

# EUROPE • NYC

Newsletter of the New York Consortium for European Studies

## Greece's Ever Rising Debt: What's Next?



Greek protestors outside the Greek Parliament in Athens

“Are you also here to hear about how the Greek economy is going to fail?” a man asked as he got on to the elevator. Another woman turned to him and answered: “and ours!”

Needless to say, the Greek financial crisis is on everyone’s mind. It continues to make headlines across the globe and speculations about default or Greece being asked to leave the eurozone are running wild.

And, while EU leaders seem to rule out default, some analysts are not that sure.

There are two scenarios when it comes to default: “orderly” or “disorderly.” Eu-

ropean banks own the biggest chunk of Greek debt (between \$50 to \$60 billion), and in the case of an “orderly” default, repayments could be pushed back decades. A “disorderly” default could mean the debt will never be repaid. Ever.

Because of the gravity of the situation, this issue puts special emphasis on the euro crisis. We tell you what world leaders Herman van Rompuy, the President of the European Council (page 2), Iveta Radicova, the Slovakian Prime Minister (page 4), as well as a number of experts have to say about the Greek crisis and the future of the eurozone (page 2).

October 2011

## Turkey and the New Middle East

University Club: September 24

By Carla Westerheide

“Turkey lives in a tough neighborhood,” Taha Özhan, the President of the SETA Foundation told the audience in his opening statement. Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan agreed, saying that “we are witnessing the birth of a new Middle East and Turkey has remodeled itself to play a more important role in the region.”

Erdogan made it clear that he was not willing to talk around the issue, but warned that people should always differentiate between a nation and its administration. “No one should ask a nation to pay the price for being frank,” he added.

The talk, labeled “New Turkey and The New Middle East,” mainly focused on issues regarding the Arab Spring as well as Ankara’s rankled relations with Israel.

According to Erdogan, the Arab Spring was a time to put aside personal relationships. He mentioned his previously close ties with Syrian President Bashar Al Assad as an example, but made it clear he disagrees completely with the handling of the uprising in Syria. Erdogan condemned the violent crackdown that the Syrian government has tried to legitimize as a fight against terrorism. “Entire villages cannot be terrorists,” he said, raising his voice. “You cannot use tanks to kill your own people!”

That is why the Turkish Prime Minister explained that he will visit the refugee camps in Turkey, now home to thousands of Syrians. “After that, I will decide on the next step vis-a-vis Syria.”

## A Tale of Reckoning: No Words Needed

NYU: September 14

By Hannah Wood

Robert H. Jackson, the United States Chief Prosecutor during the Nuremberg Trials said the task his team of lawyers faced was tremendous. “We must establish incredible events by credible evidence.” That’s exactly what Christian Delage, an accomplished documentary filmmaker, historian, profes-

sor of law and writer, aimed to show in his documentary, “Nuremberg: The Nazis Facing Their Crimes,” which works as a microcosm of the trial itself. Delage hails from France, but currently works as a professor at the Cardozo School of Law in New York City. His interests and expertise lie in the use of film as

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## President van Rompuy, are you "Mister Europe?"



Herman van Rompuy, President of the European Council, at the NYU Law School

**NYU: September 21**  
By Carla Westerheide

"I am very charismatic," Herman van Rompuy, President of the European Council joked to lighten the mood. "But I am the only who's fully aware of it."

The event "Europe and the United

States: A Transatlantic Dialogue" was organized by the Jean Monnet Center for International and Regional Economic Law and Justice. Van Rompuy faced a series of questions by three panelists not only about his job and his role within the European Union, but also about the role of the union itself.

Van Rompuy explained that his job provides coherent and permanent leadership for the group of 27 member states, though he has significantly less power than what was originally envisioned ahead of the Lisbon Treaty. "I have brilliant ideas! Unfortunately I have to speak on behalf of 27 countries, so I'll be less brilliant than normal."

He continued by saying that the European Council and the European Commission have two very different jobs to do and should not be combined under one roof. Still, he felt that the rotating presidency has lost its necessity (responsibility for the functioning of the Council of the European Union rotates between EU member states every six months). On top of that, he said, that "what is not normal is that the President of the Council has no impact on that rotating presidency."

Van Rompuy not only had to answer questions about his own job, but also about that of Catherine Ashton, High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy. Her position, along with the permanent presidency of the European

*ROMPUY cont. on page 3*

## Cyprus' Role Increases in Regional Politics

**NYU: September 22**  
By Hannah Wood

Cyprus is a "region of the world that's not on our radar every day," J.H.H. Weiler said at the Eighth Annual Emile Noel Lecture at the NYU School of Law. Weiler, University Professor and European Union Jean Monnet Chair, was the moderator of a discussion with the President of Cyprus, Demetris Christofias. Both men pointed out that Cyprus is playing an increasingly influential role in regional politics.

President Demetris Christofias is a portly man with hair that is mostly white. Throughout the talk he was garrulous and pleasant. He is obviously a man who loves to talk, and he certainly got an opportunity. Christofias is a career politician who has been involved in the political scene since he was fourteen years old. He was inspired by his father, "a fighter for social justice," who organized against British rule, which ended in 1960. He said that he credits his father with, "[giving] me the first light of my political education." Christofias' father

was a self-educated writer of books who was involved in politics.

Fourteen years after Britain left Cyprus, Turkish troops arrived and have been in Cyprus ever since. That is why the northern part of Cyprus is Turkish territory. Christofias said that Cypriots "want to be free citizens of the United Republic of Cyprus." He criticized the Turkish leader of Northern Cyprus, Derviş Eroğlu, saying that "politically we have great differences." He also accused Turkey of refusing to implement a Security Council resolutions suggesting negotiation between the two parties and urging Turkey to ease restrictions on the UN Peacekeeping force in the country. Christofias suggested that Turkey and Cyprus should continue talks on how to end the Turkish presence. "I wouldn't have run if there was not a possibility to put an end to [this]," he said. A unified Republic of Cyprus is clearly one of Christofias' main goals. When asked about his "most exhilarating moment in office," he answered that it was the

beginning of negotiations with Turkey over the occupation question.

Turkey has applied for EU membership, but negotiations remain blocked mainly because of its occupation of Cyprus. Christofias suggested that it would be in their best interest to leave northern Cyprus. Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdoğan has been sending oil ships to the Cypriot coastline for exploration. This, also, might hurt its application for membership to the EU. In the end, Christofias said that he did not think that "Turkey's expansionism is a policy of the future."

As the talk wrapped up, J.H.H. Weiler complimented the President of Cyprus, saying that he had been incredibly, "outspoken and impressive." Indeed, Weiler remarked that Christofias' apparent honesty had departed from the "no comment" answers that many politicians give to tough questions. In contrast, Christofias seemed quite willing to engage in a casual conversation, which made the discussion not only informative, but compelling.

*ROMPUY cont. from page 2*

Council, was created by the Lisbon Treaty in 2009. Panelists wondered if Ashton's job really serves a purpose or "does the old set-up prevail?" One panelist summed it up by asking if Henry Kissinger's problem—when he asked: "Who do I call if I want to call Europe?"—had been solved.

But van Rompuy assured the audience that Ashton's job was crucial. "Especially in the Middle East," he said. "Europe plays a key role in the Middle East peace process for the first time since the 1980s. And Lady Ashton is a key player." However, as van Rompuy pointed out, that doesn't mean European countries agree on every issue. In other words, "Ashton still needs the OK from all 27 members. (...) But don't be desperate. It could even be that one day we'll have a common position."

Also on the agenda: EU membership for Turkey. It been a candidate since 1999, yet van Rompuy agreed that "negotiations are somewhat blocked." He says that's it's "not only because member states are hesitant about Turkey joining the EU, but also because you cannot be a member if you don't recognize other member states (Cyprus)."

Last but not least, panelists addressed what they called "the elephant in the room," the eurozone crisis. All three seemed to be concerned about solidarity by other EU nations in regard to Greece.

Van Rompuy's answer was clear. "It is difficult to convince some states that solidarity is needed, (...) but just providing loans is already showing solidarity."

He ruled out other ideas on how to deal with the Euro crisis, such as Eurobonds, because "you cannot ask Germany to pay the same interest rate on bonds as Greece." A European Minister of Finance—an idea brought forward by Jean-Claude Trichet, President of the European Central Bank (ECB)—is also out of the question, van Rompuy said, since he fears such a minister could make decisions without the accord of the 27.

For the President of the European Council, there is no doubt that the EU is doing everything it can to deal with the ongoing crisis and that it continues to take steps in the right direction. "Greece defaulting is not an option because there is no alternative," van Rompuy concluded. "The only option is the one we have chosen: Greece has to put its house in order and we show solidarity."



*Herman van Rompuy, President of the European Council, at the NYU Law School*

## First Step Toward Change? Outrage!

**Columbia: September 27**

**By Zachary Dugan**

The audience burst into applause before he even stepped into the room. Stéphane Hessel, 93-year-old French Resistance fighter and human rights defender, presented the English translation of his bestselling book "Time for Outrage! (Indignez Vous!)."

Katrina vanden Heuvel, Editor and Publisher of *The Nation*, introduced him as "a voice of humanity and conscience." *The Nation* published "Indignez-Vous!" in February 2011. She recounted images of protestors around the world, from Greece, Spain, and even Wisconsin, who embody the spirit of his manifesto, which she called "a new spark in the world."

Hessel shared a few words on his experiences and his book before the planned conversational interview with Nikil Saval from *n+1* magazine. He joked about the many translations of "Indignez-Vous!," laughing at the fact that five different translations have been made for Spain alone: Spanish, Catalan, Basque, Galician, and Valencian. He spoke about his surprise at the fascination with the book around the world and explained by saying that "the ideas expressed in this short little appeal are coming at an important moment for many countries."

He expressed hope that the book would appeal to the citizens of the United States as well because of the importance of that country's responsibilities in the world. "We cannot do without the United States and we must

have them as a forward looking, courageous country."

"Indignez-Vous!" is a call for today's youth to become outraged, to stand up and show their disapproval of the decisions of leaders in government and business. As a French Resistance fighter, Hessel fought a clear enemy, the Nazis. He continued to fight for human rights throughout his life as a drafter of the United Declaration of Human Rights and as a continual advocate for the rights enshrined in that document. He acknowledged in his discussion, and in the book, that today's enemies are not as clear as in the past but that three issues present the most pressing problems: the economic divide between the wealthy and the poor, the deterioration of the planet, and terrorism.

Hessel also spoke about American politics, the importance of the Arab Spring, the United Declaration of Human Rights' relevance today, and he gave advice to the protesters on Wall Street.

Hessel inspired the audience through his story and his commands but admitted that he did not know how to solve today's problems. He suggested that today's problem solvers should recognize the importance of luck, work to change government from the inside, and should remain non-violent in any protests they join. He hinted at a second book discussing how to become engaged with others once a group has achieved outrage and emphasized the importance of engagement and commitment to an issue or problem.

*TURKEY cont. from page 1*

*Turkish PM Recep Tayyip Erdogan speaking at the University Club*

Erdogan was also frank in regard to Israel. “For the future of the world, the conflict between Israel and Palestine needs to be solved,” he said, and added that the ongoing embargo on Gaza had turned it into an open-air prison. Moreover, the conflict is a threat to international law that should not be overshadowed by personal interests. Unfortunately, he believes that as long as international leaders “are still discussing if we’re going to recognize a Palestinian state, our efforts are in vain.”

He in turn criticized the current make-

up of the United Nations, and explained that since the five permanent seat holders always have the last word, change might be difficult to come by.

“We are going to support them, no matter what,” Erdogan said about Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas’ recent bid at the UN to recognize a Palestinian state. “It’s not an option, it’s an obligation (...) We need to stop this injustice.”

Tension between Israel and Turkey has been rising since Israel attacked a flotilla delivering aid to Gaza, killing nine activists. Though Erdogan said, that was not the only thing that damaged relations, adding that according to him, Israel has repeatedly broken promises in regard to Gaza. “Israel has lost our friendship based on its own attitude,” he concluded.

The event was held at the University Club and was hosted by SETA, the Foundation for Political, Economic and Social

Research, an independent think tank based in Washington, DC. Its focus is on issues—regional, national and international—concerning Turkey, as well as U.S.-Turkey relations.

Though U.S.-Turkey relations were absent from the talk, Erdogan did mention other international projects. “Turkey’s friendship is something the world is reaching out for,” he said.

Indeed, Turkey has been active in terms of providing international aid to famine-stricken Somalia. Though the money is not provided by the Turkish government, Erdogan said he mobilized citizens to reach out and lend a helping hand, after he himself visited the region. So far, Turkish organizations have raised \$30 billion in aid.

The same, he said, is true in the case of Darfur: he was the one who told US President George W. Bush that aid was not arriving in Darfur. If it did, it was not trickling down to those in need due to widespread corruption.

Erdogan promised that he will send his foreign minister to Somalia on a regular basis, to make sure aid goes where it is most needed.

Turkey might live in a tough neighborhood, but as the second fastest growing economy in the world, Ankara is not only proving to be a stabilizer in the region, but is willing to strengthen ties across the globe.

## Slovakia Prime Minister Outlines European Crisis

NYU: September 22

By Carla Westerheide

Trust and identity. Those are the two major crises Europe is facing, according to Slovakia Prime Minister Iveta Radičová. She told NYU students that the gap between economic promises made by governments and economic reality is often wide, undermining citizens’ confidence. On top of that, she argued, globalization caused the economic crisis to immediately spread across Europe.

Though Radičová praised the European Union for its accomplishments in the past 20 years, she said that the current eurozone crisis is a direct result of the lack of common fiscal policy and the capacity to make decisions.

“In Europe, the conflict isn’t just between two political parties, but between 50,” Radičová pointed out. “That means 50 parties need to agree on what to do next and how to stabilize the Eurozone.”

She outlined three major issues that, according to her, pinpoint why the crisis cannot be solved overnight. First of all, na-



*Slovakia Prime Minister Iveta Radičová posing with several NYU students at the Arthur L. Carter Journalism Institute*

tional parties only think in terms of elections and not in the long-term. “Populism always wins,” she says, “but who’s going to pay? No one knows.”

Also, political parties represent a clear program so citizens can identify them during

an election. They want to clearly differentiate themselves from other parties, which makes compromises nearly impossible.

The third problem, she said, is that this is

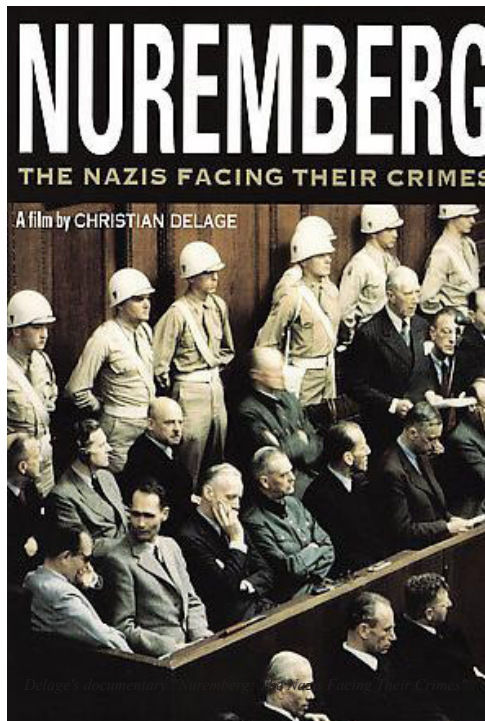
*SLOVAKIA cont. on page 6*

*NUREMBERG cont. from page 1*

evidence in the determination of war crimes.

Delage spoke at the Maison Française at Columbia University. The lecture was entitled "Nuremberg, from 'Atrocities' to 'Genocide'". The word "atrocities" was originally used to describe the murders of millions of Jews and non-Jewish opponents of the Nazis during the Holocaust. However, by the beginning of the trials in 1945, a new term had been coined by jurist Raphael Lemkin. It was tailored specifically for this unique and unprecedented case of mass murder or "genocide." Ways in which this horror was quantified and dealt with by various participants of the trial were themes that kept cropping up throughout Delage's lecture.

Film of the allied liberation of the camps was shown during the trial. The pictures of naked and sickly thin survivors being led to safety seemed to shock those watching, who met the footage with uneasy fidgeting and quiet. However, the most compelling piece of trial footage came from witness testimony by Abraham Sutzkever, who would later become a famous Yiddish poet. His mother and child were killed by the Nazis in an attack on Vilnius, Lithuania.



Sutzkever and his wife survived by lying atop slain neighbors and pretending to be dead themselves. Before being murdered, Sutzkever's community members had been forced to dance around a fire singing Russian songs, as the Nazis thought that all Jews

sympathized with socialist Russia. It was especially ironic then, that Sutzkever had to speak Russian at the trial instead of his native Yiddish. He was asked to describe what had happened to himself and his family. Before he spoke, Sutzkever paused. The silence lasted for perhaps five or eight seconds. For Delage, this was an important moment in the trial footage and something that struck him as being particularly poignant. Sutzkever, who had gone through so much, now had to compose his thoughts, in a second language, and bear witness. This silence cannot be detected in the footage in the Nuremberg video archive because it has been cut out. The editors, Delage posited, must have seen it as dead space. It would be strange to start a video clip with silence. However, it was this very element which he wished to introduce into his documentary: the human struggle of painful recollection and the inner courage it takes to actually bear witness to the unbelievable. At the end of the lecture, Delage said, "I have to reestablish the silence." In so doing, he has added a personal element to the statistics and the pictures of hundreds of dead that makes the situation easier to grasp and swallow.

## The Greek Crisis Inside and Out

Columbia: September 19

By Carla Westerheide

"I lucked out," Mark Mazower, a history professor at Columbia University specializing in modern Greece joked. "When I organized this event back in July, I thought the Greek crisis would be over by now."

But it isn't and the event "The Greek Crisis: A Conversation," gave the audience some valuable insight. Guests Nikos Alivizatos, a law professor at the University of Athens and Michalis Psalidopoulos, a professor at the economics department at the University of Athens, specializing in "economic thought," shared their views on the history and the future of the Greek economy.

Both panelists agreed that Greece needs to stay in the eurozone. "You cannot be part of globalization and be against globalization," Psalidopoulos explained.

Alivizatos said that he was particularly interested in the role of institutions in Europe, because they "can slow or

accelerate history, but they can never change it."

According to him, the Greek crisis is no longer a national problem, but has spread across the continent and even the world. Where did it come from? For Alivizatos, the answer is simple: "We have a common currency without common fiscal policies. That was our mistake."

But he also points the finger at Greece, adding that the lack of transparency and widespread corruption made the crisis inevitable.

Psalidopoulos took the argument one step further, adding that Greece needs to overhaul its current economic model guaranteeing welfare even to those who never paid into the fund. Something the country can no longer afford, since "there is no money left."

He added that agreeing or disagreeing with new or old policies is only half the battle and that analysts really need to understand where it all began. For

him, that was all the way back in the late 1970s and early 1980s, when Greece had a 0 percent growth rate and double digit inflation.

The question is: what now? When asked about early elections in Greece, Psalidopoulos answered that that would be a possibility. "No one wants to be the President of bankruptcy," he said, adding that this way Greek Prime Minister George Papandreou could still gain enough seats in Parliament to have a say in the government. If he waits too long, however, he will lose even more votes and therefore seats.

The global economy is suffering. And as eurozone leaders struggle to find a long-term solution to the problem, instead of simply suppressing growing fears of the debt crisis in Europe, both panelists agreed: the only solution is to cut public spending, meaning further slashing of wages and pensions as well as additional austerity measures. Meanwhile, Greek citizens have made it clear, that's a solution they don't want to live with.

## 90 Minutes on the EU and its "Challenges"

NYU: September 22

By Hannah Wood

During his lecture on "The State of the European Union" at the CUNY Graduate Center, Ambassador Karoly Dan of Hungary was faced with the difficult task of attempting to give a detailed description on the current problems affecting the European Union. And that in just an hour and a half.

Dan chose to discuss the euro crisis in detail. However, he said that he does not believe that it should be called a "crisis." Instead, he suggested "challenge" as a moniker for the difficulty that has overshadowed the European Union since 2008.

"If you look at budget [sic] now - how much the European Union has spent bailing out countries - you would be astonished," Dan said. He was referring to the bailout of Greece, Ireland, and Portugal earlier this year. The ambassador suggested that the "euro challenge" was due to mismanagement of funds by various countries, not a structural deficiency on the part of the EU.

Before the collapse of financial markets around the world, "it was possible to cheat - even in the eurozone." The euro fell at the worst possible time for these countries that "couldn't get out of trouble the way they would before." Dan did not go into detail about what constituted "cheating," but one might surmise that it would partly constitute papering over deficits with gimmicks that do not work in the long term. He said that "the euro is a straitjacket on the economy," meaning that the countries who have it are

stuck with it. Eurozone countries now have to sink or swim together.

Dan did mention the possibility of pushing Greece out of the eurozone and letting them go back to their old currency, the Drachma. He said it would be devastating in the short term, but might be good for the other members over the long haul. However, he pointed out that once one country leaves the eurozone, it shows that it is breakable. Dan mentioned that though Hungary is a member of the European Union, it does not use the euro and can therefore "maneuver a little."

However, 500 million people do use the euro, according to Dan. This makes it the second most influential currency in the world. Fortunately, a new €500 billion fund will be formed next year. It will be like "all the bailouts together" and focus on preventing another catastrophe.

Hungary was the last country to hold the rotating EU presidency, and the ambassador noted what his country had accomplished during its presiding role over the organization. Hungary helped to craft what is called the "Six Pack," which consists of six parts of legislation that attempt to create more oversight of the economic policies of the EU member states.

The ambassador emphasized that the EU can only pull out of its financial hardship if it is cohesive. New regulations and safeguards for the European financial system are slowly being put into place. Ambassador Dan said that he looks forward to the "promise of a common European future where countries can work together."

**SLOVAKIA** *cont. from page 4*

a European problem that is being interpreted on a national level. No taxpayer wants his or her money to be used to bail out a country other than their own. And citizens of the country in trouble don't want their wages cut to pay for the government's mistakes.

"The way I see it, there are three scenarios," Radičová continued. "Some countries will exit the eurozone based on their own free will or will be pressured out." She said this scenario would entail a rise in unemployment as well as lower economic growth.

She says there is also the possibility of recreating the EU as a fiscal union. An idea that would be difficult to realize, according to Radičová, since such a decision cannot be made by EU member state governments alone but also needs the support of the majority of EU citizens. On top of that, it would be difficult to combine fiscal and social policies of all member states at this point.

The EU currently has no way of imposing fiscal policies, budget cuts, etc. on member states. They can only try and negotiate, "but even then they have no way of checking the countries are keeping their promises." Instead, Radičová said she would like to see a new institution on the European level, similar to the International Monetary Fund - an institution that can in fact ask countries to change its policies.

"We've already lost a year and a half. But the crisis is not waiting on us, so maybe the only solution is to quickly establish such institutions."

The third scenario would be for governments to work together, cut public spending, increase transparency, put in place the "right conditions for the creation of jobs," and open up the labor market.

"But who could do that when citizens are out in the streets," she asked. "The streets want higher wages and better living conditions. But the reality is, there is no more cash."

Still, she says, many of these measures - along with reform of the education and judicial sector - have been put in place in Slovakia.

"Maybe, if they let me have my job long enough, maybe I'll be able to make a difference," Radičová said, wrapping up her speech.

A pessimistic outlook on the future of the eurozone, but many would say, nonetheless a realistic one.



"If the eurozone continues the way it is now, default is almost inevitable [for Greece]. But I think it will be a controlled default, so more like a debt restructuring."

-Eirini Schlosser, student

"By defining the crisis as a 'debt' crisis we lose perspective on the fact that the economic turmoil's real casualties are employment and the ability of states to pursue socially just public policies."

-Alexander, student



### What's Your Take on the European Financial Crisis?

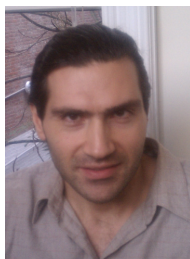


"I think [Greece defaulting] is not really a matter of when, but more a matter of how it's going to happen and if Greece will have to leave the eurozone."

-Aris Molfepas, student

It's a crisis of economic thinking. Economists, politicians, journalists and pundits need to go back to grade school and learn the difference between addition and multiplication. It's a crisis of understanding."

-Yannis, student



# UPCOMING EVENTS

## —NEW YORK UNIVERSITY—

### CENTER FOR EUROPEAN AND MEDITERRANEAN STUDIES

285 Mercer Street, 7th Floor. All events take place at the Center unless otherwise noted.  
212.998.3838.

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

FRIDAY, October 14 at 4:30 p.m.

“Gender and Transformation in Europe Workshop.” Ann Snitow, Associate Professor of Literature and Gender Studies Director of the Gender Studies Program at The New School, co-founder of the Network of East-West Women in 1991; Malgorzata Tarasiewicz, Director of the Network of East-West Women; “Reflection on twenties years of East-West collaboration.”

TUESDAY, October 18 at 4 p.m.

**Film and Conversation:** “Das Weisse Band (The White Ribbon).” Michael Haneke’s films have frequently concerned themselves with questions of history, yet Haneke occupies a curious place in the pantheon of filmmaker-historiographers. Neither straightforward realist nor intellectual essayist, Haneke belongs to a small group of filmmakers who, rather than attempting to “represent” historical enigma, transform their films into an objective correlative to it by exploring the potentials of contingency as an aesthetic-discursive mode. The talk traces the role of contingency in Haneke’s most recent release, *The White Ribbon*, in relation to his earlier films that engage questions of historical trauma and decline. Film Screening 4 pm, Conversation 6:30 pm. This event is held at the NYU Deutsches Haus.

WEDNESDAY, October 26 at 3:30 p.m.

**Lecture:** “How to Construct a Distinct Culture: Museums of Islamic Art in Europe.” A Max Weber Chair Guest lecture by Nicolaus Bernau, TU Berlin.

### INSTITUTE OF FRENCH STUDIES

15 Washington Mews. All events take place the Institute unless otherwise noted. 212.998.8740.

[french.studies@nyu.edu](mailto:french.studies@nyu.edu)

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

TUESDAY, October 11 at 12:30 p.m.

**Lecture:** “Experimenting with Primaries: the French Socialists.” Bernard Manin is a professor of politics at NYU and a directeur d’études at the Ecole des Hautes études en sciences sociales (Paris). He is the author of *The Principles of Representative Government* (1996) and *La démocratie délibérative* (forthcoming).

TUESDAY, October 18 at 12:30 p.m.

**Lecture:** “Une déstabilisation durable: Effets à long terme de la crise de l’emploi sur l’avenir des jeunes en France.” Presented by Louis Chauvel, a professor of sociology (Sciences Po Paris). He is the author of *Le destin des générations, structure sociale et cohortes en France au XXe siècle* (1998, re-ed 2002 and 2010), *Les classes moyennes à la dérive* (2006). He will look at the long term effects of the current economic crisis on things such as unemployment among France’s youth.

### LA MAISON FRANCAISE @ NYU

16 Washington Mews. All events take place at the Maison unless otherwise noted.  
212.998.8750.

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

TUESDAY, October 4 at 7:00 p.m.

**Conference:** “Looking for Marguerite Duras: A Biographer’s Journey.” Jean Vallier, author of *C’était Marguerite Duras, Tome I: 1914-1945; Tome II: 1946-1996* sits down with NYU French Professor and author of *Plays by French and Francophone Women Writers*, Judith Miller.

THURSDAY, October 6 at 7:00 p.m.

**Lecture:** “Le Donjuanisme à la française.” Sociologist and author of *Democracy without Women: Feminism and the Rise of Liberal Individualism in France* and *Ce que déclarer des droits veut dire: histoires* Christine Faure looks at a French social and cultural phenomenon, the “Don Juanism.” Complaints against sexual harassment and rape are rare in France. It’s not an individual pathology, but a state of mind and state of society. A practice that has lived on since the monarchy through literature and cultural heritage.

TUESDAY, October 11 at 7:00 p.m.

“Le Versant animal.” Writer, poet, publisher, playwright and philosopher, Jean-Christophe

Bailly founded and directed the magazines *Fin de siècle* (1974-1977) and *Aléa* (1981-1989), and was in charge of the series *Détroits* for Christian Bourgois éditeur. Bailly has taught at the Ecole Nationale Supérieure de la Nature et du Paysage de Blois since 1997 and he frequently collaborates with directors and painters. He is the author of *Le Versant animal* (The Animal Side, Fordham University Press, 2011); *L’Instant et son ombre*; *Le Temps fixé*.

THURSDAY, October 13 at 7:00 p.m.

**Lecture:** “Restoration: From Notre Dame de Paris to Gaston Paris.” R. Howard Bloch is a Professor of French at Yale University and the author of *Medieval Misogyny and the Invention of Western Romantic Love*; *God’s Plagiarist*; *The Anonymous Marie de Franc*. He is also Sterling Professor of French and Chair of the Humanities Program at Yale University. His lecture “Restoration: From Notre Dame de Paris to Gaston Paris” includes discussion of Viollet-le-Duc, the gothic revival, and the restoration of medieval languages.

TUESDAY, October 18 at 7:00 p.m.

**Lecture:** “The Feedback Story: American Theory Travels to France.” Author and professor of American Studies at the University of Paris X, François Cusset examines the belated opening of France’s intellectual world to American authors and concepts over the last ten years.

THURSDAY, October 20 at 7:00 p.m.

**Reading:** “The Harkis: The Wound That Never Heals.” Distinguished Professor of Comparative Literature and Anthropology at the CUNY Graduate Center, Vincent Crapanzano examines the story of the quarter of a million Algerian auxiliary troops who fought for the French in Algeria’s war of independence. After tens of thousands of Harkis were massacred by other Algerians at the end of the war, the survivors fled to France where they were placed in camps, some for as long as sixteen years. Condemned as traitors by other Algerians and scorned by the French, the Harkis became a population apart, and their children still suffer from their parents’ wounds. A resonant reflection on how children bear responsibility for the choices their parents make, and how violence insinuates itself into every facet of human life. Co-sponsored by Institute of French Studies.

TUESDAY, October 25 at 7:00 p.m.

“Inventing Paris: The Birth of a Cultural Capital in the Long 14th Century.” Stephen G. Nichols is a professor of French and Humanities at The Johns Hopkins University, also served as Director of the School of Criticism and Theory, based at Cornell, from 1995-2000. A specialist in medieval literature, art, and history, he is the author of *Romanesque Signs: Early Medieval Narrative and Iconography* (James Russel Lowell Prize, MLA), among other works.

#### KING JUAN CARLOS I OF SPAIN CENTER

53 Washington Square South. All events take place at the Center unless otherwise noted.  
212.998.3650.

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

WEDNESDAY, October 5 at 6:15 p.m.

**Exhibition:** Opening of “The Spanish Civil War Photographs of Agustí Centelles (The French Suitcase).” (1936-1939), and subsequently at the French concentration camp in Bram, by the celebrated Catalan photo journalist Agustí Centelles. All of the photographs are being exhibited for the first time, in conjunction with the parallel exhibit at the Centro Documental de la Memoria Histórica in Salamanca, which recently purchased Centelles' archive. The exhibit includes the dramatic photographs Centelles took in Barcelona shortly after the military uprising of 18 July 1936, his photo-reportage during the war, and his extraordinary photographs taken in Bram concentration camp where he was interned on crossing into France. The exhibit will be open until December 17. A parallel exhibit of original copies of international magazines that featured Centelles' war photos will be on show in NYU's Tamiment Library, 10th floor, Bobst Library, 70 Washington Square South.

THURSDAY, October 13 at 7:00 p.m.

**Reading:** Acclaimed translator Edith Grossman will present her magnificent translation of *The Solitudes* by Luis de Góngora (Penguin, 2011).

#### DEUTSCHES HAUS @ NYU

42 Washington Mews. All events take place at the Haus unless otherwise noted.  
212.998.8660.

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TUESDAY, October 4 at 6:30 p.m.

**Discussion:** “We Have Never Been Secular: Faith and Faith Lobbies in the US and Germany.” However much democratic governments must be neutral towards religion, neither supporting nor hindering any creed, societies are far from neutral--or secular--but full of beliefs and practices in the public sphere. For the most robust flourishing of democracy and religion, how should religions participate in politics? This panel will look at present practices in both countries and normative ideals. These questions will be discussed by the political writer Peter Beinart, Richard Cizik, one of the most prominent evangelicals in the US, Antonius Liedhegener, scholar of the intersection between politics and religion, and foreign and security policy expert Karsten Voigt.

FRIDAY, October 7 at 6:30 p.m.

**Film Screening:** “Comrade Couture: Strawberry Foil Dreaming.” Directed by Marco Wilms. A documentary on East Germany's vibrant underground fashion scene of the 1980s, reminiscent of New York's in the 1960s. Former East German model Wilms gathered lively archival footage of the period and intersperses it with interviews of former East German colleagues who have adapted, each in his or her own particular manner, to being “free” in a reunified Germany.

FRIDAY, October 14 at 6:30 p.m.

**Lecture:** “Ernst Osterkamp: Spartacus among the Germans: About the history of a literary defeat.” For a 21st century German, the legacy of the Thracian Spartacus, who from 73-71 BC entangled Rome in the most dangerous slave war of its history, begins in 1916, when the far left consolidated into the Spartacus Alliance. However, the 1916 founding of the Spartacus Alliance is just one date in the 150 preceding years of German literary history's fascination with Spartacus. This is a fascination very few people are aware of, as the history of literature is as well a history of winners, while the captivation with Spartacus has merely brought about a series of artistic defeats. This lecture examines the reasons behind the enduring influence Spartacus has had on the work of German authors.

FRIDAY, October 21 at 6:30 p.m.

**Commemoration:** “The Most Enjoyable Job in America.” The life of Volkmar Sander, founder of Deutsches Haus, was dedicated to promoting the knowledge of German literature and culture. Volkmar Sander founded

Deutsches Haus in 1977 and remained director until 1995. He once described his work for Deutsches Haus as “the most beautiful job in the United States.” Sander passed away on May 12, 2011. Deutsches Haus will commemorate its founder with a series of speeches, a concert, and a get-together of many people who knew and loved him.

TUESDAY, October 25 at 6:30 p.m.

**Discussion:** “Not one of them: The audacious World of Irmgard Keun.” Ruth Franklin, Michael Hoffmann, and Maria Tatar will discuss the artistic, political, and cultural significance of the German author Irmgard Keun. A video interview with Keun's daughter TK, and film clips from adaptations of Keun's novels will also be screened. A bestselling author of the Weimar Republic, Irmgard Keun was blacklisted after the Nazis rose to power and forced into exile. She would later fake her own suicide and sneak back into Nazi Germany under an assumed identity. Mostly forgotten after the war, Keun was rediscovered in 1977 and she experienced a literary renaissance in Germany before her death in 1983. In an attempt to introduce her work to American audiences, three of her books have recently been published in the U.S.

WEDNESDAY, October 26 at 6:30 p.m.

**Discussion:** “Novel, Media. Max Frisch's *Gantenbein*.” Barbara Naumann's talk asks what Max Frisch's modernity means today, and how can we read an author, whose main work seems so closely tied in to Swiss and German postwar developments? In 2011, Max Frisch's 100th birthday as well as the 20th anniversary of his death have formed the background for many biographically oriented studies. This presentation, however, attempts a portrait of the author by focusing on Frisch's novel „*Gantenbein*“. It dates from 1964, a period in which the modern novel in general and Frisch's work in particular were widely concerned with experimental narratives.

FRIDAY, October 28 at 6:30 p.m.

**Discussion:** “Slavoj Žižek: Negativity in Hegel and Freud.” It's a radical negation which sublates the negated content in a higher level of ideality, while in Freud, it works as a failed negation resulting in a compromise formation. In Hegel, negation erases contingency and renders visible its underlying necessity; in Freud, negation takes the form of multiple contingent distortions of necessity. Is there nonetheless a hidden common denominator between the two?

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212.998.8730.

[casa.italiana@nyu.edu](mailto:casa.italiana@nyu.edu)

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

WEDNESDAY, October 12 at 6:00 p.m.

**Workshop:** "OPLEPO- Workshop of Potential Literature." The guests will illustrate the activity of the Italian workshop by reading a sample of their texts à contrainte and by elaborating on specific subjects. The event will be partly IN ITALIAN and partly IN ENGLISH

WEDNESDAY, October 12 at 6:00 p.m.

**Concert:** Presentation of the CD "Oltreoceano." Featuring Andrea Veneziani Trio and Kenny Werner.

FRIDAY, October 14 at 6:30 p.m.

"Adventures in Italian Opera with Fred Plotkin: Angela Meade," starring at the Met in the title role of Donizetti's Anna Bolena and as Elvira in Verdi's Ernani.

FRIDAY, October 14 at 6:30 p.m.

"Adventures in Italian Opera with Fred Plotkin: LUCAPISARONI." The first Adventure in Italian Opera with Fred Plotkin of this fifth season will feature Luca Pisoni, starring as Leporello in the Met's new production of Mozart's Don Giovanni. Member-only RSVP: 212-502-7944

**GLUCKSMAN IRELAND HOUSE**

1 Washington Mews. All events take place at the House unless otherwise noted.  
212.998.3950.

<http://www.irelandhouse.fas.nyu.edu>

MONDAY, October 3 at 7:00 p.m.

**Lecture :** "The Gaelic Athletic Association: Much More than a Sporting Organization, a Cultural Phenomenon." Famous County Kerry Gaelic footballer Donie O'Sullivan, winner of four All-Ireland medals and former lecturer in Irish Studies at the University of San Diego, explores the role of the GAA in Irish society.

WEDNESDAY, October 5 at 7:30 p.m.

**Reading:** "The Forgotten Waltz." Anne Enright, mesmerizing author of the Booker Award-winning novel *The Gathering*, discusses her new book, *The Forgotten Waltz*, a haunting, passionate tale of a love affair in a suburb of Dublin. Part of

the Symphony Space's Thalia Book Club, 2537 Broadway at 95th Street  
WEDNESDAY, October 5th at 7p.m.

**Lecture:** "From Irish Exile to Welsh Celebrity: The Queer Self-Fashioning of the Ladies of Llangollen." Lady Eleanor Butler and Miss Sarah Ponsonby, daughters of prominent Irish aristocratic families, eloped together from Kilkenny in 1778. Throughout their fifty-one years of domestic "retirement," Butler and Ponsonby, known as "The Ladies of Llangollen," were plagued by insinuations that their relationship was sexual. In this lecture, Fiona Brideoake will explore Butler and Ponsonby's performance of geographic and class identity and their distinctive and nationally hybrid form of queer celebrity.

THURSDAY, October 13 at 8:00 p.m.

**Multi-Media:** "A Tribute to Harrigan & Hart: The Original Men Who Owned Broadway." NYU Professor Mick Moloney and an all-star cast salute Ned Harrigan, the Broadway legend, and his partner Tony Hart with a multi-media tribute told through story, song, and dance. Presented by the Irish Arts Center in association with Glucksman Ireland House NYU. This event will be held at Peter Norton Symphony Space, 2537 Broadway at 95th Street.

FRIDAY, October 14 at 9:00 p.m.

**Concert:** "The Blarney Star Concert Series: Paddy Keenan and John Walsh." Piper Paddy Keenan inspired a whole generation through his work with the famed Bothy Band in the 1970s.

THURSDAY, October 20 at 7:00 p.m.

**Reading:** "Poet Gabriel Fitzmaurice reads his work." Poetry's answer to John B. Keane, County Kerry-native Gabriel Fitzmaurice, a master of the sonnet, reads selections from several of his more than forty published works in English and Irish.

THURSDAY, October 27 at 7:00 p.m.

**Lecture:** "Though Dead he yet Speaketh": Abolitionist Memories of Daniel O'Connell in the United States." Texas State University Associate Professor of History Angela Murphy delivers the thirteenth annual Ernie O'Malley Lecture.

## —COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY—

**THE EUROPEAN INSTITUTE**

420 West 118th Street, International Affairs Building (IAB), Room 1228. 212.854.4618.  
All events take place at the Institute unless otherwise noted.

[europaeninstitute@columbia.edu](mailto:europaeninstitute@columbia.edu)

THURSDAY, October 6 at 12:00 p.m.

**Lecture:** "Politics and Debates in the Pursuit of Transitional Justice: Comparing Albania and Poland." Arolda Elbasani, Ph.D., Social Science Research Centre, Germany and Center for Democracy, Toleration and Religion, Columbia University. This event will be held at 1219 International Affairs Building.

**THE HARRIMAN INSTITUTE**

420 West 118th Street, International Affairs Building (IAB), Room 1219. All events take place at the Institute unless otherwise noted.  
212.854.4623.

<http://www.harrimaninstitute.org>

WEDNESDAY, October 5 at 1:30 p.m.

**Reading :** "Diplomacy and Global Governance." A book presentation organized by the Consulate General of Austria and the author Dr. Thomas Nowotny, former Consulate-General of Austria in New York.

THURSDAY, October 6 at 5:00 p.m.

**Discussion :** "The Strategic Backlash Against Human Rights Across Eurasia." A panel discussion with Graeme Robertson (University of North Carolina—Chapel Hill), Christopher Walker (Freedom House), Hugh Williamson (Human Rights Watch), and Robert Templer (International Crisis Group). Moderator: Alex Cooley (Barnard College, Columbia University). This event is part of the "Human Rights in the Post-Communist World: Strategies and Outcomes" series and will be held at the Rennert Hall, Kraft Center (606 West 115th Street between Broadway and Riverside)

TUESDAY, October 11 at 12:00 p.m.

**Lecture:** "Civil Society and Segmentary Society in Greece and the Balkans." Please join the Harriman Institute for a talk by Professor Thanos Veremis, University of Athens. Co-sponsored by the Alexander S. Onassis Public Benefit Foundation, US

WEDNESDAY, October 12 at 2:00 p.m.

**Lecture :** "Macedonia: Ten Years of Power-Sharing." Please join the Harriman Institute for a presentation by David L. Phillips, Director of

the Program on Peace-building and Rights at Columbia University's Institute for the Study of Human Rights. Remarks by H.E. Zoran Jolevski, Ambassador of Macedonia to the United States. The Ohrid Framework Agreement was finalized on Aug. 13, 2001. It ended a conflict between Macedonians and ethnic Albanians by setting up a power-sharing arrangement among communities in Macedonia that guaranteed greater Albanian participation in governance, including constitutional reforms. The Agreement also provided for greater Albanian economic and cultural rights. While the agreement succeeded in mitigating conflict in Macedonia, signatories expected that NATO and European Union membership would resolve the country's deeply rooted problems. However, their aspirations remain in limbo because of the ongoing name dispute with Greece and the continuing dominance of identity politics, which is divisive and contributes to fragmentation in society.

THURSDAY, October 13 at 12:00 p.m.

**Discussion:** "What Does the Future Hold for Ukraine?" Please join the Harriman Institute and the Ukrainian Studies Program for a political conversation with Vitaly Klychko, Chairman of the UDAR (Ukrainian Alliance for Democratic Reforms) Party. This event will be held at the Teatro of the Italian Academy, 1161 Amsterdam Ave. (at 117th St.) You do have to register for the event. For more information, please contact Mark Andryczyk at [ma2634@columbia.edu](mailto:ma2634@columbia.edu) or 212-854-4697.

WEDNESDAY, October 19 at 7:00 p.m.

**Talk:** "A Torba of Cool: Ukrainian Slang Today." Please join the Harriman Institute for a presentation on language, literature and journalism in today's Ukraine by writer and journalist, Svitlana Pyrkalo. In 1998, she compiled and published *The First Dictionary of Ukrainian Slang*, consisting of 2700 entries. In 1999 her first short novel, *Green Margarita*, was awarded 2nd place in a Smoloskyp publishers contest for young writers.

THURSDAY, October 20 at 12:00 p.m.

**Lecture:** "Do Local Elections in Germany Sway the Balkans' European Future?" Please join the Harriman Institute for a talk with Ana Trbovic, Faculty of Economics, Finance and Administration; University Singidunum, Belgrade.

FRIDAY, October 21 at 12:00 p.m.

**Talk:** "Kosovo Serbs and Their Participation

in Kosovo Institutions." Please join the Harriman Institute for a talk by Slobodan Petrovic, Deputy Prime Minister, Kosovo.

**DEUTSCHES HAUS @ COLUMBIA**

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212.854.1858.

<http://www.columbia.edu/cu/german/dhaus>

THURSDAY, October 6 at 8:00 p.m.

**Lecture:** "Architecture and Empathy: Ten Years After 9/11." Daniel Purdy from the Pennsylvania State University is a specialist in German Romanticism. He will discuss the destruction of the World Trade Center in terms of 18th-century theories of spectatorship and Hegel's account of monuments and empire in antiquity.

TUESDAY, October 11 at 7:00 p.m.

**Lecture:** "Outlaws or In-laws? The Effects of Gay Marriage in Scandinavia." The concept of marriage as a union of a man and a woman was fundamentally challenged by the introduction of registered partnership in Denmark in 1989. Jens Rydström has studied the interaction between gay activism and traditional party politics and traces the origins of laws that at first were extremely controversial – inside and outside the gay community – but have now gained broad popular and political support. What are the consequences of gay marriage after more than twenty years? By looking at positive and negative effects of the legislation, Rydström presents a nuanced assessment of the new ways to assimilate and recognize same-sex relationships within the framework of the Scandinavian welfare state.

MONDAY, October 24 at 6:00 p.m.

**Lecture:** "European Memories: Entangled Perspectives." Noted authority on German-Jewish philosophy, the Holocaust and Nazi violence, Professor Enzo Traverso from the Université de Picardie will draw on his recent book *L'Histoire comme champ de bataille* (2011) to address contemporary issues in the politics of memory in Europe. Co-sponsored by the University Seminar on Cultural Memory.

**LA MAISON FRANCAISE @ COLUMBIA**

Broadway at West 116th Street, Buell Hall, 2nd Floor. 212.854.4482.

[maisoncoordinator@columbia.edu](mailto:maisoncoordinator@columbia.edu)

<http://www.maisonfrancaise.org>

THURSDAY, October 6 at 6:00 p.m.

**Discussion:** "Religion in America: A Political History." Author Denis Lacorne identifies two competing narratives in American history and national identity: a secular one, derived from the philosophy of the Enlightenment, and a religious one, rooted in the Protestant Reformation and Puritanism. Lacorne outlines the role of religion in the making of these narratives and examines how key historians, philosophers, novelists, and intellectuals situate religion in American politics.

MONDAY, October 10 at 6:00 p.m.

**Film:** "When World Spoke French." A documentary based on the book by Marc Fumaroli, just translated into English. During the eighteenth century, French culture set the standard for all of Europe. Among kings and queens, diplomats, military leaders, writers, aristocrats, and artists, French was the universal language of politics and intellectual life. In *When the World Spoke French*, Fumaroli presents a gallery of portraits of Europeans and Americans who conversed and corresponded in French, along with excerpts from their writings. The conversation will be followed by a book signing.

WEDNESDAY, October 12 at 6:00 p.m.

**Lecture:** "Interventionist Criticism: An Introduction, by Pierre Bayard." Pierre Bayard is a French author, professor of literature at the University of Paris VIII and psychoanalyst. He is the author of "How to Talk About Books You Haven't Read (*Comment parler des livres que l'on n'a pas lus?* 2007)", which was a bestseller in France, and of other works of criticism including "Sherlock Holmes was Wrong: Re-opening the Case of the Hound of the Baskervilles" and "Who Killed Roger Ackroyd?"

WEDNESDAY, October 12 at 2:00 p.m.

**Conference:** "Violence, Memory and Representation: the Paris Massacre of October 1961 in historical perspective." On the night of October 17, 1961, a peaceful demonstration of pro-FLN Algerians residing in Paris was brutally suppressed by French police. As many

as 200 Algerians were killed, some when they were thrown, unconscious, into the Seine. Though long subject to historical repression, the memory of this episode of urban violence has resurfaced in force over the last decade. To mark the fiftieth anniversary of this event, Columbia faculty and invited speakers will consider this process of historical reconstruction and explore the haunting presence of October 17, 1961 in contemporary literature and film. This is a half-a-day conference.

MONDAY, October 17 at 7:30 p.m.

**Presentation:** ‘Ordinary Witnesses: A Conversation with Choreographer Rachid Ouramdane.’ Through the innovative use of multimedia and video testimonies, French-Algerian choreographer Rachid Ouramdane has created poetic and visually astonishing performances that often blur the boundaries between documentary and dance. His work, *Ordinary Witnesses* (which Ouramdane will present Oct. 11 and 12, with his latest work, “World Fair” Oct. 14 and 15, as part of Crossing the Line Festival at New York Live Arts), transforms extensive interviews conducted with victims of war and violence from Rwanda to Brazil, into a performance that creates a powerful dialogical discourse with the audience on the limitations of brutality and the resilience of the human spirit.

THURSDAY, October 27 at 6:30 p.m.

**Discussion:** “Conscious and Unconscious Narrative: Literature, Psychoanalysis and Neuroscience.” We all spend our time constructing fictions, telling stories to ourselves and to others. Narration is deeply rooted in the human mind, at a conscious and unconscious level. Producing a narrative is a way of giving meaning to factual experience. Are the fictions created by the human brain and those imagined by novelists of the same nature? American writer Siri Hustvedt and French

neurobiologist Lionel Naccache express their original and incisive views on these questions, in conversation with French journalist, Natalie Levisalles (*Libération*), and Leah Kelly, an American neuroscientist.

FRIDAY, October 29 at 12:00 p.m.

**Lecture:** ‘Operatic Master Class with Jean-Paul Fouchécourt.’ Mr. Fouchécourt has performed on the world’s leading stages with conductors including William Christie, Marc Minkowski, and James Levine, and has over one hundred recordings to his credit. He has taught at the Paris Conservatory, and was recently appointed Artistic Director of the Studio at the Opera de Lyon. He will appear in a concert with soprano Gaelle LeRoi and an ensemble from Opera Lafayette at Carnegie Hall on October 30th.

#### THE ITALIAN ACADEMY FOR ADVANCED STUDIES IN AMERICA

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WEDNESDAY, October 5 at 2:45 p.m.

**Lecture:** “Truth and Lies in Mozart’s *Don Giovanni*.” Presented by Elaine Sisman and Italy at Columbia Lecture Series.

SUNDAY, October 6 at 6:00 p.m.

**Concert:** “Ascoli Ensemble.” Music in Italy: 1350-1450; led by Sasha Zamler-Carhar. U.S. premiere of music from medieval Italian manuscript and vocal works from 1350-1450. RSVP to Rick Whitaker at [rw2115@columbia.edu](mailto:rw2115@columbia.edu) or call 212.854.1623

TUESDAY, October 18 at 6:00 p.m.

**Exhibition:** Opening of “Figure and Ground,” by Amy Bedik. Exhibition runs until Novem-

ber 23 and can be visited weekdays from 9:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

FRIDAY, October 21 at 8:00 p.m.

**Concert:** “Madrigals and Metamorphoses.” Works for unaccompanied voices by Carlo Gesualdo, Elliott Carter, Carl Bettendorf, Johannes Schoellhorn, Martin Iddon, and Peter Ablinger Ekmeles Vocal Ensemble: Jeffrey Gavett, Director. RSVP to Rick Whitaker at [rw2115@columbia.edu](mailto:rw2115@columbia.edu) or call 212.854.1623

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SEPTEMBER 27 - November 12

**Exhibition:** “Industrial Aesthetics: Environmental Influences on Recent Art from Scotland.” Gallery Hours: Tuesday - Saturday, 1-6pm

TUESDAY, October 4 at 2:30 p.m.

**Lecture:** “Switzerland: the Landlocked Island;” a talk by Ambassador Francois Barras, Consul General of Switzerland in New York. This event will be held in the skylight room. Reservations will be accepted on a first-come, first-served basis: [eusc@gc.cuny.edu](mailto:eusc@gc.cuny.edu) or 212-817-2053/2051.

WEDNESDAY, October 12 at 6:15 p.m.

”Ms. Sultana Banulescu on: The Holocaust and the Diaspora of Italian Psychoanalysis.” This event is being held at the CUNY Graduate Center, 365 Fifth Avenue, Room 9206-9207.

## IN THE NEWS: EUROPE IN SEPTEMBER

**September 4:** Dominique Strauss-Kahn returns to France after charges of attempted rape against him are dropped.

**September 6:** European shares fell to their lowest close in more than two years on Tuesday.

**September 9:** Jürgen Stark resigns from the European Central Bank.

**September 12:** The European Union extends the term of copyright on sound recordings to 70 years from 50.

**September 13:** World Health Organization announces that extensively drug-resistant forms of tuberculosis (TB) are spreading at an alarming rate in Europe and will kill thousands unless health authorities halt the pandemic.

**September 15:** The trial of two men accused of carrying out a terrorist attack on the Minsk subway that killed 15 people opened in the Belarussian capital.

**September 17:** Wiretapped telephone conversations between Silvio Berlusconi and a businessman charged with recruiting female escorts for his allegedly sex-fueled parties were made public.

**September 29:** German lawmakers rallied behind Chancellor Angela Merkel to approve a stronger euro zone bailout fund on Thursday.

# EUROPE•NYC

*Newsletter of the New York Consortium for European Studies*

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