Supranationalism: Authority Beyond the State
NYU: March 27
By Zachary Dugan

There are probably few average Americans who are familiar with the term “supranationalism.” Professors Gary Marks and Liesbet Hooghe from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill explained the concept at a Max Weber Chair Lecture titled “Between Community and Scale: Regional and Global Organization.” They focused on the creation, explication, and application of their joint study on supranationalism and the authority of international organizations.

Hooghe stated that she and Marks became interested in supranationalism “because most international relations theories focus on cooperation,” or lack thereof, but do not look at how that cooperation is organized. “In many ways, I think this is a [research project] that is trying to build upon what’s there in the field but it’s a first attempt at something new as well. This is something worth doing because you want to know how authority is legitimated beyond the national state and how we can understand how it is legitimated the way it is” across various international organizations, said Hooghe.

Supranationalism is, at a basic level, authority above that of a national state or government. It can be further understood, Hooghe explained, by assessing various factors. Membership representation, voting rules, resource streams and decision making capabilities all contribute to a given organization’s degree of supranationalism. For example, the more an organization’s member states can make decisions with the interest and needs of the organization

DECISIONS cont. on page 3

Bees, Pollination and the European Union
NYU: March 5
By Hannah Wood

Bees are probably not the first things that come to mind when one thinks of the European Union. However, according to Javier Lezaun, the policies that the EU has developed concerning the regulation of bees, their keepers and the development of biotechnology affect every European citizen. Lezaun visited the NYU Center for European and Mediterranean Studies to discuss “Biopolitical Exceptionalism in Europe: The Limits of Coexistence.”

Professor Lezaun is Deputy Director at the Institute for Science, Innovation and Society at Oxford University. He is also a lecturer in Science and Technology

BEES cont. on page 5

When France Came to a Stop
NYU: March 20
By Carla Westerheide

It was France’s biggest civil movement since May 1968. In November of 1995, from one day to the next, trains across the country rolled to a stop and would not leave their station for another 25 days. The SNCF, France’s national railway corporation was on strike.

The reason: the government had proposed measures that would make drivers and ticket collectors work past the then current retirement age of 50 and 55, respectively. Workers found this to be unacceptable because they worked long days with short breaks between shifts and spent much of their time away from their families.

Daniel Friedmann, a sociologist at the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) decided to follow the strikers at Gare Montparnasse in Paris. Together with his friend Jérôme Blumberg, he was able to create a documentary titled “Une gare sans trains (A train station without trains, 1996).”

Friedmann came to NYU’s Maison Française to speak about his experience, and the audience had lots of questions for him: why did he feel it was important to document the strike, why did he use film instead of writing, and what were his findings?

The reason, Friedmann said, that he used film is because he wanted to capture what was happening as it was occurring. The film was meant to be an ethnographic

FRANCE cont. on page 4
The Legacy of WWI: Crisis or Interruption?

NYU Prague: March 23-24
By James Robertson

Anticipating the centennial commemorations of WWI, a group of scholars of the Austro-Hungarian empire met at a conference organized by NYU’s Center for European and Mediterranean Studies (CEMS) and held at NYU in Prague. Speakers at the two-day event, titled “Empire Interrupted: Habsburg Politics and Culture on the Eve of the First World War,” tried to answer one question: Should we consider the Great War as a final concluding crisis that tore apart an empire already collapsing “like a flap in a cupboard,” or should the war be seen as a mere interruption of an otherwise healthy and functioning multinational society?

Seeing WWI as an “interruption,” suggesting a certain continuity, was a guiding thread for many of the discussions that took place over the weekend. The opening session began by examining the role of courts of law in the empire. Pieter Judson, Isaac H. Clothey Professor of History and International Relations at Swarthmore College, outlined how nationalism became a kind of “twinkie-defense,” and how nationalist activists sought to “anchor” national interests in civil institutions. Tara Zahra, Associate Professor of History at the University of Chicago, revealed how trials against travel agents in the empire were part of a broader strategy to stem the tide of emigration, particularly from the eastern borderlands of Galicia and Bukovina.

For the second panel titled “Bohemian Considerations,” Peter Bugge, Associate Professor of History and European Studies at Aarhus University in Denmark, opened the discussion by showing the ways in which Czech subjects of the first decade of the century sought to transcend national culture. For them, the key question wasn’t “Are we sufficiently Czech?” but rather “Is being Czech sufficient?” Perhaps, Bugge mused, this trans-national cultural sensibility might have renewed the empire had it not been interrupted by WWI. Martin Schulze Wessel, Professor of Eastern European History at Ludwig Maximilians University in Munich, focused on the Catholic Church as “the most important pillar of the empire.” Instead of seeing it as a homogeneous and stable pillar, he encouraged scholars to think of it as “a complex mobile of shifting loyalties,” capable of adapting to conditions on the ground.

The first day’s final presentations explored the intellectual history of the empire. Edward Timms of the University of Sussex presented a fascinating examination of the 1909 Friedjung affair and Karl Kraus’ response to the saber-rattling of Austro-Hungary against Serbia. Timms argued that the Friedjung affair was formative for Kraus’ anti-militarism and his understanding of war as a consequence of media manipulation by governments. Meanwhile, Stefanos Geroulanos, Assistant Professor of European intellectual history at NYU led participants in a detailed reading of Freud’s Totem and Taboo, attempting to trace the strange speculative logic at play in the work.

The second day began with a session on the economic history of the final decades of the dynasty. Maureen Healy, Associated Professor of History at Lewis and Clark College, described the colonial fantasies of strata of imperial society that were desperate to participate in the “Great Game.” Alison Frank, Professor of History at Harvard University, uncovered the role of shipping company Austrian Lloyd in the international cocaine trade prior to WWI.

The penultimate panel took participants into the world of cultural policy and political life. Philipp Ther, Professor of East Central European History at the University of Vienna gave a social history of Czech theater, recounting the conflicts that erupted between nationalists, socialists, bourgeois and workers in the struggle for a genuinely democratic national theater. Ther’s colleague, Markian Prokopovych, walked participants through some of the material of his forthcoming work on the Budapest Opera House.

The final panel was a three-way discussion of the relations between the different parts of the empire. Looking at the memoirs and correspondence of Viennese intellectuals, Larry Wolff, Professor of History and Director of CEMS at NYU, uncovered the layers of distance, whether geographical, cultural, topographical or even climatological, that these figures perceived between Vienna and the Galician borderlands. Tamara Scheer, a historian and lecturer at the Institute for Contemporary History at the University of Vienna, examined the prejudices against and suspicions of Serbs in the Austro-Hungarian public sphere. Finally, Daniel Unowsky, Professor of History at the University of Memphis, recounted how the regime’s subjects—even as late as 1908—continued to celebrate Franz Joseph’s rule and a certain transnational, imperial culture most clearly manifested in parades and festivals. His paper captured both the strength of imperial sentiment on the eve of WWI and therefore its potential continuation, as well as the tensions that were already beginning to show in this time.

This conference was made possible by the NYU Provost’s office of Global Research Initiatives.
**DECISIONS cont. from page 1**

in mind (instead of their respective state’s needs), the more representation is considered supranational. Additionally, the more an organization’s decisions are automatically binding upon a member state, the more decision making is rated as supranational.

Hooghe and Marks stated that an important consideration in understanding the degree of supranational authority an organization might have is the inherent tension between the feeling of community within an organization and the size—or scale—of that organization. Often, a higher scale allows for better achievement of goals through economies of scale. But, an organization with too large a scale might not have a community that contains enough potential for consensus to allow for the trust and interdependence needed in an organization with supranational authority. Hooghe used the European Union as an example of a strongly supranational organization encompassing both diverse—though European—communities and a large scale.

The question and answer session revealed the depth of research and information built into the study. Hooghe and Marks, along with their research team, have coded various aspects of 72 international organizations to rank and understand their use of intergovernmental or supranational authority. “When you’re doing the estimating you’re doing lots of little decision making and what we are very careful about doing is making all of that very explicit,” said Marks. The document recording decisions for the coding of the United Nations, for example, is 4,704 words long. Marks emphasized that transparency is essential because it helps reveal the robustness of the study.

At the end of the talk, Marks again emphasized that he and Hooghe see this as a beginning and that they hope that further research increases the depth of knowledge of their field of study.

Gary Marks is the Burton Craige Distinguished Professor of Political Science at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Chair in Multilevel Governance at the Free University of Amsterdam. Liesbet Hooghe is the W.R. Kenan Distinguished Professor of Political Science at the University of North Carolina Chapel Hill and Chair in Multilevel Governance at the Free University of Amsterdam. The Max Weber Chair Lecture is intended to strengthen communication and understanding across the Atlantic through cooperation in the humanities and social sciences.

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**Russian Voters Protest for Fairness and Reform**

**Columbia: March 8**

By Hannah Wood

Four experts on Russia’s recent parliamentary elections got together at Columbia University to discuss the protests that erupted shortly after those elections in response to widespread election fraud. Timothy Frye, the Director of the Harriman Institute, introduced the speakers and posed questions throughout the evening. The speakers included Oleg Kashin, a political journalist and blogger for Kommersant (a news service), Aleksei Pivovarov, a Russian television anchor who covered the opposition protests in Moscow (and asked not to be quoted), and Chrystia Freeland, the editor of Thomson Reuters Digital and former Moscow bureau chief for the “Financial Times.”

Professor Frye began by asking the panelists if they were surprised that the protests broke out ahead of the presidential election, which took place only three months after the parliamentary vote. The experts agreed that the public indignation that arose against the unfair electoral process was certainly a sign that opposition tactics were working. Kashin joked, “I will try not to disclose secrets of Russian opposition so you won’t tell them to Mr. Putin,” but then went on to discuss the ways in which the protestors use Facebook.

Kashin described the Russian version of Facebook as being unlike the American one because it is “free of politics.” However, it is an interesting way to see who is signing up to attend the rallies and a good means of publicizing them. Word of mouth, however, might be just as effective. Kashin said that for example, for one rally, 40,000 signed up to attend on the social networking site, but 100,000 showed up.

The question is: what can be gained from these protests? Timothy Frye said that “the opposition paints itself as more reliable than the government.” However, Kashin pointed out that Putin pre-selected his preferred opposition candidates, thus engineering his own victory. In other words, the election was decided long before it happened. “Fair elections are impossible” in that kind of environment, Kashin said.

The opposition does seem to be making Putin more suspicious. More troops roam Moscow and webcams were placed at polling stations during the election. Perhaps Putin wanted to see who voted for him, Kashin suggested. Frye went on to speculate that perhaps Putin was becoming a little softer. He did shed a tear for cameras over Muammar Qaddafi, whose death he supposedly called “horrible, primeval and disgusting.”

“Will Putin ever step down?” Chrystia Freeland asked. Kashin argued that Putin might not have even wanted to run this time around, but that his billionaire friends pressured him to stay because they need him and his policies to remain successful. Whatever the case, Putin remains the head of the Russian state and will be for a while to come. The goal of the opposition, then, seems not to overthrow him, but to push for reform. If Putin would stop the police brutality, as well as media censorship, Kashin suggested, Russia would be a better place. If the opposition can keep its momentum going post-election, this could perhaps become a reality.
FRANCE cont. from page 1

approach to the strike and a collective piece of memory, so to speak, for drivers and ticket collectors. He did not want to analyze what was going on, choosing instead to leave it to the audience to come to their own conclusions.

He added that his project would not have been possible on paper alone, since the camera has a provocative effect. For example, in one scene, a woman with the SNCF who was not on strike because she worked closely with management tried to forbid Friedmann and his friend from continuing to film inside the station. The quarrel between her and the strikers adds a lot of drama, even though she eventually even grants Friedmann a one-on-one interview.

Friedmann added that he had similar experiences with some of the other “characters,” saying that even the people who appeared to be the bad guys—people who wanted to break up the strike but refused to give into the workers’ every demand—appreciated the film after it finished production.

Overall, Friedmann said that he was pleased with the outcome of his film, and that he had done it more for himself in the beginning to get to know a milieu that he knew nothing about. Now, he concluded, he has a whole new appreciation for SNCF workers.

Looking Across the Atlantic for Examples

CUNY: March 28
By Zachary Dugan

“What can the United States learn from Europe about immigration policy?” asked New York University professor Martin Schain at the beginning of his lecture at the City University of New York titled “A Transatlantic Comparison of Immigration Policy.” His answer: a resounding “nothing!”

“The European experience in confronting issues on immigration through public policy has generally been poor and badly managed, with unanticipated results that have been increasingly negative,” Schain explained. In fact, the failures have helped to “nurture a breakthrough of radical right-wing parties,” in Europe, he continued.

However, Europe’s failures help highlight “the general successes of American immigration policy,” he said. In his comparison of European and American immigration policies, Schain focused on three aspects: entry policy, integration policy, and border enforcement.

In terms of entry policy, both the United States and European countries such as France, Germany, and the United Kingdom were once relatively lenient but are now more strict in European nations. In Europe, immigrants were a major addition to the labor markets after World War II. In the 1970s, though, Schain stated that many European countries began limiting immigration.
**BEES cont. from page 1**

Governance. He has been studying the development of biotechnology concerning the cross-pollination of bees. Lezaun focused on farms in Germany, where fields that are genetically modified and fields that are not might be side by side. What this means is that bees can move from field to field, cross-pollinating between genetically modified (GM) and natural fields. This is a problem because Europeans who buy what they think are organic or naturally grown crops and honey may actually be purchasing a hybrid between GM and non-GM.

There are multiple different solutions to this problem. Lezaun suggested that creating “isolation distances around fields of genetically modified crops” is one. Increasingly advanced computer programs to track how fast pollen will travel from farm to farm have been developed in order to help scientists prevent or mitigate the effects of the bees’ normal practices.

Lezaun also looked at how decisions made on the EU level are affecting people on the ground. He followed beekeepers in Bavaria to see how they worked and what their views were on the situation. He learned that beekeepers have become activists, lobbying governments all over Europe to be reimbursed for financial losses they suffer when their contaminated honey cannot be sold. They have participated in meetings and protested in front of the Bavarian Parliament. In 2011, they scored a victory when the local government implemented the “strict labeling of food,” like genetically modified honey.

Hopefully, farmers in Bavaria and beyond can find a compromise between their desire to produce traditional, uncontaminated honey and the demands of modern food production. Lezaun said that he has learned not only about the difficulties of the new frontier of biopolitics, but about “how new political actors emerge.” These new activist beekeepers have a vital stake in the EU regulations of the future. It looks as if they will keep fighting until a solution is found for protecting their honey.

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**Have a Little Faith in Me**

*A Place for Religion in Democracy*

NYU: March 30

By Carla Westerheide

Professor Marcia Pally said she has attended numerous conferences on the intersection of religion and policy. The problem she found is that when they finish, everyone goes home and all the expertise on the issue scatters across the globe. That is why she chose to organize a conference on the issue herself.

The event titled “Devout Faith and Liberal Democracy: Contribution or Contest,” took place at the Deutsches Haus and was the final and only public event of the two-day conference of the same name. Here, some of the participants summarized their point of view and shared what they had learned from each other with the audience. Panelists came from both sides of the Atlantic. Pally explained that the reason that the United States and Germany were chosen was because they represented two ends of a spectrum. In America, religion is part of the “grass roots of civil society,” she said, while people are wary of big government. In Germany, the opposite is true. There, people are wary of religion, while they believe in the state.

Karsten Voigt, a former Coordinator of German-North American Cooperation at the German Federal Foreign Office (1999 to 2009), shared her view. He recalled the profound difference when attending prayer breakfast in either one of the countries. “Here in the US,” Voigt said, “politicians were saying how they found God in Congress,” while in Germany, no one talks about their personal faith but about what role religion can play in promoting environmental issues, for example.

In other words, Voigt explained, “We translate religion into politics differently in America.” And, “in Germany, religion is less personal and debates that are big in the U.S. concerning religion [such as abortion], haven’t been in Germany since the 1950s and ‘60s.”

Knut Wenzel, professor of Systematic Theology at Goethe University in Frankfurt, argued that one of the fundamental faults of religion is that “it sees itself as the center of everything.” He pointed out that in this day and age, religion would have to deal with the actual center: the state. When doing so, he suggested that religion should approach issues from the outside, or the margins. That way, he said, believers are “turning their faces toward society and not their backs.” If that were the case, religion could play a much more active role in political life.

Overall, participants concluded that they had learned a lot in the past two days about religions they knew little about prior to the conference. They also learned about each other’s countries and how the governments integrated, or even accommodated, religion in the daily lives of its citizens.
Germany, France and the Crisis

French Consulate: March 6
By Hannah Wood

The chances of coming up with a comprehensive solution to the euro crisis during a two-hour conversation are slim. However, Christopher Matthews, the Press and Public Affairs Officer for the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations, Dr. Irene Finel-Honigman, a professor of International Finance at Columbia SIPA, and Dr. Christiane Lemke, Max Weber Chair for German and European Studies at NYU tried to come up with some solutions during a talk in the dining room at the beautiful French Consulate in New York City.

Matthews, the moderator, asked if German and French cooperation would be sufficient in the long run in aiding the eurozone recovery process. Lemke answered that the two countries are becoming increasingly friendly with one another. Their relationship, she stated, is the “motor for the future of the EU.”

Dr. Finel-Honigman cited the historic relationship between France and Germany. Indeed, both men seemed to benefit from their friendship, Jay Tunney asserted. While Tunney allowed Shaw to, “relive his youth,” the playwright allowed the prizefighter to “[feel] the equal of any man,” because of his friendship with such an esteemed author. Jay Tunney said the relationship buoyed his affection for Gene Tunney.

They cooperated with each other to help pass the European Coal and Steel Community Treaty, though the rationale was more political than economic at the time, she stated. While Greece’s economic troubles have altered the equilibrium of the Union, the EU’s “political, historical and philosophical framework holds it together,” Finel-Honigman said. The crisis has also served to strengthen Germany and France’s relationship with one another, she pointed out.

Professor Lemke was asked to give the German perspective on what was going on in the eurozone. She said that Germany and the EU as a whole are “irritated by the American perspective” that the EU is a “big failure.”

Many Americans do not seem to have a full understanding of what the EU is, she surmised. Despite this problem, Finel-Honigman said that the values the EU and the U.S. share give their relationship “staying power” and will help “lead the way forward.”

Dr. Lemke concluded by saying that “relations between the continents need to be renewed with every generation.” She gave the example of American students like her own at the Center for European and Mediterranean Studies at NYU. They are a group who are knowledgeable about the EU and will perhaps play a role in the future US-EU relationship, she said.

An Unlikely Pair

NYU: March 29
By Hannah Wood

The event’s title, “The Prizefighter and the Playwright” pretty much says it all. A friendship between two such figures from seemingly opposite worlds is rare; especially when you consider that the men in question were Gene Tunney and George Bernard Shaw. However, Jay R. Tunney (the son of Gene Tunney) explained that the two were in fact very close. He came to the Glucksman Ireland House to promote his new book of the same name, which details his father’s relationship with the Nobel Prize winning writer.

Gene Tunney is best known for defeating Jack Dempsey in Philadelphia in 1926 and winning the title of World Heavyweight Champion. He would do the same one year later, defending his title. George Bernard Shaw is famous for being a prolific writer of plays (including “Pygmalion”), books (including “Man and Superman”), but also a music critic. Shaw also loved pugilism, also known as boxing. He wrote his fourth novel, “Cashel Byron’s Profession” (1882) about boxing. A mutual friend introduced the two men almost half a century later, in 1928.

The Shaws hosted a luncheon for Tunney’s wedding in December of that year and met up with the newlyweds during their month long honeymoon on the island of Brioni. Though Shaw and Tunney were an improbable pair, they both enjoyed discussing “everything,” from sports to literature, history and philosophy, to Irish humor, according to Jay Tunney. Shaw became a mentor to Gene, saying, “I have established a warm affection for Gene Tunney.”

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Indeed, both men seemed to benefit from their friendship, Jay Tunney asserted. While Tunney allowed Shaw to, “relive his youth,” the playwright allowed the prizefighter to “[feel] the equal of any man,” because of his friendship with such an esteemed author. Jay Tunney said the relationship buoyed his father’s spirits at a time “when boxers were looked down upon.”

The two had their last visit in 1948. Shaw would pass away two years later. But as they had their tea and cake at Shaw’s house in England, Shaw told Tunney that “if he had his life to live over he would have liked to become a pugilist.” Tunney responded by saying that “if he had his life to live over he would have liked to become a legendary writer.” Jay R. Tunney’s story is an uplifting one, showing that some of the most unlikely friendships may also be some of the best.
TUESDAY, April 3 at 12:30 p.m.
**Talk:** “The Cultural Politics of Survival.”
The talk will be held by Ashley Dawson, Professor, Department of English at City University of New York Graduate Center and College of Staten Island.

**Seminar:** “Les trajectoires culturelles à travers l’adolescence: une approche longitudinale.” Presented by Pierre Merciklé, associate professor of sociology, Ecole Normale Supérieure de Lyon.

**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

**Institute of French Studies**
15 Washington Mews. All events take place the Institute unless otherwise noted. 212.998.8740.
http://www.nyu.edu/fas/program/frenchstudies

**Upcoming Events**

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**New York University---**

**TUESDAY, April 3 at 12:30 p.m.**
**Talk:** “The Cultural Politics of Survival.” The talk will be held by Ashley Dawson, Professor, Department of English at City University of New York Graduate Center and College of Staten Island.

**ThURSDAY, April 5 at 4:30 p.m.**
**Workshop:** “Institutionalizing Intersectionality? Changing European Equality Policies: A Comparison of Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Slovenia.” The talk will be held by Andrea Kriszan, a research fellow at the Center for Policy Studies, Central European University. This is part of the Gender and Transformation in Europe Workshop series.

**TuesDAY and FRIDAY, April 19-20**
**Conference:** “Confronting the Global Crisis: The Role of Europe.” The Max Weber Chair Conference will take place at the Deutsches Haus. The opening address will be given by Ambassador Thomas Mayr-Harting, Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United Nations in Europe Workshop series.

**TUESDAY, April 17 at 12:30 p.m.**
**Seminar:** “Collective Terms: Race, Culture, and Community in a State-Planned City in France.” Beth Epstein is an anthropologist and the academic director of NYU in France. She is the director of “Kofi chez les Française,” a documentary film about Kofi Yamgnane, the first African to be elected mayor of a French town, and the author of “Collective Terms: Race, Culture & Community in a State-Planned City in France” (Berghahn Books, 2011).

**SUNDAY, April 22 at 12:00 p.m.**
**Discussion:** “1st Round of the French Presidential Election.” Panel discussion on the electoral campaign (with Laure Bereni, Paula Cossart, Claire Zalc, and others), and screening of France 2’s coverage of official results at 2:00 p.m.

**Tuesday, April 24 at 12:30 p.m.**
**Seminar:** “La grève des footballeurs de l’équipe de France en Afrique du Sud: la banlieue au banc des accusés.” Stéphane Beaud is professor of sociology at the École Normale Supérieure de Paris. His work focuses on the popular classes, immigration, and education.

**WEDNESDAY, April 4 at 7:00 p.m.**
**Talk:** “991 Juifs face à la persécution antisémite en France (1940-1945).” A talk presented by Claire Zalc, historian at CNRS, author of “Melting Shops. Une histoire des commerçants étrangers en France” and co-author, “Face à la persécution. 991 Juifs dans la guerre.” This event will be held together with the Maison Française.

**WEDNESDAY, April 11 at 7:00 p.m.**
**Film:** “Indochina, Traces of a Mother.” The screening will be followed by a discussion with Director Idrissou Mora Kpaï.

**TUESDAY, April 17 at 12:30 p.m.**
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**LA MAISON FRANCAISE @ NYU**
16 Washington Mews. All events take place at the Maison unless otherwise noted.
212.998.8750.
http://www.nyue.edu/maisonfrancaise

**Tuesday, April 3 at 7:00 p.m.**
**Talk:** “Françoise Giroud, une femme d’exception.” Talk by Laure Adler, journalist, essayist, historian; former director, France Culture; author of Marguerite Duras; Dans les pas de Hannah Arendt; Françoise; Manifeste feminist.

**Thursday, April 5 at 7:00 p.m.**
**Talk:** “The Art of Appropriation: Between Literature and Music.” Taking as a starting point a short excerpt from the archives of the Collège international de philosophie (an excerpt in which Jacques Derrida and Jean-Luc Nancy briefly discuss the notion of responsibility), this event will focus on the concept of appropriation; speakers include Peter Szendy, Université de Paris Ouest Nanterre; Eduardo Cadava, Princeton University; Laura Odello, Collège International de Philosophie; Liana Theodoratou, NYU; and Emily Apter, NYU.

**Monday, April 9 at 7:00 p.m.**
**Talk:** “Écrivaine : écrire en français au féminin?” The talk will be held by Marie Darrieussecq, novelist and author of “Truismes;” “Naissances de phantômes;” “Bref Séjour chez les vivants;” “Le Bébé; Tom est mort;” “Clèves.”

**Thursday, April 12 at 7:00 p.m.**
**Talk:** “Sembene Ousmane: Je suis un type qui raconte des histoires.” Presented by Valerie Berty, Professor of Literature and Francophone Cinema, Director of Research, NYU Paris; co-editor, “Quand les écrivains font du cinéma. Instantanés critique.”

**Monday, April 16 at 7:00 p.m.**
**Discussion:** “French Literature in the Making.” With author Lydie Salvayre.
THURSDAY to SATURDAY, April 19-21
Conference: “Literature in France Today.”
The conference will focus on autofiction, which combines two apparently contradictory concerns, autobiography and fiction, and is the most important mode of writing in contemporary French literature. This event will take place at Hemmerdinger Hall Ground floor, Silver Center. Check the website for the program.

TUESDAY, April 24 at 7:00 p.m.
Talk: “Baudelaire, question de temps.”
A talk by Jean-Luc Steinmetz, poet, essayist and editor of critical editions of Lautréamont, Nerval, Nozier, and Rimbaud.

THURSDAY, April 26 at 7:00 p.m.
Talk: “Drawing as Process in French Art.”
A talk by Assistant Professor of Art History at the Parsons School of Design, Laura Auricchio. Offered in conjunction with “Storied Past: Four Centuries of French Drawings from the Blanton Museum of Art,” exhibition on view at the Grey Art Gallery, NYU, 100 Washington Square East, April 17-July 14.

FRIDAY, April 27 at 11:00 a.m.
Special Event: “Les Jeux de Michel Beaujour.”
This event includes two panel discussions – “Who is afraid of littérature?” and “Who is afraid of France?”

FRIDAY, April 27 at 3:30 p.m.
Special Event: “Beaujour’s Renaissance” and “Autoportrait, Autobiography, and Auto Fiction.”
This is a continuation of the morning panel series. The afternoon sessions will be held at the NYU Deutsches Haus.

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

THURSDAY, April 5 at 7:00 p.m.
Reading: “Del taller a la editorial III: New playwrights graduated from the MFA in Creative Writing in Spanish.”
Featuring: Mar Gómez and Alejandro Moreno Jashé. Presented by Jill Lane.

THURSDAY, April 12 at 7:00 p.m.
Presentation: “KJCC Poetry Series.”
Poet and Editor Juan Carlos Marset presents the legendary Spanish magazine “Sibila,” accompanied by various contributors. Reception to follow.

FRIDAY, April 13 at 6:00 p.m. and SATURDAY, April 14 at 9:00 a.m.
In the last decades of the twentieth century through to the beginning of the current economic crisis, Spain became a place of pilgrimage for architects, students, and photographers from all over the world. After decades of ostracism, Spain was finally participating in architecture’s transnational flows. This 2-day conference will revisit the historical origins and sources of the internationalization of Spanish architecture.

THURSDAY, April 19 at 7:00 p.m.
Reading: “Inventando lo real: escribir las ciudades.”

TUESDAY, April 3 at 8:15 a.m.
Talk: “Immigration to Germany: Where does Germany Stand on Right Wing Extremism?”
Özcan Mutlu has been Spokesperson for Education and European Policies for the Green Party in the Berlin House of Representatives since 1999. Since 1995, Mutlu has been particularly active in the fields of education, migration, and environmental policies.

TUESDAY, April 10 at 6:30 p.m.
Exhibition: “Licht mehr Licht - eight emerging artists, shaped by Berlin.”
The exhibition features a collection of art by students who spent a semester in Berlin, experiencing contemporary art there.

FRIDAY, April 20 at 6:30 p.m.
Colloquium: “German Idealism and Psychoanalysis – A Lacanian Perspective.”
What if psychoanalysis, rethought by Lacan, offers a unique approach to the actuality of German idealism? All three interventions will elaborate different aspects of this hypothesis: the Freudian and the Hegelian unconscious; sexual difference as an ontological problem; Hegel’s materialist reversal of Marx.

MONDAY, April 2 at 6:30 p.m.
The conference will be led by Marco Coslovich, historian and author of “Giovani Palatucci: A righteous memory” and Mordecai Paldiel, the former Director of the Institute for the Righteous Gentiles at Yad Vashem and professor of History of the Shoah at Stern College.

THURSDAY, April 5 at 5:30 p.m.
Film: “Il momento della verità (The Moment of Truth, 1965).”
Directed by Francesco Rosi, the film is a visceral plunge into the life of a famous torero Miguelin. The film is at once gritty and operatic, placing the viewer right in the thick of the ring’s action, as close to death as possible.
THURSDAY, April 5 at 6:30 p.m.  
**Discussion:** “Where the I is the Public.” Having chosen Italy as an “ideal fatherland,” Amelia Rosselli rendered the public multiple; she wrote searching and often discomposing verse that redefined the domain of Italian poetics and, in the process, irrevocably changed the Italian language.

THURSDAY, April 12 at 6:00 p.m.  
**Film:** “Mario Monicelli’s The Organizer, 1963.” In turn-of-the-twentieth-century Turin, an accident at a textile factory incites workers to stage a walkout.

MONDAY, April 16 at 6:00 p.m.  
**Reading:** “Corriore della sera: Witness and Protagonist on Contemporary Italian History.” The book is part of eight volumes retracing the history of the Italian newspaper from 1876 to 1989.

WEDNESDAY, April 25 at 6:00 p.m.  
**Talk:** “AdDRESSing Style: Being Di-ana Vreeland.” A conversation with Lisa Immordino Vreeland, author of “The eye has to travel,” a book and soon-to-be-released documentary about the legendary director of Vogue. The two different projects, a book and a film, both with the same name: Diana Vreeland.

THURSDAY, April 19 at 7:00 p.m.  
**Talk:** “Making Ireland English: How the Aristocracy Shaped Seventeenth-Century Ireland.” Professor Jane Ohlmeier of Trinity College, Dublin, looks at how the aristocracy helped make Ireland English through a series of complex and, at times contradictory, stories of ruthless self-aggrandizement, of pragmatic assimilation and mutation, and of dogged determinations.

SATURDAY, April 21 at 10:00 a.m.  
**Talk:** “Who do we think we are? Economics Family-Style.” Writers, artist, and scholars explore the economics of the Irish and Irish-American family. Speakers discuss how finances influenced family decisions regarding emigration, marriage, and property, and how these in turn affected the wider community.

THURSDAY, April 26 at 7 p.m.  
**Music:** “Airneál na Bealtaine.” Pádraig Ó Cearúill hosts an evening of traditional music and song with NYU students and local musicians, including The Washington Square Harp and Shamrock Orchestra.

FRIDAY, April 27 at 6:00 p.m.  

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**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.  
europeaninstitute@columbia.edu

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212.998.3950.  
http://www.irelandhouse.fas.nyu.edu

**COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY**

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WEDNESDAY, April 4 at 8:30 p.m.  
**Film:** “A Prophet.” This is part 6 of the BEI Undergraduate Initiative 2012 Film Series: Immigration in Europe.

THURSDAY, April 12 at 4:00 p.m.  
**Talk:** “Confluence: The Nature of Technology and the Remaking of the Rhône.” Because of its location, volume, speed, and propensity for severe flooding, the Rhône, France’s most powerful river, has long influenced the economy, politics, and transportation networks of Europe. The Rhône valley has undergone especially dramatic changes since World War II. Hydroelectric plants, nuclear reactors, and industrialized agriculture radically altered the river, as they simultaneously fueled both the physical and symbolic reconstruction of France. In Confluence, Sara B. Pritchard traces the Rhône’s remaking since 1945. She interweaves this story with an analysis of how state officials, technical elites, and citizens connected the environment and technology to political identities and state-building. RSVP to Rapporteur, Sharon Tobias (st2434@columbia.edu).

SATURDAY, April 21 at 9:45 a.m.  
**Workshop:** “Shaping the Margins of Europe: Russia/Soviet Union and the Ottoman Empire/Turkey in Transition, 1900-1930.” This is the first of two workshops, and will examine Ottoman legacies in the post-Ottoman world.

FRIDAY, April 27 at 9:15 a.m.  
**Conference:** “Government, Military and Culture in the Shaping of New American Diplomacy.” The conference brings together Columbia University and West Point Military Academy faculty and students working on public diplomacy, to enable discussion of the military as a chief actor in the “New Diplomacy.” The perspective is historical, but is designed to discuss concepts, sources, and approaches, in light of current policy issues; the format, intermixing faculty and student work, will highlight new directions in research.

MONDAY, April 2 at 12:00 p.m.  
**Presentation:** “Boris Rabbot – An Unheeded Voice of the 1960s.” Boris Rabbot had a distinguished intellectual career in the Soviet Union as a professor and worked as a journalist, editor, sociologist and political adviser. He was the recipient of a research fellowship from the American Council of Learned Societies.

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THURSDAY, April 12 at 7:00 p.m.  
**Talk:** “W.B. Yeats’s Manuscripts and the Rehumanizing of Literary Studies.” Phillip L. Marcus, professor Emeritus of English at Cornell University and Professor of English at Florida University International, presents a talk based on this 33 years’ experience as co-General Editor of the Cornell Yates Series, a 32-volume edition of manuscripts of Yeats’s poetry and plays.

SATURDAY, April 14 at 10:00 a.m.  
**Conference:** “Taste of the Yeats Summer School.” Every summer, aficionados of W.B. Yeats come from all over the world to enjoy two weeks of lectures, readings and theatre in Slingo, Ireland. This is an opportunity to sample the Yeats Summer School for I day righthere in New York City.
WEDNESDAY, April 4 at 4:30 p.m.  
Talk: “The Future of the Russian Opposition.” Is the Russian Opposition losing steam, or did the rise of protests in December signal a change in Russian politics?

THURSDAY, April 5 at 7:30 p.m.  
Film: “Putin’s Kiss.” The screening will be followed by a Q&A with Oleg Kashin, the 2012 Paul Klebnikov Fund Journalism Fellow featured in the film.

TUESDAY, April 10 at 12:00 p.m.  
Talk: “Citizens in the Making in Post-Soviet States.” The talk will focus on the political attitudes of adolescents in Russia and Ukraine.

WEDNESDAY, April 11 at 12:00 p.m.  
Talk: “Russian Energy Diplomacy under Putin.” This talk will be held by Visiting Scholar Natasha Udensiva.

THURSDAY, April 12 at 5:30 p.m.  
Talk: “Diplomatic History: The Turkey-Armenia Protocols.” The talk will be given by David L. Phillips, Director of the Program on Peace-building and Rights at Columbia University’s Institute of Human Rights and a former senior advisor to the U.S. Department of State.

TUESDAY, April 17 at 8:30 a.m.  
Colloquium: “The Energy Silk Road: Tapi, BTC, Turkmen – China Pipelines.” This is an all day event. Speakers include the former U.S. Ambassador to Afghanistan, Karl Eikenberg, author Steve LeVine, as well as David Onoprishvilli, former Finance Minister of Georgia.

THURSDAY to SATURDAY, April 19-21  
Conference: “17th Annual ASN World Convention: The Wages of Nationhood: Conflicts, Compromises and Costs.” 140 panels on the Balkans, Central Europe and the Baltics, Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, Central Asia and Eurasia, the Caucasus, Turkey, China, and Nationalism Studies.

THURSDAY, April 24 at 9:00 a.m.  

THURSDAY, April 24 at 12:30 p.m.  
Discussion: “The Impact of the Greek Crisis on the Wider Balkan Region.” A discussion between Mark Medish, former National Security Council and U.S. Treasury official under Clinton and the President of Guggenheim International, and Ivan Vejvoda, Vice President of the German Marshal Fund and the former Foreign Policy advisor to the late Serbian Prime Minister, Djindjic. This event will be held at the Faculty House, Garden Room 2.

THURSDAY, April 26 at 12:00 p.m.  
Talk: “Ukrainian Treasures into Tractors: the Fate of the Kyivan Lara’s Sacred Art.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, April 27-28  
Conference: “Russian Emigration at the Crossroads of the XX-XXI Centuries.” This is an international conference dedicated to to the 70th anniversary of The Review. Check website for details and list of panel discussions.

THURSDAY, April 24 at 5:00 p.m.  
Film: “From a Small to a Long War: How the Crisis in Somalia is Reshaping the Horn of Africa (and Beyond).” While up to the late 1990s, the Somali crisis had been managed as a fundamentally humanitarian crisis, post-9/11 events and the Global War on Terror have reshaped the conflict into a more transnational and international narrative.

FRIDAY, April 25 at 4:30 p.m.  
Talk: “How the Crisis in Somalia is Reshaping the Horn of Africa (and Beyond),” A specialist in the relations between political theory and fiction, Eva Horn will analyze the complicated political message of Fritz Lang’s celebrated classic of Weimar cinema. Her talk is part of a project on figures of leadership in German and European fiction between 1800-1930.

TUESDAY, April 10 at 8:00 p.m.  
Talk: “Sparks and Steam: leadership in Fritz Lang’s Metropolis.” A specialist in the relations between political theory and fiction, Eva Horn will analyze the complicated political message of Fritz Lang’s celebrated classic of Weimar cinema. Her talk is part of a project on figures of leadership in German and European fiction between 1800-1930.

TUESDAY, April 17 at 8:00 p.m.  
Film: “Sehnsucht (Longing, 2006).” A film by Valeska Grisebach.

MONDAY, April 16 at 6:00 p.m.  
Talk: “Henri Bergson.” Souleymane Bachir Diagne is Professor of French and Philosophy at Columbia University. He is the author of several works including “Bergson postcolonial. L’élan vital dans la pensée de Léopold Sédar Senghor et de Mohamed Iqbal (2011)”, which was awarded the Dagnan-Bouveret prize by the French Academy of Moral and Political Sciences for 2011.

MONDAY, April 12 at 6:00 p.m.  
Discussion: “Dreaming in French: the Paris Years of Jacqueline Bouvier Kennedy, Susan Sontag, and Angela Davis.” Alice Kaplan discusses her new book that tells how their sojourns in the City of Light changed the lives of three extraordinary American women, who would each go on to become key figures in American cultural, intellectual, and political life.

TUESDAY, April 4 at 5:00 p.m.  
Lecture: “From a Small to a Long War: How the Crisis in Somalia is Reshaping the Horn of Africa (and Beyond).” While up to the late 1990s, the Somali crisis had been managed as a fundamentally humanitarian crisis, post-9/11 events and the Global War on Terror have reshaped the conflict into a more transnational and international narrative.

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**IN THE NEWS: EUROPE IN MARCH**

**March 1:** Thirteen Italian police officers were injured when they clashed with protesters opposed to a planned high-speed rail link between France and Italy in border town Val di Susa, Italy.

**March 2:** European leaders signed the Fiscal Compact, a new treaty for stricter budget discipline across the EU. The treaty was first approved in January, even though Britain and the Czech Republic chose to opt out.

**March 3:** Pre-trial hearings concerning the sinking of the Costa Concordia cruise ship began in Tuscany. Captain Francesco Schettino faces charges of manslaughter and abandoning ship after it capsized off the coast of Italy on January 13th.

**March 5:** Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin won Russia’s presidential election with 64% of the votes. Protests against his election continue, as 10,000 to 50,000 demonstrators take to the streets of Moscow every day.

**March 7:** Some 16,000 Estonian teachers staged a walk-out, calling for a 20% pay raise. This is the country’s largest strike since the end of World War II.

**March 8:** A British and an Italian hostage kidnapped in Nigeria were killed by their captors during a joint rescue operation by British and Nigerian Special Forces.

**March 9:** As part of a plan to reduce energy dependence on Russia, leaders of the Baltic States reaffirmed their support for a regional nuclear power plant to be built in Lithuania by 2020, despite anti-nuclear campaigners and the approaching anniversary of Japan’s Fukushima nuclear disaster.

**March 11:** Angry about a new labor law designed to make firing employees easier, protesters took to the streets in 60 Spanish cities.

**March 12:** German Chancellor Angela Merkel paid a surprise visit to German troops in Afghanistan. Germany is the third largest contributor to NATO’s International Assistance Force in Afghanistan.

**March 13:** French far-right party leader Marine Le Pen announced her candidacy for France’s presidential election.

**March 19:** A shooting at a Jewish school in Toulouse, France resulted in the deaths of three children and a rabbi, causing grief and outrage across France.

**March 22:** A 32-hour siege of identified Toulouse killer, Mohamed Merah, ended when police officers entered his apartment and Merah jumped out of his window to evade capture. He was suspected of 7 killings, including 3 French soldiers and 4 people at a Jewish school.

**March 27:** Hundreds of flights were cancelled in Germany after baggage handlers went on strike because of a pay dispute.