization, changed the face of Spain. By way of illustration, in 1978 there was still considerable internal migration from less-developed regions of Spain — Galicia, Andalusia, or Extremadura, for example — to Catalonia and the Basque Country, as well as emigration to more developed countries of Europe.

In the twenty-six years that elapsed between 1979 and 2005, Spain went from exporting workers to being a primary destination for foreign workers from North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, Central Europe, and South Asia.

For Catalonia, the insufficiency of the 1979 Statute of Autonomy gradually began to be a source of dissatisfaction. After twenty-three years of center-right government in this autonomous region, a progressive left coalition came into office in 2003 and began the process of negotiating the grounds for a new Statute.

Between one statute and the other not only had twenty-six years transpired, but Catalonia and Spain's relationship to each other and to the world had undergone fundamental changes. Catalans were concerned about the quality of self-government in the region: the status of Catalonia as a nation within Spain (Spain has been aptly described by Anselmo Carretero Jiménez, a Spanish Socialist, as a "nation of nations"); the inability to exercise

control over their fiscal contributions (something the Basques had no need to worry about, as the Basque Country and Navarre collect taxes and pay the central government for services); the need to establish the official character of the Catalan language, guaranteeing the use of Catalan in dealings with courts and public administration (this right had been abrogated by Philip V in 1714); greater participation in State decision-making; and greater subsidiarity, i.e., ability to offer services at the most local level.

All of these issues reflect an important shift in emphasis, also attributable to a sea change that evolved over the past thirty years. The 1979 Statute of Autonomy was concerned with the organization of government and public administration: which government had the authority to do what. In contrast, the new Statute is concerned with new kinds of issues, having to do with social, cultural and environmental rights, the rights of individuals to quality of life and personal freedoms.

In pursuit of these and other objectives, on September 30, 2005, after a year and a half of internal negotiations, the Catalan Parliament voted to send to the Congress of Deputies in Madrid a draft proposal for a new Statute of Autonomy that would replace the Statute of 1979. This was a moment of great enthusiasm.

In the ensuing months, negotiations with the Spanish Congress of Deputies and the President of Spain, José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero, would whittle away at many of the most yearned-for items. Still, on June 18, 2006, 49.6% of the Catalan voting population took part in a referendum on the new Statute and 74% voted in favor.

Thus far, a thumbnail sketch of the results of a fascinating tug-of-war that has been taking place over the last three years in response to the first and longest stage of democratic continuity in Spanish history.

**"There are many small countries, but there are no small cultures."  
José Saramago**

**"...The Basques limit themselves to trying to alter their relationship with Spain, while the Catalans are always trying to persuade Spain to change."**

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## “Crises Usually Occur on Sundays and Holidays”

CUNY: Monday, Sept. 18  
By Sylvia Zareva

The level of coordination among member states is a true measure of success for an EU presidency, said Dr. Brigitta Blaha, Austrian Consul General to the United States. Blaha – a guest speaker at CUNY’s European Union Studies Center – briefed faculty, diplomats and students on Austria’s accomplishments during its six-month tenure of the EU presidency. In her Monday, Sept. 18 talk, she enumerated the reasons why her country’s task had been especially difficult. The Austrians took over at a time when citizens’ confidence in the EU was at an all-time low, and when the Union was fumbling for ways to deal with the fallout from the French and Dutch rejections of the Constitution. Top-priority items on the Austrian agenda were the financial situation of the EU,



Dr. Brigitta Blaha, Consul General of Austria

enlargement to the east, energy policy, and the EU’s relations with the Islamic world.

“[We learnt that] crises usually occur on Sundays and holidays,” Blaha said, referring to Russia’s dramatic gas supply cuts to Europe in January and Maoist rebel activity in Nepal. •

## Rupel Urges Greater EU Involvement in the Balkans and Central Asia



Slovenian Foreign Minister Dimitrij Rupel

Columbia University: Monday, Sept. 25  
By Dragana Vesovic

The European Union and the United States should be more generous toward the countries of Southeast Europe and Central Asia, said Dimitrij Rupel, Foreign Minister of Slovenia, in a speech at Columbia University on Sept. 25.

“The US should be more generous with NATO and PFP

[Partnership for Peace] membership, while the European Union should be more generous with associate and full membership for East European countries,” Rupel said. He added that Brussels’ current unwelcoming attitude toward Southeast European countries is disturbing. Rupel also said that the EU should strengthen its ties with Central Asian countries by extending its neighborhood policy to the region. Viewed as a more benign power than the US among the peoples of Central Asia, the Union should strive to further its influence there. There are “down-to-earth” benefits to be had, Rupel explained, such as access to gas and energy resources, as well as the possibility for greater involvement in the political life of these countries.

Addressing current transition processes in the Balkans and Central Asia, Rupel said the countries of the two regions still face a multitude of problems. In the Balkans, the status of Kosovo is a particularly tangled knot, Rupel said. It is an impediment to true economic and social reforms in Kosovo and Serbia, he added. Transition in Bosnia, similarly, features low economic yields and political inefficiency. The country’s constitution has to be rewritten too, Rupel said.

Central Asian states also have transition problems, albeit different from those in the Balkans, Rupel said. Security and political volatility, following revolutions in the region, are lingering problems that Central Asian countries lack the capacity to deal with. “[Therefore], the EU should be more active in this region,” Rupel concluded. •

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### “All Culture is Political” or “All Politics is Cultural”

Even now, you may still be asking yourself what all the fuss is about. Why do the Catalans persist in wanting to be Catalan?

The millennial culture of Catalonia is inextricably entwined with the territory, with the very idea of the Mediterranean. The landscape is present in every mode of cultural expression, music, painting, photography, sculpture, theatre, dance, etc. One need only look for a moment at Antoni Gaudí’s Casa Milà, also known as the “*La Pedrera*” (“The Stone Quarry”), or his Casa Batlló, three blocks away, which reflects plant and water motifs and symbols of Catalan legend (the dragon slain by St. Jordi plays a prominent role).

Catalonia is basically a Catholic country, but religion has become more a chronological phenomenon, much like the passing of the seasons, than an active devotion. The Catalan calendar revolves around Catholic feast days, which have beautiful and intricate public rituals attached to them: Christmas, and the midnight mass (the “Mass of the Rooster”); the Feast of the Three Kings, when the Magi parade through town; Carnival and the burying of the sardine for Lent; Palm Sunday, when children parade around with gender-specific woven palms, the girls’ like a small scepter, the boys’ long simple sheaths; Easter; the bonfires of the Feast of St.

John, the Summer Solstice; the various Feast Days scattered throughout the summer that mark each town’s patron saint; the Feast of the Ascension, which is more an opportunity for a long weekend than a commemoration.

What all these secularized phenomena do point to, however, is a very important aspect of Catalan culture: it all takes place in the street. The temperate Mediterranean climate and the configuration of almost all Catalan towns around broad boulevards or ample town squares has



The sardana is a Catalan dance performed to music played by a 12-piece wind band known as a *cobla*.

had a profound effect upon how people use public space. Professor Robert Fishman of Notre Dame University did an insightful study some 25 years ago of the difference between labor organizing in Madrid and Barcelona. He discovered that the tendency to take one’s issues to the street in Barcelona was diametrically opposed to the tendency in Madrid to meet in closed, smoke-filled rooms. Catalans eat, drink, dance, celebrate and protest and, in a word, live life, on the beautiful tree-lined promenades or colonnaded plazas that characterize the network of small- and mid-sized cities, crowned by the capital, Barcelona.

In very broad terms, the luminousness of life is reflected in all the arts. Miguel de Unamuno mistrusted the love of beauty for beauty’s sake that he perceived in the Catalans, offering this epithet: “Levantine, you are drowning in aesthetics.” The most evident manifestation of this is the coexistence of almost geological strata of extraordinary architecture, whether the traditional Catalan farmhouses (the *masia*, so beautifully portrayed and deconstructed in Joan Miró’s “The Farmhouse”), the well-preserved Gothic quarters, the medieval courtyards, the incomparable

flowering of Art Nouveau architecture, known in Catalonia as *modernisme*, and finally the emergence of successive generations of modern architects and engineers—Coderch, Bohigas, Bofill, Tuset, Miralles, Torres, Mateo, Pinós, too many to mention—who continue to configure the urban landscapes.

One could point to similar rosters of names in almost every artistic category. In painting, the names Dalí, Miró, Tàpies, Barceló, Picasso in his Catalan period (all of whom you will be able to see in the extraordinary show that will be up at the Cleveland and Metropolitan Museums in the fall and spring), stand beside lesser-known but no less worthy artists. In music, composers and performers such as Pablo (Pau) Casals, Isaac Albéniz, Enric Granados, Frederic Mompou, Xavier Montsalvatge, Montserrat Caballé, José (Josep) Carreras, Joan Pons, Victoria de los Àngeles, Alicia de Larrocha... The interesting and problematic thing is that these familiar names have become so universally-known as Spaniards that their Catalan origin is obscured.

All of the arts boast outstanding, and no less invisible, Catalan names. And first among them is literature. As all small non-English-speaking countries are aware, translation is the great bugbear. It is crucial to understand that for every Gaudí

“Levantine, you are drowning in aesthetics.”  
Miguel de Unamuno

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building, Tàpies painting, or Granados composition, there is a novel, a poem, a short story or a play. But unlike their counterparts, which can be appreciated without assistance, these texts require the midwifery of translators, editors and publishers to become visible.

In February of this year, the Remarque Institute at NYU and the Institut Ramon Llull of Barcelona sponsored a seminar titled "Catalonia and Beyond: National and Regional Identities in the 'New Europe.'" A number of distinguished Catalan scholars were invited to meet with American and international colleagues to discuss the aforementioned topic. The gamut of political points of view was broad, ranging from independentists to nationalists to anarchists. However, when asked what was at the foundation of Catalan culture, all of them, to a man and to a woman, responded that it was the Catalan language. Even they were surprised at their unanimity.

Perhaps the words of gratitude that Pasqual Maragall, the President of the Generalitat (the Catalan government), spoke in Guadalajara, Mexico, when the Catalan culture was the guest of honor at the annual Book Fair, will offer some sense of how language configures identity in Catalonia. After the Civil War, Mexico offered its hospitality to thousands of Catalan and Spanish refugees. The Catalan language was prohibited in Catalonia, but it lived on in Mexico, in small presses. As President Maragall put it,

"Side by side with the other Spanish Republican exiles, the Catalans had a double task to fulfill. They carried another home with them to their new home: the second home was the Catalan language. The newly-arrived Catalans saw with great clarity that the survival of their culture was in their hands. For the first time Catalan culture had been uprooted from Catalan geography. An entity impossible to conceive of outside of a specific landscape, beyond the Empordà or the Ebre River, suddenly had become mobile. It was portable, it fit in a fountain pen or a typewriter. It was then we discovered that our language contained us. We were, at the same time, the container and the content. The Catalan language was like our DNA,

the genetic matter that defined us. With it we were who we were wherever we were. Without it we wouldn't be who we were even in St. Pere de Rodes."

Xavier Rubert de Ventós, a distinguished Catalan philosopher, refers to the five L's of identity, "Language, Lineage, Law, Land and Lord," in his as-yet-untranslated book,

*Nacionalismos*. In the case of Catalonia, all these elements come into play, but there is no doubt in anyone's mind that language, the most invisible of them all to the outsider, is by far the most important. And that is what all the fuss is about. •

#### ODE TO SPAIN

Joan MARAGALL, 1898

Listen, Spain, to the voice of a son  
who speaks to you, not in Castilian,  
but in the language given him  
by a harsh land:  
in this language too few have talked to you;  
in the other too many.

They have made too much of Saguntum  
and of dying for the homeland:  
of your glories, and your memories,  
memories and glories only of the dead:  
you have lived a sad life.

I want to speak to you—in a different way.  
To what end useless bloodshed?  
Coursing through the veins—blood equals life.  
Life for the living and for those yet to live.  
Once spilt, it is death.

You dwelt too long on honor  
And too little on life:  
Tragic, you led your children to the grave,  
sated on deadly honors,  
your feasts were funerals,  
oh, unhappy Spain!

I have seen the laden ships depart  
bearing the sons you swept to their death:  
smiling, they parted toward their fate;  
as you sang – by the shore  
like a madwoman.

Where are your ships now? Where are your sons?  
Ask the West Wind and the brave wave:  
You lost everything – you have no one.  
Spain, *Espanya*, come to your senses,  
release your motherly sob!

Save yourself, be saved, from so much pain;  
tears can make you lively, lush, and joyful;  
think of all the life that still surrounds you:  
lift up your head,  
and smile at the seven colors of the clouds.

Where are you, Spain? I search for you in vain.  
Can you not hear my deafening voice resound?  
Can you not grasp this tongue that speaks to you midst danger?  
Have you unlearned the language of your brood?  
Farewell, *Espanya!* •

Translated by Mary Ann Newman

## MARK YOUR CALENDARS

--NEW YORK UNIVERSITY--

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

Friday, Nov. 3 at 4 pm

"Made in the USA. (Imported) Strategies of the Pro-Choice and Anti-Choice Movements in Poland"

Justyna Wlodarczyk, Junior Fulbright Fellow, University of Indianapolis, Indiana and Doctoral Candidate, Institute of English Studies, Warsaw University, Poland

### LA MAISON FRANCAISE AT NYU

16 Washington Mews. All events take place at the Maison unless otherwise noted. Tel.: 212.998.8750 <http://www.nyu.edu/maisonfrancaise>

Monday, Oct. 23 at 7 pm

Lecture : « Ecriture de la réalité et réalité de l'écriture »

Gregoire Bouillier, writer; author of *Rapport sur moi* (Prix de Flore); *L'Invité mystère* (The Mystery Guest, 2006)

Monday, October 30 at 7 pm

Lecture: "Artists' Spaces in the Heart of New York's Latin Quarter"

Virginia Budny, art historian, Department of European Paintings, Metropolitan Museum of Art; curator of exhibition *Left Bank New York: Artists off Washington Square, 1900–1950*

October 27 – December 8

Opening Reception: Oct. 27 at 6 pm

"Left Bank New York: Artists off Washington Square, 1900-1950"

Curated by Virginia Budny. The exhibit surveys artists' studios and institutions dedicated to the visual arts in the two blocks north of Washington Square in the first half of

the twentieth century. Converted from unused stables and townhouses, these artists' spaces evoked the atmosphere of the Latin Quarter in Paris and became a source of endless fascination for the public.

### INSTITUTE OF FRENCH STUDIES

15 Washington Mews. Tel. 212.998.8740. Email: [french.studies@nyu.edu](mailto:french.studies@nyu.edu). <http://www.nyu.edu/fas/program/frenchstudies>

Wednesday, Oct. 18 at 6:30 pm

Lecture: "Art of Darkness: The Opening of the Musée du Quai Branly"

Herman Lebovics, historian, Stony Brook University; author of *Bringing the Empire Back Home*; *Mona Lisa's Escort*

Tuesday, Oct. 24 at 12 :30 pm

"Dreyfus, ou l'héroïsme démocratique" (in French)

Vincent Duclert, historian (Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales); author of « Alfred Dreyfus », « Dreyfus est innocent. Histoire d'une affaire d'Etat », « L'affaire Dreyfus ».

### 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>

Tuesday, Oct. 24 at 7:15 pm

AGUAVIVA by Ariadna Pujol, Spain, 2005, 95 min. In Spanish, Catalan with English subtitles.

Aguaviva, a small town in Teruel, has been losing population. In order to put an end to this, its mayor made an international call to families willing to emigrate and settle themselves in the town, in exchange for work and a residence. Surprisingly his

international campaign was successful, as soon people from across the globe started to arrive to the region and revitalise the community. With this starting point, the film brings together the existences of the newly-arrived immigrants and of the rural community that welcomes them.

Thursday, Oct. 26 at 7:15 pm

LA COLUMNA DE LOS OCHO MIL (Spain, 2005, 66 min.) by Angel Hernández García, Antonio Navarro and Fernando Ramos. In Spanish with English subtitles.

In September, 1936 the last enclaves in the southwest of Extremadura were about to be captured by the rebellious army troops. In view of this situation, a group of several thousand people try to get away from terror and death escaping in a organized way towards the republican setting of Azuaga. The column was attacked.

Tuesday, Oct. 31 at 7:15 pm

INVIERNO EN BAGDAD (Winter in Bagdad) by Javier Corcuera, Spain, 2005, 78 min. In Arabic with English subtitles.

Winner of "Best Documentary" at the 2005 Los Angeles Film Festival, filmmaker Javier Corcuera brings his gift of storytelling to this beautifully crafted film, allowing the viewer to integrate the political with the personal in the tragedy of Iraq that has unfolded since the war began in spring 2003. "Winter in Baghdad" is as visually beautiful as it is emotionally deep—a rich tapestry of life in Baghdad today which counterbalances the simplistic and repetitive images of this once great city that are presented by the vast majority of the mainstream news media.

The filmmaker Javier Corcuera will be present for a Q&A session.

Thursday, Nov. 2 at 7:15 pm

LA GUERRILLA DE LA MEMORIA (Spain, 2001, 67 min.) by Javier Corcuera. The filmmaker will be present for a Q&A session. In Spanish with English subtitles.

“The war is over” Burgos, April 1, 1939, General Franco

It was not true. A group of people remained to resist franquism. Men and women took to the mountains to keep the fight going.

Tuesday, Nov. 7 at 7:15 pm

ENTRE EL DICTADOR Y YO (Between the Dictator and Me) by Juan Barrero, Raúl Cuevas, Guillem López, Mònica Rovira, Sandra Ruesga, Elia Urquiza, Spain, 2005, 60 min. In Catalan and Spanish with English subtitles.

With the question, “When was the first time you heard about Franco?” as a starting point, six young directors from the first generation born in democracy make a short documentary about their own memory and their personal recollection. A film juxtaposing experience against oblivion. An attempt to give an answer to the eternal questions: Who are we? Why are we? What are we?

Thursday, Nov. 9 at 7:15 pm

EL CONVOY DE LOS 927 (Spain, 2004, 65 min.) by Montserrat Armengou and Ricard Belis. The filmmaker will be present for a Q&A session. In Spanish with English subtitles.

August 24, 1940. A freight train crammed with 927 Spaniards who had sought refuge in France after the Spanish Civil War pulled out of Angoulême station in southern France. Hitler’s troops had just conquered France and split the country in two. The refugees thought they were being taken to unoccupied Vichy, France. But they soon realized they were traveling north. The final stop - a small Austrian

village called Mauthausen. It was also the name of a nearby concentration camp.

Friday, Nov. 10 (All day)

Symposium: The Politics of Memory in Contemporary Spain

Following the publication in the summer of 2006 of the report of the Parliamentary Commission on the Victims of the Civil War and the Dictatorship set up by the present Spanish Government, this colloquium brings together speakers from Spain and the US to discuss the current debates on how the Republic, the Civil War and Franco Dictatorship should be remembered.

Directed and moderated by Jo Labanyi, NYU Department of Spanish and Portuguese, the following speakers have been invited for this day-long symposium:

- Emilio Silva, President, Asociación para la Recuperación de la Memoria Histórica, Spain
  - Francisco Ferrandiz, anthropologist, Universidad de Deusto – works on grave exhumations in Burgos, Spain
  - Gina Herrmann, Professor, Peninsular Studies, University of Oregon
  - Francesc Torres, artist and intellectual, who has photographed the grave exhumations in Burgos, Spain
  - Julián Casanova, Professor, Contemporary History, Universidad de Zaragoza, Spain
  - Montserrat Armengou, documentalist and journalist
  - Andrés Soria Olmedo, Professor, Spanish Literature, Universidad de Granada, Spain. Holder of the Fall 2006 King Juan Carlos I of Spain Chair in Spanish Culture and Civilization
- In English

Saturday, Nov. 11 at 2:00 pm

LA MEMORIA ES VAGA (Spain, 2004, 58 min.) by Katie Halper; and Muerte en el Valle (US, 1996, 50 min.) by CMHardt. The filmmakers will be present for a Q&A session. In Spanish with English subtitles.

Constructed after the Spanish Civil War under the pretext of reconciliation, Spain’s largest monument was built by political prisoners in concentration camp conditions and came to house the tombs of Spain’s two most prominent fascist leaders, Jose Primo de Rivera and Francisco Franco. Through interviews with the remaining ex-political prisoners who built the Valley of the Fallen and current members of Spain’s fascist party, this film reveals the untold story of this megalomaniacal monument, shedding light on the Franco dictatorship and its legacy in Spain today.

Tuesday, Nov. 14 at 7:15 pm

IBERIA by Carlos Saura, Spain, 2005, 99 min. In Spanish with English subtitles.

Nominated for 3 Spanish Film Academy awards and enjoying stand up ovations at the Toronto International Film Festival, Carlos Saura’s new musical masterpiece is an aesthetic tour de force in which camera, stenography, dancers and musicians are choreographed to reach a delightful balance where Flamenco, classical music, ballet and contemporary dance are combined to form a moving painting, which in turn creates a breathtaking work of art. A feast for the senses. Performers include Sara Baras, Antonio Canales, José Antonio Ruiz, Estrella Morente, Aida Gómez and Patrick De Bana.

#### 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>

Oct. 20 – Nov. 17  
Deutsches Haus Film & Lecture Series:  
Colonial Past  
Klaus Kinski: Perennial Anti-Hero

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Tuesday, Oct. 17 at 6:30 pm  
Lecture: "Mapping Colonial Space. German Geopolitics around 1900."  
Oliver Simons, Harvard University

Wednesday, Oct. 18 at 6:30 pm  
Panel Discussion: "Mit Out Sound: Moving Image Visual Culture and Technology."

Zoe Beloff, Artist, Filmmaker and Assistant Professor, Queens College, Jonathan Crary, Meyer Schapiro Professor of Modern Art and Theory, Columbia University, Jon Kessler, Artist and Associate Professor, Columbia University, (19 University Place, Ground Floor)

Friday, Oct. 20 at 6:30 pm  
Deutsches Haus Film & Lecture Series: Colonial Past  
Film 1: Aguirre, der Zorn Gottes (Aguirre, the Wrath of God), 1972. Directed by Werner Herzog

Tuesday, Oct. 24 at 6:30 pm  
Lecture: "VERFAHREN. Procedures and other Devices in Law, Science, Poetics and Heinrich von Kleist."

Rüdiger Campe, Johns Hopkins University

Saturday, Oct. 28 at 6:00 pm  
Exhibition Opening  
"Permeable self"  
Tina Stolt

Friday, Nov. 3 at 6:30 pm  
Reading: "Tannod."  
Andrea Maria Schenkel, Author, Germany

Tuesday, Nov. 7 at 6:30 pm  
Reading: "Poems"  
Silke Scheuermann, Writer-in-Residence

Friday, Nov. 10 at 6:30 pm  
Film 2: Klaus Kinski  
Der Zinker (The Squeaker), 1963. Directed by Alfred Vohrer from the thriller-mastermind Edgar Wallace

Tuesday, Nov. 14 at 6:30 pm  
Lecture: "Not Only the Novella - Thomas Mann and Venice."  
Klaus Bergdolt, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany

## THE REMARQUE INSTITUTE

Thursday, Oct. 12 at 6 pm  
"Religion and the Limits of Tolerance: Dutch multiculturalism in question"

Ayaan Hirsi Ali, a Dutch political activist and script writer (Submission, directed by the murdered filmmaker Theo van Gogh)

Frits Bolkestein, a former President of the Liberal Party in the Dutch Parliament and until recently European Commissioner

Bas Heijne, a well-known Dutch journalist and author of *Hollandse toestanden* (The State of the Netherlands)

Moderated by Tony Judt, Director of the Remarque Institute at NYU

NYU Law School, Tishman Auditorium  
40 Washington Square South (MacDougal Street entrance to Tishman Auditorium)

### 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, Oct. 19 at 7 pm  
*The Secret Language of the Crossroad: How the Irish Invented Slang*

Daniel Cassidy, founder and co-director of New College's Irish Studies Program in San Francisco; author of *The Secret Language of the Crossroad: How the Irish Invented Slang* (forthcoming).

Friday, Nov. 3 at 9 pm  
Paddy Keenan's spectacular virtuosity on the uilleann pipes is legendary. He achieved international renown in the 1970s for his solo recordings and his work with the late, lamented Bothy Band, a group that revolutionized the sound of Irish traditional music. Paddy's piping prowess has not faded over the decades and his talent for up-tempo improvisation on reels, jigs and hornpipes must be heard to be believed. Paddy is also one of the great exponents of the "low whistle," an instrument with an intimate, breathy tone that makes it a perfect vehicle for slow airs.

## --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/>

Friday, Sept. 1–Wednesday, Oct. 18  
Photography exhibition: "Presidents: Gorbachevs, Reagans and Bushes." As the wife of the U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Rebecca Matlock had a unique vantage point that allowed her to take many intimate photographs of key players in international politics.

Monday, Oct. 23 at 12:00 pm  
"The Late Works of Shostakovich: Music and Poetry"  
Maya Pritsker (Cultural Editor, *Novoye Russkoye Slovo* and Host, RTN/WMNB)

Monday, Oct. 23 at 8:00 pm  
Valery Gergiev conductor  
Shostakovich: Symphony No.11 in G minor ("The Year 1905")  
Shostakovich: Symphony No.6 in B minor  
Avery Fisher Hall

Tuesday, Oct. 24 at 8:00 pm  
Valery Gergiev conductor  
Shostakovich: Symphony No.12 in D minor ("The Year 1917")  
Shostakovich: Symphony No.14  
Avery Fisher Hall

Monday, Oct. 23 at 4:10 pm  
"The Structure of Criminal Connections—The Russian-Italian Mafia Network"  
Federico Varese, a lecturer in Criminology, and a Fellow of Linacre College, University of Oxford; author of *The Russian Mafia*.

Monday, Oct. 23 at 6:30 pm  
Documentary Screening and panel discussion of: "Kosovo: Does Anyone Have a Plan?"  
Gordana Igric and Jeta Xharra from the Balkan Investigative Reporting Network

Tuesday, Oct. 24 at 6:30 pm  
 "The Undefeated"  
 The Undefeated (2000, Ukraine)  
 directed by Oles Yanchuk

Wednesday, Oct. 25 at 12 pm  
 "The Myth of Ethnic War: Serbia and Croatia in the 1990s" with V.P. ("Chip") Gagnon, Ithaca College, NY

Monday, Nov. 13 at 4:10 pm  
 "Public Rules for the Private Economy: Varieties of Postsocialist Capitalism"  
 Laszlo Bruszt (Department of Political Sciences, Central European University)

Wednesday, Nov. 15 at 6:30 pm  
 "Pilots" (1935, USSR), directed by Iulii Raizman

**DEUTSCHES HAUS AT COLUMBIA**  
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 10027 • 212-854-1858. <http://www.columbia.edu/cu/german/dhaus/>

Thursday, Nov. 2 at 8:00 pm  
 "Another Universalism"  
 Seyla Benhabib, Eugene Meyer Professor of Political Science and Philosophy at Yale University and Director of its Program in Ethics, Politics and Economics; author of *Critique, Norm and Utopia: A Study of the Normative Foundations of Critical Theory* (1986); *Situating the Self: Gender, Community and Postmodernism in Contemporary Ethics* (1992); *The Reluctant Modernism of Hannah Arendt* (1996; reissued in 2002); *The Claims of Culture. Equality and Diversity in the Global Era* (2002) and most recently, *The Rights of Others. Aliens, Citizens and Residents* (2004).

**LA MAISON FRANCAISE AT COLUMBIA**

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

Thursday, Oct. 19 at 7:30 pm  
 Cinéma Thursdays: Lacombe Lucien by Louis Malle, 1974, France/ Italy, 135 mins.  
 Buell Hall, East Gallery

Thursday, Oct. 26 at 7:30 pm  
 Cinéma Thursdays: Léolo by J-C Lauzon, 1992, France/Canada, 107 mins.  
 Buell Hall, East Gallery

Thursday, Nov. 2 at 7:30 pm  
 Cinéma Thursdays: La Noire de... (Black Girl), Ousmane Sembene, 1966, France/Senegal, 65 mins.  
 Buell Hall, East Gallery

Thursday, Nov. 9 at 7:30 pm  
 Cinéma Thursdays: La règle du jeu (The Rules of the Game), Jean Renoir, 1939, France, 115 mins.  
 Buell Hall, East Gallery

Monday, Nov. 13 at 7:00 pm

**EUROPEAN LEGAL STUDIES CENTER**

Monday, Oct. 30 and Tuesday, Oct. 31 at 12:00 pm  
 Giuliano Amato: Twice Prime Minister of Italy (92-93, 00-01), Giuliano Amato was recently named Minister of the Interior for the incoming government. Amato completed his undergraduate work in law at the University of Pisa, and then received his LLM from Columbia in 1963. He was a professor of Italian and Comparative Constitutional Law at University of Rome La Sapienza from 1975 to 1997. He was also Vice President of the Convention on the Future of Europe, which drafted the European Constitution.  
 546 Jerome Greene Hall

**--THE GRADUATE CENTER, CUNY--**

**THE EUROPEAN UNION STUDIES CENTER**

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

Thursday, Nov. 9 at 5:30 pm  
 "Kilocalories, Kilowatts and the European Union"  
 Dr. Herbert W. Cooper, President of Dynalytics Corporation  
 365 Fifth Avenue, Skylight Conference Room  
 RSVP by November 8, 2006; Tel: 212 817 2051/53

**--THE NEW SCHOOL--**

Thursday, Oct. 19 at 7:00 pm  
 "The Writer in the City: New Literature from Europe"  
 Bruce Bégout (France), Thomas Meinecke (Germany), Sandro Veronesi (winner of Italy's Strega Prize for 2006), Andrés Barba (Spain), and Michal Viewegh (Czech Republic); moderated by Robert Polito, director of the Writing Program at The New School.  
 Theresa Lang Center, 55 West 13th Street, 2nd floor  
 This event is part of the European Dream Festival. From Sept. 20 through Oct. 31, the first-ever European Dream Festival presents the most vibrant, innovative, and cutting-edge productions in theater, music, dance, film, and literature from today's Europe of disappearing borders and expanding cultural diversity. Taking place at 20 prime NYC venues, the European Dream Festival is an unprecedented concerted effort by a great number of European countries, including new and aspiring members of the European Union, and will become an annual or biennial event. The European Dream Festival was initiated by the Czech Center, the French Institute Alliance Française, the Goethe-Institut, and the Italian Cultural Center, all in New York, and is supported by the European Union. Visit [www.europeandream.us](http://www.europeandream.us) for more information.

**CENTER FOR ECONOMIC POLICY ANALYSIS**

80 Fifth Avenue, Fifth Floor. Events are held at this location unless otherwise noted. For more information, please call 212.229.5901. Fax: 212.229.5903. <http://www.newschool.edu/cepa>

Wednesday, Oct. 25 at 12:30  
 Mark Setterfield, Trinity College  
 "Macroeconomic Theory and Policy Without the LM Curve: An Alternative View"

Wednesday, Nov. 8 at 12:30  
 Kimberly Elliot, Institute for International Economics  
 "If Doha is revived, is Agriculture the Key to Success?" •

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