What Europe Did on Summer Vacation

NYU: September 25
Katherine Whittaker

On Friday, September 25, six Europe experts spoke about the problems Europe faced over the summer. Perhaps not surprisingly, the majority of the discussion centered on the economic crisis in Greece and the refugee crisis. Although each panelist brought varied perspectives on the events in Europe, there were two themes that found their way into each talk.

The first theme that factored into everyone’s talk was Greece, who spent most of the summer creating headlines about arguments between politicians and defiance towards the European Union. Anu Bradford, a professor at Columbia Law School, talked about this complicated relationship. She said that Greece was on the road to economic recovery before the leftist Syriza government took power. In the end, the European Union was able to prevent a Grexit, which was in part because “Germany could not take the responsibility of bringing down Europe again,” according to Bradford.

Elisabeth Bronfen of NYU and the University of Zurich agreed that Syriza should bear some responsibility for the euro crisis. She described Syriza as the “unruly sons” who were “unwilling to be adults in the political arena.”

Katherine Fleming, Deputy Provost and Vice Chancellor, brought up Greece’s tendency to repeat the past. “Greece was born a debtor nation,” she said, explaining that they owed 2 million pounds to Britain when they were created as a country. This allowed the British to claim the right to a “significant say in internal politics,” and

the British installed a German king in Greece. Unfortunately, this would frame the next 200 years of Greek history.

Greece declared bankruptcy three times in the 19th century and twice in the 20th. As Fleming points out, “Every time Greece defaults, the European creditors go back into the country and offer new loans.” She continued, “They went through a 23-year period of not paying back a single penny.” So although the rest of the world may be surprised at

In This Issue:

- The Holocaust’s New Lessons ........................................... 2
- Photos of 1920s Ruthenia Debut at Harriman Institute ........ 3
- Summer Update: A Conversation with Athanasios Taskas .... 4
- The Greatest Power in Eastern Europe ............................. 6
- “They Were Fighting on Two Fronts” ............................... 7
IN partnership with the Museum of Jewish Heritage, Yale historian Timothy Snyder and Robert B. Silvers, longtime editor of the New York Review of Books, hosted an absorbing discussion on Snyder’s new book, Black Earth: The Holocaust as History and Warning on September 9.

“We have got the Holocaust all wrong,” explained Snyder, and so we have failed to learn the lessons from it.

The usual lessons of the Holocaust are well known: the dangers of ideology, crimes of indifference and silence, genocide, and most importantly, remembrance of the many lives lost. Yet genocides have occurred after World War II: Bosnia (1991-1995), Rwanda (1994), and Darfur (2004).

When it comes to reinterpreting the lessons of World War II, Snyder means something else, and in order to lay out his case, begins with a rejection of traditional explanations. For Hitler, Snyder said, history was an amoral battle of disparate races struggling for lebensraum and power. But in Hitler’s cosmology, the Jews were not a race. They were a “non-race” or a “counter-race,” insisting on dominating the planet and moving away from the natural struggle. Imbued with a Malthusian quality, Snyder insists the Nazis were motivated by what he calls ecological panic; the Jews, “worse than the Black Death,” had denied higher races the bounty they were due. Snyder goes on to claim that Hitler understood agricultural and military achievements as having a limit, precisely because they alter the state of nature that his entire worldview rested upon.

Snyder pointed to the wildly varying fates of Jews across the growing Third Reich to make his point, asking, “Why did the first to bring up the European Central Bank, and their decision to “do what it takes to stabilize the Euro.” Stephen Gross, an NYU professor, also looked at the European Union’s financial situation, but ultimately admitted that there are really no solutions to the economic crisis, and that “it looks like it’ll be these institutions just muddling through.”

The next topic, which has eclipsed the Greek fiasco for the moment, was the refugee crisis. Bradford was able to describe the gravity of the refugee situation, saying it is the “challenge of a lifetime for Europe.” Christine Landfried of NYU said the refugee crisis inspired questions that the EU needs to ask of itself: What is the EU’s understanding of sovereignty, borders, and religious freedom?

Landfried also talked about the Dublin Regulation, an EU law that says the country through which an individual first enters the Schengen Zone has to adjudicate the asylum claim. This means that if the refugee then travels to France or Sweden, under EU law, the refugee can be deported back to its point of entry (usually Greece or Italy). Both Landfried and Bradford were critical of the effectiveness of these regulations.

The panelists all acknowledged that the summer of 2015 beckons further research and thought, but that it was too difficult to provide answers to such complicated questions. Gross mentioned that the issues are “overwhelming to talk about,” and Bradford admitted to struggling with a pessimistic view of the situation. “Even if there’s a will, there’s no way,” she said. These problems clearly aren’t going anywhere, and it looks as though Europe’s turbulent summer vacation will stretch through the rest of the year.
99 percent of the Jews in Nazi-occupied Denmark survive, but 99 percent of the Jews in Nazi-occupied Estonia die?”

Frequently invoking the term, “stateless zones” or “statelessness,” Snyder explained how the destruction of state entities in Eastern Europe deprived those persecuted by the Nazis of state protection. While Kristallnacht, in which approximately 100 Jews died, was the worst recorded episode of violence against Jews in Germany, starting in 1941, the Nazi regime killed millions of Jews over black-earth pits in places like Ukraine, Poland, Belarus, Lithuania, and the Baltics.

The massacres, Snyder claimed, were a kind of “political scenography” where the locals, eager to shed their Soviet past, identified Judaism with Bolshevism and sought revenge against their former occupiers. Bureaucracy didn’t pave the way for the Holocaust, the lack of bureaucracy did. The role of Nazi collaborators is a central theme in Snyder’s work, and helps to clarify how ordinary people assisted in the Holocaust as informats, Nazi sympathizers and murderers.

But there was more than one variety of anti-Semitism. Snyder mentioned the historical curiosity of the Poles wanting to send Jews to Madagascar. Here, he honed in on a crucial difference: the Poles, amongst other Europeans, saw a solution in granting Jews their own state, providing they would all leave Poland. Hitler did not see it that way. Supporting such a state would concentrate and strengthen Jewish power: the unthinkable.

No talk would be complete without a glimpse to the future and Snyder fulfilled his duty by speaking of a “Hitlerian view of life, space, and time,” that has not perished with World War II. Instead, he speculates that climate change could lead to food and water shortages, reproducing the conditions that drove the 1930’s into World War II.

The consequences of state destruction, evident in interwar Eastern Europe, can now be seen in Iraq and Syria. Russia has already invaded Ukraine and China is leasing a tenth of its rich and fertile soil. Evangelical Christians rally against global warming, debunking it as a myth. He pointed to the common error of Americans equating freedom with a weak state as compounding the problem and argued against left and right interpretations.

To Snyder, these are not isolated incidents, but rather new cycles of the same ideological battles. The parallels he draws between pre-World War II Europe and those found in parts of the world today—most notably the Middle East and Africa—necessitate recognizing that the breeding grounds for rationalized and systematic mass murder are still in existence today.

Photos of 1920s Ruthenia Debut at Harriman Institute

Columbia: September 16
Kyle Walker

FROM the twelfth floor of 420 West 118th Street, a visitor can take in two views: Harlem stretching away to the north and Eastern Europe staring out from a handful of photographs.

The exhibit at Columbia’s Harriman Institute portrays “The Lost World of Subcarpathian Rus’” through the lens of Czech economist, civil servant and amateur photographer Rudolf Hůlka, who made several trips to the region in the 1920s.

Thousands of Hůlka's photos, many in the form of hand-tinted glass plates, were recently discovered at the Czech National Library in Prague, and the Harriman Institute is exhibiting them for the first time. Curator Robert Scott selected the photos, which will be on display until October 15.

Each image comes from a region of modern-day Ukraine known variously as Subcarpathian Rus’, Transcarpathia or Carpathian Ruthenia. They document the collision of cultures, languages and religions that characterized the region in the period between the two World Wars.

Edward Kasinec, research scholar at the Harriman Institute, called interwar Subcarpathian Rus’ “the quintessential polylingual region.”

One photo shows an old woman leaning against a fence. On the boards behind her, signs in three languages testify to the linguistic hodge-podge that once saturated the region. Ruthenes, Jews, Czechs and Roma all make appearances in the dozen photos.

The images show the region’s people in their folk or national dress and initially seem to capture a spontaneous local culture.

But as Steven Mansbach, professor of twentieth century art at the University of Maryland, remarked at the exhibit’s opening, Hůlka was engaged in a kind of “artful capturing.” Many of Hůlka’s shots were deliberately staged.

One staged photo shows a blind beggar on the side of a cobblestone street. At first, nothing about it suggests artifice. But Mansbach isn’t convinced; the subject is almost too powerful.

“What is more affecting for a visual artist than to represent a kind of blindness?” Mansbach asked. Then he finds his clue. The beggar holds a photograph. “What does it mean for a blind person to hold a photograph?”

Another photo shows a crowd paying homage to a wayside cross—and copies
ATHANASIOS Taskas, a former student at the Center for European and Mediterranean studies, has just completed and defended his thesis. He spent his summer in Greece working on his thesis and experiencing the crisis firsthand. I got to catch up with him to ask about his thesis topic, the results of the elections, and where he plans on going next.

Katherine Whittaker (KW): Can you tell me about your thesis?

Athanasios Taskas (AT): My thesis focused on transnationalism and diaspora politics tied to the Macedonian Issue. Essentially a battle between the Greek diaspora from Greece and the Macedonian diaspora from the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia/FYROM/Republic of Macedonia (whatever you want to call it). I looked at how the diasporas in Australia, Canada, and the United States influenced the recognition of FYROM as the Republic of Macedonia, and how it affected the recognition of a national Macedonian identity. With everything that happened in Greece I was fearful that I wouldn’t get everything done on time but I somehow managed to pull it off and will officially graduate at the end of the month.

KW: Where were you in Greece this summer?

AT: I spent the majority of my time in Florina located in the province of Western Macedonia. My family is
from there and I stayed in the village of Polyplatanos with my grandmother. I also travelled to Nauplio to work with the Navarino Network-Olympia Summer Academy. Side note: I also went to Bitola in Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia/FYROM/Republic of Macedonia (whatever you want to call it).

KW: How did the crisis affect your life and work?

AT: I had meetings and interviews scheduled in Thessaloniki and Skopje with people directly involved with the “Macedonian Issue” but everyone cancelled right before and after the summer vote for the bailout terms for Greece. That vote was disastrous for everyone. Even my internship was postponed and delayed but looking at how it affected the lives of the Greeks, I can’t really complain. It just really affected my perception of Europe and their so called unification.

KW: What do you think about the events that occurred in Greece from June-August? Do you think any of that could have been avoided?

AT: It really frustrated me to see everyone suffering so much to the point that I questioned what I was doing there. Does my research and work really matter when people can’t afford food or water? I was really upset with anyone, mainly academics and journalists, who thought it was a great time to be in Greece because they were the ones cashing in on the suffering.

But the ones who I despised were SYRIZA. Their ineptitude led them down a path to leave the Eurozone but when it came down to do it Tsipras backed off and bent over. I do not agree with anything that SYRIZA was trying to do. They sold the people extreme promises in an extreme time where people could either choose the same path of austerity or roll the dice with Tsipras. I thought Tsipras was just a dreamer then but I know now that he’s just a fool, along with Varoufakis and his minions.

The only way I could have seen some way to avoid certain measures was through debt forgiveness. Greece should be held accountable for its mess but the EU should also see that what they have been doing isn’t working. It’s turned into a punishment and Greece was made an example of. I still don’t think the EU realizes that pegging nations like Greece with nations like Germany was not a smart move unless the EU turns into something like the United States of America, which it won’t because the bigger nations don’t want to give up their national sovereignty. Greece essentially lost theirs with the new bailout terms.

KW: Did you anticipate the elections going this way?

AT: My initial reaction was that there was no way that he could win reelection with a splintered party. But thinking about the political maneuvers he managed to pull, it seemed more and more plausible that he could be reelected and he was. Tsipras pulled off an ingenious political move by having elections now because the terms of the most recent bailout won’t go into effect until October, I believe, and they won’t be felt until much later. His accountability for the deal made had no play into his reelection. It was an underhanded way to consolidate more power and break himself away from the SYRIZA dissenters.

I don’t believe that if another party was brought into power that it would have made much difference. I’m just sad to see the choices of the Greek people having no effect on the outcome of the economic future of Greece.

KW: What are possible next steps for you after completing your thesis?

AT: I decided not to continue down the path of academia. This whole experience left me with a bad perception of how effective or important all the work I did was. I’ve been looking into institutions focused on educational policy development and I would like to do something in that field concerned with the Detroit school system but we’ll see. Other than that I’m pretty much open to a job that’s challenging and fun.

Memory and Responsibility as Seen in If That’s So, Then I’m a Murderer

NYU: September 8
Anna Bokun

WALTER Manoschek’s film, “If That’s So, Then I’m a Murderer” (2012), follows the WWII recollections of Adolf Storms, a former member of the Waffen SS Division “Viking”, and the events that unfolded on March 29, 1945 in a little village near the Austrian-Hungarian border.

“It wasn’t hard to find Storms,” said Manoschek. “His number was in the telephone book, and a call to Duisburg confirmed he was the former SS-Untersturmführer, who according to transcripts and testimony, had been involved in the almost forgotten massacre of Jewish slave laborers in Deutsch Schützen.”

Manoschek’s documentary aims to reconstruct this crime and its perpetrators. Hosted by the Deutches Haus, NYU’s Skirball Department of Hebrew and Judaic Studies, and NYU’s Center for European and Mediterranean Studies, the film premiered at the Viennale in 2012 and received a Recognition Award. Totaling 15 hours, the interviews, filmed in 2008, trace a cycle of Manoschek confronting Storms about the details of the massacre, with Storms repeating, “I have no recollection of that event.” Conversations with Storms, two Hitler Youth leaders, and three Jews who survived the massacre reveal what happened and who should claim responsibility.

On March 29, 1945, three SS men shot 60 Hungarian-Jewish forced laborers in Deutsch Schützen. Storms did not deny that he was in Deutsch Schützen at that time. He described meeting two fellow SS men, and spent “a very enjoyable
The Greatest Power in Eastern Europe

NYU: September 9

Anna Bokun

PROFESSOR Robert Frost of the University of Aberdeen delivered a compelling presentation on The Oxford History of Poland-Lithuania during the bi-monthly Eastern European Workshop.

“What is unique about this study, Frost explained, “is that it’s the only study of its kind in English. It’s the only study in any language since 1919.” Wearing a t-shirt emblazoned with the Polish-Lithuanian coat of arms, Frost passed around a copy of his book, Volume I: The Making of the Polish-Lithuanian Union, 1385-1569.

Originally envisioned as a shorter piece, Frost spoke about the challenge of writing about the 300-year reign of the greatest power in Eastern Europe. “I had a contract with Oxford University Press to produce a 250,000 word-study,” he said. “But it rapidly became clear to me that the Polish-Lithuanian Union cannot be properly understood with that.”

For his first volume, he intended it to go beyond 1569; curiosity and historiographical necessity cut into his editorial wiggle room, so he decided to focus on historical background first. “I can’t stress enough how misinterpreted this political union is,” lamented Frost, whose ultimate aim is to call into question current scholarship on the union of Poland and Lithuania in late medieval and early modern Europe.

The last attempt at chronicling the union was made by Oscar Halecki in 1919, right when Poland reemerged on the map. While detailed in nature, Frost pointed out that it was written from the Polish perspective and a prominent gap continues to exist in current literature.

Seeking to challenge interpretations of the union as an entity exclusively belonging to Eastern Europe, Frost highlights that it was one of the longest-lasting partnerships in European history. The Tudors, the Bourbons, the Habsburgs: these are all familiar names.

What about the Jagiellonians? Scholars of political unions have long been interested after WWII. The two Hitler Youth leaders spent time in prison after the war, and agreed that Storms, regardless of his age, should come to terms with what he had done by serving a prison sentence.

The documentary raised many questions from the audience, such as: Are you sure Storms is not senile? Is this a case of repressed memory? How did Storms avoid legal prosecution for this long? If Storms agreed to be interviewed doesn’t that indicate he’s trying to say something, something that’s been on his conscience for too long? Is he simply lying about his involvement?

The film juxtaposes the role of memory in the persecutors and the persecuted; remembrance and suppression are equally powerful ways to deal with a traumatic past.

The film ends with Storms contemplating the allegations, and exclaiming, “If that’s so, then I’m a murderer.” Ultimately, Storms was indicted in 2009 for murder and accessory to murder, but died at the age of 91 before the trial began.
in pre-modern unions that were federalist, or proto-federalist. In their desire to categorize under the umbrella of nation-state, political scientists have failed to account for different criteria of assessing state development. “We have to take personal and dynastic unions seriously,” argued Frost.

The marriage of Jadwiga of Poland, the youngest daughter of Louis the Great, King of Hungary and Poland, and Lithuania’s Grand Duke Jogaila, in 1386 heralded the beginning of the Polish-Lithuanian Union. Frost emphasized that the Krewo Act of 1385 was in fact, a prenuptial agreement between the royal couple, and not an act of union. The Act, Frost pointed out, was signed in Kreva Castle in present-day Belarus; public recognition of the historic event is limited to a single, small plaque near the place of signing. Controversy over the Latin term aplicare (“attaching Lithuanian and Ruthenian lands to the Crown of Poland”) gave rise to different notions of what the act meant and Lithuania’s status as a province, fief, or sovereign state.

Through this case study on Jagiellonian Europe, Frost hopes to shed light on the contemporary politics of Ukraine, Poland, Lithuania, and Belarus, as well as the development of the Germanic states. Remembered mostly for the way it ended - devoured by neighbors in the 18th century - than for its success in maintaining a multinational and religiously diverse republic, the Polish-Lithuanian Union remains largely unknown and quite elusive. Frost hopes to change that.

“**They Were Fighting on Two Fronts**”

NYU: September 15

Kyle Walker

IN the first of several September talks, Dr. Elisabeth Bronfen spoke about the Allies’ “second campaign” of World War II: mobilizing a small army of reporters and photographers to document the war—and keep people buying war bonds on the home front.

Bronfen spoke at NYU’s Deutsches Haus on September 15.

Bronfen, professor of English and American studies at the University of Zürich, focused on three female photographers’ wartime careers, each of them a trailblazer in a field dominated by men.

Lee Miller, already famous at the time as a model for photographer Man Ray, witnessed the first use of napalm during the siege of St. Malo and was later photographed by her sometimes-lover David Sherman bathing in Hitler’s bathtub. (That episode provided Bronfen with the title for her recent book about these correspondents: “Eine Amerikanerin in Hitlers Badewanne.”)

Even before she joined the armed forces, Miller portrayed the war in photographs. In her fashion photography, she ventured to London bomb sites or photographed her models in obviously military contexts. Bronfen showed one photo of a model standing against a colossal map of Europe, GI gear hanging on a coat rack nearby.

“What Lee Miller does is really radical,” Bronfen said. “She says, ‘If I’m going to do fashion photography, I’m going to do it while London is being bombed night after night after night’.”

Margaret Bourke-White, famous for her 1937 photo of flood victims beneath a sign reading “The World’s Highest Standard of Living,” became the first woman to fly a combat mission in a Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress. Apparently, her surviving a torpedo attack convinced a superior officer that she could probably make it through a bombing mission.

Miller took a few iconic photos of Bourke-White that Bronfen displayed for the crowd gathered at Deutsches Haus. In one, she’s seen crouching beneath a bomber, camera in hand. Behind her, the plane’s ball turret displays the slogan “A Full Belly.”

In the second photo, Bourke-White stands tall, the photographer looking up at her from below, in the custom flight suit that she wore on her air raid.

The last correspondent, Martha Gellhorn, stowed away on a hospital ship bound for Normandy Beach when she could not secure official passage, and witnessed D-Day first hand.

A photograph of Gellhorn shows her seated in a hotel room at a vanity-cum-writer’s desk. She faces the camera, back turned away from two photographs of her husband Ernest Hemingway tucked into the mirror. Both writers reported the war for Collier’s magazine.

“The Second World War has proven to be a kind of watershed moment [for women in photojournalism],” Bronfen said, “even if in Vietnam there would be far fewer women on the ground.” Each of these correspondents was integrated into the military. Each wore (officially if not literally) a Captain’s bars.

Much as the war opened the labor market to women back home, the needs of the American propaganda machine gave opportunities to women photographers working at the front.

Nevertheless, “they were fighting on two fronts,” Bronfen said, against prejudice among their allies and against Fascism among their enemies. “They’re putting on a uniform, and that is what’s important to them. And they’re putting on the male uniform—They want to be like men, to compete with men … but they’re doing that as women.”

More about Robert Frost

Spending some time at the Jagiellonian University, Kraków, and the School of Slavonic and East European Studies at the University of London, Frost wrote his doctorate under the supervision of Norman Davies, a preeminent historian of Central and Eastern Europe. His main research interests include the history of Eastern Europe from the 14th-18th centuries as well as the histories of Scandinavia and Sweden. Currently he is working on the second volume of the Oxford History of Poland-Lithuania and a dual biography of King John Casimir and Louise Marie Gonzaga.
At least one of them encountered a third front when she came home.

Lee Miller “returns deeply traumatized by the war,” Bronfen said, “at a time when we didn’t have a language for that. [She] repudiates all the work she ever did. She explained that the war destroyed everything. Which it did.”
UPCOMING EVENTS

—New York University—

CENTER FOR EUROPEAN AND MEDITERRANEAN STUDIES
285 Mercer St., 7th floor
All events take place at the Center unless otherwise noted
212.998.3838
cems.as.nyu.edu

WEDNESDAY, October 7 at 12:30 PM
Workshop: “Political Assassinations and Legal Culture in Intervar Europe: Case Studies from Polish, Ukrainian and Jewish History” with Łukasz Mikolaiewski (University of Warsaw).

THURSDAY, October 8 at 12:30 PM
Workshop: “Touching the Sovereign: Biochemistry of Perpetual Leninism” by Álexei Yurchak (University of California, Berkeley).

WEDNESDAY, October 14 at 12:30 PM
Workshop: Post-Yugoslav novelist and essayist Dubravka Ugrešić discusses and reads from her work.

WEDNESDAY, October 21 at 12:30 PM

FRIDAY, October 30 at 4:30 PM

KING JUAN CARLOS I OF SPAIN CENTER
53 Washington Square South
All events take place at the Center unless otherwise noted.
212.998.3650
nyu.edu/pages/kjc

No events listed for October.

GLUCKSMAN IRELAND HOUSE
1 Washington Mews
All events take place at the House unless otherwise noted
212.998.3950
www.irelanshouse.fas.nyu.edu

Gare St. Lazare Ireland will be putting on a production of “Waiting for Godot” at NYU’s Skirball Center for the Performing Arts October 13–17.

THURSDAY, October 22 at 7:00 PM
Book Launch: “The Mark and the Void” by Paul Murray, author of “Skippys Dies.” Free admission for NYU students and Glucksman Ireland House members. $10 donation at the door for the general event series.

FRIDAY, October 23 at 8:00 PM
Concert: “The Blarney Star Concert Series: Singer, Guitarist and Bouzouki Player Jimmy Crowley.” Free admission to NYU students and Glucksman Ireland House members. $15 donation at the door for the Blarney Star Concert Series.

SATURDAY, October 24 at 10:00 AM
Genealogy Event: “Genealogy over Generations.” A day of talks and exhibits on genealogical research. Gavin Foster (Concordia University) will be giving a talk on the history of IRA wild geese. This is a ticketed event.

THURSDAY, October 29 at 7:00 PM

DEUTSCHES HAUS
42 Washington Mews
All events take place at the Haus unless otherwise noted
212.998.8660
nyu.edu/deutscheshaus

TUESDAY, October 6 at 6:30 PM
Concert: “Britannica in Deutsch.” The programme includes German texts set to music by British composers and British texts set to music by German composers. Singers Kristina Bachrach and Nils Neubert team up with pianist Michael Brofman and Miori Sugiyama in this performance of works by Benjamin Britten, Robert Schumann, Franz Schubert and Richard Strauss.

TUESDAY, October 13 at 6:30 PM

TUESDAY, October 20 at 6:30 PM
Talk: “Subversion and Sentiment: On the Perils of Concentration Camp Comedy” with Susanne Rohr (Universität Hamburg).

TUESDAY, October 27 at 6:30 PM
Film Screening: “As If” by Daniel Blaufuks. After the screening, Blaufuks will speak with Ulrich Baer (NYU).

LA MAISON FRANÇAISE
16 Washington Mews
All events take place at the Maison unless otherwise noted
212.998.8750
nyu.edu/maisonfrancaise

TUESDAY, October 6 at 7:00 PM
Lecture: “Rousseau, entre Nature et Culture” with Anne Deréy-Tunney (NYU) and Yves Charles Zarka (Université Paris 5 – Sorbonne). This event is in French.

THURSDAY, October 15 at 7:00 PM
Conference: “Inside Barthes (Barthes tel qu’en lui même)” with Julia Kristeva (Université Paris Diderot - Paris 7), Avital Ronnell (NYU), Tom Bishop (NYU), Lawrence D. Kritzman (Dartmouth College), Tiphaine Samoyault (critic and novelist), Antoine Compagnon (Columbia University), Cécile Collette Fellou (writer), Richard Sennett (NYU), Denis Hollier (NYU), Jean-Claude Bonnet (Sorbonne), Emily Apter (NYU), Chantal Thomas (Cornell University), Françoise Gaillard (Université de Paris VIII), and Philippe Roger (École normale supérieure).
**CASA ITALIANA**
24 West 12th Street
All events take place at the Casa unless otherwise noted
212.995.4012
nyu.edu/pages/casaitaliana

**THE BLINKEN EUROPEAN INSTITUTE**
420 West 118th Street, International Affairs Building (IAB), Room 1205
All events take place at the Institute unless otherwise noted
212.854.4618
bei.columbia.edu

**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
www.harrimaninstitute.org

**LA MAISON FRANÇAISE**
Broadway at West 116th Street, Buell Hall, 2nd Floor
All events take place at Buell Hall unless otherwise noted
212.854.4482
maisonfrancaise.org

**JORDAN CENTER FOR THE ADVANCED STUDY OF RUSSIA**
19 University Place, 2nd Floor
All events take place at the Center unless otherwise noted
212.992.6575
jordanrussiacenter.org
TUESDAY, October 27 at 6:00 PM
Film: “The Bushnies, Ecologists Since the 15th Century.” The film will be followed by a panel discussion.

THURSDAY, October 29 at 6:00 PM
Film: “Transboundary Rivers.” The film will be followed by a panel discussion.

THE ITALIAN ACADEMY FOR ADVANCED STUDIES IN AMERICA
1161 Amsterdam Avenue
All events take place at the Academy unless otherwise noted.
212.854.1623
http://italianacademy.columbia.edu/

WEDNESDAY, October 7 at 7:00 PM
Concert: “Five Versions of Darkness” with Emanuele Arciuli, including works for piano by Schumann, Busoni, Fauré, Liszt and Crumb.

THURSDAY, October 8 at 7:00 PM
Concert: “Motets, Madrigals and Morsche” with Ensemble Origo. A 30-minute talk by musicologist Eric Rice will be followed an 8:00 PM concert by Ensemble Origo. Ensemble Origo presents music from the Middle Ages to the baroque period.

WEDNESDAY, October 21 at 6:00 PM

MONDAY, October 26 at 4:00 PM

WEDNESDAY, October 28 at 7:00 PM
Concert: “Nordic Ballads” with Emanuele Torquati, including works for piano by Brahms, Grieg, Saariaho and Zemlinsky.

THURSDAY, October 8 at 8:00 PM
Lecture: “Rainer Maria Rilke’s ‘The Lay of the Love and Death of Cornet Christoph Rilke’ as Poetological Resource” by Karin Neuburger (Hebrew University).

FRIDAY, October 9 at 2:30 PM
Workshop: “Rainer Maria Rilke and Uri Zvi Greenberg—an Exchange Between German and Yiddish Poetry in its Historical and Literary Context” with Karin Neuburger (Hebrew University). Location TBD.

THURSDAY, October 22 at 4:00 PM
Lecture: “Monstrosities of the 19th Century: From Hoffman and Darwin to Poe” by Jan Niklas Howe (Freie Universität Berlin).

DEUTSCHES HAUS
1130 Amsterdam Avenue
All events take place at the Haus unless otherwise noted
212.854.3202
http://www.columbia.edu/cu/german/deutsches-haus/
EUROPE IN SEPTEMBER

**September 1**: The Keleti train station in Hungary barred refugees from boarding Germany-bound trains as the European migrant crisis unfolds.

**September 3**: Images of a drowned 3 year old Syrian child, Aylan Kurdi, facedown on a Turkish beach, rapidly circulated online, proof of the escalating refugee crisis.

**September 4**: First bus of migrants departed Hungary for Austria after Berlin and Vienna agreed to accept thousands of refugees stranded in Budapest.

**September 6**: Pope Francis called on European Catholics to welcome asylum-seekers.

**September 8**: EU approved a plan that compels member countries to accept 120,000 migrants seeking refuge, despite 4 strong objections from Central Europe.

**September 11**: More than 500,000 pro-independence Catalans marched down one of Barcelona's main avenues in their latest attempt to break from Spain.

**September 13**: Germany introduced temporary controls on its border with Austria as a way to curb the influx of migrants flooding Western Europe.

**September 15**: Vladimir Putin adamantly defended Russia's military assistance to Syria, saying that without it, the refugee crisis in Europe would be worse.

**September 16**: Migrants clash with police in Hungary, as thousands are forbidden entrance.

**September 17**: A day after Croatia opened its doors to migrants, the country closed 7 border crossings with Serbia.

**September 18**: More than 17,000 refugees were bottled up in the Balkans, having been blocked from Hungary, sent packing from Serbia, and unable to enter Slovenia.

**September 21**: A month after resigning as prime minister, Alexis Tspiras and the Syriza party declare victory in Greece's parliamentary elections.

**September 23**: Martin Winterkorn, chief executive of German auto manufacturer Volkswagen, resigned as a scandal over falsified diesel emissions erupted worldwide.

**September 24**: In a barb directed at Merkel and Juncker, European Council President Donald Tusk criticized the refugee crisis saying, “We need to correct our policy of open doors and windows.”

**September 25**: Pope Francis addresses the UN for the first time, urging peace, more attention to the poor, and environmental justice.

**September 30**: Russia launches airstrikes in Syria in an attempt to thwart ISIS and protect President Bashar al-Assad, Moscow's main ally in the Middle East.
EUROPE•NYC provides information on upcoming events sponsored individually and collectively by the member institutions of the New York Consortium for European Studies.

SUBSCRIBE: The Center for European Studies hosts EUROLIST, an electronic medium through which the NYU community can be kept aware of information ad events relating to Europe. To subscribe to EUROLIST, please go to http://forums.nyu.edu/cgi-bin/nyu.pl?enter+eurolist and click on join eurolist. It is also possible for subscribers to submit messages to the list.