Directors’ Letter

The 2014 Academic Ranking of World Universities, also known as the “Shanghai Ranking,” recently confirmed the position of the University of California, Berkeley as one of the world’s top five universities. The continued involvement and investment by the Daimler Foundation in 2013-14 allowed Berkeley’s Institute of European Studies (IES) to ensure that Germany and Europe would remain of central importance to the cutting edge research by Berkeley’s distinguished faculty and top-ranked students. In fact, the support by the Daimler Foundation made it possible that young scholars who in the next decades will achieve leading positions in both American and international companies and governmental agencies continue to see Europe as a partner of strategic commercial, political and cultural interest.

The Daimler Foundation funds have allowed IES to further improve and broaden the scope of transatlantic relations on the Berkeley campus. They have made a crucial contribution to the Institute’s aim of fostering education and research on European Studies in general and German Studies in particular. The funds allowed us to discuss political, historical, economic, social, cultural, and intellectual issues surrounding topics related to Germany, the EU and transatlantic relations. The Daimler Graduate Fellowship program sponsored Ph.D. dissertation research on a variety of German and European topics. In addition to direct funding of student research, Daimler Foundation funds were also used for the organization of high profile events and allowed IES to deliver crucial administrative support to these programs.

Under the leadership of the Institute’s new director Jeroen Dewulf, IES will spearhead the creation of a new degree in European Studies at the highest academic level, that of Ph.D. students. This new degree in European Studies will solidify the position of the IES on the Berkeley campus and enrich it with a multiplicity of visions on European Studies. The faculty board for this new degree will not only be composed by distinguished faculty from the Humanities and Social Sciences but also from professional schools such as the Berkeley Law School, Business School, the School of Journalism, and the School of Public Health. In accordance with the IES’ mission to foster cooperation between EU and US institutions, the degree will be conceived as a joint degree with other European Studies programs at a selective group of top-ranked European universities.

This approach coincides with our goal to broaden the focus on European Studies on the Berkeley campus as part of our “Global Europe” project. This development of this project corresponds to the urgent need to expand the field of European Studies beyond Europe’s traditional borders and to reach out to faculty and student communities who in past decades have not or only rarely been involved in this area of study. The ultimate goal of the project is to diversify both the student/faculty population and the areas of research within the field of European Studies in order to make the IES more compatible with twenty-first academic standards and to remain attractive for new generations.

The need to attract new generations of students to IES also requires the use of the most up-to-date technology. IES is therefore pleased to report that its plans for the Daimler Media Center in its largest meeting room 201 Moses Hall have been approved by the faculty board and that work will be completed by the summer of 2015.

We are honored to submit this report on behalf of IES with immense gratitude for your sponsorship.

Jeroen Dewulf, DIRECTOR
Beverly Crawford, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR
IES Advisory Board

Barbara Osher, Consul General of Sweden in San Francisco; philanthropist and President of the Bernard Osher Foundation

Armin Wulf, President and founder of ICEM-CFD Engineering

Christine Schoefer, German-American writer whose work has appeared in the *Los Angeles Times, Utne Reader*, the *San Francisco Chronicle* and other US and German Publications

Evelies Mayer, former Professor of Sociology, Technical University of Darmstadt; former Minister of Science and Culture, State of Hesse, Germany

Gesine Schwan, German Political Science Professor Emerita and President, Humboldt-Viadrina School of Governance

Ferdinand Lacina, former Austrian Federal Minister of Finance; consultant to Bank Austria Creditanstalt AG

Diane Johnson, bestselling author of many novels, including *Le Divorce, Persian Nights*, and *Lulu in Marrakech*, Professor emeritus, UC Davis, two-time finalist for the Pulitzer Prize, and three-time finalist for the National Book Award.
Daimler Fellowships

The Daimler Graduate Dissertation Research and Writing Fellowships were awarded to UC Berkeley graduate students whose dissertations focus on political, historical, economic, social, cultural, and intellectual issues or public policy surrounding topics related to German Politics, Economics, Culture, and History, Sustainable Transportation, the European Debt Crisis, Western Europe and the EU. Recipients must be advanced to candidacy and preference is given to applicants who have finished the bulk of their fieldwork.

The following students received the awards:

Nicholas Baer (Dept. of Film and Media Studies): Weimar Cinema and the crisis of Historicism

Herbert Docena (Dept. of Sociology): The EU, the US, and the Global South in the Making of the Global Carbon Market

Laura Driscoll (Dept. of Environmental Design, Policy and Management): Assessing and comparing the social and environmental impacts of two voluntary food safety standards in the United States and the European Union: The Leafy Greens Marketing Agreement (LGMA) and GlobalGAP.

Shannon Ikebe (Dept. of Sociology): Comparative Political Economy of the Transformations of European Social Democracy and Left from the Fordist to the Neoliberal Period

Elsa Massoc (Dept. of Political Science): The Great Transformation(s) of European Finance

Luis Valladares (Dept. of Italian Studies): Picturing the Other in European Cinema
“Transit” is an online student-led journal with a focus on the German-speaking world, publishing critical work on cultural transfer in a multicultural context. The journal is part of the project: Multicultural Germany, currently featured in the exhibition Das neue Deutschland: Von Migration und Vielfalt at Deutsches Hygiene Museum in Dresden. Multicultural Germany has now expanded to include more European countries in Multicultural Europe. From this platform, IES faculty members have recently developed the research forum Moving Europe and a corresponding web site for the dissemination of research focusing on the nexus between migration and media in Germany and Europe.

September 18, 2013
The Eurozone: Financial Conditions for Survival
Lord John Eatwell, President, Queens College, Cambridge

Economic policy in the Eurozone has been designed to secure a reduction in the divergence of competitiveness as between member countries. Lord Eatwell argued that this emphasis is misplaced. Even if the sharp falls in GDP and increases in unemployment lead to convergence of unit labor costs, without the creation of a Eurobond the threat of severe financial instability will remain.

Recognition of Diversity and Minorities in Post-Multicultural Europe: What Rights for Which Community(ies)?
Dorota Anna Gozdecka, Faculty of Law, Centre of Excellence in Foundations of European Law and Polity, University of Helsinki

Recognition of different types of minorities and identities has been one of the central aims of European rights regimes. Processes of European integration gradually expanded the catalogue of rights and values binding European states. Recently however, multiple legal changes in many European states constantly bring a picture of a crisis rather than commitment to diversity.

September 24, 2013
The German Elections 2013: Their Impact on Europe
Panel Discussion
Speakers: Stefan-Ludwig Hoffman; Tilman Santarius; Andrea A. Sinn; J. Nicholas Ziegler
September 27, 2013
*Writing Against the Movies: The Berlin School as (Anti-) Auteur Cinema*

Oliver Schütte

In the early 21st century, the “Berlin School” emerged in Germany around filmmakers such as Christian Petzold, Thomas Arslan, and Angela Schanelec. Berlin School films have won national and international awards and have been enthusiastically received abroad. In France, for example, this group of filmmakers has been dubbed the “Nouvelle Vague Allemande” by Cahiers du Cinéma. At the same time, however, films of the Berlin School often violate the basic rules of screenwriting. This lecture provided a deeper look at the narration of several key films.

Oliver Schütte has been a screenwriter for film and television since 1986. He won the German Screenwriting Award in 1988 for his first screenplay, “Koan”. Since 1990, he has worked as a Script Consultant. From 1995 until 2008, he was the director of the Master School Drehbuch, an institution for the education of screenwriters, script consultants and producers in Berlin. Today he works as a script consultant for production companies and writers, as a lecturer in Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and Poland, and as a writer. Oliver Schütte is the author of “Die Kunst des Drehbuchlesens” and “Schau mir in die Augen, Kleines”. He is a founding member of the German Film Academy.

October 18-19 2013
*Complex Transboundary Problems: EU and US Perspectives*

Christopher Ansell, Professor of Political Science

In recent years, crises have become increasingly transboundary in nature. Participants in this conference investigated whether and how the transboundary dimensions of crises such as pandemics, cyber attacks and prolonged critical infrastructure failure accentuate the challenges that public and private authorities in the United States and in the European Union confront in the face of urgent threats. Scholars explored the transboundary dimensions of crises and disasters, discussed how an increase in ‘transboundedness’ affects traditional crisis management challenges and investigated what administrative mechanisms are needed to deal with these compounded challenges.

October 28, 2013
*US Film Premiere: Anfang aus dem Ende: Die Flakhelfergeneration / Beginning out of an Ending (2013, documentary film screening, followed by discussion with director Aleida Assmann)*

Aleida Assmann, University of Konstanz, Germany

The “Flak”-generation is the shortest historical generation of the 20th century. It refers to the German cohorts of 1926-29 that were drafted from their school desks to help air defense in the Second World War.
October 29, 2013

Aleida Assmann (Universität Konstanz) From Collective Violence to a Common Future: Four Models for Dealing with a Traumatic Past

Aleida Assmann, University of Konstanz

Reviewing different models of memory politics since the end of the Second World War, Assmann argues that “dialogic remembering” as a model of dealing with a traumatic past could potentially help overcome memory clashes in Europe and elsewhere.

November 11-13 2013

Industrial Policies in the European Union since the Financial Crisis

Vinod Aggarwal, Professor of Political Science

This conference explored the rise of new industrial policies as an effort to spur trade competitiveness, particularly in light of China’s participation in the global economy. As its economic prowess has grown, China has begun to use government procurement, subsidies, lending policies, and regulatory measures to compete with the West and extract technology transfer agreements in exchange for market access. American and European businesspeople have spoken out against these developments with uncharacteristic bluntness and frequency. But both Europe and the U.S. have long pursued industrial policies of their own, and the European Commission has proposed an integrated industrial policy for the globalization era—a flagship initiative of the Europe 2020 strategy. In the U.S., major industries such as commercial jet aircraft, semiconductors and computing, and advanced communications were launched with very substantial government support. And past efforts to develop European wide champions such as Airbus have generated significant trade conflict with both sides charging each other of unfair subsidization. One group of researchers in this cluster, led by UC Berkeley Professor Vinod Aggarwal (Political Science), will examine both current Commission efforts to bolster European firms and to promote innovation in specific sectors, and will compare and contrast these efforts with what is taking place in the U.S. and China (and possibly other emerging countries). This project will be conducted in collaboration with colleagues at the University of St. Gallen in Switzerland.

November 12, 2013

Gerald D. and Norma Feldman Annual Lecture: Christian Eschatology and the Nazi Final Solution

Speaker: John Connelly, History Department

Eschatology, a hopelessly obscure branch of theology dealing with the end of time, would seem irrelevant to the fate of the Jews in Nazi occupied Europe. In fact, eschatological ideas
formed the core of a view that made Christians believe that Jews were destined to suffer to the end of time; therefore even Christians who forcefully opposed Nazism thought that the Holocaust was punishment decreed by God. This view was supported by a theology built over centuries whose conclusions seemed ineluctable. The talk explores how thinkers at the margins of the Church, working in the shadow of the Holocaust, replaced those ideas with a revolutionary new vision that became Church teaching in 1965.

November 20, 2013
Ten Years of European Peacekeeping

Antoine Rayroux, Visiting Researcher, Georgetown University

This lecture traced European Union peacekeeping from 2003-13 through the following questions: Where does the EU intervene and why? Which European states contribute most to the EU’s peacekeeping efforts? What progress has been made and what limits are posed?

November 15, 2013
Transatlantic Mass Migration as a Travel Business, 1900-1914: Issues Then, Implications Now

Drew Keeling, Independent Historian, Zurich, Switzerland

Human migration across the early twentieth century North Atlantic was largely unimpeded by legal barriers, and thus offers historical insight into deeper underlying factors shaping enduring, voluntary and economically-motivated long distance mass relocation. A complex multinational travel business, the common denominator of this ethnically diverse movement prior to the First World War, neither significantly caused, nor was mainly caused by, the massive back-and-forth trans-oceanic transfer of the millions of self-selected and self-limited European emigrants from whom about one third of contemporary Americans are descended.

January 2014
Exhibit opening of “Saved by the Bay” Magnes Museum

Ever since the University of California-Berkeley opened its doors and hearts to the first refugee scholars fleeing the Third Reich, the campus has had a special relationship with Germany. A 2014 exhibit at Berkeley’s Magnes Museum entitled, “Saved by the Bay” documents this fascinating, important, and indeed noble chapter in the history of the university. As a haven, UC Berkeley provided security and safety for those academics fortunate enough to escape their persecutors. Berkeley’s relationship to Germany, however, goes far deeper than this one chapter, for UC Berkeley is home to a very long-standing scholarly tradition, one which sees it as a world leader in the field of German Studies. Across campus, historians, literary scholars, film critics, music scholars, language instructors, political scientists, philosophers, sociologists, legal scholars, and economists have produced field-defining scholarship on all aspects of German history, politics, economics, culture, and society.

January 13-14, 2014
Foreign Workers and Labor Shortages in East Asia: Implications for the EU

Philip Martin, Professor of Agriculture and Resource Economics, UC Davis

East Asian countries anticipated
and minimized labor shortages through public investments in education, incentives for firms to provide training, and "employer-driven" immigration systems. Despite moving some low-skill jobs abroad, governments have allowed employers to employ low-skilled foreign workers, which can create a treadmill effect of some migrant employment leading to more. This conference addressed the following questions: Will the EU emulate this practice? Or will East Asian countries adopt EU policies?

February 18, 2014
An Unwritten Letter from Victor Klemperer to Hannah Arendt and Gershom Scholem

Steven Aschheim, Hebrew University, Jerusalem
Steven Aschheim specializes in European and German-Jewish Intellectual History.

March 13, 2014
Ukraine: A Panel Discussion

M. Steven Fish, Professor of Political Science, UC Berkeley;
Yuriy Gorodnichenko, Associate Professor of Economics, UC Berkeley;
Andrei Tsygankov, Professor of Political Science, San Francisco State University;
Edward Walker, Associate Adjunct Professor of Political Science and Executive Director of the Berkeley Program in East European and Eurasian Studies, UC Berkeley
Moderator: Jason Wittenberg, Associate Professor of Political Science, UC Berkeley

The dramatic uprising in Ukraine that culminated in the flight and impeachment of then President Viktor Yanukovich and the instauration of an interim Ukrainian government has brought a long simmering dispute between Russia on the one hand and the United States and its NATO and EU allies over Ukraine’s external orientation to a head. What was initially a dramatic domestic crisis has become the most dangerous geopolitical confrontation since the end of the Cold War. The panel, organized by the Institute of Slavic, East European, and Eurasian Studies, will address domestic politics and internal cleavages within Ukraine, Ukraine’s economic prospects, Russia’s interests and objectives, and the policy options for the US and its Western allies.

March 13, 2014
Global and Local Negotiations on Climate Mitigation with Hugo von Meijenfeldt, Consul General, the Netherlands: Speaker Series

Hugo von Meijenfeldt, Consul-General of the Netherlands in California.

At the very heart of the response to climate change is the need to reduce emissions. Without action, emissions of greenhouse gases are projected to rise by 25-90% by 2030. Both developed and developing nations must take measurable, reportable and verifiable mitigation action.

April 3, 2014
European Presidency Speaker: The European Economic Crisis and the Greek EU Presidency

Nicholas Economides, Professor, Leonard Stern School of Business

The world-wide economic crisis that followed the collapse of Lehman Brothers underscored the weaknesses
of the European economic and political integration processes. In many ways, the EU became more unified in dealing with the crisis, but in others, it has been weakened, by not implementing EU-wide solutions and creating ad-hoc rules on a case-by-case basis.

April 11, 2014

**Socialist Internationalism: Cold War Legacies**

This April workshop was organized by UC Berkeley History professor Stefan-Ludwig Hoffmann. It explored the social and cultural legacies of Cold War Socialist internationalism. Recent scholarship has focused on the ties between so-called Second and Third World countries since the 1950s and their prominence in international organizations, but little attention had been paid to its effects on the everyday life of people(s) around the globe. The Workshop explored questions like “What intimate connections evolved out of development projects, cultural exchanges, political or labor migrations, international co-operations and economic aid programs during the Cold War? How did internationalism influence the social history of State Socialism and vice versa? What has the impact of the ideology and practice of Socialist global solidarity been in Africa, Latin America or Asia?

April 24, 2014

**Workshop on European Regulation: Comparative and International Dimensions**

David Vogel, Professor of Business and Political Science, UC Berkeley

This workshop explored the comparative and international dimensions of government regulation, with a specific focus on the regulatory policies and global impact of the European Union.

April 28, 2014

**Will the Eurosceptics Topple Europe?: The Rise of the Right and the European Parliament Election**

Jason Wittenberg, Associate Professor, Department of Political Science, UC Berkeley; Jeroen Dewulf, Associate
the historian Zachary Shore demonstrates that leaders can best understand an opponent not simply from his pattern of past behavior, but from his behavior at pattern breaks. Meaningful pattern breaks occur during dramatic deviations from the routine, when the enemy imposes costs upon himself. It’s at these unexpected moments, Shore explains, that successful leaders can learn what makes their rivals truly tick. Drawing on research from the cognitive sciences, and tapping multilingual, multinational sources, Shore has crafted an innovative history of the last century’s most pivotal moments, when lives and nations were on the line. Through this curious study of strategic empathy, we gain surprising insights into how great leaders think.

In this talk, Professor Eichengreen provided an update on the Eurozone crisis and the prospect for European economic growth and the integration process going forward.

May 2, 2014
**The Euro Crisis: The Gift that Never Stops Giving**

Barry Eichengreen, Professor of Economics and Political Science, UC Berkeley

May 7, 2014
**Iceland in an Era of Shadow Banking: A Model for Crash and Recovery?**

Hilmar Hilmarsson, University of Akureyri, Iceland

June 10, 2014
**Intra-EU Migration and Integration Integration: EU Issues and Experience**
Philip Martin, Professor of Agriculture and Resource Economics; Chair, UC Comparative Immigration and Integration Program.

This conference explored two of the major issues in EU migration today: intra-EU migration and migrant integration. There are over 50 million migrants in the EU-28 member states, including a third who moved from one EU member state to another. Far more Central Europeans than expected migrated west after 2004, and there is debate in 2014 about how many Bulgarians and Romanians may migrate to other EU countries and seek welfare. Meanwhile, Germany and other EU countries with stronger economies that attract migrants are developing a “welcome culture” to accompany “integration contracts” and speed the integration of immigrants. Conference participants explored the successes and failures of integration of immigrants in various EU member countries.

September 16, 2014
100 Years Later: What Effect Remains from WWI on the European-American Relationship

Adam Hochschild, Distinguished Author, Journalist and Lecturer, UCB School of Journalism;
Andrea Sinn, DAAD Professor for German History, UCB Departments of History and German;
Eva Knopf, Film Director of “Majub’s Journey” (2013)

The event was co-sponsored by the Goethe Institute and moderated by Monika Bäuerlein, award-winning editor-in-chief of the magazine Mother Jones, brought together three noted experts on the period to consider the war’s continuing effects at the centenary of its start. Each guest, drawing from their personal research, contributed a unique insight on a minority perspective often ignored in conventional wartime narratives. Ms. Bäuerlein opened the evening to an appropriately martial background of drumming from outside as she introduced the topic and the speakers. The first panelist to present, Adam Hochschild, emphasized on the paradoxical way we remember WWI today, split between adoration of heroes and mourning the victims. He questioned whether if we are to remember the war in its entirety we should only emphasize the heroism and sacrifice, or instead engage in discussion about the problems caused by war itself. He further noted that post-war society tends
to forget war’s atrocities, citing museums that curate exhibits with an array of advanced weaponry and ‘cans of beans’ rather than testaments to the evils and unresolved tensions resulting from conflict.

Andrea Sinn spoke on how the war affected the German Jewish community, inflaming anti-Semitic tensions among society in general while offering the Jews an opportunity to show their loyalty to their nation many eagerly accepted. She highlighted the importance of drawing from personal narratives in historical research, such as her current work exploring how German Jewish women specifically experienced the war which draws on intensely personal sources like diaries. This understanding laid the groundwork for the final speaker of the evening, Eva Knopf, whose recent documentary “Majub’s Journey” shines light on one of the more obscure acts of the period. The film chronicles the life of Majub bin Adam Mohamed, an African veteran of the German colonial Askari corps during WWI, his struggle for recognition by the German government in the interwar period, and his surprise career as a film extra in the 1930s. Her presentation was accompanied by rare images of Askari soldiers and Majub himself. Ms. Knopf conveyed of her passion for creating films that attempt to fairly depict history and lend attention to the oft-ignored, in the face of the dearth of minority sources from which all three suffered.

The panel was enthusiastically received by the nearly 70 people in attendance, who eagerly took advantage of the question-and-answer portion of the event to probe deeper into each panelist’s work and have their individual questions answered.

Europe 2020 Strategy to exit the crisis and prepare the EU economy for the challenges of the next decade. Europe 2020 sets out a vision to achieve high levels of employment, a low carbon economy, productivity and social cohesion, to be implemented through concrete actions at EU and national levels. This battle for growth and jobs requires ownership at top political level and mobilisation from all actors across Europe.

The Digital Agenda for Europe is one of the seven flagship initiatives of the Europe 2020 Strategy, set out to define the key enabling role that the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) will have to play if Europe wants to succeed in its ambitions for 2020.

September 17, 2014
**Digital Agenda for Europe**

**Francisco García Morán**, Chief IT Advisor, European Commission

The European Commission launched in March 2010 the

September 18, 2014
**Adolph Sutro as German-American Pioneer:: Lifework and Impacts**

**Hermann-Victor Johnen**, Visiting Scholar, Institute of European Studies, UC Berkeley
Adolph Sutro was born in 1830 in Aachen, Germany and came to California during the Gold Rush. Later, in the Comstock Lode of Nevada, he constructed the Sutro Tunnel, which became the first mining tunnel in the United States. Sutro founded the Nevada town of Sutro and built the collections of the Sutro Library, one of the finest private libraries in the U.S.

September 24, 2014

Zweig in the World

Jeroen Dewulf, Professor of German, UC Berkeley

Writers and scholars from around the world gathered in Berkeley for a two-day conference on the Austrian Jewish writer Stefan Zweig on September 24 and 25th. The event, organized by the Institute of European studies in collaboration with the Stefan Zweig Centre in Salzburg, brought together leading experts on Stefan Zweig’s life and work to discuss its message for today, particularly given that this year marks the 100th anniversary of the First World War - a catastrophic event which Zweig called the end of the “World of Yesterday” and the advent of modernity. The subjects covered in the various lectures presented ranged from Zweig’s relations with Freud, the Bible, and the idea of Utopia to the influence of his work in China and India and his suicide in Brazil.

October 6, 2014

Europe: Player or Loser?

Hans-Gert Pöttering, Former President of the European Parliament and Chairman of the Konrad Adenauer Stiftung

Dr. Pöttering, the longest-serving member of the European Parliament, has represented the Christian Democrats continuously since the first European elections in 1979. His talk was part of a broader visit to the United States on behalf of that foundation,

“Only the person who has experienced light and darkness, war and peace, rise and fall, only that person has truly experienced life.”

- Stefan Zweig (Austrian Writer)
which promotes civic participation and good transatlantic relations. Pöttering spoke frankly and sincerely about his opinions on the current issues which the European Union faces. He emphasized this trait has always been his personal philosophy: “If one speaks respectfully, then one may be completely honest on all things.” He affirmed of his commitment to maintaining a European union that is “not just a geographic union,” but importantly “a union of values”, with a commitment to the rule of law, the respect of the freedoms and rights of the people, and most importantly the fundamental dignity of the individual. He strongly condemned the sentiment that came about during the recent financial crisis in Greece, when some argued for the ejection of the state from the European Union. “One must think of the union like a family,” Dr. Pöttering advised, “and if this guides your thinking, this would never occur to you. Would someone kick out a member of their family because of financial difficulties?” Instead, he emphasized his commitment to growing the European Union responsibly. He hailed the EU ascension of the Baltic States, calling it an important step to preserving their integrity in the face of Russian activity in the region, and noting that while some felt that the admission of Romania and Bulgaria was made in haste, today it has proved a strong bulwark against Russian interference in those countries. Nevertheless, while emphasizing that Turkey is and should be a valued partner of the European Union, culturally, financially, and geographically its admission would at this point be too problematic. Dr. Pöttering also impressed the need for Europe to expand its defensive capabilities, rather than leaving all their problems to the United States to solve: NATO, he said, should be a “partnership of equals.” He also asserted the need for strong condemnation of Russian activity in the Ukraine and Crimea, and that while dialogue must be maintained with Russia, President Putin must be shown with “absolute clarity” that his actions are “unacceptable” in the twenty-first century.