George Papandreou: State of the (European) Union

NYU: April 15
By: Katy Goldman

The Jean Monnet Center at the NYU School of Law welcomed His Excellency Mr. George Papandreou, President of the Socialist International and former Prime Minister of Greece, to the ninth annual Emile Noël Lecture on “The State of the (European) Union.” In a fireside chat with Professor J.H.H. Weiler, Director of the Jean Monnet Center, Papandreou spoke warmly about growing up in the United States, being shaped by his family’s political dynasty, and, of course, Greece and the euro zone crisis.

Papandreou reminisced about his peaceful upbringing in Minnesota and California, but contrasted this tranquility with descriptions of his family’s persecution back in Greece. His grandfather, Georgios Papandreou, who served as Prime Minister three times, was exiled in 1936 by the dictator Ioannis Metaxas and was later arrested by the junta during the 1967 military coup. His father, two-time Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, was also arrested and imprisoned during the coup, and George Papandreou recalled having to hide in the attic in an attempt to escape arrest.

Growing up, George Papandreou said that he was drawn to politics naturally, but because of his personal experiences with dictatorship knew that he did not want to go into politics himself. This began to change during the student movement of the late 1960s, a charged time that left him with what he called an anti-authoritarian, almost Gandhian philosophy. He returned to Greece in 1974, following the fall of the military junta, and became active in the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, the political party founded by his father. After holding a series of ministerial posts, including Foreign Minister, he was elected Prime Minister in 2009, just one year after the banking and financial crisis that shook the United States began to spread across the Atlantic.

Papandreou recalled being shocked by the state of Greek finances when he came to power. While he knew that Greece was suffering from clientelism and a lack of transparency, he recalled not realizing the extent of his country’s financial woes. It was difficult for him to admit the reality of Greek finances to the world, he said, but not doing so would have been worse. With a lack of governance in Greece following the 2008 financial crisis, his program of consolidation was simply too little, too late. Papandreou expressed the frustration that he felt by German Chancellor Angela Merkel’s lack of public support for his consolidation plan for the Greek economy. Just as Merkel was perhaps responding to domestic German expectations, he too felt caught between the conflicting expectations of the euro zone and the Greek people, whose protests spoke to tremendous dissatisfaction and anger. He was frustrated that, despite his willingness to implement major reform in Greece, many in Europe did not realize that Greece was not the only problem.

The narrative of the “lazy Greeks” European Union cont. on page 2

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is easy for populists to pick up, Papandreou said, but he emphasized that this rhetoric is misleading and dangerous. Referring to the oft-cited OECD statistic that Greeks work more hours than their European counterparts, he insisted that stereotyping Greek workers was counterproductive in addressing a larger, Europe-wide problem. He conceded that Greece has a long road ahead, but pointed to concrete steps he had taken to get the country back on its feet: cutting the deficit by 5 percent in one year, reforming the pension system, consolidating local government and putting public expenditures online for increased transparency. Nonetheless, Papandreou said that Greek lenders often referred to as the “troika” undermined his political legitimacy by coming down too hard on Greece and pushing for even greater reform more quickly than was reasonable or even possible. He expressed a need for institutional changes in Greece but also in the EU and emphasized that a European banking union would be crucial in moving forward.

Max Weber Chair Conference: The Future of Transatlantic Relations

NYU: April 11
By: Sherri Cohen

Germany’s upcoming national elections will influence domestic as well as international politics, policies, and balances of power, according to the speakers at this year’s Max Weber Chair Conference. Organized by Dr. Christiane Lemke of NYU’s Center for European and Mediterranean Studies and Deutsch- es Haus — and funded by the German Academic Exchange Service—this conference brought together diverse scholars who discussed Germany from a variety of viewpoints. Daniel Hamilton, Director of the Center for Transatlantic Relations at the Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University, presented a straightforward portrait of present and future transatlantic relations with Germany in the conference’s opening keynote address.

“In Washington, when Europe comes up, people shake their heads and say, ‘What a mess!’” began Hamilton. Ironically, he hears the same complaint in Europe, just with the countries reversed. “We’re having the same conversation about each other, and meanwhile the world is marching ahead. We’re paying a high economic price for this inability to face a key issue: the role of government in our society.” Germany and the US must get their acts together at home first, and quickly: the past world of “solidarity, pathos, and memory” was destroyed by World War II, and new state and non-state actors are gaining power.

Despite his frustration, Papandreou said that he still believes in Europe. He firmly believes in the purpose of the EU as a peace project and hopes that member states can use their interdependency for good. The success of the EU will depend on how it comes together to face both internal and external challenges, Papandreou said, expressing his hope that member countries will pool their strengths to collectively address not only the current crisis, but global issues as well.

TTIP will enter negotiations in June.

Transatlantic cont. on page 3
The Council of Europe and the Abolition of the Death Penalty

NYU: April 10
By: Sherri Cohen

The Council of Europe (CoE) predates post-war European integration efforts and works to promote political cooperation in Europe around issues of democracy, human rights, and the rule of law. Despite its centrality to current European Union and European-wide issues, there is a paucity of research on the CoE itself. Dr. Kundai Sithole, Anglo-German Postdoctoral Research Fellow with the Department of Politics and International Relations at Oxford University, is working to change that. Her forthcoming book will examine the importance of the European Convention on Human Rights to the CoE’s political legitimacy. Her talk at NYU’s Center for European and Mediterranean Studies addressed this topic by looking specifically at the CoE’s role in the abolition of the death penalty in most European countries.

Founded in 1949—just a year after Belgium, France, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and the UK signed the mutual defense-minded Treaty of Brussels—the CoE set its sights on the passage of a human rights charter and the formation of an international court of human rights. Yet some countries, particularly the UK, eyed the CoE with suspicion, wary of what sort of institution it would seek to become. Gradually these fears eased, and the CoE now counts 47 countries as members, all of which have agreed to uphold its tenets of human rights.

From its inception, the CoE has sought to characterize the death penalty as a human rights rather than a national issue. Article 2 of the European Court of Human Rights, an institution of the CoE, enshrined the individual’s right to life, though provisions were allowed for a nation’s right to use the death penalty in specific situations, largely influenced by a reluctance to completely legislate against the death penalty as tribunals against World War II war crimes were being held. But even then, most states were already moving towards an outright abolitionist position.

In 1958, the CoE created a steering committee to examine the state of the death penalty in Western Europe. Despite protests from the European Coal and Steel Community, a forerunner of the European Union, the research was carried out by scholars from the University of Paris Center for Comparative Law. However, no tangible action resulted from these efforts. In 1973, the CoE’s Parliamentary Assembly reinvigorated the idea of abolition, though it eventually bowed to pressure from the Committee of Ministers, another body within the CoE, and from popular opinion in Europe and stopped pushing the issue.

It took non-state actors like Amnesty International to move the discussion forward. A 1977 international conference put abolition back on the CoE’s agenda. After a Parliamentary Assembly debate, the Committee of Ministers drafted an abolitionist resolution which was finally passed in 1983. Since the CoE is an intergovernmental organization, it needed member states’ approval to proceed. Sithole said that the Council of Ministers’ approval gave the CoE a wider mandate on the issue.

The situation has proceeded differently in post-Communist Eastern Europe. Those countries were forced to comply with the resolution to be admitted to the CoE in the late 1990s, and abolition was and is seen as key to supporting their transitions to democracy.

Sithole closed by noting that the CoE is very self-congratulatory about its “noble conscience” and sees itself as an important example for the rest of the world. Sithole added that NGOs such as Amnesty International often do more work on behalf of international abolition of the death penalty than the CoE, but much of the clout of such NGOs comes from their association with the CoE. The CoE is now calling for abolition of the death penalty outside of Europe in countries like Japan and the US, lobbying both as an independent institution and in conjunction with the EU. The EU’s worldwide economic clout can make these efforts of the CoE more effective, but also contributes to institutional rivalry between the two actors.
Language on the Defensive: The International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

NYU: April 3
By: Michael Goodwin

The Director of the NYU Center for European and Mediterranean Studies, Professor Larry WolfF, welcomed Ellen Elias-Bursać to the Eastern Europe Workshop for its first April session. A literary translator from Bosnian, Croatian, and Serbian and former official translator for the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) at the Hague, Elias-Bursać gave a talk titled, “Language on the Defensive: Translation and Interpreting Issues Raised by the Defense at the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.”

Citing the difference between interpreting and translating, Elias-Bursać gave an overview of her work translating evidentiary material for the ICTY. Explaining the structure of the ICTY, Elias-Bursać detailed the breakdown in staffing for the many departments and registries of the court. Though she is able to discuss her work at the ICTY as her tenure has now ended, she noted that proceedings for only 136 of the 161 alleged criminals are complete.

Explaining her daily activity and interaction at the ICTY, Elias-Bursać shared statistics about typical court cases. She noted that there can be up to 150 witnesses for the prosecution for a single trial, and that adversarial testimony is always cross-examined, explaining the considerable length of each trial. Though the entire tribunal will be completed within a year, reliable witness testimony is increasingly difficult to procure, as memory of the events in the former Yugoslavia is fading.

As there is a huge standard of scrutiny for the documents translated for admission, constantly revising and reviewing translations before submission is a painstaking task. Elias-Bursać provided three examples of court testimony in which translated documents were directly questioned on the stand. As the ICTY judges only needed to speak English or French, the prosecution and defense often quarreled over the translation of a particular work into one of the court’s tongues, as meaning often directly impacted implications of guilt, rank, or orders given during the conflicts. To cite a few examples, one might understand the English word “burnt” and “torched” as the same word in Bosnian, Serbian, or Croatian. In a similar connection to culpability for the accused, Elias-Bursać often faced difficulty in determining whether a specific Serbian word meant “commander” or “manager,” given the context.

Concluding that “translation does shape the trial,” Elias-Bursać said she was faced with the standard of working in the name of justice, portraying such justice to the international public, and translating documents to create a historical record of the proceedings.

The standard of formality in the ICTY was demanding, she stated, and language played a central role. Though she did not interpret during her time in the Hague, she noted that court interpreters’ words were transcribed and could later be used as evidence, giving those who worked in both translation and interpretation the pressure to be both objectively and linguistically accurate. Elias-Bursać’s work was held to high scrutiny, and as court battles often came to challenge the meaning of certain words, literally putting language on trial, her experience working for the ICTY was exhilarating.

Racist Violence in Germany – The Case of the National Socialist Underground

NYU: March 28, 2013
By: Katy Goldman

The 2011 chance discovery of a neo-Nazi terrorist cell in Germany made headlines, alarming a country that has long attempted to come to terms with its violent past. Known as the National Socialist Underground (NSU), the group of only three core people is accused of a slew of horrific crimes, but most notably for the killing of nine small business owners. Visiting Professor Fabian Virchow spoke at NYU’s Steinhardt School about the history of the NSU and other extremist groups, the parliamentary investigation currently underway against the NSU, and the criminal trial set to begin in April. Virchow is a professor of Social Theory and Theories of Political Action at the University of Applied Sciences in Düsseldorf and head of a university research unit on right-wing extremism.

Germany has a long history of violence from the far right, going as far back as the Weimar Republic, when Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht were famously murdered in 1919. During the Cold War decades, clandestine and often anti-communist groups continued to operate, and in some cases received military training and financing from the US. The early 1980s, according to Virchow, saw a return to more race-oriented violence, such as the murder of Shlomo Lewin and
Uncovering Roma Stories of the Holocaust

NYU: April 3, 2013
By: Sherri Cohen

Of the many victims of World War II and the Holocaust, the Roma, Europe’s largest minority, are among the least studied, remembered, and discussed. Father Patrick Desbois, a French Roman Catholic priest, is helping to change that paradigm. His Yahad-In Unum association works with Roma partners to locate Roma mass graves in Eastern Europe and record survivors’ stories of deportations and massacres. He spoke passionately about his work to Holocaust scholars, Roma activists, and many others at NYU’s Maison Française.

Father Desbois knows both the Holocaust and the Roma peoples well. The Nazis deported his grandfather to the Rawa-Ruska prison camp, about which he told Desbois little. Later, as a parish priest in France, he supported rights for newly arrived Roma against a hostile French government and hosted 47 families on church grounds. The relationships he formed then, combined with the imperatives of his faith, inspired him to help combat the inhumanity of historical oblivion to which Roma sufferings have been consigned.

Yahad-In Unum, a French nonprofit with many Jewish supporters, mainly works with Roma in countries like present-day Ukraine, Belarus, and Romania, where mobile Nazi killing units called Einsatzgruppen carried out mass extermination of Jewish and Roma populations. Mass graves of over one million executed Jews have been located thanks to years of exploration and agitation by individuals and organizations. Though locations of Roma mass graves are often known by non-Roma eyewitnesses, Desbois was shocked that no markers or memorials identified these places. By speaking with Roma survivors of these massacres, like those who escaped the Smolensk kolkhoz roundup thanks to their blond hair, and some non-

Holocaust cont. on page 6
Diglossia and Caribbean Voices

NYU: April 26
By: Michael Goodwin

Emmanuelle Ertel, Clinical Associate Professor of French, and the NYU Maison Française welcomed a diverse range of professors, authors, and translators for a workshop entitled “Translating/Writing/Publishing Caribbean Literature.” The panel featured seven speakers focusing on issues of translation and unique strategies to interpreting English and French Caribbean works of poetry and prose. One lecture of particular interest was given by Christine Raguet, translator and director of the Centre TRACT (traduction et communication transculturelle anglais-français/français-anglais) at Université Sorbonne-Nouvelle Paris III, and titled “Diglossia, Heterophony, Supposed Voices: Obstacles to Translation?”

Raguet evaluated scholarly definitions of “heterophony” and “diglossia” to begin her discussion of both in translations of Caribbean texts and dialects. First used by Franco-Greek philologist Ioannis Psycharís in 1886, “diglossia” refers to the discord between a community’s use of popular dialect and the same language in an obsolete, yet more scholarly form. Though Psycharís was referring to Greek, Raguet sees a parallel to the French often spoken in the Caribbean and the tongue of those in “Metropolitan France.”

Raguet continued to explain "heteroglossia," a term introduced by Mikhail Bakhtin, which refers to original sin or impurity. Her work is also influenced by French ethnographer and linguist Victor Segalen, whose “Essay on Exoticism” understands the gaze of exoticism as colonial, and states that meeting the “other” is not about projecting a cliché on the foreign, but “each party exchanging, receiving, and becoming richer.”

American linguist Charles Andrew Ferguson’s social theorization of diglossia, which understands a dialect as a separate language with often complex, codified formulas of speech. The notion of “post-creole continuum” recently introduced by Creolists, like Salikoko Mufwene, Derek Bickerton, and David DeCamp, aids Raguet’s theory of diglossia and heterophony in application to translated literature. Working with Tzvetan Todorov’s translation of Mikhail Bakhtin’s theory of “heteroglossia,” Raguet notes that superimposed linguistic and lexical voices in Caribbean literature “interact, reverberate, and multiply sounds.”

Raguet explained her work of translating Caribbean voices as not interpreting meaning, but “significance, connotation, musicality, shape, conflation of tongues,” and other “vehicles for meaning.” She noted that authors in Caribbean literature often give character high volume, “oraliture” in the French Caribbean literary context, or “literati oral,” and that translating Caribbean literature one must realize that it is affected by the Creole oral tradition of voice.

Having translated works by Jamaican writer Olive Senior, Jamaican poet Lorna Goodison, and Canadian author David Chariandy, Raguet shared that her work as a translator is inspired by literary theory that values “creolization” as a positive "hybridity founded in heterogeneity” rather than “crossbreeding or syncretism, which refers to original sin or impurity.” Her work is also influenced by French ethnographer and linguist Victor Segalen, whose “Essay on Exoticism” understands the gaze of exoticism as colonial, and states that meeting the “other” is not about projecting a cliché on the foreign, but “each party exchanging, receiving, and becoming richer.”

Raguet understands her job as a translator of work with cultural diversity, not as one where she can be a conservative actor “who wants to make sure readers know what they are reading about.”
Translating these authors’ work from English to French, she overcomes a limited knowledge of Creole to intersperse Creole forms, “only some of which readers will be familiar with.” Imaginatively combining atypical grammar and sometimes imitating forms of French spoken in the French Caribbean, Raguet’s work invents “a new hybrid language, that uses creative verb forms to reflect the author’s creativity.” Ending with an example from her translation of David Chariandy’s critically acclaimed debut novel, “Soucouyant,” Raguet’s talk provided a window into her theory, method, and creative strategy in translating Caribbean fiction.

The Desire to See: Images of Atrocity

NYU: April 25
By: Michael Goodwin

The King Juan Carlos I of Spain Center at NYU began its two-day symposium, “The Desire to See: The Construction and Circulation of Images of Atrocity,” with a keynote address by Professor Ben Kiernan. Professor Jo Labanyi, Director of the center, opened the symposium by explaining that the event sought to welcome speakers from a variety of disciplines, including photographers and journalists and especially those from outside of the Spanish-speaking world. Labanyi also explained that the symposium’s theme grew directly out of the research of Vicente Sánchez-Biosca, who delivered brief remarks in his introduction of Kiernan’s keynote address.

Sánchez-Biosca is the current holder of the King Juan Carlos I of Spain Chair of Spanish Culture and Civilization at NYU and is a professor of Film Studies at both the University of Valencia and the University of Paris III. Currently working on a “comparative study of how archival footage functions as a historical trace,” Sánchez-Biosca explained that the title of “atrocity” draws people to the program, as a word that “is alive, provokes, shocks.” He noted that the word, and the meaning behind it, draws the focus of journalists, authors, historians, and human rights activists, and signifies “all of the evil that man can cause to man.”

The core of the symposium, Sánchez-Biosca stated, “is not a discussion of the atrocities themselves” but an understanding of them through the “often-distorting” lens of images. “All images of atrocity are suspicious,” he stated, “not only for their scarcity,” but for the fact that “any image cannot accurately describe the pain, trauma, or suffering” of its victims. Sánchez-Biosca said that sometimes the events of atrocity are inextricably linked to their images, but the conference is neither “a catalog of images” nor a “ranking of human suffering,” but a means of discussing imagery of events that are “all incomparable and disturbing.”

Professor Kiernan, who officially opened the symposium, is the A. Whitney Griswold Professor of History, Professor of International and Area Studies, and the Director of the Genocide Studies Program at Yale University. He is the author of "Blood and Soil: A World History of Genocide andextermination from Sparta to Darfur,” which was published in 2007 and won the 2008 gold medal for the best work of history awarded by the Independent Publishers Association.

Kiernan’s field is Southeast Asian history, though he also focuses on genocide and international law. Beginning with the definition of genocide under the 1948 United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, his talk described some of the genocides that fit that definition, but also elaborated themes that are common among such genocides that do not fit the UN definition. According to Kiernan, racial or religious hatred are not the only precursors to genocidal thinking; expansionism, agrarianism, and a focus on ancient history (or “the cult of antiquity”) are also characteristic among political leaders who partake in genocidal acts. His talk used examples to illustrate his understanding of “genocidal thinking as racist, rural, archaic, and expansionist.”

Tracing Hitler’s praise of Arminius, a Germanic chieftain, along with that of other genocidal leaders’ praise of Rome and Sparta as models for nations seeking to destroy cities and expand agrarianism, Kiernan located genocides throughout history, noting the frequency of accompanied agrarianism. From Cato the Elder’s call for genocide and a preservation of agrarianism at Carthage to European colonialism engaging with an “agrarian fantasy,” Kiernan’s lecture gave no shortage of examples. From Japan’s invasion of Korea in the 16th century to the English slaughter of the Pequots in colonial Connecticut, Kiernan showed that genocide is not a 20th century phenomenon.

The Nazi fetishes of history and culture, territorial expansion, and racial and religious hatred were not exclusive to them, but were shared by the English in Tasmania, early American settlers of California, and leaders of the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia. Kiernan’s focus on imagery came to his lecture mostly by way of maps and satellite imagery. Showing satellite images of destroyed settlements in a 20th century history of genocide, Kiernan assessed such factors as environmental effects, decreases in vegetation, and the size of a population’s biomass through visual analysis. He closed with thoughts on genocide as “not universal,” but stated that “large historical processes made it more likely,” rapid economic change among the most important. “Genocide is always made by human decisions,” he said, “it is not inherent in humans, but apparent.”
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

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

FRIDAY, May 17, 4:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.
Conference: Gender and Transformation in Europe Workshop: Patricia Melzer, Assistant Prof. German and Women's Studies, Temple University; Research Fellow, Newhouse Center for the Humanities, Wellesley College; "Women Who Fight are Women Who Live: Left-wing Political Violence as Feminist Resistance During the 1980s in West Germany."

INSTITUTE OF FRENCH STUDIES
15 Washington Mews. All events take place at the Institute unless otherwise noted.
212.998.8740
french.studies@nyu.edu

No events are scheduled for May

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

FRIDAY, May 3
Festival: La Maison Française welcomes the Ninth Annual PEN World Voices Festival of International Literature. Lunchtime Literary Conversations

FRIDAY, May 10, at 6:30 p.m.
Translation Night: An evening of new translation by the students of NYU’s M.A. program in Literary Translation

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

MONDAY, May 13 at 7:00 p.m.
Writing: Creative Writing in Spanish Events. Co-sponsored by the King Juan Carlos Center. Farewell reading of the 2013 Graduating Class, MFA Creative Writing in Spanish. (Event in Spanish)

THURSDAY, May 16 at 6:00 p.m.
Festival: Region 0 - The Latino Video Art Festival of New York: 2nd edition Curated by Eva Mendoza

SATURDAY, May 18 at 4:00 p.m.
Festival: Region 0 - The Latino Video Art Festival of New York: 2nd edition Curated by Eva Mendoza

FRIDAY, May 3 at 10:00 a.m.
Training/Workshop: PEN World Voices—The Literary Mews A Workshop by Barbara Frischmuth: Do You Have a Garden in Mind

FRIDAY, May 3 at 12:45 p.m.
Concert: PEN World Voices—The Literary Mews Magically Grimm: German Folk Songs from the 19th Century

FRIDAY, May 3 at 1:45 p.m.
Other: PEN World Voices—The Literary Mews Kasperl Puppet Theater

FRIDAY, May 3 at 2:00 p.m.
Discussion: PEN World Voices—The Literary Mews Running after Happiness or Running away from Bad Luck

FRIDAY, May 3 at 4:00 p.m.
Discussion: PEN World Voices—The Literary Mews Is There a Literature of Multilinguality?

TUESDAY, May 7 at 6:00 p.m.
Maifest NYC with GermanyinNYC.org

FRIDAY, May 10 at 6:30 p.m.
Presentation: Prinzessinnengarten Berlin Comes to New York

MONDAY, May 13 at 6:00 p.m.
Other: Berlin Book Evening: New Editions of Jews in Berlin and Essays by Kurt Tucholsky

TUESDAY, May 14 at 6:30 p.m.
Reading: DAAD Poetics Chair Reading: Katja Lange-Mueller

WEDNESDAY, May 15 at 7:00 p.m.
Other: Despite Everything: The Oscar Bronner Story

TUESDAY, May 28 at 6:30 p.m.
Discussion: Hannah Arendt: The Woman Behind the Film

TUESDAY April 30 - FRIDAY, June 21
Exhibition: The Story of a Haus: How Horses, Shopkeepers, Artists, Teachers, and Students Shaped the History of Our Building

FRIDAY, May 3
Other: PEN World Voices—The Literary Mews Springtime Blossoms with Creativity
More information to come.

**A Conversation with Biagio Antonacci**

**TUESDAY, May 28**

*Dell’Onore* of Alessandro Scarlatti’s *Il Trionfo*

**NY Premiere**

Member-only event:

**FRIDAY, May 17 at 7:00 p.m.**

Screening: 

Joe Petrosino (2006)

**THURSDAY, May 16 at 6:00 p.m.**

*Dell’Onore* hearsal of Alessandro Scarlatti’s *Il Trionfo* 

Open Dress Re-

Member-only event:

**WEDNESDAY, May 15 at 7:00 p.m.**

(Book Presentation: The Force of Things by Alexander Stille (Also in Live Streaming)

**MONDAY, May 13 at 6:00 p.m.**

Screening: 

*The Cruelest Day: Ilaria Alpi (Il più crudele dei giorni, 2003)*

**WEDNESDAY, May 12 at 7:00 p.m.**

**MONDAY, May 6, at 06:00 p.m.**

(Book Presentation: The Force of Things by Alexander Stille (Also in Live Streaming)

**TUESDAY, May 7, at 6:00 p.m.**

**Recitar Cantando:** Scarlatti’s “Il Trionfo Dell’Onore." A Panel Discussion.

**WEDNESDAY, May 8 at 7:00 p.m.**

Presentation: 

Le Conversazioni 2013

**THURSDAY, May 9 at 7:00 p.m.**

**FRIDAY, May 10 at 8:00 p.m.**

**Concert:** "The Blarney Star Concert Series: Mac Diarmada & Begley"

The popular traditional Irish music duo composed of fiddler Oisín Mac Diarmada and button accordionist Séamus Begley perform at Glucksman Ireland House.

**MONDAY, May 13 at 7:00 p.m.**

**Play:** "Mondays of May: Sherlock the Barman and The Hero's Wife"

Origin theatre company returns for the ninth annual reading series with four works by contemporary European playwrights. On Monday, May 13th, "Sherlock the Barman and The Hero's Wife," an Italian production, will be performed. Playwright: Jean Bouchaud Translator: Phyllis Zatlin Director: Kimberley Faith Hickman

**WEDNESDAY, May 1 at 05:00 p.m.**

**Concert:** Ibla Foundation Winners, New York Debut

**MONDAY, May 6, at 06:00 p.m.**

**Book Presentation:** The Force of Things by Alexander Stille (Also in Live Streaming)

**TUESDAY, May 7, at 6:00 p.m.**

**Recitar Cantando:** Scarlatti’s “Il Trionfo Dell’Onore." A Panel Discussion.

**WEDNESDAY, May 8 at 7:00 p.m.**

Presentation: 

Le Conversazioni 2013

**THURSDAY, May 2 at 7:00 p.m.**

Discussion: Prof. Marjorie Howes discusses “Yeats’s Graves: Last Poems, Death, and Afterwords”

**FRIDAY, May 3rd, 10:00 a.m. - 12 p.m.**

**Festival:** PEN World Voices Festival: Fiction Workshop with Belinda McKeon.

As part of the PEN World Voices Festival, award-winning playwright and novelist Belinda McKeon will lead a workshop on "Fiction as Guide: A Workshop in Process."

**FRIDAY, May 3 at 12:00 p.m.**

**Festival:** PEN World Voices Festival Street Fair at outdoors on Washington Mews.

A native Irish speaker from Gaith Dobhair in Co. Donegal and senior language lecturer at GHI, Pádraig Ó Cearúill, leads a session outdoors on Washington Mews as part of PEN World Voices Festival's street fair.

**FRIDAY, May 3 at 1:30 p.m.**

**Festival:** PEN World Voices Festival: The Testament of Mary Panel at The New School: Tishman Auditorium 66 West 12th St.

Writer Colm Tóibín, actress Fiona Shaw, and director Deborah Warner come together to discuss The Testament of Mary, Tóibín's imagining of how the Virgin Mary felt about crucifixion and whether she really had not known Joseph in a biblical sense. This moderated discussion will cover the complexities and complications of presenting such a moving, controversial piece.

**SATURDAY, May 4 at 9:30 a.m.**

**Poetry:** Taste of the Yeats Summer School. Every summer, aficionados of the poet William Butler Yeats enjoy two weeks of lectures, readings, and theater in Sligo, Ireland. Sample the Yeats International Summer School for a day in New York.

**MONDAY, May 20 at 7:00 p.m.**

**Play:** "Mondays of May: Turning Point."

Origin theatre company returns for the ninth annual reading series with four works by contemporary European playwrights. On Monday, May 20th, "Turning Point," a Polish production, will be performed. Grzegorz Wroblewski (playwright), Adam Zdrodowski (translator), Julia Gibson (director).
Joanna Tomasz (director).

MONDAY May 27 at 7:00 p.m.
Play: "Mondays of May: Bluebeard."
Origin theatre company returns for the ninth annual reading series with four works by contemporary European playwrights. On Monday, May 27th, "Mondays of May: Bluebeard," an English production, will be performed. Playwright: Hattie Naylor, Director: Jo Cattell

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

THURSDAY, May 9-10
Lecture: Modernization: 1989 and Its Antecedents in Central Europe
More information TBA.

FRIDAY, May 17-18
Conference: Late Imperial Epistemologies: A Eurasian Studies Workshop

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, May 1 at 6:00 p.m.
Lecture: "May 2012 in Moscow: Revolt? Civil Disobedience? Student Fun?" Lecture by Tamara Eidelman.
This lecture will be the final event in the series Political Protests in Russia in 2012.

THURSDAY, May 2 at 12:00 p.m.
Lecture: "Gender: The Transnational Matchmaking Industry in Taiwan, Vietnam, Russia, and the US."
This lecture is part of Rethinking the Global: An INTERACT Lecture Series.

THURSDAY, May 2 at 6:15 p.m.
Lecture by Omer Bartov (Brown University).

SATURDAY, May 4 at 4:30 p.m.
Documentary: "The Russian Soul"
Screening of 'The Russian Soul,' a Columbia-student-produced documentary feature film.

FRIDAY, May 17 – SATURDAY, May 18
Workshop: Late Imperial Epistemologies: A Eurasian Studies Workshop

THE ITALIAN ACADEMY FOR ADVANCED STUDIES IN AMERICA
1161 Amsterdam Avenue
212.854.2306
itacademy@columbia.edu
http://www.italianacademy.columbia.edu/

WEDNESDAY, May 1 at 7 p.m.
Concert: The E.R. Lorch Memorial Recital, Emanuele Torquati, piano
Music of Beethoven, Busoni, Fedele, Filidei, Maestri and Scarlatti. Open seating

WEDNESDAY, May 8 at 7 p.m.
Concert: Oscar Bianchi, Marco Stroppa, Salvatore Sciarrino, Giuseppe Tartini and a world premiere by Jason Eckardt, Miranda Cuckson, violin, with Blair McMillen, piano.

THE EUROPEAN UNION STUDIES CENTER
365 Fifth Avenue. All events take place at the Center unless otherwise noted.
212.817.2051
eusc@gc.cuny.edu
http://euromatters.org/center

FRIDAY, May 31, 10 a.m. - 2 p.m.
Workshop: Transatlantic links - “The US are not interested in Europe anymore, as their pivot to Asia demonstrates.”
“Europeans do not get their act together and are inefficient, slow and old-fashioned.”
Those represent just two current generalising public narratives about the transatlantic relationship. Workshop Leader: Heidi Maurer, PhD, Assistant Professor in European Studies at Maastricht University and the Austrian Marshall Plan Foundation Fellow 2012/13 at the Center for Transatlantic Relations of SAIS/John Hopkins University in Washington DC.
**April 8:** Margaret Thatcher, former Conservative Prime Minister of the UK, died of a stroke on April 8, 2013, at the age of 87. A prominent figure in UK politics, Baroness Thatcher was known as the "Iron Lady" for her assertive character and extraordinary negotiation skills.

**April 8:** German industrial production is showing some tentative signs of recovery. The month-over-month figure for February was reported today at +0.5%, an improvement over January’s -0.6%.

**April 10:** A gunman went on a shooting spree in the Serbian town of Velika Ivanča, killing at least 13 people, including a small child.

**April 13:** Russia issued a list of alleged human rights violators that includes the names of 18 Americans. The Russian list is broadly perceived as a retaliatory move against the US as it was published just one day after the US issued its own blacklist of alleged Russian human rights abusers.

**April 14:** The French Senate approved a controversial bill that would extend the rights to marry and adopt to same-sex couples.

**April 15:** An Istanbul court gave a world-renowned pianist a 10-month suspended sentence for posting tweets that poked fun at Islamic descriptions of heaven.

**April 20:** Italy's parliament re-elected President Giorgio Napolitano to a second term. This was the first time in Italy's republican history that a President was re-elected.

**April 21:** At the starting line of the London marathon, thousands of runners joined in a 30-seconds moment of silence to remember those killed and injured by the blasts near the finish line of the Boston Marathon.

**April 25:** Spain's National Institute of Statistics confirmed that the national unemployment rate rose to a record high of 27.2% in the first quarter of 2013. The figure represented an increase of 1.1% from the previous quarter as recession continues to take its toll on the debt-stricken nation.

**April 26:** A fire tore through a psychiatric hospital near Moscow, killing 38 people. Only three people escaped the blaze.

**April 26:** Members of the Russian Security Service and local police detained 140 people in a raid targeting suspected members of Islamic extremist groups in Dar Ul-Arkam in southern Moscow.

**April 27:** About 700 protestors marched to voice their opposition to the UK's use of armed drones in Afghanistan. The march came two days after the Royal Air Force announced that it had begun remotely operating its Reaper unmanned aerial vehicles from a base in Lincolnshire.

**April 29:** Italy's new government easily passed its first confirmation vote in Parliament after Prime Minister Enrico Letta made concessions to his uneasy coalition allies, promising to ease part of a package of austerity measures that have weighed on Italians impatient at the slow pace of economic recovery.

**April 30:** The European Court of Human Rights found that Ukrainian opposition leader and former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko suffered arbitrary detention during her trial on abuse of office charges in 2011, violating multiple articles of the European Convention on Human Rights.

**April 30:** Willem-Alexander was sworn in as the first Dutch king in more than 120 years after his mother, Queen Beatrix, abdicated the throne, ending her 33 year reign as the country's monarch.
EUROPE•NYC

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