With the support of Ms. Norma von Ragenfeld-Feldman, the DAAD, IES Director Jeroen Dewulf, EU Center Assistant Director Deolinda Adão, IES Associate Director Akasemi New, and IES Manager Gia White, the Irish Studies Program held a variety of events in the Fall 2016.

The highlights of the semester were the visits of Terri Givens (Menlo College), who discussed anti-discrimination policy in Northern Ireland; Minerva Gruber (University of Berlin), who addressed the visual representation of mobility and migration to Europe; and Maria Ilona Jazwinski (Manchester University), who offered an insight into the role of Central European artists in the rise of the Hollywood film industry. In the context of our Getting to Know Europe Program sponsored by the European Commission, IES also supports an EU Student Ambassador group. The many challenges Europe currently faces underline once more how important it is for our University to have a strong Institute of European Studies.

In late October, the program hosted Máirtín Ó Muilleoir, the current Minister of Finance in the Northern Ireland Assembly. Minister Ó Muilleoir, the former Lord Mayor of Belfast, came to speak about the consequences of Brexit for Northern Ireland, and its relationship with the Republic of Ireland; the William R. Kenan, Jr. Chair of History at Vanderbilt University who gave a lecture on the Integration of Immigrants in Europe.

The Der Kreis group in German history led by Maelia DuBois, and the IES/Chicago European Commission, IES also supports an EU Student Ambassador group at UC Berkeley, which, under the leadership of Nancy Hanzhuo Zhang, encourages peers to learn more about the importance of the EU and its many programs for young people. In the context of our Getting to Know Europe Program sponsored by the European Commission, IES was also able to organize a lecture with the Austrian Marshall Fund, IES was also able to organize a lectureship by Wolfgang Bauer, who, in cooperation with the Goethe Institute, came to Berkeley Roundtable on the International Economy (BRIE) and EIT Digital.

The many challenges Europe currently faces underline once more how important it is for our University to have a strong Institute of European Studies. We are especially proud of our student groups, including the undergraduate EU Student Ambassador group at UC Berkeley, which, under the direction of Konrad Posch and the leadership of Nancy Hanzhuo Zhang, encourages peers to learn more about the importance of the EU and its many programs for young people. In the context of our Getting to Know Europe Program sponsored by the European Commission, IES was also able to organize a lecture by Wolfgang Bauer, who, in cooperation with the Goethe Institute, came to discuss his recent book Crossing the Sea with Syrians; Celia Applegate, a beloved lecturer in Irish in the Celtic Studies Program, died this year's Gerald D. and Norma Feldman Lecture on the topic of "Music Ireland and its relationship with the Republic of Ireland; the "Getting to Know Europe" series, the Center hosted several joint projects during the past semester. I also want to mention the excellent work of our affiliated graduate student working groups, including the Matrix Social Science Graduate Discussion Group under the direction of Elena Kempf, whose monthly meetings serve as preparation for the annual "Getting to Know Europe" series.

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event on the Italian filmmaker Antonello Branca.

Finally, the Program for the Study of Italy organized a two-day event on identity in the current debate confronting Catalonia. Ramon Llull, a lecture by Salvador Cardús i Ros (University Autònoma, Barcelona) on the topic of identity in the current debate confronting Catalonia.

The Portuguese Studies Program organized a lecture featuring Ferreira Guerra from the University of Macau who spoke about Macau's role as the last European outpost in China, and a lecture by distinguished speaker Jackson Janes on the rise of populism in the Anglophone world in October.

The Nordic Studies Program hosted a literary evening with Danish author Lars Jacob Jacobsen, where you will find a selection of our lectures, talks, and other events at no charge. As always, however, we appreciate any support you can give to help us sustain our high quality interdisciplinary programming on Europe.

I am also grateful to our URAPs – Jaqueline Boland, Lauren Dooley, Pu Jin, Sarah Sharvit, and Zachary Shore, as well as to our EU Fellow, Helena Malikova. More events are already underway. We are proud to offer you all these悠久

I wish you all a pleasant winter break and hope to welcome you again in the new year. With kind regards and my very best wishes for the new year.

Tina Tollefsen
2015-16 Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) Fellowship Recipients

Academic Year 2015-2016:
- Margaret Cychosz, Dept. of Linguistics, Language: Portuguese
- Thadeus Dowad, Dept. of Art History, Language: Turkish
- Dylan Fagan, Dept. of Anthropology, Language: Dutch
- Jonathan Lear, Dept. of History, Language: German
- Rebecca Levitan, Dept. of Art History, Language: Greek
- Marcus Owens, Dept. of Architecture, Language: German
- Sandra Sardjono, Dept. of Art History, Language: Dutch
- Andrew Sears, Dept. of Art History, Language: German
- Trent Trombley, Dept. of Anthropology, Language: Portuguese

Summer 2016:
- Hannah Bagdasar, Dept. of Legal Studies, Language: Finnish
- Jess Bailey, Dept. of Art History, Language: Dutch
- Rachel Bosnyak, Dept. of Scandinavian, Language: Finnish
- Thadeus Dowad, Dept. of Art History, Language: Turkish
- Elizabeth Gipson, Dept. of Celtic Studies, Language: Celtic
- Marlena Gittleman, Dept. of Comparative Literature, Language: Catalan
- Jameson Karns, Dept. of History, Language: German
- Sean Lawrence, Dept. of History, Language: Turkish
- Elizabeth McBride, School of Education, Language: Finnish
- Marcus Owens, Dept. of Architecture, Language: German
- Brianna Panasenco, Dept. of Scandinavian, Language: Finnish
- Jose Patino-Romero, Dept. of Spanish and Portuguese, Language: Portuguese
- Jessica Ruffin, Dept. of Linguistics, Language: German
- Scott Shell, Dept. of German, Language: Icelandic
- Delia Neyra Tercero, Dept. of Spanish and Portuguese, Language: Portuguese

Predissertation and Dissertation Fellowships:
- Makoto Fukumoto – Dept. of Political Science, "The Effect of Regional Autonomy on Local Economic Policy: Comparative Field Research in Belgian and Dutch Subnational Regions"
- Thomas Gilbert – Dept. of Sociology, "Cultural Sublimation and State Formation in Nineteenth Century Germany"
- Jessica Goddard – Energy and Resources Group, "Economic Valuation of Natural Systems in the German and UK Cases"
- Agnieszka Smelkowska – Dept. of History, "Between People's Revenge and Socialist Justice: Polish and Soviet Volksdeutsche between 1944 and 1950"
- Gloria Yu – Dept. of History, "Psychiatry, Philosophy, and Formations of the Subject in Prussia, 1750-1850"
- Marcus Owens – Landscape Architecture and Environmental Planning, "From Citizen to User: New Media, Public Space, and Urban Ecology"
- Yotam Tsal – Dept. of History, "From Nature to Natural History: The Production of "Dead Birds" in the Eighteenth Century French Atlantic World"
- Timothy Wright – Dept. of History, "Rituals of the Reborn: Theology and Praxis in Radical Protestantism (1650-1750)"

Austria Marshall Plan Foundation:
- Faculty Grants: Phil Martin – UC Davis; Gudrun Biffl – Donau University
- Student Grant: Thomas Gilbert – Dept. of Sociology

IES Berkeley-Viadrina Dissertation Fellowship:
- Matthew Stenberg – Dept. of Political Science
- Allesandro Tiberio – Dept. of Geography

IES Berkeley-Greifswald Exchange Program:
- Seira Adams – Dept. of Environmental Policy and Management
- Matthew Stenberg – Dept. of Political Science

IES Berkeley-Cologne Exchange Program:
- Thomas Gilbert – Dept. of History
- Sebastian Haselbeck – Dept. of German

CGES Gerald D. and Norma Feldman Graduate Student Dissertation Fellowships:
- Trevor Jackson – Dept. of History, "An Economic History of Impunity in Britain and France, 1720-1780"
The Occitan language, once spoken across the southern third of France, the Val d’Aran of Spain, and Italy’s Piedmont valleys, has a written record—including the work of the troubadours—stretching back over one thousand years. Nevertheless, forces of linguistic and economic assimilation over the course of the twentieth century leave it imperiled, spoken by fewer and fewer people every year.

In January 2016, Elyse Ritchey, a graduate student in the Romance Languages and Literature program at UC Berkeley, travelled to southwestern France to collect data for her dissertation on Occitan revitalization. Ritchey received a Chateaubriand grant to spend a semester as a visiting scholar at the Université de Toulouse Jean Jaurès. In Toulouse, a thriving music scene and groups of young people dedicated to making Occitan live are important parts of the city’s cultural tapestry. In May, she moved to the village of St-Antonin-Noble-Val in order to be closer to her research sites. Ritchey’s work focuses on the various ways in which Occitan language and culture are portrayed and constructed through public discourse in two of the region’s smaller communities, Villefranche-de-Rouergue (Aveyron) and Carmaux (Tarn). Both towns are home to activists who seek to make Occitan a point of convergence in the community. Their work is manifested not only in official language promotion associations, but also in the pressure that they exert on local government and in positive media coverage of Occitan. Although the wide-scale resumption of Occitan as a language of everyday life seems a remote goal, by championing Occitan identity, individuals and groups shine a light on what they perceive as its unique values. Disenchantment with increasingly uniform popular culture and depleted populations in rural areas seem to drive interest in Occitan, at least in part. However, modern Occitanism is not merely a callback to the past, but an argument for cultural diversity in a nation continuing its struggle over how to harmonize different peoples.

Among the language activists whom Ritchey met figure historians, farmers, woodworkers, academics, and many more. They all find meaning in Occitan. Music, childhood memories of grandparents speaking patés, the hope of raising bilingual children, even a deeper appreciation for the local toponymy are among the myriad reasons for engagement. Above all, Ritchey’s research suggests that the Occitan movement seeks to establish a sense of place.

IES is a proud sponsor of Europe’s Less Commonly Taught Languages (LCTLs) and has created a special fund to support the UC Berkeley Library’s LCTLs collection. Students, both undergraduate and graduate; lecturers, and faculty who wish to use library materials (books, ebooks, graphic novels, dissertations, DVDs, etc.) in a European LCTL and published in Europe that are currently not available on the Berkeley campus can fill out the Library Recommendation Form and mention “IES LCTL Support” in the Comments section. IES will then provide funding to the UC Berkeley Library to finance the purchase of these materials.
This fall IES cosponsored the opening of Guerra Civil @ 80, which will remain on display in Doe Library through July 7, 2017. Ziang Zhou, IES URAP student, had the opportunity to sit down with exhibit co-curator Claude Potts to discuss the exhibit’s features and significance. Below is his report:

To commemorate the 80th anniversary of the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War, Claude Potts, Romance Languages Librarian at Doe Library, Theresa Salazar, Curator of Western American at the Bancroft Library, and Donna Southard, lecturer in the Spanish & Portuguese Department, came together to curate the exhibit, Guerra Civil @ 80. The exhibit features digital prints of original books, letters, rare photographs, posters, and pamphlets from The Bancroft Library’s Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade Bay Area Post Records and Photograph Collections. Displaying six panels, each featuring an aspect of the Spanish Civil War, the exhibit highlights the role of American volunteers in the Civil War, the way in which the war affected these volunteers’ lives, and the vast array of artistic expressions that resulted.

During the Spanish Civil War, more than 40,000 people from around the world joined the International Brigades to help the Spanish Republic fight the rebel Nationalists. This grassroots organization arose in response to the call for assistance by the Republicans, as the Non-Intervention Agreement forbade the Allies from formal support. While Germany and Italy contravened the agreement by supporting the rebels, the US was hesitant to get involved due to a combination of isolationist sentiments and religious pressures. That said, approximately 2,800 volunteers came from the US, working in various units collectively known as the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. In doing so, they put their lives on the line, as recruitment into a foreign army was, and still is, illegal for Americans. These volunteers came from all social classes and walks of life and took on a number of different roles—soldiers, doctors, nurses, technicians, etc.

The Civil War was a time of great peril: more than 200,000 soldiers died in the battle on both sides, with the risk of death of these volunteers doubling due to a lack of proper training. It was the conviction that their participation could determine the future of Spain and Europe that motivated them to fight in spite of the great danger.

During wartime, art served as both a means of expression as well as a weapon. On the front lines, soldiers sang folk songs and recited anthems and hymns to warm their tired souls. The relentless war incited poets and novelists both within and outside of Spain to take action with their pens. Politically, art was commonly used for propaganda by both sides. Aleluyas, stories told through pictures on one single page, as well as painted slogans and posters were used to disseminate ideological messages. The Republicans were able to draw forces from the developed artistic communities in Barcelona, Madrid and Valencia; through their artwork, many well-known artists such as Pablo Picasso and Joan Miró called for the Allies' support to help Spain end fascism.

Notably, one of those American volunteers was a UC Berkeley Economics graduate student, Robert Hale Merriman, whose wife, Marion Merriman, was the only female American in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. After the death of her husband, Marion returned to the Bay Area and led the Bay Area Post of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, contributing to the preservation of memories of American men and women in that war-torn era. For more information about these exhibits and other Spanish Civil War activities on campus, click here.
New IES Publications

Jeroen Dewulf, The Pinkster King and the King of Congo. The Pretender King and the Forgotten History of America (December 2016)

Mark Beyer and AnDies Célia Aka, Migration and International Littérature (June 2016)

Christopher Kutz, On War and Democracy (November 2016)

Karin L. Sanders and Unni Langås, Litteraturinter artes: nordisk litteratur i samspill med andre kunstarter (July 2016)

Andrius Gali Anka, Wittgenstein and Normative Inquiry (June 2016)

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IES in the News!

In June 2016, Matthias Fekl, the French Minister of State for Foreign Trade, the Promotion of Tourism and Nationals Abroad, visited UC Berkeley at the invitation of the IES French Studies Program. You can read about his visit here and here.

In June 2016, IES affiliated faculty member Barry Eichengreen discussed the Brexit referendum at the Commonwealth Club and wrote an article on the topic. It can be seen here and here.

In June 2016, the journal Central European History published a review on the latest book of IES Senior Fellow David Large. You can read it here.

In June 2016, IES affiliated professor Daniel Kammen and his team of researchers at the UC Berkeley Energy and Resources Group presented their Energy Roadmap for Southeast Europe. You can access it here.

In August 2016, the journal Foreign Policy published two articles by IES senior fellow David Large on the history of the Olympics. You can read them here and here.

In August 2016, IES visiting scholar Ludvig Norman (Uppsala University, Sweden) published a new book entitled The Mechanisms of Institutional Conflict in the European Union. You can read more here.

In August 2016, IES Director Jeroen Dewulf was interviewed in the South Korean Radio Program This Morning on Islam in Europe. You can listen to the interview here.

In September 2016, the Austrian journalist Michael Freund was a guest at IES and published an article in the Austrian newspaper Der Standard on the importance of Mario Savio for the current student population in Berkeley. You can read it here.

In October 2016, former IES visiting scholar Vincent Rzepka (political scientist at the Humboldt Universität zu Berlin) published an article in the online journal KIB entitled "Transparency and the TTIP negotiations." You can read it here.

In November 2016, the Toronto Royal Conservatory of Music ARC Ensemble acknowledged IES for its use of IES Senior Fellow Carla Shapreau's research on the Austrian Copyright Society and Blacklisting During the Nazi Era for the film EXIT:music. You can see this research here and watch a trailer of the film here.

In November 2016, IES senior fellow Zachary Shore gave an interview on the German news station N-TV on transatlantic relations under President Trump. You can read the interview here.

In November 2016, IES visiting scholar Hilmar þór Hilmarsson (School of Business and Science, University of Akureyri, Iceland) published a new book on international financial institutions and climate change. You can read more about it here.

In December 2016, IES Senior Fellow David Large wrote on the upcoming presidential elections in Austria. You can read his essay in the journal Foreign Policy here.

In December 2016, IES Senior Fellow Carla Shapreau wrote an article in the New York Times on the restitution case of a rare violin that was looted by the Nazis. You can read the article here.

Join us for an evening of scholarships and music to benefit the Institute of European Studies toward current and future operating costs as well as toward the building of a future endowment fund for student scholarships and program development.

To purchase tickets and RSVP, please contact Gia White at gia@berkeley.edu, or at (510) 642-4555.

Tickets cost $250 per person, or $400 per couple. The event will be held at Berkeley's luxurious Claremont Resort Hotel on April 4, 2017 at 6:30 PM.

Gala proceeds will support the Institute's programs, students, alumni, and faculty, and go directly to support current and future student scholarships and program development.
June 18, 2016: Visit of French Secretary of State Matthias Fekl

On June 8, Matthias Fekl, French Secretary of State in charge of Foreign Trade, Tourism and representing French Citizens Abroad, honored the French Studies Program at the Institute of European Studies with a visit and took part in a panel discussion on the future of US-France/EU trade relations. He presented a brief overview of current trade initiatives, with a special focus on the TTIP negotiations. Fekl noted in his speech that the world has moved towards a modern age of trading between countries due to globalization. This "internalization of value trade" stated in the IMF’s 2015 report is a reality which everyone in the world faces, and that is why the secretary firmly believes that the voice of civil society must be heard during trade negotiations in order for democracy and free trade interests to be aligned.

One of the respondents was Carla Hesse, Dean of the College of Letters and Science, who confirmed the secretary’s opinion by providing a historical example: how the 18th century printing industry was deregulated in France and represented a break from democratic free trade. In light of this specific presentation of trade endeavors, there are many things which still need to improve. The secretary wants to see a more open market in order to provide a better standard for trade. However, he concedes that there can be redistributive inequalities which can be propagated across social classes. A second responder, Andrés Rodriguez-Clare, Professor in Economics, was of the opinion that free trade can be detrimental to lower social classes and regulations must be strengthened to ensure a fair trade environment. He argued that there can be redistributive inequalities which can be propagated across social classes. Rodriguez-Clare presented a historical example: how the 18th century printing industry was deregulated in France and represented a break from democratic free trade. In light of this specific presentation of trade endeavors, there are many things which still need to improve. The secretary wants to see a more open market in order to provide a better standard for trade. However, he concedes that there can be redistributive inequalities which can be propagated across social classes. A second responder, Andrés Rodriguez-Clare, Professor in Economics, was of the opinion that free trade can be detrimental to lower social classes and regulations must be strengthened to ensure a fair trade environment.

All three panelists underlined the importance of open data and transparency since it is crucial with trade negotiations and forest the participation of trade unions, civil society, and NGOs.
August 17, 2016: BCC EU Student Ambassadors at International Student and Scholar Resource Fair

On August 17, the Berkeley International Office (BIO) hosted its annual International Student and Scholar Resource Fair. The Berkeley City College European Union Student Ambassadors (BCC EUSA), were invited to participate in this wonderful event.

Adrienne Solis and Chris Marin pose behind their table at the International Student and Scholar Resource Fair.
August 30, 2016: The Role of Austria in the European Refugee Crisis

INSTITUTE OF EUROPEAN STUDIES

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August 30, 2016: The Role of Austria in the European Refugee Crisis
September 9, 2016: The Role of Technology in Making Modern Europe

Andreas Fickers, Professor of Contemporary and Digital History at Luxembourg University, presented on the role of technological experts and regulatory regimes in both shaping diplomacy across European countries as well as facilitating EU integration. This presentation was part of a visit to the Berkeley campus by a University of Luxembourg delegation led by President Rainer Klump and Consul-General Pierre Franck.

During the interwar period, the radio was the primary means of communication. State censorship of broadcasting and unclear allocation of frequencies, however, resulted in an outbreak of chaos in the industry. Founded in Geneva, Switzerland, the International Broadcasting Union (IBU), now known as the European Broadcasting Union (EBU), was established to address this chaos through the coordination of international radio frequencies. With various economic interests and political implications influencing participating countries, IBU actively assumed the role of both a diplomatic mediator as well as a technical expert. Its allocation of specific radio frequencies to individual countries and its active role in facilitating gentleman’s agreements between participating countries exemplify IBU’s political impact on the harmonization of the EU. Furthermore, it was within IBU’s expertise to devise technical remedies for accurate radio calibration. Not only did this responsibility lead to technological advancements in radio receiver design, but it also established IBU as the “ether police,” as it was charged with regulating and harmonizing radio usage in Europe. Given the evidence presented, it was suggested that IBU actively employed a form of techno-diplomacy.

Following the lecture, the audience actively participated in a question and answer session, which resulted in a wide range of topics—from the role of women in broadcasting politics to technicalities of radio frequency allocation.

Andreas Fickers
(Univ. Luxembourg),
Akasemi Newsome
(IES) and
Pierre Franck
(Consul-General of Luxembourg)
On September 16, IES was pleased to welcome European startup companies to a co-sponsored Startup Europe event with EIT Digital and the Berkeley Roundtable on the International Economy (BRIE).

Marko Turpeinen (EIT Digital) began the event with a welcome address, and IES Director Jeroen Dewulf and Associate Director Akasemi Newsome gave an overview of IES to the representatives of various European startups, who had spent the previous week traveling in Silicon Valley meeting potential investors before concluding their tour at UC Berkeley.

The first speaker, Alexandre Bayen of the Institute of Transportation Studies (ITS) at Berkeley, spoke about the role of ITS in the era of the platform economy and UC Berkeley's founding role in the development of transportation innovation. Bayen highlighted transportation innovations at ITS, emphasizing the importance of creating new policy around these technologies.

John Zysman (BRIE) spoke on the role of UC Berkeley as a mediator between public and private transportation agencies, underscoring the importance of creating new policy around these technologies.

Peter Minor of CITRIS Foundry, a technology accelerator at UC Berkeley, presented the Foundry's program and step-by-step process of working with student startups to help them succeed and thrive in the market.

For the keynote address over lunch, David Charron, a Haas faculty member, presented ideas on the future of innovation, focusing on the unprecedented success of current unicorn companies. The evening closed with a presentation by Gigi Wang of the Sutardja Center for Entrepreneurship and Technology.
September 20, 2016: The Visual Representation of Mobility and Migration to Europe

In cooperation with the Center for Middle Eastern Studies, IES welcomed Nilgun Bayraktar, Assistant Professor of Film History, Theory and Criticism in the Visual Studies Program at California College of the Arts, to Moses Hall for a lecture on visual representations of mobility and migration to Europe. Analyzing clips and images from a number of projects, Bayraktar explored the symbols and techniques through which the problems of migration are exposed in cinematic arts. Her research involves examining under-researched cinematic works circulating in galleries. The bulk of her talk closely examined one such work: Ursula Biemann's *Sahara Chronicle*, a project charting migration networks across north and sub-Saharan Africa that examines how such networks are affected by Europe's border control systems.

The installation combines footage from Biemann's fieldwork with surveillance tapes in order to shed light on the hidden conditions of migratory journeys. As presented by Biemann, these networks, which extend as far as East Asia, are systems of information and social organization, operate on a widespread geographical scale, and are morphed by border controls such as surveillance and deportation camps. With the conceptualization of borders shifting to encompass more than merely the borders of the national states, such networks demand, Bayraktar argued, a critical look at the evolving mobility regime in the EU—or "fortress Europe"—and its greater effects. While the mainstream media provides negative representations of migratory movements, *Sahara Chronicle* offers an alternative perspective on migration, prompting changes in the perception of the migrant experience through its attempts to avoid the language of invasion and to portray a more diverse migrant group.

To conclude, Bayraktar explored the problem of making clandestine migration visible in an art context, explaining that the networks examined fall, many times, outside of the traditional realms of visibility and representation. Instead of providing a linear representation of migration as a traditional documentary would, the structure of *Sahara Chronicle* mirrors the complexity of the subject and landscapes with which it engages, providing an incomplete, multilayered mapping of spaces, people, and experiences. *Sahara Chronicle*, she argued, unravels the naturalness of the image of migration presented by the media, forcing us to question "transparent" representations of reality.
In cooperation with the Goethe Institute, the Center for Middle Eastern Studies, Die Kritikmaschine and the Department of German, IES hosted a discussion on September 20 featuring Die Zeit journalist Wolf-Wolfgang Bauer, whose recent book, *Crossing the Sea with Syrians*, documents the experiences of refugees as they undertake the treacherous journey to Europe. The interview portion, which was conducted by Julia Chouchair-Vizoso, Vice Chair of the Center for Middle Eastern Studies, began with a brief chronological overview of the book. As he had gone undercover and traveled alongside the refugees as part of his project, Bauer provided a first-person perspective of the perils of the journey, from being smuggled, to being abandoned by traffickers, to being incarcerated.

Chouchair-Vizoso then asked for his thoughts on the radical nature of his field-work approach. A common criticism, she noted, is that such methods can result in academics and journalists becoming part of the story in a way that might overshadow the issues at hand. Admitting the difficulty of self-exclusion, Bauer indicated that his goal was to provide his audience with a transparent, accurate account of refugees’ stories as real people. He also discussed his refrainment from defining a target audience as well as his lack of a political agenda, explaining that he wanted his story to reach as diverse a group as possible.

Regarding current refugee-related policies, Bauer had some passionate criticisms and comments, expressing his belief that the current crisis is due to the failure of the international community. He also observed that the lack of a proper legal framework to provide the necessary medical and psychological care for refugees exacerbates the trauma of the journey.

Following the interview, the audience had the opportunity to ask a variety of questions, ranging from Bauer’s views on Merkel’s policy and the role his story can play in shaping policies in the EU to further discussions about the book’s implications for the future of the refugee crisis and the need for more comprehensive solutions.

Julia Chouchair-Vizoso (Center for Middle Eastern Studies), Wolfgang Bauer (Die Zeit) and Akasemi Newsome (IES)
INSTITUTE OF EUROPEAN STUDIES

September 22, 2016: Legislating Equality in Europe and the United States

The Institute of European Studies welcomed Terri Givens, Professor and Provost at Menlo College, on September 22 for a lecture examining issues surrounding discrimination, immigration, and populism in both the European and American contexts. As Givens analyzes in her recent book, *Legislating Equality*, the discourses surrounding diversity and equality in Europe evolved in the late twentieth century from being centered around xenophobia to being more based around discrimination and equality. Beginning in the early 2000s, however, she notes how waves of European activism have led to the increased use of immigration and security policies in the political and electoral maps of the European Union.

Givens observed how terrorist attacks in Europe and the United States have contributed to a rise in perceptions of discrimination and equality, shifting related discourses to revolve more around security concerns. She also drew parallels between the current political climates in the US and EU, noting how the rise of populism has affected the electoral map and voting trends in both countries. Givens observed that while many people feel a tangible sense of loss in the midst of such changes, there has also been an increased emphasis on encouraging immigrant groups to become more involved in the political process. She argued that, in the context of immigration and equality, finding effective ways to ensure more inclusive policies is crucial.

The floor then opened for discussion, during which participants challenged and questioned many of the ideas Givens presented. With further comparisons being drawn between the current political climates in the US and EU, the resulting debate was both intriguing and lively.

Terri Givens with IES Associate Director Akasemi Newsome
INSTITUTE OF EUROPEAN STUDIES
September 27, 2016: The Role of Central European Artists in Building the Hollywood Film Industry

In cooperation with the Austrian Marshall Fund and the Institute for Slavic, East European and Eurasian Studies, IES was pleased to welcome Georg Kastner, Dean of Andrássy Universität in Budapest, on September 27 for a lecture on the role of Central European creative artists in the building of the Hollywood film industry. Focusing on the era of the Second World War, he highlighted their contributions to anti-fascist propaganda in American movies. In the first portion of his talk, Kastner revealed that many familiar American film companies—including Warner Brothers, MGM, Paramount, and Universal—were founded by people of Central European origins. While many creative artists left Europe to pursue their careers in artistic centers such as Hollywood, film as an industry did exist in Central Europe as well, with two of the largest companies being the German UFA and Austrian Sascha.

Next, Kastner described the emergence of propagandistic works in the United States, which began with the founding of the Hollywood Anti-Nazi League for the Defense of American Democracy in 1933. Many famous artists, including screenwriter Fritz Lang, joined this league in an effort to counter the Nazi propaganda purported back in Europe. The start of the United States' involvement in the Second World War brought with it a drastic increase in the number of film studios supporting and contributing to propagandistic efforts, with themes of interest including enemy ideologies, the American way of life, and support on the home front.

To conclude, Kastner said that, in examining the role of Central Europeans in the propagandist efforts, it is first necessary to analyze the manners in which Hollywood propaganda could be classified. He then suggested that these types of films offered excellent opportunities for recent immigrants from Central Europe, who brought firsthand knowledge of the subject matter, had an interest in fighting the Nazis on the creative front, and could use their former European networks to their advantage. Many times, immigrant creative artists could construct much more convincing representations of their homes. This did not mean, however, that these representations were more accurate; contrarily, the plots employed remained largely fictional and far from reality. While Nazis may have killed the basis of Central Europe's film culture, those artists who pursued successful careers in Hollywood were still able to make contributions to the American industry in both cultural and creative senses. Questions asked following the lecture centered around the influences of such films on post-war cinematographic trends as well as the interconnectedness between Central Europeans and the American film industry.
September 27, 2016: Rapid Response – EU Lawsuit against Apple

The Institute of European Studies cosponsored a roundtable discussion with the Institute for International Studies that provided both European and American perspectives on the EU’s recent $30 billion lawsuit against Apple. The panel featured scholars from across the Berkeley campus, including Alan Auerbach, Robert D. Burch Professor of Economics and Law; Helena Malikova, IES’ current EU fellow; Gabriel Zucman, Assistant Professor of Economics; Carl Shapiro, Transamerica Professor of Business Strategy at the Haas School of Business; and Joseph Farrell, former chief economist of the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice.

To begin the discussion, which was moderated by Farrell, Malikova offered an introduction to state aid regulation, pointing out that it is forbidden for individual member states to provide multinational companies with discriminatingly lower tax rates. She further suggested that, as was the case with Apple in Ireland, American multinational companies operating in different jurisdictions tend to shift profit to a paper-only or non-operational branch in countries with minimal or no taxation.

Then, Auerbach highlighted some general trends in profits, which exhibit a shift from the United States to low-tax countries. As he argued, such shifts pose a threat to the current taxation rule. To counter these threats, he proposed a change in the multinational tax calculation regime that would rely on sales apportionment or destination-based taxation rather than on residence. Zucman further examined problems with the current taxation rule for multinationals. Rules dictating that companies pay taxes to countries where profits have been made, he stated, can result in artificial profits appearing in low-tax jurisdictions. Next, he argued that pricing that treats subsidaries as separate entities are easy to manipulate through transfer pricing. Finally, he pointed out how bilateral agreements made only for taxation purposes encourage treaty shopping to generate stateless income.

To conclude, Shapiro compared and contrasted the mentalities of American and European competition authorities, referencing major infringement cases in the EU against other large American multinational companies.

Following the individual presentations, the approximately 60 attendees asked a number of questions ranging from the difference in principles between EU and US competition law enforcement to potential challenges with the proposed multinational taxation regulation reform.
To inaugurate this fall’s Center for German and European Studies (CGES) Lecture Series on September 27, IES welcomed Nicholas Stargardt, Professor of Modern European History at Oxford University. His book, entitled *The German War*, incorporates a number of primary sources, including diaries, in order to explore the various motives for fighting for Germany in the Second World War. Before discussing the violence of the war itself, Stargardt began by examining the role of the past in motivating Germans to fight. Through an examination of the repercussions of the First World War in the 1930s, he argued that the prospect of going to war a second time was seen as something terrible that should be avoided at all costs. With the invasion of Poland and its subsequent portrayal as a counterattack, however, the Second World War was presented as an inevitable means of national defense. Thus, there resulted widespread fear and internalized responsibility amongst families of the First World War’s “front generation,” as they did not want the outcome of this second war to echo that of the first. By using diaries, Stargardt hoped to provide a better understanding of how people under pressure to choose and decide to engage in terror and violence to defend themselves, their nation, and their way of life. The next section of the talk focused on the violence directed towards Jews and the progression of knowledge of such horrors from mere rumor to something publicly acknowledged. With bombings, particularly those in Hamburg, sweeping across Germany in the summer of 1943, conversations began to focus on how such attacks of terror had resulted from the treatment of the Jewish population. Over time, this perspective, along with other political and societal changes, led to an evolution of the discussion from one focused on a reversal of the Holocaust to one much more interested in addressing a problematic regime. In the final section, Stargardt highlighted the ways in which people dealt with war in terms of personal relationships and love. To begin, he discussed the Wehrmacht Request Concert organized to fundraise for the winter relief efforts. The concert enabled people to request songs in honor of loved ones fighting on the front. Then, through his citation of letters written by three different couples, he illustrated a number of effects war had on relationships, most notably the reality that, while many soldiers might have been fighting to keep relationships alive, such goals could not always be realized. To conclude, he argued that the Wehrmacht retained the support of the German populace in such a way that motivated Germany to continue fighting until it was militarily defeated. Following his detailed presentation, audience members asked a number of questions, which led to a discussion that began with the current political situation in the United States and ended with a contemplation of the (de)moralizing capacity of human beings.
October 3, 2016: Nordic Literature Evening

Institute of European Studies

INSTITUTE OF EUROPEAN STUDIES

October 3, 2016: Nordic Literature Evening

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ES was delighted to host Josefine Klougart, the first Danish author to have two of her first three books nominated for the Nordic Council Literature Prize, on October 3. Klougart gave an inspiring talk on the freedom and boundlessness of writing. She explained that writing does not need to be consistent, efficient or formulaic. Instead, writing as a form of art and poetic language occurs when the human voice is pushed to its limits and cracks. This form of communication reveals human nature and raw emotion. According to Klougart, books and stories are an author’s answers to questions that have not been claimed to have been asked. Whether they realize it or not, authors seek to answer fundamental questions of morality. She then offered some of her own questions that drive her writing: If we are going to die, what can we do? How do we handle the panic that comes from realizing death?

In addition to describing the methods of and motivations for writing, Klougart elaborated on the value of books and reading. She claimed that literature transforms us and that reading a book attentively can change who we are by giving us new perspectives. Books are “memorials to literature” and have a “consciousness that can grasp everything in life.” By reading books, we expand our own limited consciousness and learn humanity. Reading books transforms us.

After her lecture, Klougart took a few questions from the audience, some of which centered on how to measure the value of literature. She explained that such value cannot be measured on a quantitative scale; rather, it is subjective and personal and varies with every reading. Another attendee asked how the experience of reading her own book translated into English was. Klougart responded that the translation revealed to her details she hadn’t realized existed in her book. These details were “hidden” in Danish but highlighted in English. She loved the experience of reading her own work in a new light and felt no frustration.

Author Josefine Klougart and Sirpa Tuomainen, Executive Director of IES' Nordic Studies Program
On October 4, Nathan Stolzfus, the Rintels Professor of Holocaust Studies at Florida State University, gave a talk centering on the contents of his book, *Hitler's Compromises: Coercion and Consensus in Nazi Germany*. Stolzfus, who specializes in modern European history as well as political violence and civil resistance, discussed many little-known realities of Hitler's regime—namely, the compromises he made in order to advance his autocratic goals and consolidate power. When Hitler heard of the incident, he quickly became convinced that the bishops were in his favor. He therefore used the fact that the two religious leaders were so popular in the community to support his national church. When the bishops spoke out against Hitler, he rehabilitated them, who did not speak out against Hitler from that point forward. Essentially, Hitler used dissent from the masses to determine whether or not it would be socially and politically sound to move forward with any given action. In his fascinating lecture, Stolzfus analyzed this incident along with other ways in which Hitler manipulated the public's perception of his political tactics during his regime.
On October 11, 2016: Macau, the Last European Outpost in China

Prof. Fernanda Gil Costa (Univ. of Macau)
On October 12, IES welcomed Lena J. Tsipouri, Professor of Economics at the University of Athens, to Moses Hall for a talk on regional development in the European Union. She first defined the term “regional development aid” in the European context, emphasizing that it is a hybrid of what is usually viewed as regional development, which occurs within a given country, and as development aid, which involves the transfer of resources from one country to another. She explained that European strategy aims at fostering smart, sustainable, and inclusive development that expands to encompass the peripheral regions of Southern and Eastern Europe. The main lesson she identified in this historical overview was that success is possible for all, including those countries which lie in the periphery. Ireland is a spectacular case of this, as it climbed from having the worst to having the second-best GDP per capita in the EU. Finally, she discussed the changes that occurred between 2003 and 2014, which were defined by a shift from EU control to subsidiarity as well as shifts from individual measures to strategic programming.
On October 20, IES was pleased to have Prof. Rita Chin of the University of Michigan present on the historical, political, and cultural contexts surrounding the reason why the term Rasse, or race, has been so controversial in German political discourse, unlike in the United States where it is still frequently used. Chin divided her lecture, which was attended by twenty-one people, into three parts: 1. The historical context that rendered guest workers or immigrants “invisible” in Germany society; 2. Psychic patterns in public pronouncements; and 3. Cognitive limits of race as a category in public discourse.

Chin began by discussing a quote from Chancellor Angela Merkel, who declared in October 2010 that “multiculturalism had completely failed in Germany.” It was this statement that prompted Chin to contemplate the task of approaching racism, which according to her present in reality yet absent from sources and public discourse because Germans tend to shy away from using the term Rasse. According to Chin, the conspicuous lack of discussion on the topic of race in Germany constitutes a particular epistemological obstacle. While she admitted that there is a lot of “slippage” with the term Rasse due to the manifold negative or eugenic connotations involved with its use during the Nazi regime, she suggested that Germany might try to re-appropriate the term Rasse and invest it with critical possibilities so that public discussion on racism and immigration might be more productive and beneficial.

Rita Chin
(Univ. of Michigan) and IES Associate Director
Akasemi Newsome
The DAAD-Science Po-Paris-Berkeley Conference on Social Solidarity, a two-day event held from October 21-22, featured presentations by fifteen professors and PhD students from Europe and UC Berkeley. The conference was organized by Jonah Levy, professor at Berkeley's Political Science Department.

Berkeley faculty members in attendance represented departments such as Sociology and City and Regional Planning. Time for discussion was allocated after each presentation, with comments and questions moderated by Alison Post of Berkeley's Political Science Department. The conference fostered productive discussion among a group of young scholars who were able to share their expertise and research.

A Comparative Research Project on Occupational Health Policies and Social Solidarity

The conference organizer was Jonah Levy, professor at Berkeley's Political Science Department.
As part of its BENELUX Studies Program, IES was pleased to welcome Ulrich Tiedau, Chair of the Dutch Studies Program at University College London, to Moses Hall on October 23. His lecture provided a detailed overview to the institutionalization process of the field of Dutch Studies in Britain during the interwar period. More specifically, he focused on the roles of Pieter Geyl (Dutch Studies) and Émile Cammaerts (Belgian Studies) in this process, highlighting the tense relationship that existed between the two on both political and scholarly levels. Geyl, most notably, took special interest in nationalist movements such as the Easter Rising in Ireland; the Irish question resultantly played a major role in his consideration of the Flemish question in Belgium. Cammaerts was known for his contributions to Belgian war poetry as well as to pro-Belgium propagandistic efforts. During World War I, "Brave Little Belgium," whose brief defensive efforts against the German invaders made significant contributions to the war's outcome, was celebrated in Britain, with publications such as King Albert's Book paying tribute to the nation and forming its positive reputation among the British populace. This positive public perception became increasingly important in the academic initiatives to promote study of the Low Countries.

Following the war, however, the Netherlands' supposed support of Germany in the midst of its neutral status prompted widespread negativity in public perception of the country in the Anglophone world. In an effort to counter the effects such negativity could potentially have on Dutch businesses in Britain, the University of London sought to found a Dutch Studies program, of which Geyl served as the first chair. His pro-Flemish and controversially anti-Belgium discourse, however, greatly upset many in pro-Belgium Britain, ultimately resulting in efforts to form a department solely dedicated to Belgian Studies on the part of university figures as well as the Anglo-Belgian Union, a high-profile organization born out of World War I in an effort to continue to foster brotherhood between Britain and Belgium. After overcoming many obstacles, the program, with Cammaerts at the helm, was eventually formed and housed in the London School of Economics. Tiedau ended by emphasizing that, while both chairs had notable academic achievements, it is important to note that neither chair was able to fully part with the propagandistic roots of their respective fields. As such, the long and tumultuous road followed to build these programs in the Anglophone world is one that speaks strongly to the influence of public perception in academic and political developments.
As part of IES' Program for the Study of Italy, a two-day event featuring a combination of screenings and roundtable discussions related to the Black Panthers, Pop Art, and the turbulence of 1960s California was held from October 24-25. The event was co-sponsored by the Istituto Italiano di Cultura of San Francisco, the Italian Society at Berkeley, the Doreen B. Townsend Center for the Humanities, and the Archivio Audiovisivo del Movimento Operaio e Democratico. Paolo Barlera, Director of the Istituto Italiano di Cultura, introduced both events.

To anchor the discussion, the event centered on the documentaries of Italian filmmaker Antonello Branca, who arrived in the United States in 1966 and filmed most of his documentary work in America. The first film, *Seize the Time* (1970), featured Branca's embedded footage of the Black Panthers and included shots of the Berkeley campus to bring together drama, fiction, and documentary. Then came a screening of *What's happening?* (1967), a film presenting the Beat and Pop Art Generation as a portrait of America seen through the eyes of artists and intellectuals who were about to revolutionize the international artistic panorama. Allen Ginsberg, Roy Lichtenstein, Andy Warhol, Robert Rauschenberg, Gregory Corso, and others were featured in Branca's work.

Day two of the event began with a screening of *Dissent* (1968), a documentary capturing the hot climate of social unrest that beset the whole of American society in the 1960s, including the campus protests, the confrontation of Berkeley and La Jolla students by police, the revolt of the inner city ghettos, the defiance of the Vietnam War draft, and Robert Kennedy's last public speech. After the screening, the approximately 70 attendees were invited to ask questions to a panel moderated by Mia Fuller, Chair of the IES Program for the Study of Italy, and consisting of Donatella Barazzetti, Branca's partner, and Jeffrey Blankfort, photographer and close friend of Branca. Both panelists offered heartfelt reflections on the context of Branca's works and paralleled 1960's California social justice movements to those of today. Kathleen Cleaver, who was featured in Branca's documentary work on the Black Panthers, was also present.

The event concluded with a reception and background screening of Branca's California materials: unedited interviews of Henry Miller, Herbert Marcuse, Raymond Hewitt, and more, brought together by the organizers of the event. The event was followed by a reception and continued discussions in a casual setting on the second day of the event.
Thomas Kies, Chair of Social Sciences and Instructor of Anthropology at Berkeley City College, gave a presentation at IFES detailing his experiences touring the European Parliament in Brussels, which included a firsthand look at the functioning of the EU's immigration policies. His presentation focused on the complexity of migration issues within the EU, providing a unique perspective to his students on the workings of the European Union. Kies noted the different applications his time in Brussels will have in his various anthropology courses, thus enabling him to share the gained insights with his students back in Berkeley.
October 28, 2016: The Current State of the German Economy

Timo Lochocki (Transatlantic Fellow, German Marshall Fund)

With the support of the American Council on Germany, IES welcomed Timo Lochocki, Transatlantic Fellow with the German Marshall Fund, on October 28. In his lecture, Lochocki addressed the current state of the German economy and its response to the refugee crisis. Lochocki shed light on Germany's economic involvement within Europe and its global influence. He identified Germany's hesitation to lead globally as a byproduct of its self-reliant economy, disappointment with key alliances, and exposure to nationalist discourse. Germany has a limited labor supply and a population that is expected to decrease from 87 million to 75 million in the next 30 years. The median age of German residents currently sits at 46 years old. Lochocki observed that Germany has a limited labor supply and a population that is expected to decrease from 87 million to 75 million in the next 30 years. While the median age of German residents currently sits at 46 years old, Lochocki observed that Germany has a limited labor supply and a population that is expected to decrease from 87 million to 75 million in the next 30 years. His lecture focused on Germany's open borders and the consequences of immigration. Lochocki challenged the claim that Germany's open borders and allowance of immigration stem from a need for imported skilled labor. Instead, he observed that anti-immigration rhetoric in Germany hints at underlying sentiments against such trends. To conclude, Lochocki offered insights into the upcoming German elections, predicting that Germany will be left with a stable, pro-European government that will actively combat the rhetoric of the far-right opposition.
In cooperation with the UC Berkeley Celtic Studies Program, the UC Berkeley Center for Execu-

October 31, 2016: Northern Ireland’s Minister of Finance on Brexit

Minister Máirtín Ó Muilleoir, the Minister of Finance of the Northern Ireland Assembly, to the Berkeley campus.

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In particular, with regards to the relations between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.

The Northern Ireland economic model relies on access to the single market, which has already experienced a slow rate of growth (4% increase in comparison to the Republic of Ireland’s 10% increase in GDP). As a result of Brexit, the Northern Ireland economy, which has already experienced a slow rate of growth (4% increase in comparison to the Republic of Ireland’s 10% increase in GDP), will face a serious threat to its future as a flourishing and progressive city—Brexit.

Following the United Kingdom’s referendum to leave the European Union, Northern Ireland’s economic model relies on access to the single market, which has already experienced a slow rate of growth (4% increase in comparison to the Republic of Ireland’s 10% increase in GDP). As a result of Brexit, the Northern Ireland economy, which has already experienced a slow rate of growth (4% increase in comparison to the Republic of Ireland’s 10% increase in GDP), will face a serious threat to its future as a flourishing and progressive city—Brexit.

Minister Máirtín Ó Muilleoir described his efforts to the Northern Ireland Assembly.

In particular, with regards to the relations between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.
November 3, 2016: Gerald D. and Norma Feldman Lecture – Music and Work

Music provided by the student cello group "Cern—e thing and beautiful conclusion to a stimulating

Gerald D. and Norma Feldman Annual Lecture. On November 3rd, the Institute of European Studies

hosted Celia Applegate, the William R. Kenan, Jr. Chair of History at Vanderbilt University, at the

Bancroft Hotel, where she gave a talk on the study of labor and the human body and their relation to eco-

nomics. The lecture was titled "Music and Work," a fitting and beautiful conclusion to a stimulating

event.

Applegate spoke about the work of German economists Karl Bücher, whose book "Arbeit und Rhythmus"

provided the foundation for her talk. Bücher's work on the relation between music and labor and their

impact on economic life was critical to the study of labor and the human body and their relation to eco-

nomics. Applegate focused her lecture on Germany in the half-century before the Great War, a period in which the

precise relationship between music and labor interested a myriad of composers, scholars, musicians,

and workers. One such example can be found in Richard Wagner's music drama Siegfried, wherein

Siegfried forges a sword to the rhythm of the score, a clip of which Applegate showed to demonstrate

music as intrinsic to working and living in the world. Later, music developed a more "sacred" or "tran-

scendent" connotation—opposed to being associated with labor or play—within the Romantic and the

post-Romantic traditions. Scholars and workers have since explored the relationship between work

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and music, leading to a deeper understanding of how the history of music and the history of work are intertwined.
In cooperation with the Institut Ramon Llull and UC Berkeley's Department of Spanish and Portuguese, IES welcomed Salvador Cardús i Ros, Ginebre Serra Visiting Professor in Catalan Studies at Stanford University and Professor of Sociology at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, for a lecture on the current sociopolitical debates confronting Catalonia and Spain. The talk centered itself around the question of whether or not such debates involve a conflict of identities and, if so, whether they warrant a reconsideration of how the concept of "identity" should be understood.

To begin, Cardús outlined the major factors that have contributed to the tense relations between Catalonia and the rest of Spain. Among these triggers are the restoration of Catalonian democracy in 1980, the failure to reform the Catalan Statute of Autonomy in 2006, and the unfair economic relationship Catalonia continues to have with the Spanish government. These, along with other factors, have resulted in dissatisfaction and, subsequently, an increase in the number of people identifying themselves solely as Catalan and not Spanish.

Demonstrating the widespread success of calls for mobilization across Catalonia, he then highlighted some of the specific societal responses to the heightened tension, referencing the role of public demonstrations as well as unofficial votes and elections in campaigning for independence.

In the final portion of his talk, Cardús defined the independence movement as "non-identitarian," proposing that it has achieved support of over half of the Catalan population because of its refusal to associate identity with ethnicity. Due to the large immigrant and foreign presence in the region, he argued, any essentialist demands would have failed. He identifies the Catalan language as a tool of recognition and cohesion that has only served to further unify the Catalan people and promote the cause. To conclude, he argued that identity in the context of Catalonia is not something formed through existing and immutable categories but evolves to better fit the demands of the times.

The talk was followed by a lengthy discussion, during which the thirty attendees attempted to compare the outcomes of the recent referendum vote for independence with the recent Brexit referendum in the United Kingdom and explore the implications of the potential results of the Catalonian vote for independence as well as the broader implications for the EU.
November 10, 2016: Economic Crisis Response in the Nordic and Baltic Countries

In cooperation with the UC Berkeley Clausen Center for International Business and Policy, Professor Hilmar Þór Hilmarsson, a visiting scholar from the University of Akureyri School of Business and Science, Iceland, gave a talk on November 10 entitled "Do As We Say and Not As We Do: Crisis Response and Post Crisis Results in the Nordic and Baltic Countries." Hilmarsson discussed the European integration of the Nordic-Baltic region, consisting of Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark and Iceland on the Nordic side and Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania on the Baltic end.

He presented an overview of economic development in the Nordic and Baltic countries from 2005 to 2015, i.e., pre-crisis developments, crisis effects and post crisis results. He explained that the Baltic states were hit very hard by the 2008/9 economic and financial crisis and that the Scandinavian countries, especially Sweden, which owns most of the Baltic banking systems, insisted along with the EU on a fixed exchange rate policy within the Baltic States and, for example, rejected an IMF proposal of a sharp devaluation in Latvia. Latvia, consequently, implemented difficult austerity programs. Hilmarsson showed that this approach was very different to the crisis response of Sweden itself in the 1990s, where the country depreciated strongly during that banking crisis.

The Scandinavian countries also insisted on fixed exchange rate policies in the Baltics in 2008, a policy that it did not follow itself in the 1990s. According to Hilmarsson, this was mainly to rescue Swedish banks and protect banks in the Euro zone, which feels like a "do as we say and not as we do" message to the Baltics.

Hilmarsson also discussed the high unemployment in the region and the problematic consequences that have caused the younger population to emigrate from the Baltic countries.

Finally, Hilmarsson suggested the need for the Baltics to become more competitive. This would involve investment in vocational and higher education, science, research and infrastructure. He argued that broader taxation is also needed, including a progressive tax rate to scale up income tax across the board and higher tax on capital and land. He also believes that the Baltics need to strengthen their welfare systems by increasing social security and reducing unemployment. He argued that this would involve more comprehensive tax reform and higher education investment.

The post-talk questions from the attendees in the IES seminar room also touched upon Baltic concerns of border security following the US presidential election and questions regarding US commitment to NATO.
On November 14, 2016, Eckhard Schroeter, Professor of Public Administration at the Zeppelin University in Germany, came to IES to speak on European perspectives towards representative bureaucracy. More specifically, Schroeter explained how the large influx of immigrants—over 1.3 million in less than two years—has resulted in a demographically disproportionate relationship between Germany's political representatives and the general population. The resulting socio-demographic changes to the population have both led to the assignment of greater importance to issues surrounding identity politics as well as served as a catalyst for what Schroeter calls a "greater assertiveness of migrant groups in the political process."

Since this realization, greater efforts have been made in Germany to focus on ethnic minorities being represented within the bureaucracy's officials. Although this has made positive changes in equitable representation, Schroeter believes that categories such as gender, age and disabilities still need to be accounted for in order for the country's political system to more accurately represent its people.

As Schroeter pointed out, 26 out of the 28 countries in the EU had plans for promoting inclusion, but only four of them accounted for ethnic minorities. One way in which this problem has been addressed is through the implementation of anti-discrimination laws and other similar implementations. In Berlin, for example, the ethnic minorities hired in the police force increased from 1% to 25% in the years between 2003 and 2013. These hiring figures, he said, more accurately reflect the city's 25% Turkish background, and have also provided increased data collection for the demographics of communities across the EU.

According to Schroeter, greater efforts will need to be made in order for the European Union's political system to more accurately reflect the demographics of its people. The EU needs to address the disproportionate relationship between its political representatives and the general population, which has been exacerbated by the large influx of immigrants in recent years. In order to accurately represent the diverse population of the EU, greater efforts will need to be made to ensure that all members of society are represented in the political process.
On November 15, Jan Techau, Director of the Richard C. Holbrooke Forum at the American Academy in Berlin, delivered a lecture to an audience of fifteen on the Pax Americana and Europe. Focusing less on the theoretical manifestations of this relationship, Techau began by defining Europe through its three primary structural elements: its historical instability, its artificial stability achieved during the 1940s through the United States’ presence on the continent, and its status as the easternmost extension of the Pax Americana in the Western world. With this context established, he then delved into a discussion of the various long-term trends that have played out in the European political market.

The first trend he identified was that of internal pressures on the stability fostered post-World War II. Examples of different manifestations of this internal tension include the placement of the middle class under systematic economic pressure, the sophisticated failure of the state to solve grandiose problems, and the complex network of issues surrounding European identity politics and integration. Following this overview to internal pressures, Techau identified the various external pressures also at play, including those related to Russia, Turkey, the Balkans, and the refugees from the Middle East and Africa. As a whole, he argued that these external pressures illustrate the effects of Europe’s limited influence and strategic presence in the regions that constitute its immediate neighborhood. A third trend he identified was the relatively systematic and discrete investment of China into the European economy. Uncoordinated with Brussels, China has tried to create constituent in Europe in order to gain leverage over the governments of individual EU member states, pointing to the country’s larger geopolitical goals to connect with the major economic powers of the world. The fourth and final trend discussed was that of the systematic reduction of the US footprint in Europe, which Techau identified as an underlying cause of the three other major trends. While he does not foresee a complete abandonment of Europe on the part of the United States, he does question whether or not it will remain present enough to continue its service as the stabilizing power that has become so crucial to Europe’s development. Furthermore, in light of Trump’s recent election as the new president of the United States, Techau argued that Europe must realize that it in fact has to pull its weight in maintaining ties with the United States if it wants the current relationship to survive.

To conclude, Techau argued that the domestic debates in Europe, especially those surrounding the stabilization of the Euro and the German defense commitment, are really debates about the hefty costs of keeping the continent stable. It is, for him, a strategic tragedy that the European people find the costs of maintaining stability unmanageable, for stability is a permanent investment that is well worth the cost.
November 16, 2016: Confronting the Nazi Past in Art  

Pamela Potter, Professor of German and Music at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and Director of the DAAD Center for German and European Studies, gave a lecture to an audience centered on the contents of her recent book, *Art of Suppression: Confronting the Nazi Past in the Visual and Performing Arts*. Potter engaged with the history of various art forms, offering evidence for how the post-war period marked a time of vibrant artistic expression that served as key in rebuilding the nation. On the one hand, art proved useful in the Allies' denazification efforts, allowing them to convince people to accept food rations and, with them, denazification processes. Potter also, however, delved into the complex process of judging the quality of art and the ideology of artists who may have benefited from a career led under the Nazi regime. She pointed to the difficulties in pinpointing whether or not some artists were Nazis and whether or not specific artistic works reflected Nazi ideology. She then cited three different examples of artists affected by these difficulties: Gustav Grundgens, Wilhelm Furtwängler and Paul Hindemith. Ultimately, Potter offered a fascinating perspective on the complicated relationship between artistic expression and Germany's recovery as a nation following the horrors of the Second World War.
November 16, 2016: Rapid Response—US Presidential Elections and EU-US Relations

Prof. Jason Wittenberg (Dept. of Political Science)
November 17, 2016: Euro-Atlantic Populisms and the Crisis of Democracy

Cosponsored by the UC Berkeley Center for Executive Education and the Eric M. Warburg Chapter of the American Council on Germany, IES, along with an enthusiastic audience of thirty, welcomed Professor Michael Hüther, Director at the Cologne Institute for Economic Research and current visiting professor at Stanford University. Speaking from his perspective as an economist and historian, he addressed his views on several contemporary issues and provided insights into the balance between liberty and security in a globalized world.

Hüther highlighted many of the risks facing the EU, which include the debt crisis, the unsure future of the Eurozone, the uncontrolled influx of refugees, the political dissonance between member states, terrorism, fiscal fragmentation, and Brexit. Through a mixture of historical inspection and empirical analysis, Hüther explored the economic consequences of the Euro, the regional imbalances found across member states, and the current vulnerabilities of the EU and the Eurozone.

Hüther argued that the varied concerns surrounding the future of the EU must be tackled with crisis management strategies, a promotion of integration, and a focus on the Europeanization of national policy. He portrayed Brexit as a problem of the elite, implying that its ultimate outcome would rely on the respective standpoints of the UK and the EU during negotiations. In conclusion, Hüther urged the need for a common awareness among the member states to address the challenges facing the EU and to ensure its continued success.

IES Director Jeroen Dewulf, Michael Hüther (Cologne Inst. for Economic Research) and Johannes Biermann (Director San Francisco Wartburg Chapter of the ACG)
As part of its Nordic Studies Program, IES hosted a lecture on minority cultures and diversity in the Nordic Countries, featuring distinguished speakers Maths Reinhold Bertell, Professor of Religion in the Department of Humanities at Mid-Sweden University, and Galit Hasan-Raken, Max and Margarethe Grunwald Professor Emerita of Folklore and Hebrew Literature at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

Bertell took the floor first, offering an overview to the folkloric traditions of the Saami in Sweden. Focusing more specifically on the manifestation of the relationship between man and nature in Saami myth, particularly as occurs through the symbol of the bear, he described the important role folkloric tradition plays in constructing Saami identity through its assignment of hereditary importance to common rituals and objects. In today's society, he observed, myth raises awareness of the roots of Saami identity, inspiring the current generation to infuse elements of its cultural past into its present, everyday way of life.

After a brief comparison of the Saami (an indigenous, nomadic people) with the Jews (migrants who tended to settle in urban areas), Hasan-Raken spoke about the minority position of Jews in Finland, using her own experience growing up in Helsinki as an example for analysis. Centering on the contributions of jokes, anecdotes, and proverbs to the creation of a cultural imaginary that expanded beyond the Baltic Sea, she emphasized that such productions embody a collective memory, inevitably influencing the formation of individual identities as well. The discussion explored the extent to which folkloric traditions are preserved and continue to play a role in the everyday life of the Saami and other minority groups.

Both speakers' presentations catalyzed an enthusiastic discussion amongst the fifteen attendees present, offering an excellent opportunity for contemplation of how the appeals of folklore point to the deeply-rooted realities of the cultures of which they are a part.
November 17, 2016: The European Court of Justice as the Catalyst for a Closer Union?

IES affiliated professor Vinod Aggarwal hosted a presentation attended by ten faculty, students, and community members on the role of the European Court of Justice (ECJ) in European integration. The lecture featured two distinguished guest speakers: Yaniss Aiche and Wim Vandenberghe, counsel and partner respectively of the EU law firm of Sheppard Mullin in Brussels.

Given the need to reassess the EU in this challenging time, Aiche began with an overview of the long-term challenges the EU currently faces. Politically, two major issues are the tendency of member states to prioritize national interests over communal ones as well as the problem of missing leadership amid various challenges, including the Syrian refugee crisis and institutional expansion within the EU. Economically, the Greek debt crisis continues to haunt its economy, while the other southern European countries have consistently faced high labor costs that have led to little economic reflation. Additionally, the EU has missed the “fourth industrial revolution,” a trend marked through a shortage of innovation and new companies.

Vandenberghe then discussed the role of ECJ. To start, he clarified that the responsibility of ECJ is to ensure communal EU law is interpreted and applied the same way in every EU country. The judicial activism of ECJ is shown by two mechanisms: the supremacy of EU law over national law in areas of overlap, and the trickling down of EU law to national law, whereby national firms can appeal to ECJ for interpretations of EU law. The supremacy of EU law over national law in areas of overlap means that ECJ is shown as protector of the entire EU legal framework.

Vandenberghe discussed the role of ECJ by two mechanisms: the supremacy of EU law over national law in areas of overlap and the trickling down of EU law to national law, whereby national firms can appeal to ECJ for interpretations of EU law. The supremacy of EU law over national law in areas of overlap means that ECJ is shown as protector of the entire EU legal framework. The trickling down of EU law to national law allows national firms to appeal to ECJ for interpretations of EU law. Through this example, Vandenberghe illustrated that ECJ, while remaining faithful to the EU’s founding values, also allows room for adaptations to societal change.
The Rise of Populism in Europe and the United States

November 18, 2016

Paul Nolte
(Freie Universität Berlin) and IES Director Jeroen Dewulf

IEES welcomed Paul Nolte, Professor at the Freie Universität Berlin and current Visiting Professor at St. Anthony’s College, Oxford, for a lecture on the new wave of populism that is currently sweeping Europe and the United States. Nolte sought to understand this phenomenon within a broader historical perspective, paying particular attention to moments in the 1960s and 1970s, which were marked by a culture of anti-elitism as well as significant shifts in party system, socio-economic change, and cultural change. Nolte divided the talk into five components to address these issues: 1. anti-elitism, 2. political culture and party system, 3. socio-economic change, 4. cultural change, and 5. concluding remarks on populism in an age of ambiguity.

In his intriguing lecture, Nolte explored modern democracy, calling into question the notion that it is purely social reproduction and majority votes. Ultimately, he argued that populism in an age of ambiguity is the re-integration of the crisis of modern democracy. Nolte divided the talk into five components to address these issues: 1. anti-elitism, 2. political culture and party system, 3. socio-economic change, 4. cultural change, and 5. concluding remarks on populism in an age of ambiguity.

Nolte discussed our modern definition of democracy, calling into question the notion that it is purely participation and majority votes. Ultimately, he suggested that the recent rise in populism arose from anxieties over the increase globalization, the disappearance of concrete and symbolic boundaries, and the subsequent lack of control that people feel in this "age of paradox and fuzzy realities." The lecture ended with a lively discussion among the twenty people in the audience on parallels between populism in the US and Europe.
Nitisha Baronia, Kevin Mahoney, Ziang Zhou, and Yinan Zhang

The European Union Student Ambassador (EUSA) group, an official UC Berkeley student organization supported by IES and the European Commission, hosted its second Undergraduate Conference in European Studies on November 30. During the conference, participants presented research proposals answering the question of whether or not a collective European cultural or political identity exists. These proposals were then judged by a panel of faculty and diplomats. This semester, the team of judges was composed of Maria Ripoll, Higher Education Officer at the French Consulate; Helena Malikova, IES' current EU fellow who works in the EU Directorate General for Competition; IES Director Jeroen Dewulf, Spanish Studies Program Chair Emilie Bergmann, and IES visiting scholar Max Baumgart (Univ. of Cologne). Four UC Berkeley undergraduate students, Nitisha Baronia, Kevin Mahoney, Ziang Zhou, and Yinan Zhang, along with one Berkeley City College student, Diego Parada, were finalists and presented different perspectives on the question. Ultimately, Baronia, whose paper focused on the growth of rightwing populism in Europe, was declared the winner. Overall, the event offered a stimulating opportunity for the approximately fifty undergraduates, faculty, and community members in attendance to consider the ever-so-prevalent issues surrounding the formation of a European identity.
To conclude its German History Lecture Series for the fall semester, the Center for German and European Studies (CGES) at IES welcomed Jonathan Wiesen, Chair of the Department of History at Southern Illinois University. His talk, which centered around perceptions of lynching, covered the role of racial violence in the development of the Nazi imaginary. Specifically, he considered the question of how Americans' treatment of minorities carried over into the German context.

Lynching in particular, which first appeared in Nazi propaganda and writings in the 1930s, pushed the party to puzzle through its own project of racial engineering, leading to their identifying and learning from the successes and failures of the American example. As a party that promoted street justice as a valid extension of courtroom justice, the Nazis did not fully disapprove of the practice of lynching; however, they did have some accompanying reservations. On the one hand, they admired the way in which Americans both employed restrictions against racial intermarriages as well as implemented deportation as means of addressing their "problematic" minority populations. On the other hand, however, they saw many problems with the American system. Wanting to stabilize racial order in the German nation, Nazis were unnerved by the fact that white people carrying out such acts of violence in the States did so in a chaotic manner. While the methodology behind lynching in the United States could, in the Nazis' opinion, be applied in their local context, there were some major differences between its application in the two nations. For example, Hitler wanted to establish segregation law on a national, not state or municipal, level, something the Americans had not managed to accomplish. Hitler also argued that, because German Jews were not as disadvantaged societally as the African Americans were, segregation alone would not prove productive. Propaganda served as the primary means of addressing this, with Jews being portrayed as the major contributors to the moral and physical degeneracy of the German population.

In conclusion, Wiesen argued that the Nazis' views of lynching and anti-black racism in the US were confused and incoherent. While the "Negro problem" in Germany by no means mirrored the "Jewish problem," the Nazis were able to exploit attitudes towards African Americans in their efforts to maximize on the lessons lynching had to offer. In conjunction with Wiesen's sharing of some of the propagandistic images discussed, the fifteen in attendance came away with a much more enlightened understanding of the interconnectedness of American and German racial violence.
On December 6, 2016, Der Kreis, a graduate student working group sponsored by IES via its DAAD grant, organized a workshop on "Modern German Histories" held in the conference room of the UC Berkeley Social Science Matrix. Consisting in three panels, the workshop allowed six graduate students from Stanford and UC Berkeley to discuss their work on a wide range of topics. These panels were moderated by Professors Tara Zahra (University of Chicago), Edith Sheffer (Stanford University), and Stefan-Ludwig Hoffmann (UC Berkeley).

Ian Beacock (Stanford University) began with his paper entitled "On Emotions & Political Violence: The Killing of Walther Rathenau." Through an engagement with parliamentary transcripts, cabinet documents, newspapers, and magazines, Beacock sought to highlight a commonly overlooked debate surrounding political emotions that emerged following the 1922 murder of Walther Rathenau, Germany's Jewish foreign minister during the time.

Maelia DuBois (UC Berkeley) presented her paper "The Man Builds the House, and the Woman Keeps It!: Feminine Probity, Practicality, and Patriotism in the Diaries of Women Travelers and Settlers in East Africa, 1860s-1920s," in which she illuminated the role of motherhood during Germany's imperial period.

Sheer Ganor (UC Berkeley) also presented a paper entitled "Forbidden Words, Banished Voices. Jewish Refugees at the Service of BBC Propaganda to Wartime Germany," which explored the paradoxical importance of Jewish refugees' positions within the BBC's German Service in England. Later, Benjamin Hein (Stanford University) spoke on "Migration Backed Securities. Emigrants Underwrite the New Transatlantic Economy, 1860-1873," throughout which he examined the emigrant-cotton exchange between the American South and Europe and how such transatlantic trade stimulated the growth of Imperial Germany's economy.

Elena Kempf (UC Berkeley) engaged with the legal imaginations of Henry Dunant and Johann-Caspar Bluntschli in her paper, "War, Law, and Time: Codifying International Humanitarian Law in Late Nineteenth Century France and Germany." Finally, Julia Wambach (UC Berkeley) highlighted the influence of the German occupation of France on the French attitudes towards their own occupation of Germany following the Second World War in her paper, "In search of the German resistance: experiences, expectations, and the French reaction to the German occupation of France, 1939-1945."
December 12-13, 2016: Workshop on US-EU Relations in Times of Uncertainty

From December 12-13, IES hosted a workshop entitled “US-EU Relations in Times of Uncertainty: Crises and Transatlantic Relations,” which featured guest editors Marianne Riddervold (University of Oslo, Norway) and Akassemi Newsome (University of California, Berkeley), who attempted to account for how transatlantic relations have been impacted by the crises currently faced by the EU. Central to each participating paper’s examination of these relations were questions pertaining to whether the EU states have become more unified or fragmented in their position on the US, as well as the extent to which US and EU relations have strengthened or weakened in different areas.

The topics and perspectives presented over the two-day period proved vast and intriguing. Beverly Crawford (Berkeley) spoke on “Moral Leadership or Moral Hazard? Germany’s Response to the Refugee Crisis and its Impact on European Solidarity and Transatlantic Relations,” which centered on the rise of Anti-Americanism in Germany and whether or not European and transatlantic solidarity should be the goal when it involves the sacrifice of the universal human rights on which the EU was built. Jolyon Howorth (Yale University) presented on European common security and defense policy, the desire for autonomy, and the necessity to re-think the relations between the EU and NATO in his paper “European Security Autonomy and NATO: Grasping the Nettle of Alliance EU-isation.” In “Supranational Governance, Transatlantic Relations, and the Fear of Terrorism: From Crises to Institutional Change?” Christian Kaunert (Free University Brussels) discussed the different roles played by exogenous shocks, transnational cross-border security threats, and supranational policy entrepreneurs in counter-terrorism cooperative efforts.

Akassemi Newsome’s “European Disunity and the Collapse of Schengen: What Implications for the Transatlantic Projection of Soft Power” built on the insights of Sjursen, Zielonka, Freyburg, and Richter to describe the effects of the reinstitution of borders on the future of EU integration and projection of soft power.

Marianne Riddervold’s paper “Unified in response to rising powers? China, Russia, and transatlantic relations,” addressed transatlantic unity and dissent in the face of geopolitical issues and how such trends impact not only our understanding of transatlantic relations, but also the future of global power-relations.

Finally, Michael Smith (University of Warwick) explored the crisis of contemporary multilateralism and how the distinct responses to the problem in the EU and US affect and reflect the reality of transatlantic relations in “The EU, the US, and the Crisis of Contemporary Multilateralism.” Over the course of the workshop, the twenty participants and attendees had the opportunity to engage in lively, productive discussions of the diverse issues at hand, offering constructive criticisms to the presented arguments that served to both strengthen and expand upon this upcoming scholarship.
December 14-16, 2016: DAAD Graduate Workshop on Jewish Identity in Europe

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With the support of the Getting to Know Europe Grant of the European Union and of the Title VI Grant of the United States Federal Department of Education, IES closed its fall program with a workshop introducing community college faculty to the various resources and research being done in the field of European Studies.

The workshop, "European Studies Workshop for Community College Instructors," was designed to provide instructors with the tools necessary to become involved in such research and adapt it for pedagogical use. Following a presentation on Brexit research materials given by James A. Church, Librarian at UC Berkeley's Doe Library, a number of PhD students spoke about their thematic and methodological approaches to their individual projects.

Christin Zurbach (Dept. History) first presented on her paper "'The Undiscovered Country': the 1923 Population Exchange between Greece and Turkey," in which she highlighted the effects of the collapse of the Ottoman Empire and the rise of nationalist thinking in Greece and Turkey. She also pointed to the potential parallels to be drawn between the refugee crisis of today and the Syrian one of 2013.

Later, Konrad Posch (Dept. Political Science) introduced participants to the idea that "capitalism" and "welfare" exist in different varieties, providing a practical framework within which to analyze and understand the differences between the political economies of advanced industrial democracies.

Anna Levett (Dept. Comparative Literature, Univ. North Carolina) gave an overview of the surrealist concept of "mad love," arguing that it did not originate in Europe but in the Middle East. She highlighted the exchanges between the political economies of advanced industrial democracies and the Middle East, and showed how these exchanges can be analyzed from a historical perspective.

Ultimately, the workshop demonstrated how historical narratives can be both constructed and challenged. For the participants, the day offered an enlightening glimpse of the diverse nature of the field of European Studies and provided the tools necessary to become involved in such research and adapt it for pedagogical use.
Did you enjoy our presentations? Do you want to see more in the future? Please consider supporting the Institute of European Studies with a financial donation. All donations go towards bringing you quality, informative events designed to broaden your knowledge of European affairs and deepen cross-Atlantic relations.

Your generous gift will allow us to expand our program and ensure the consistent high quality and availability of our offerings. For more information on donation options to IES, please contact IES Director Jeroen Dewulf at jdewulf@berkeley.edu

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The Institute of European Studies would like to thank all of its Undergraduate Research Apprentices for their tireless work throughout the semester.

Lauren Dooley | Editor-in-Chief
Jacqueline Boland, Alexander Cyr, Pu Jin, Sarah Nordahl, Jasmine Schatz, Adrienne Solis, Sirpa Tuomainen, Ziang Zhou, Madeline Zimring

Alexander Cyr, Kyle Kurtz, Alexander Wowome, Jasmine Szrift, Sara Tommason | Photographs

Norma von Ragenfeld-Feldman, Celia Applegate (Vanderbilt University) with IES students at the 2016 Feldman Lecture