

Institute of European Studies Spring/Summer 2015 Newsletter



Dear friends of the Institute of European Studies,

It is with great pleasure that I am sending you our Spring/Summer 2015 newsletter, made with the assistance of our team of undergraduate reporters under the direction of Tomás Lane. The Spring semester started with two major developments in Europe: the Paris shooting and the dramatic losses of the mainstream political parties in the Greek elections, followed by the unprecedented formation of a new government in an EU member state composed by a radical left and extreme-right party. We discussed both events with “rapid response” panels that many of you attended.

Many other events followed. This semester, we welcomed an average of one hundred people per week at our Institute and received some exceptionally prestigious speakers, including Winfried Kretschmann, Minister-President of the German state of Baden-Württemberg; Gikas Hardouvelis, former Minister of Finance of Greece; Peter Wittig, Ambassador of Germany to the US; Manuel Pinto de Abreu, Portugal's Secretary of State of the Sea; Jürgen Hardt, Coordinator of Transatlantic Cooperation for the German Federal Foreign Office; and Christopher Patten, Chancellor of the University of Oxford and Great Britain's last governor of Hong Kong.

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In the context of our “Global Europe” program, we welcomed the prominent Spanish author Lorenzo Silva, who spoke on historical and contemporary connections between Spain and Northern Africa; the British-Caribbean author Anthony Joseph, who spoke on European-Caribbean relations; the Cape Verdean author Leão Lopes, who gave a presentation on the transatlantic slave trade and the African diaspora in the Americas and Europe; and the former Berkeley student Jennifer Tosch, founder of the Amsterdam Black Heritage Tours, who spoke about her Amsterdam Slavery Heritage Guide. These events were also attended by many colleagues from local community colleges. IES will use its Title VI funds to strengthen our outreach policy to these colleges in coordination with the Program in International Education at Berkeley City College under the direction of Deolinda Adão.

Thanks to the support of Norma von Ragenfeld-Feldman, we were able to initiate a new CGES Lecture Series in German history that was skillfully coordinated by Beverly Crawford. CGES welcomed Hartmut Berghoff (German Historical Institute in Washington, DC), Timothy Scott Brown (Northeastern University), Jost Halfmann (Univ.

Dresden), Zachary Shore (Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey) and Johanna Bussemer (Rosa Luxembourg Foundation) as its speakers. In cooperation with the American Council on Germany, IES also revived the Transatlantic Lecture Series that brought Sascha Muennich (Univ. Göttingen) and Gerald Schneider (Univ. Konstanz) to the Berkeley campus. Among our most successful lectures were the ones by our Senior Fellows; Professor Zach Shore, and Carla Shapreau, who gave a presentation on the confiscation of bells during the Nazi era. This fascinating lecture was initiated by a performance from the University Carillonneur Jeff Davis, with a piece of his own composition entitled Tocsin. Our most recent Senior Fellow, Martin Nettesheim, also gave a thought-provoking talk on the evolving relationship between the European Union, its constituent member states, and the European Court of Justice.

Our EU Center welcomed Tomasz Woźniakowski, a Ph.D. Candidate from the European University Institute in Florence, whose excellent comparative study on the EU and US Fiscal Unions received recognition from the EU Parliament in Brussels. Equally interesting were the lectures by Clemens Ruthner (Trinity College, Dublin) on the legacy of the former Habsburg Empire in today's Europe, by Jochen Kleinschmidt (Univ. Medellín, Colombia) on Germany and the crisis in the Ukraine, and by Albena Azmanova (Brussels School of International Studies) on the future of the EU in the aftermath of the financial crisis.

I am proud to announce that the Designated Emphasis in European Studies, announced in our previous newsletter, has meanwhile been approved by the Graduate Division. With this new DE, UC Berkeley has become the first in the nation to offer a Ph.D.-degree in European Studies. In preparation for this great achievement, we found a partner in Matrix Social Science to co-organize Berkeley's first graduate student conference in European Studies. The conference organizers Melissa Griffith (Political Science), Derek O'Leary (History) and Julian Boakye-Nyarko (Law) invited Roland Hsu from Stanford University as the keynote speaker.

IES Director Jeroen Dewulf welcomes Mr. Winfried Kretschmann, Minister-President of Baden-Württemberg (from right to left)

INSTITUTE OF EUROPEAN STUDIES



Thanks to the support by the Department of Education and its Title VI program, IES will be able to expand the language offerings on the Berkeley campus with two new language offerings: Icelandic and Kurdish. We will also expand campus offerings in Turkish, Catalan and Dutch language education in order to stimulate more graduate students to use materials in less commonly taught European languages for their academic research.

Spring 2015 also saw the beginning of two new Programs at our Institute. The Nordic Studies Program presented a lecture on the Sami people by Peter Sköld (Umeå University, Sweden) that drew fascinating parallels to the fate of Native American communities in the US. The Benelux Program was officially inaugurated with a lecture by Johan Verbeke, Ambassador of Belgium to the US; Hugo von Meijenfelt, Consul-General of the Netherlands in California; and Georges Schmit, Consul-General of Luxembourg in California. This semester, the Benelux Program featured two lectures in Medieval Studies by Frederik Buylaert (Univ. Brussels) and Tjamke Snijders (Ghent University).

4 I am also delighted to inform our community that Mairi McLaughlin, Associate Professor in the French Department and Affiliated Member of the Linguistics Department, agreed to be the new director of our French Studies Program. She will be assisted by Katie Lattman and will work closely with Larry Hyman, Director of the France-Berkeley Fund. Ms. Lattman was also responsible for the successful monthly Le Gouter gatherings with French food at the French Studies Program. IES organized several other social events this semester. We talked about Belgian food culture with Arnaud Goethals, CEO of "Vive la Tarte"; learned about Peter Lubbers' path to Google; enjoyed Catalonian delicacies in celebration of the Diada de Sant Jordi; and had a closer look at Paris fashion with pattern maker (patronnière) Jantje van der Hoeven.

Finally, I want to use this letter to express my gratitude to a number of people who allowed us to make this semester such a success. Without the tireless efforts of my colleagues Gia White, Noga Wizansky, Deolinda Adão, Beverly Crawford, Katie Lattman, Nathan Pippenger and Derek O'Leary none of this would have been possible. I am also grateful to our student ambassadors Tomás Lane, Elie Katzenson, Madeline Zimring, Lauren Dooley, Sarah Locke-Henderson, María Ignacia Lolas Ojeda, Claudia Waldman, Charlotte Passot and Charlotte Siering, who revived and

rejuvenated our Institute with their energy and enthusiasm. Special thanks go to this year's EU Fellow, Mr. Francisco García Moran, who became a true friend of the Institute and made it possible to bring three leading members of the DG Translation and Interpretation to the Berkeley campus for a workshop on translation and interpretation in the EU Commission and Parliament. I also want to express special gratitude to Beverly Crawford, who after many years of dedication to the Institute as Associate Director retired at the end of this semester.

We are pleased to include in this newsletter two articles by student recipients of 2014 Predissertation/Dissertation research grants from IES' EU Center of Excellence. These articles draw upon their authors' research findings to present interesting and at times provocative analyses of the efficacy of EU policies on the pressing issues of climate change and food regulation.

We are proud to have been able to offer all these events at no charge. As always, we appreciate any support you can give to help us sustain our commitment to providing a high-quality interdisciplinary program centered on Europe. To donate, please visit our website or contact me personally. I will be pleased to tell you more about our ambitions, challenges and funding opportunities.

I wish you all a pleasant summer vacation and hope to welcome you again at one of our events in the Fall 2015 semester.

With kindest regards,

Jeroen

IES Manager Gia White, IES Director Jeroen Dewulf and IES Associate Director Beverly Crawford (from left to right). After many years of dedication to the Institute, Prof. Crawford retired at the end of this semester.



IES Grant Recipients

Austrian Marshall Plan Foundation

Faculty Grant

Professor Raymond Miles, Professor Emeritus and Former Haas Dean
Sohyeong Kim (Ph.D.), Post-doctoral Fellow
Institute of Business Innovation, Haas School of Business

Werner Hoffman, Ph.D., Professor & Head of Institute
Wolfgang Sachsenhofer, Ph.D. Candidate

Institute of Strategic Management, Vienna University of Business & Economics

Project: "Business Model Innovation in the Electric Vehicle (EV) Industry"

Student Grants

Zachary A. Morris (Predissertation). School of Social Welfare
Project: "The Disability Crisis: A Comparative Analysis of Policy Responses"

Peter C. Woods (Dissertation). Department of German and Dutch Studies
Project: "Slovenian Bilingualism and German Language Contact"

6 Berkeley-Cologne Dissertation and Pre-Dissertation Research Awards

Nicholas Baer. Film and Media Department
Project: "Absolute Relativity: Weimar Cinema and the Crisis of Historicism"

Shannon A. Ikebe. Sociology Department
Project: "Labor Movements and Radicalization of Social Democracy in Sweden and Britain, 1969-1983"

Julia Wambach. History Department
Project: "Occupations Croisées: French Rule in Germany after the Two World Wars"

Center for German and European Studies Predissertation/Dissertation Fellowships

Alexander Barnard. Sociology Department
Project: "The Social Structure of Sadness: Institutional Foundations of Depression in the United States and France"

Erik Born. German Department
Project: "Funktechniken: Cultural Techniques of Wireless Connectivity, 1800-1920"

Entering Graduate Student Merit Fellowship

Pawel Koscielny. Dept.of History

Patrick Lyons. Dept. of History

Landon Reitz. German Dept.

Hande Goksin Ugur. Berkeley School of Law

Gerald D. and Norma Feldman Graduate Student Dissertation Fellowship

Jacob Habinek. Sociology Dept.
Project: "The Social Origins of Disciplines in German and British Biology, 1750-1890"

Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) Fellowships

Academic Year 2014-15

Aakash Suchak. Dept. of Rhetoric
Language: French

Julie van den Hout
Language: Dutch

Dylan Cooper, Dept. of Linguistics
Language: Gaeilic (Irish)

Summer 2015

Yesenia Blanco. Dept. of Spanish and Portuguese
Language: Catalan

Alexandra Bush. Dept. of German
Language: Turkish

Lauren Dixon
Language: French

Howard Fisher. Dept. of Comparative Literature
Language: Turkish

Kathleen Gutierrez. Dept. of South and Southeast Asian Studies
Language: Spanish

Nicole Jones
Language: German

Rosie Taylor
Language: Swedish

Felix Trevino. Dept. of Spanish and Portuguese
Language: Portuguese

Yotam Tsal. Dept. of History
Language: French

Josie Ygnatowiz
Language: Turkish

CENTER FOR BRITISH STUDIES GRANTS

Graduate Awards

Center for British Studies Pre-Dissertation Grant: Olivia Benowitz (History)
Project: "Prostitution and the Family Economy in Early Modern London"

Center for British Studies Dissertation Research Grant: Alice Ciciora (Political Science)
Project: "The Puzzling Power of British and French Farmers"

Kirk Underhill Graduate Prize: Zachary Morris (Social Welfare)
Project: "Constructing the Need for Retrenchment: Disability Benefits in the United States and Great Britain"

Undergraduate Awards

Kirk Underhill Undergraduate Prize: Zoë Renauer (History)
Project: "Negotiating the Nation: The BBC and the 'People's War'"

PORTUGUESE STUDIES PROGRAM GRANTS

Faculty Research Grant

Candace Slater, Professor, Dept. of Spanish and Portuguese Studies
Project: "New Currents in the Study of Folk and Popular Traditions in Portugal"

Pinto/Fialon Scholarships for New Graduate Students

Carreira, Joao Carlos Menezes
Coelho, Maria Jose Delgado
dos Santos, Luis Filipe Batista Silveira
Ferreira, Ana Sofia Rufino
Moore, Melissa Marie Bettencourt
Pereira, Eloi Teixeira
Santos, Maria Fatima
Cardoso, Ricardo

Pinto/Fialon Scholarships for Undergraduate Students

Teresa Garcia
Lia Alexandra Freitas
Brianna Massey
Scott Miller
Steven Mills
Elizabeth Paiva

Mariele Schut
Carly Vendeiro
Samuel Askia Vargas White III

Summer Grants

Research Grants

Julianne Chou, MA Candidate. Dept. of Architecture
Project: "The New Architecture of Learning in Portugal"

Eden Ferry, MLA Candidate. Dept. of Landscape Architecture
Project: "Portuguese Landscapes of Water Infrastructure"

Daniel Haanwinckel Junqueira, Ph.D. Candidate. Dept. of Economics
Project: "Effects of Portuguese Colonial Policies on Angola and Mozambique during their Late Colonial Period (1961-75)"

Allison Jacobson, MLA-Environmental Planning, Dept. of Landscape Architecture and Environmental Planning
Project: "Factors Influencing Lagoon Morphology in a Mediterranean Climate"

Kirsten Jurich, MLA Candidate-Environmental Planning. Dept.of Landscape Architecture and Environmental Planning
Project: "Fire Modeling and Risk Prevention: Implications of Land Use Change"

Elaine Laguerta (joint proposal with Kyle O'Konis), MLA Candidate, Dept. of Landscape Architecture
Project: "Perceptions of Landscapes and Ecological Consciousness In Portugal: Strategies And Tactics At The Ecoregional Scale"

Kevin Lenhart, MLA, Dept. of Landscape Architecture
Project: "Public Creative Practice in Contemporary Portuguese Cities"

Language and Culture Program

Cassandra Blazer. Dr.PH, Public Health

Tatiana Ferreyra. BA, Computer Science; Minor in Luso-Brazilian Language and Literature

Sara Lopus. Ph.D., Demography

Adrian A. Rodriguez Rios. BA, Spanish and Portuguese language and literature

Kyle Thomson. Ph.D., Romance Languages and Literatures (Italian Emphasis)

FRANCE BERKELEY FUND GRANTS

The France-Berkeley Fund (FBF) , housed at the Institute of European Studies, provides seed money for innovative, bi-national collaborative research. The FBF was established as a partnership between the University of California, Berkeley, and the government of France, where it is housed at the Collège de France. Congratulations to all of the 2015 FBF grantees, listed below:

Ana Arias, Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Sciences, University of California, Berkeley

Raphaël Clerc, Institut d'Optique Graduate School, Laboratoire Hubert Curien
Organic Solar Cells: Optimization Under Diffused Light at Low Illuminance

Alexandre Bayen, Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Sciences, Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of California, Berkeley
Pascale Pradat-Diehl, Department of NeuroRehabilitation, University Pierre et Marie Curie, Paris
Monitoring of Neurodisabled Patients with Connected Wearables

Richard Cándida Smith, Department of History, University of California, Berkeley
Anaïs Fléchet, Department of History, Université de Versailles, Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines
Dictionary of Transatlantic Cultural History since 1700

David Eisenbud, Department of Mathematics, University of California, Berkeley
François Loeser, Department of Mathematics, Université Pierre et Marie Curie, Paris
Singular Landscapes

Michael Franklin, Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Sciences, University of California, Berkeley

Laurent Amsaleg, IRISA-CNRS, Université Rennes I, Rennes
Graph-NN: Computing and Manipulating Very Large Dynamic Graphs of Nearest Neighbors

Wolf-Dietrich Heyer, Department of Microbiology and Molecular Genetics, University of California, Davis
Alain Nicolas, CRNS, Dynamique de l'information Génétique: Bases Fondamentales et Cancer, Université Pierre et Marie Curie, Paris
Quantitative Mutational Landscape of Genomic Mutators

Richard B. Ivry, Department of Psychology University of California, Berkeley
Charalambos Papaxanthis, INSERM, Université de Bourgogne, Dijon
Action Preparation in the Isolated Cerebral Hemispheres: Callosal Agenesis

William Jagust, Department of Mathematics, University of California, Berkeley
Gaël Chételat, Centre Cyeron, INSERM Université de Caen, Caen
Critical Periods for Lifestyle Effects on Brain Aging

Christopher Kutz, Department of Law, JSP, University of California, Berkeley
Ariel Colonomos, Department of CERI, International Relations, Sciences Po, Paris
Valuing Lives in France and in the United States: Norms of Welfare and Environmental Regulation

Rasmus Nielsen, Department of Integrative Biology, University of California, Berkeley
Vincent Castric, Laboratoire d'Evolution, Ecologie, Paléontologie, CNRS, Université Lille, Villeneuve d'Ascq
Next-generation Sequencing of the Genomic Region Flanking the S-Locus in Arabidopsis

Céline Pallud, Department of Environmental Science, Policy, and Management, University of California, Berkeley

Alexandre Gélabert, Laboratoire de Géochimie des eaux, Université Paris Diderot, Institut du Globe de Paris, Paris
Nanoparticles in the Environment: Transport and Potential Impact on Soils

Christos Papadimitriou, Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, University of California, Berkeley
Vangelis Paschos, LAMSADE, Université Paris-Dauphine, Paris
The New Combinatorial Optimization

Nipam Patel, Department of Molecular and Cell Biology, University of California, Berkeley
Marianne Elias, Institut de Systématique, Evolution, Biodiversité, Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris
The Cellular and Evolutionary Bases of Natural Transparency in Clearwing Butterflies

David Romps, Department of Earth and Planetary Science, University of California, Berkeley
Caroline Muller, Laboratoire d'Hydrodynamique, Ecole Polytechnique, Palaiseau
Self-aggregation of Convection, Cyclogenesis, and Global Warming

Robert Sharf, Department of East Asian Languages and Cultures, University of California, Berkeley
Osmund Bopearachchi, Département d'Archéologie et Philologie d'Orient et d'Occident, Ecole Normale Supérieure, Paris
The Avalokitesvara Survey Project: Buddhism and Maritime Trade in Ancient Sri Lanka

Evan R. Williams, Department of Chemistry, University of California, Berkeley
Y. Ron Shen, Department of Physics, University of California, Berkeley
Marie-Pierre Gaigeot, Department of Physics, Laboratoire Analyse et Modélisation pour la Biologie et l'Environnement, Université d'Evry val d'Essonne, Evry
An Initio Molecular Dynamics Simulations (AIMD) of Ionic Clusters and Ionic Solid-Liquid Interfaces. What are their Structural and Vibrational Relationships?

Chelsea Specht, Department of Plant and Microbial Biology, Department of Integrative Biology, University of California, Berkeley
Hervé Sauquet, Laboratoire Ecologie, Systematique, Evolution, CNRS, Université Paris-Sud, Orsay
Applications of Next-generation Sequencing Techniques in Plant Evo-devo: Using a Comparative Approach to Understand the Molecular Evolution of Organ Morphology in Angiosperms

Niek Veldhui, Department of Near Eastern Studies, University of California, Berkeley
Cécile Michel, ArScAn, CNRS, Université Paris I, Nanterre
Identity in Mesopotamia: Sources and Methodology

Dan Werthimer, Space Sciences Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley
François Loeser, Station de Radioastronomie de Nançay, Observatoire de Paris-Meudon, Nançay
A Bicontinental Exploration of Fast Radio Bursts

EU Food Safety: Issues and Early Research Findings

We are pleased to include in this newsletter two articles by student recipients of 2014 Predissertation/Dissertation research grants awarded by IES' EU Center of Excellence (now EU Center). These articles draw upon their authors' research findings to present interesting and at times provocative analyses of the efficacy of EU policies on the pressing issues of climate change and food regulation.

Laura Driscoll, Ph.D., Candidate, Department of Environmental Science, Policy, and Management (ESPM)

In the last thirty years, food safety concerns and their regulatory measures have become national headline issues in both the United States and Europe. The initial recognition of human health risks from bovine spongiform encephalopathy and more recent outbreaks of E. coli, salmonella and listeria in fresh produce have underscored in both regions the need for effective management of health risks within the food system. At the same time, agricultural supply chains on both sides of the Atlantic have been growing longer, more complex, higher impact, and more subject to concentrations of agro-food capital. With governance of food chains now centering around dominant food retailers and multinational agribusiness conglomerates, the future capacity of existing food safety regulation to effectively manage vulnerabilities has become increasingly unclear.

Previous scholarship has revealed divergent institutional approaches to food safety challenges

in the US and the European Union. Prior to 1990, European regulatory responses to a range of health and safety concerns were regarded as less stringent and precautionary than the response of US legislators, a trend which reversed in 1990 and has since intensified. Governmental, cultural and historical explanations for this policy divergence include differing mobilizations of the precautionary principle in politics, different political climates during foodborne illness outbreaks, different socially constructed conceptions of risk and attitudes toward scientific advances in food technology, and historically different public and private governance structures.

However, in both regions the regulatory focus of food safety risk management has shifted from final products to field level production methods, and from public to private regulation, presenting a new set of questions related to the economic and environmental impacts of current food safety measures.

The landscape of food safety governance across the European Union is quite complex, with distinct local histories shaping both food safety concerns and the institutions formed to manage them. Since the formation of the Eurozone, food standards have presented a unique window on the similarities and differences between European member states engaged in a process of regional identity building. Overlapping networks of food safety regulation and standard-setting have formed against the backdrop of EU unification politics and contrasting local differentiations within

member states.

In my dissertation research, I am seeking to understand how multilevel regulation of food safety in the UK has impacted vegetable farmers' field-level practices, and how food safety regulation and sustainability goals conflict or mutually reinforce. Key within this study is an accounting of the impacts from EU-level regulation of food safety, state-level regulation of food safety, and food safety management via private standards put forward by retailers.

My interviews to date with farmers, retailers, and certifiers in the UK suggest that local attitudes pick up many undercurrents of EU politics and cross-cultural perception. Supermarket representatives in the UK report the perception that grocery retailers have created their own standards in an effort to take the EU standards (as enacted by UK government) farther. This goal reflects desires to better protect consumers, to get out ahead of problems and thereby build market share, and to respond to specific national concerns. There is the suggestion that EU regulation is not sufficient as written, and must be fine-tuned by the individual nation or even by retailers. Additionally, a few interviewees have mentioned feeling some suspicion towards EU-level science and its applicability among UK farms. There seems to be a patriotic perception among some of my interviewees that such science is simply too far away, and that it is thus necessary to have locally-accountable bodies who can tailor, translate, and perhaps improve upon higher level recommendations. As my research continues, I will continue to explore and substantiate these perceptions among a growing sample of supply chain stakeholders.

One issue that has emerged as centrally important in UK food safety management is the role of supermarkets as a key driver of standard setting. My early results suggest that British farmers perceive grocery stores as having the most power in directing farmers' food safety practices, with UK government second and EU government third in degree of direct influence. Farmers work mostly with auditors, buyers, and inspectors, so the standards set by government at either the national or international level can feel less immediate than the requirements and pressures communicated through those closer relationships. UK level government is also perceived by farmers as having more power in dictating environmental goals than EU government, which may again be because of the indirectness of the relationship between farmers and EU regulation. As I continue with my research, I will examine relationships of power and influence at additional steps in the produce supply chain, in order to understand how food safety requirements and agricultural sustainability goals come into conflict, what landscape outcomes result, and how the two needs might be harmonized.

Definitions of sustainability and sustainable farm practices have so far varied widely among the farmers I have spoken with about the interactions between food safety regulation and farm sustainability. My upcoming field work will seek to systematize views of sustainability among British vegetable farmers, in order to identify key points of agreement and conflict between sustainability and food safety management. The resulting conclusions will be matched against a parallel California analysis to provide transnational comparative insights on harmonizing agricultural sustainability and food safety in coming years.

Can the world count on Europe to lead on climate change?

Herbert Docena, Ph.D. Candidate, Department of Sociology

In December this year, many of us in the Philippines and in other countries already suffering from climate change will be looking towards and closely monitoring what happens in Paris as nearly 200 governments struggle to finalize a new post-2015 international climate change agreement at the latest United Nations climate change conference. With typhoons growing stronger and other extreme weather events becoming more extreme, many worldwide are counting on Europe to provide the leadership needed to deliver a new agreement that is both robust and just, capable of drastically bringing down climate-change-causing greenhouse gases while also providing relief and resources to the most vulnerable.

This hope and confidence in Europe—something that I gleaned from my observation of the negotiations and my interviews with those involved in it—is not without foundation. Since the intergovernmental climate talks began in the late 1980s, the EU and its member-states have usually pushed for what have been seen as a stronger and more effective response to climate change than other industrialized countries, particularly the United States.

In the early 1990s, for example, EU officials sharply broke with the US and other developed-country officials in pushing for tougher emission-reductions goals, including by setting “targets and timetables” by which rich countries would be obliged to bring down emissions to specified, internationally-agreed levels. This was the so-called “top-down” approach that also found favor with many developing-country officials grouped under the “G-77” bloc but was vehemently rejected by officials from the US and other developed countries.

And after several years of negotiations in which they found

themselves closer to developing countries and farther from developed countries on many key issues, EU officials “saved” the Kyoto Protocol from the brink of collapse after the US spurned it, and pushed forward the process of building an international climate change regime even as the US practically abandoned it.

Domestically, many European governments have also put in place tougher rules on emissions and laws or policies that require greater reliance on renewable energy, thereby setting themselves apart and setting a global example.

Consequently, in the eyes of many developing-country officials and activists inside and outside the negotiations, the EU—with its support for strict standards, its soaring windmills and its bright solar-powered cities—was widely seen as the “good guy,” the “responsible” and “reasonable” actor, while the US—with its rejection of Kyoto, its defense of the “American lifestyle,” and with many of its politicians denying climate change—was seen as the “bad guy,” the “irresponsible” and “unreasonable” one, in the negotiations.

As I will argue in my dissertation, such moral categorizations were the object of struggle among actors inside and outside the UN process—a struggle that has so far remained largely unexamined in most analyses of global environmental politics. My interviews and my archival research show that officials were not just fighting for geopolitical and economic advantages over others, they were also fighting for what some sociologists call “symbolic power” but which, I will argue, could be better understood as “hegemony”: the power to shape how people act by shaping how they perceive and categorize the world.

And they fought over this because far from being immaterial,

these moral categorizations had real effects on their ability to pursue what they considered to be their interests: Being categorized as “responsible” allowed the Europeans to rally the support of some developing-country officials and environmentalist activists behind their preferred market-driven solutions to climate change, particularly carbon trading and the other so-called “flexibility mechanisms.”

But much has changed since the 1990s. Over the last few years, moral categorizations classifying the EU as a virtuous, responsible actor have increasingly been questioned as EU officials increasingly appear to have moved closer to the US on many questions.

In the late 2000s, they abandoned their unconditional support for the Kyoto Protocol and made their support for its extension contingent on an agreement that binds all countries, including developing countries (read: China, India, Brazil, etc.) to reduce their emissions—a stance that the US has always taken but which the EU had earlier rejected.

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At the same time, the EU also appears to have lined up behind—or at least softened its earlier strong opposition to—the US’ preferred approach to climate regulation: a so-called “bottom-up,” “pledge-and-review” approach in which each country would essentially be left to decide for itself by how much it wants to reduce its own emissions in the belief that peer pressure would lead countries to increase their pledges over time.

Domestically, the EU also seems to be following the lead of the US: Last year, it proposed to end its policy of setting binding national targets for renewable energy production and to replace this with an overall EU goal that is almost certainly going to be more difficult to implement and achieve. At the same time, it seems to be relaxing its otherwise relatively stricter laws on environmental damage, such as fracking.

All this constitutes one of the most significant developments

in the climate change negotiations in the past decade: After “trading places,” as noted scholars of EU and US environmental policies David Vogel and R. Daniel Kelemen have described the way in which the EU took over the leadership role the US previously occupied, the EU appears to have ended up moving towards and occupying the same space as the US. At the very least, it no longer opposes—or blocks—US positions with the same resolve or tenacity as it appeared to have done in the past.

This, in turn, has led to increased questioning, if not repudiation, of established discursive frameworks classifying Europe as “partners” or “leaders,” and to growing doubts on the part of developing-country officials and environmental activists as to whether the EU can actually provide a counterweight to the US in pushing for effective solutions to the climate crisis.

Such a reassessment may be overdue, in my view, because, in fact, much of the faith in Europe may have been based on a partial—and therefore misleading—reading to begin with. For while EU government (and many NGO) officials’ past and continuing disagreements with the US and with other environmental “laggards” are real and should not be discounted, such disagreements have also obscured a broader agreement—a consensus missed or misunderstood by many comparative analyses of US and EU environmental politics: Like their American counterparts, many if not most EU officials (and EU NGO activists) share the view that the ecological crisis can be solved through “global ecological modernization,” or through better internationally-coordinated management of global capitalism.

Though its core tenets are now taken-for-granted, such a consensus did not always exist. My interviews and historical research show that it was the product of conscious, methodical ideological production and political mobilization by particular intellectuals among elites from both the US and Europe, and even from a number of developing countries, who were concerned or threatened by the dramatic rise in the 1960s of

another contending or “counter-hegemonic” view: the view, put forward by intellectuals from dominated social positions in both the US and Europe and in other developing countries, that the global ecological crisis could only be solved not through better management of capitalism but by superseding it altogether.

This—and not just “Europe vs. US” or even “North vs. South”—seems to me to be the broader question and the broader fault-line dividing the world’s peoples in the face of climate change. Underlying it is a broader moral struggle among different social groups or classes from different countries about who is “responsible,” about who can be considered “partners” or “leaders,” or who can be counted upon to deliver the world from catastrophic climate change: the world’s current elites or their challengers from the world’s dominated classes?

Today, the latter seem to be hegemonic; their preferred solutions (“carbon pricing,” the “green economy,” etc.) have become the dominant, taken-for-granted solutions—so much so that much of the debates inside and outside the climate change negotiations rage safely within the boundaries of its key tenets. EU officials tangle bitterly with their American or even Chinese government counterparts but they tangle not on whether ecological modernization can solve the problem but how it can best solve the problem. Even international NGOs—widely depicted in the press and in the academic literature as “opposition” forces—launch sharp criticisms of EU and other government negotiating stances, but they launch them from the very same ideological and discursive terrain occupied, and created, by those they criticize.

But the other side seems to be gaining ground. At the last UN climate change conference in Lima last December, nearly 20,000 workers, indigenous peoples, students, NGO activists, and others marched behind a banner that explicitly demanded: “System change, not climate change!” Inside the UN conference hall itself, at least one head of State, from Bolivia,

echoed the call. Even the Pope has blamed climate change on capitalism. In Paris and in Europe itself, hundreds of activists have been convening international meetings and preparing for what may yet be the biggest, most confrontational, because most explicitly anti-systemic, protest on climate change in years.

Those of us already being ravaged by climate change may therefore still be able to count on Europe in Paris this December—but it does not necessarily have to be the Europe officially represented inside the conference center.#

Herbert Docena is a PhD candidate in Sociology at the University of California, Berkeley.

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Jan. 2015: First Scholars of the UC Berkeley-Cologne Fund Arrive at IES

The Berkeley-Cologne Fund was established in 2013 by the University of California, Berkeley and University of Cologne in Germany to support scholarly collaboration and original research of the highest quality. Financial support is provided for UC Berkeley scholars seeking to visit Cologne and German scholars from the University of Cologne seeking to visit Berkeley. In January 2015, IES welcomed its first guests from Cologne: Eleana Vaja and Andreas Raspotnik.

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Andreas Raspotnik and Eleana Vaja (from left to right)





Jan. 27, 2015: Lecture on the Sami People

The Institute of European Studies opened its spring program on January 27 with a lecture on Sami people, a recognized indigenous group native to northern Scandinavia. The speaker, Professor Peter Sköld, is a demographic historian at Umeå University in Sweden and an expert on the Sami society and arctic cultures. Professor Sköld's talk explored the last four hundred years of interaction between Sami tribes and the Swedish state, from initial colonization of the Sami areas during the 16th and 17th centuries through the assimilationist movement of the 19th to the present-day push for Sami autonomy. This period was characterized by a mixture of acquiescence and resistance to colonial programs. Professor Sköld then addressed the state of Sami society in the present day and noted that the Sami, unlike indigenous groups in other parts of the world, are well-integrated into Swedish society and enjoy equal rates of development, health, and education when compared to other Swedish citizens. He advised, though, that this integration into mainstream Swedish society, hastened by discrimination well into the 20th century, has placed Sami cultural practices and language in a vulnerable position: the number of Sami-descended people, Professor

Sköld argued, is significantly underestimated as previous assimilationist policies have left many Swedes unaware of their Sami ancestry. He described the various methods which the Swedish Sami community have recently used to strengthen their culture, such as the recognition of a legally recognized Sami parliament, childhood language programs and genealogical studies into Sami families. The Sami still face challenges, including the struggle over autonomy and indigenous rights, controversies over cultural shifts, and encroachment by industry and mining into traditional reindeer-herding lands. Nevertheless, the successes of the Sami in achieving parity with the non-Sami Swedish population in developmental terms can provide important information for addressing the problems faced by indigenous groups in other areas, such as Australia and the United States. After the talk Professor Sköld took questions from the audience, which included Her Excellency Barbro Osher, Consul-General of Sweden.

Professor Peter Sköld, Umeå University (Sweden)

Feb. 4, 2015: Panel on the Shooting Rampage in Paris

18 In cooperation with the Center on Institutions and Governance, the Institute of European Studies convened a special panel discussion to discuss the terrorist attack on the offices of the satirical magazine Charlie Hebdo in Paris on January 7, as well as the subsequent kosher market shooting on January 9. The panel consisted of a diverse group of prominent academics from various disciplines, including IES Director Jeroen Dewulf. Other participants were Edward Wasserman, Dean of the Graduate School of Journalism; Saba Mahmood, Department of Anthropology; Robert Alter, Founding Director of the Center for Jewish Studies; Marion Fourcade, Department of Sociology; and Hatem Bazian, Department of Near Eastern Studies. The panel was moderated by Tyler Stovall of the Department of History and took place at the UC Berkeley School of Law. After Professor Stovall made his opening remarks each panelist had approximately ten minutes to give their own analysis of some aspect of the incident. Professor Wasserman was first, detailing the media responses and the frameworks through which news corporations in France and America had tried to understand the events, and the inadequacies of each approach. Professor Mahmood then gave a commentary on the religious-cultural context for how perceived attacks on the Prophet could be felt in an intensely personal way by members of the Muslim community. Professor Alter commented on the rising prevalence of anti-Semitic attacks in Europe and the precarious situation faced by the French Jews in particular. Professor Dewulf gave a commentary on how the struggle against reactionary norms and values in France has

shaped distrust of overtly religious behavior, which he linked to the differences in perception of Charlie Hedbo' militantly secularist cartoons in France as compared to the US. Professor Fourcade offered a history of the magazine Charlie Hebdo and its origins in the French student protests of the 1960s, as well as an analysis of its contemporary politics and its place in French political criticism. Finally, Dr. Bazian argued it was wrong to focus on Islam as a motivator of the attacks and pointed instead to the geopolitical circumstances that created conditions for the growth of terrorist movements in the Middle East. After each speaker took his or her turn Professor Stovall opened the floor to audience questions, which occupied the next hour; the audience provided many insightful and thought-provoking questions, such as on the limits of free speech, the differences between French and American interpretations of secularism, and Islamophobia. The result was a spirited debate, which nevertheless remained cordial and constructive in spite of the strong opinions the topic aroused.

Speakers Marion Fourcade (Sociology), Hatem Bazian (Near Eastern Studies), Jeroen Dewulf (IES), Robert Alter (Center for Jewish Studies), Saba Mahmood (Anthropology), Edward Wasserman (School of Journalism) and moderator Tyler Stovall (History) (from left to right)





February 6, 2015: Panel on Syriza and the Greek Elections

Institute of European Studies Director Jeroen Dewulf moderated a discussion analyzing the results of the 2015 Greek Elections on February 6. The event, which was co-sponsored by the Institute of International Studies, sought to contextualize the recent win of the leftist party Syriza in that country and examine its effect on the ongoing Greek debt crisis. The panel included Professor Christos Papadimitriou of the Electrical Engineering & Computer Sciences Department at Berkeley; Eleftherios Mikros, Ph.D. candidate at the School of Law, whose focus is on human rights and immigration law; and Gérard Roland, Professor of Economics and Political Sciences, also at Berkeley. Professor Papadimitriou opened the panel with a positive assessment of Syriza and its commitment to its political program. Mr. Mikros was less optimistic, and voiced concern about what the party's decision to form a government with the right-wing Independent Greeks would mean for its social agenda. Professor Roland then offered an analysis of the financial situation of the Greek government and what Syriza's win would mean for the Greek economy moving forward, arguing that the failure of austerity measures showed that in order to stabilize and revitalize the Greek economy more leniency would need to be shown as Greece simply cannot pay off its debts. Mr. Mikros agreed with Professor Roland, but added that to remedy from the economic situation more needs to be done to combat corruption within the state and tax system. Professor Papadimitriou argued that Syriza was serious about stamping out old practices, and that it was equally important that it restore confidence in the government by keep-

ing their campaign pledges. Afterwards the panel was opened up to questions to the sizable crowd which had assembled, including many Greeks: questions ranged from defining the left-right divide in Greece, Antisemitism in Greece, and the growing Russian influence in the region to assessing the likelihood of a debt deal and what a Greek exit from the Eurozone would entail politically. The debate was vigorous but good-natured, and provided an even-handed, though-provoking and informative analysis of the complex Greek political situation.

Eleftherios Mikros, Christos Papadimitriou, Gérard Roland and Jeroen Dewulf (from left to right)

Feb. 11, 12, 2015: Workshop on Translation and Interpretation at the EU Commission and EU Parliament

Members of the Berkeley community with a passion for translation and interpretation were granted a rare opportunity on February 11th and 12th, when four accomplished staff members of the EU's Interpretation and Translation Services visited campus to deliver a series of lectures on multilingualism in the European Union. The lectures, co-sponsored by IES, the Berkeley Language Center, the Center on Institutions and Governance, and the European Commission, were open to the public. The speakers Francisco García Morán, Javier Hernández Saseta, Dirk Stockmans, and Alexander Drechsel covered a variety of topics ranging from the policy implications of multilingualism to the rapidly advancing technological support available to translators, and their professional experience was a valuable addition to their analyses.

After introductory remarks by Professors Jeroen Dewulf and Rick Kern, who direct the IES and BLC respectively, Francisco García Morán set the lecture series in motion with a talk entitled "Principles and Practices of Translation and Interpretation in the Multilingual EU." In his lecture, Mr. García Morán, this year's EU Fellow at UC Berkeley, demonstrated the flexibility of EU language policy beyond and within the 24 official "treaty" languages. In doing so, he covered the case of member states such as Ireland, where English and Irish are both official languages, and the 2005 formation of a "co-official" EU language category, which allows member states to provide limited EU linguistic accommodations to speakers of languages such as Catalan or Welsh.

The other speakers provided an overview on the various services provided by this organization for the European Union as well as the lengths to which the organization goes to educate the general population about the increasingly important field of language interpretation and translation. Through conferences, the creation of a translator/interpretation training tradition, and a lecture series given by translators/interpreters at different universities, the European Commission hopes to raise awareness for issues surrounding translation/interpretation and to draw attention to the necessity for support of this developing profession. The organization is especially interested in reaching out to students, using events such as annual translation/interpretation conferences and the European Day of Languages to spark an interest in learning languages and becoming translators/interpreters in the rising generations.

Alexander Drechsel, Dirk Stockmans, IES Director Jeroen Dewulf, Eu Fellow Francisco Baltasar Garcia Moran, Javier Hernández Saseta and BLC Director Rick Kern (from left to right)





February 15, 2015: Lecture on Flemish (Art) History

On February 15th Professor Frederik Buylaert of the Free University of Brussels (VUB) and current Pieter Paul Rubens Visiting Professor in Flemish Studies at UC Berkeley gave a presentation of “The Ghent Altarpiece of Jan and Hubert Van Eyck: Depicting Nobility and Family in the Late Medieval Low Countries,” the result of collaborative research with Erik Verroken. The lecture was co-organized by the IES Benelux Program and the Netherlands America University League (NAUL). In his talk, Buylaert gave a short explanation of the provenance of the Ghent Altarpiece (sometimes also referred to as ‘The Adoration of the Lamb’). Hubert van Eyck began work on the Ghent Altarpiece in 1422, working on it until his death in 1424. His younger brother, Jan, continued work on the painting until its completion in 1432. The extraordinary detail of the Altarpiece shocked contemporaries and generated fame far beyond Ghent. Indeed, the long voyages people made to Ghent to see the altarpiece qualify it as among the first tourist attractions. Buylaert then moved beyond the altarpiece itself to explore the family background of the Altarpiece’s commissioning patron, Joos Vijd, in order to analyze Vijd’s political and personal motivations. Buylaert opposed the long-standing interpretation that places Vijd within a rising urban merchant class eager to show off its new wealth through extravagant artistic patronage. Instead, Buylaert stressed the rural origins and activities of the Vijd family in the context of their extraordinary emergence as new nobility, a position gained through the purchase of seigneurial rights. As the Vijd family had been stained by a corruption scandal, many observers read Vijd’s

commission as a form of atonement for his father’s sins. However, according to Buylaert, Vijd’s patronage was primarily motivated by the desire to create a monument attesting to his status as the last surviving member of a particular lineage connected to two ‘seigneuries’ (lordships). Ultimately, Vijd wanted to demonstrate to posterity that he had belonged to a noble family: instead of atonement, the memory of the family line would live on to all with eyes to see in the late medieval world. A short opportunity for questions followed, with many people expressing astonishment at how convincingly Professor Buylaert’s thesis had challenged traditional narratives.

NAUL Director Riet Samuels, P.P. Rubens Chair Frederik Buylaert and IES Director Jeroen Dewulf (from left to right)

February 23, 2015: Celebrating the 100th Anniversary of the Campanile

The Institute of European Studies held a special cultural event on Wednesday, February 23, celebrating the 100th anniversary of the Berkeley Campanile (Sather Tower) and the place of bells in campus life. The event started at noon with a carillon performance by University Carillonneur Jeff Davis, who performed a piece of his own composition entitled "Tocsin". The song, the title of which means "alarm bell", was written as an elegy to the many bells lost during World War II. He wrote the following program note about this new composition: "Among life's savageries is the plundering of bells to make cannon. Music, which is praiseworthy, is sacrificed to war, which is damnable. I imagined the bells themselves sounding the tocsin to warn each other. The (mis) quoted fragments from Jan Pieterszoon Sweelinck's 'De Profundis' are solely my responsibility. Out of the depths I cry to you Lord, Hear my voice. Incline your ear to my supplication." This was the subject of the lecture that followed the performance, which was given by Carla Shapreau, a senior fellow at the Institute of European Studies and lecturer on cultural property law at the Berkeley Law School. The lecture recounted the seizure of over 175,000 bells for scrap metal by Nazi Germany during WWII, one of the greatest losses of its kind in history. Ms. Shapreau stressed the cultural importance of the bells and the tremendous efforts made by occupied countries to preserve these symbols of cultural heritage, comparing the responses of several governments including the Netherlands, Belgium, and France to Nazi demands. She also praised the concerted effort made by arts and musical communities in U.S. and Britain to identify and

protect important precious cultural objects during and after the war. Ms. Shapreau also discussed the complexity and difficulty of recovering confiscated bells despite good documentation. The restitution process caused multiple cases of complaints among nations, particularly between the Russians and Western Allies, and how even many of the recovered bells never returned home due to complicated issues of ownership and politics. She concluded that the stories of bells in war-torn Europe teach us a great lesson about the importance of protecting culture through the tragic loss of these valuable cultural symbols. After the lecture those in attendance were invited to a tour of the Campanile led by Mr. Davis himself, allowing those in attendance to appreciate both the inner workings and construction of the famous carillon as well as spectacular view of Berkeley and the San Francisco Bay.

Speaker Carla Shapreau with IES Director Jeroen Dewulf (from left to right)





March 2, 2015: Fighting Corruption in the US and Germany

On Monday, March 2nd, 2015 Professor Hartmut Berghoff, Director of the German Historical Institute in Washington, DC, visited the Institute of European Studies to deliver a lecture entitled “From the Watergate Scandal to the Compliance Revolution: Fighting Corruption in the US and Germany 1972-2012”. The lecture was part of a series on modern Germany hosted by the IES Center for German and European Studies. Berghoff in his lecture sought to contrast the recent treatment of corruption in the United States and contrary policies in Germany. He began his historical survey with the administration of President Nixon, who became famously associated with the Watergate scandal. Nixon’s resignation from office, according to Berghoff, marks the starting point of a long campaign against corruption in the US. The Foreign Corrupt Practice Act of 1977, which aimed to limit bribery of foreign officials, helped to uncover multiple secret offshore account firms with questionable payments by US firms. Berghoff compared this unilateral act of anti-corruption movement in the US to the rather controversial treatment of corruption in Germany. Bribes, considered a necessary part of doing business in many foreign countries, were considered tax-de-

ductible as “useful expenditures” and obtained government approval. However, Berghoff described a global shift in perspective on corruption due to the liberalization and democratization of the international market in the 1990s. The increased awareness of poverty in third world countries was accompanied by the creation of international organizations aimed at fighting government malfeasance, such as Transparency International and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. These shifts created the need for a globally competitive, well-organized market free from corrupt practices that could enable a fair exchange between countries like the US and Germany. This led to a reversal of German policy, and a tightening of anti-graft measures.

Prof. Hartmut Berghoff, Director German Historical Institute and IES Director Jeroen Dewulf (from left to right)

March 9, 2015: Lecture on German-Soviet Relations in the 1920s

On Monday, March 9, Professor Zachary Shore of the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey presented a lecture on international diplomacy with a focus on German-Soviet relations in the 1920s. On the basis of research taken from his recently-published book *A Sense of the Enemy: The High-Stakes History of Reading Your Rival's Mind* (2014), Professor Shore presented a new theory for analyzing foreign affairs through what he termed "strategic empathy": the ability of leaders to analyze their enemy's thought processes in foreign affairs. Professor Shore argued that rather than looking only for patterns in a foreign nation's behavior, it is more productive to examine their behavior in what he called "pattern-breaking" moments, which are more likely to reveal underlying goals and decision-making processes. To illustrate his point he used several examples from early-20th century Germany of how decisions made when leaders faced decisions between conflicting priorities could reveal their motives. In the early 1920s, for example, Germany encountered a Soviet Union that on the one hand was secretly allowing Germany to rearm in exchange for German technical expertise and weapons, and on the other consistently attempting to foment revolt within the country through the Comintern. When details of this plot were leaked in 1926, German foreign minister Gustav Stresemann correctly interpreted Soviet denials of the program as a prioritization of the military strengthening of the Soviet Union over its revolutionary goals to leverage a better position for Germany and weather the ensuing scandal with little damage to Germany's image abroad. On the other hand, few recognized Hitler's betrayal of

his good friend Röhm and loyal SA paramilitary on the Night of Long Knives in 1934 to be tied to his interest in supporting the regular military in order to strengthen Germany for a coming war. After the talk there were many questions from the audience, many of whom wanted to know how his work could be applied to the present day, particularly with regard to Russia, as well as to how the general disorganization of Eastern Europe affected the diplomatic situation.

Prof. Zachary Shore





March 12, 2015: The Art of Belgian Food Culture

The Benelux Program had a record turnout for a social event on Thursday, March 12, to hear entrepreneur and chef Arnaud Goethals, co-founder of “Vive la Tarte.” Goethals has made a mark on the local food scene in the San Francisco Bay Area since his American debut in 2011. He delivers Belgian cuisine with a “California flair”, while simultaneously planning the launch of a food center in San Francisco with a planned opening of May 1st. In discussion with IES director Jeroen Dewulf, Goethals explained his path from Belgium to opening one of the most anticipated new eateries in San Francisco. Goethals began by renting a small commercial kitchen for a catering operation. Through an innovative menu of high quality breakfast offerings and desserts that link the best of Belgian culinary science with Californian gastronomical tastes, Goethals gained clients such as tech giant Twitter and quickly expanded his business. There is more than an incidental link between the food scene and the tech scene, though: a former consultant himself, Goethals has applied the principles of start-up management to Belgian food with his work at “Vive la Tarte,” innovating rapidly while always listening to the customer. True to the Belgian spirit, Goethals’ artisanal baking collective rolls its dough on vintage equipment and employs dedicated expert chefs for every stage of production. And true to his California location, he has developed sub-specialties in vegan and gluten-free cooking, while sourcing seasonal and organic ingredients. Goethals brought several samples of his delicious baking for the audience, which were received with great approval. While Goethals is proud of his success

as an entrepreneur, he stresses that quality trumps scale. Instead of a franchise, we can expect “Vive La Tarte” to promote the richness of Belgian food right here in the Bay Area with an operation built on transparency and sustainability. Best of all, Goethals plans to offer cooking classes through his new food center in San Francisco. Consider yourself invited!

Arnaud Goethals, CEO of Vive la Tarte with IES Director Jeroen Dewulf (from left to right)

March 15, 2015: Lecture on the EU Policy on Climate Change

Hugo von Meijenfeldt spoke on the European response to climate change on March 15. Von Meijenfeldt is Consul-General of the Netherlands in San Francisco and served as the Netherlands' Special Envoy for Climate Change between 2009 and 2013. He spoke of the balancing act that he faces as a diplomat working between the Netherlands, the EU and the United States. Indeed, the climate change controversy has become a political issue in the United States. Accordingly, Von Meijenfeldt elected not to speak about the debate concerning climate change as a man-made phenomenon. However, he did voice his opinion that there was an absolutely necessity to act to counter-act climate change.

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Von Meijenfeldt provided a historical chronology of global milestones from Noordwijk, the Netherlands, in 1989 to the upcoming Paris meeting in 2015. He stressed that, whereas earlier treaties mandated binding targets, political actors today must proceed realistically. For instance, as China, Brazil and South Africa develop economically, they inevitably produce high emission rates. Accordingly, nation states must accept joint responsibilities defined differentially to account for economic and developmental discrepancies in the world order. Von Meijenfeldt explained that a mixture of binding and voluntary targets must be deployed along with the transfer of technologies and effective deployment of a "polluter-pays" approach to compliance. Explaining this approach further, Von Meijenfeldt defined a comprehensive strategy for incentivizing and enforcing actors in the

implementation of best practices. The local players will include business interests, NGOs, cities, boards and parliaments. A mixture of legal and financial mechanisms will support the changes enacted by such parties. Official certifications will be awarded for habits and procedures. Overall, the Consul expressed confidence about this coming climate of adaptation and the ongoing role diplomats play in supporting it.

Dutch Consul-General Hugo von Meijenfeldt, the Netherlands' Special Envoy for Climate Change between 2009 and 2013.





March 16, 2015: Meeting with the New Coordinator of Transatlantic Cooperation for the German Federal Foreign Office

On Monday, March 16th, the German Bundestag Member Jürgen Hardt visited the Institute for European Studies to give a talk about Germany's transatlantic relationship to the US. In his talk Mr. Hardt, the coordinator of transatlantic German-American relations, highlighted the importance of the European-American friendship in today's international order. The international order has increasingly come under pressure from various fronts, he said, while at the same time demographic developments and new global power centers are shifting its focus away from the Atlantic region. Mr. Hardt indicated the need to increase transatlantic cooperation in order to counter the challenges of today's world in a united manner. First, Mr. Hardt suggested an increased cooperation in security matters. Considering the changing security environment in Europe, Hardt highlighted the importance of the leading position of the NATO in maintaining a deterrence to Russian ambitions in Eastern Europe. He also suggested investing in the European-American friendship in order to increase the mutual trust in an increased digital and globalized world. Mr. Hardt as an example highlighted the difference in data protection in the two partnership countries and suggests merging these together based on shared principles. The US and Germany should further work on their economic partnership as a core for increased cooperation. In particular, these two economic powers should concentrate on combining their comparative advantage in producing certain goods in specific industries. Furthermore, the US and Germany should be a joint defender of the global commons, as Mr. Hardt defined

it as a key task in international order. He suggested the creation of a transatlantic climate policy. Finally, Mr. Hardt stressed the importance the civil society exchange as an essential part of the US-German Friendship, and identified civil society as a base that needs to be build on. The talk was followed by an active discussion about other measures for increasing transatlantic ties, as well as questions about Germany's role in the current European security climate.

IES Director Jeroen Dewulf and Jürgen Hardt, Coordinator of Transatlantic Cooperation for the German Federal Foreign Office (from left to right).

March 19, 2015: The European Court of Justice and the Charter of Fundamental Rights

38 Professor Martin Nettesheim delivered a talk at the Institute of European Studies on the evolving relationship between the European Union, its constituent member states, and the European Court of Justice on March 19. Professor Nettesheim, who is the Director of the Center for Economic Law at Tübingen University in Germany, examined the changing scope of the Charter of Fundamental Rights as applied to not only EU-wide legislation but also national law, as well as the complex relationship between the European Court of Justice and national legal systems. At the core of the issue is the evolving interpretation of Article 51, which emphasizes the “subsidiarity” of the court’s decisions and affirms that the charter’s provisions apply to member states “only when they are implementing Union law.” However, using the principle of “competence creep”, Professor Nettesheim explained how the court has widened the scope of its rulings gradually over several decades, from an initial competency in EU-wide legislation to an increasing precedence over national legal systems. He located the decisive turning point in the 2013 Åkerberg Fransson case, in which the Grand Chamber annulled a decision of the Swedish government to prosecute one of its citizens for tax fraud on the grounds that it would violate the principle of double jeopardy as the man had already been fined. The essential difference was the re-interpretation of Article 51 to make the decision binding if the question was within the scope of EU law, giving the court a much broader role in defining the application of such laws. The move by the Court of Justice to inserting itself as a third actor into the original “dual federalism” that split power be-

tween EU governance and member-state sovereignty has led to a blurring of competencies, resulting in a muddled legal situation that Professor Nettesheim compared to a “marble cake” federalism, with competing, overlapping bands of powers. As an example he illustrated the competition for authority between the European Court of Human rights and the highly influential and respected German Constitutional Court for jurisdiction within that country. After discussing various legal opinions of this decision, he analyzed possible ramifications of this decision as the Union contemplates its path forward. Afterwards Professor Nettesheim took questions from the audience, many of whom were law students who praised him for his informative and balanced elucidation of European legal principles.

UC Berkeley Law Professor David Oppenheimer, speaker Martin Nettesheim and IES Director Jeroen Dewulf (from left to right)





March 30, 2015: Russia and Germany's Far-Right and Extreme-Left Movements

On March 30 the Institute of European Studies hosted a lecture by Professor Jochen Kleinschmidt, an associate professor of international relations at EAFIT University in Medellín, Colombia. In his presentation, Kleinschmidt gave his analysis of the current rise of radical actors in German politics, most famously the anti-immigration group PEGIDA. He cautioned against associating this phenomenon solely with right-wing players, or assuming that such movements are continuations of traditional European far-right discourse. In contrast to the typical profile of far-right actors, Kleinschmidt pointed out that the average participant in PEGIDA was well-educated and relatively well-off, and that its members typically viewed themselves as “ordinary people” expressing dissatisfaction with the government policies. Other recent phenomena challenge this explanation further, such as the “Friedenswinter” movement. While lacking in physical participation, Friedenswinter has a large online following consisting of mostly young, well-educated persons. And though outwardly radically leftist, Professor Kleinschmidt asserted that the group blends the rhetoric of the 1960s and '70s anti-war movement in Germany with a broad range of conspiracy theories, antisemitic, and anti-US polemic to create an unclear list of demands not characteristic of the traditional left wing. These groups' criticisms of the EU and admiration for Russian president Putin and his policies have led some commentators to assume they represent nothing more than an effort of Russian cyber propaganda. Professor Kleinschmidt, however, argued that these movements show a breakdown of the characteristic German polit-

ical discourse of consensus and trust in institutions and government, a problem which the German government has so far failed to adequately address. Government claims of success, such as regards German's immigration policy, have clashed with protester's experience and undermined their sense of the government's responsiveness to the concerns of the common people, a situation with which German's leaders are ill-equipped to handle after decades of social and political stability and consensus. Kleinschmidt then took questions from the audience, who probed further about the roles Putin and far-right parties in Europe play in this new social unrest and the strategies which Chancellor Merkel has used to address the changing political landscape.

Professor Jochen Kleinschmidt

April 10, 2015: First IES Graduate Student Conference in European Studies

On April 10th, IES was thrilled to host its inaugural Graduate Student Conference, "Breaking and Building Borders in Europe." The conference was organized by Derek O'Leary (History), Melissa Kate Griffith (Political Science) and Julian Boakye-Nyarko (Law). It assembled Berkeley graduate students, visiting scholars, and faculty to examine how borders (broadly defined) are built, eroded, or otherwise transformed in Europe. Scholars from law, history, political science, international development, and literature contributed to our three panels on energy policy and foreign relations, European identities, and legal regimes. We were grateful to have Berkeley Professors John Zysman and Richard Buxbaum and lecturer Sarah Cramsey lend their insights as discussants. Dr. Roland Hsu of Stanford's Europe Center delivered the key-note address, broaching the question of Europe's role in the world and the challenging question of internal and international migration in Europe. Compellingly, he promoted the widely neglected importance of international collaboration between young scholars.

IES looks forward to maintaining this momentum into next year, making this year's conference the

first of many interdisciplinary and collaborative exchanges around the many challenging questions in contemporary Europe. It also introduces the Designated Emphasis in European Studies, which will enable Berkeley PhD students to work across disciplines on issues related to Europe. This meeting on the building of a DE in European Studies was co-sponsored by Matrix Social Science.

(front) keynote speaker Roland Hsu and Law Professor Richard Buxbaum, (back) conference organizers Melissa Griffith, Derek O'Leary and Julian Boakye-Nyarko (from left to right)





April 17, 2015: European-Caribbean Connections

On Friday, April 17th, the Institute of European Studies organized a meeting to discuss European-Caribbean connections in the context of the IES "Global Europe" program. The meeting, chaired by IES Director Jeroen Dewulf and the Berkeley Caribbeanist Jocelyne Guilbault (Dept. of Music), brought a large number of faculty members and graduate students from the field of Caribbean Studies to Moses Hall. With the cooperation of Deolinda Adão, PI of the Partnership in International Education Program that connects UC Berkeley with the Peralta Community College District, several colleagues from local community colleges also joined. A keynote lecture was given by the Anglo-Caribbean poet and novelist Anthony Joseph. His talk entitled "The Frequency of Magic" was held in Barrows Hall at the MATRIX facilities. Joseph discussed his writing process, the craft of writing in general, and his inspirations. Joseph, who was born on the island of Trinidad and lives in Great Britain, remembers holding a fascination with the beautiful rhythms the speech of members of his community exhibited and their ability to captivate using simple language. He developed a phrase to explain this particular characteristic, which he calls "the frequency of magic", because words tuned into this frequency have the ability to touch the reader or listener deeply, even if they have little apparent logical meaning. This concept represents a driving impulse for Joseph, who enjoys exploring the relationship between language and the subconscious, and is, he considers, a necessary element of good writing. It is also to be the title of a forthcoming meta-novel, which will explore the relationship between the novel as

a form, its author, and the lives of its characters. Joseph then read some excerpts from his second and third published poetry anthologies, "Teragaton" and "Bird Head Son", crafted using these principles. He also discussed some of his long-form work and its context within his life, such as his experimental novel "The African Origins of UFOs", which explores themes of race and African diaspora in a science-fiction context and which makes extensive use of the Trinidadian dialect. Joseph, who is currently a lecturer at Goldsmiths College in London, also touched on the difficulties and opportunities of teaching writing and English in the current era and his methods for engaging and expanding his students' creative faculties. A catered reception was held afterwards and attendees had the opportunity to mingle and ask questions of Joseph in a more personal setting while enjoying specialty foods and wine.

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Deolinda Adao, PI Partnership in International Education Program, IES Director Jeroen Dewulf, speaker Anthony Joseph, Caribbeanist Jocelyne Guilbault (from left to right)

April 17, 2015: A Personal Journey from the Netherlands to Google

The Institute of European Studies drew a technologically-minded crowd on April 17th with a presentation by Peter Lubbers, a senior program manager at Google. Lubbers, who is a native of the Netherlands, presented a talk explaining his own path to the United States, the way by which he came to work with Google, and his current projects with that company to expand availability of technological development tools. He began his presentation by recounting his childhood in the Netherlands, sharing amusing anecdotes about an early dream to be a competitive bicyclist and teenage years spent working in the tulip fields. He also recounted his stint in the Dutch military, where he was accepted to the elite Commando Troop, often called the "Green Berets".

46 However, the formative event he recounted was a trip to the United States, which infused him with enthusiasm for the excitement and possibility of the country. After finishing his time in the army he decided to leave the Netherlands for America, arriving with little money and no definite plans. Eventually he made his way to California, where he founded a construction and fence-building company and met his wife. Though happy with this career, medical considerations forced him to give it up: now an adult with no other skills and a family to support, Lubbers recounted floundering until a sympathetic client gave him a lead into a job with Oracle. This job taught Lubbers much about the technology industry and helped him develop the skills necessary to succeed in his new field. Now a senior developer at the Google, Lubbers described some of the current programs he directs, including efforts to inculcate technological literacy in

young people and get tools to developers to support them in creating new programs through presentations and online video. He explained that many of his current projects focus on making program development skills accessible to a broad audience and ensuring that the methods of teaching technology keep pace with the fast developments in the field. He encouraged a shift from traditional technology courses to online programs designed for specific certificates, arguing that by democratizing education in this way it would be easier for more people to gain the specific skills they needed while working at their own pace. His lecture was well-received, and many students present expressed interest in becoming involved with these programs.

Google Senior Manager Peter Lubbers and IES Director Jeroen Dewulf (from left to right)





April 22, 2015: Diada de Sant Jordi Celebration in Catalan Studies

On Wednesday, April 22, the Institute of European Studies hosted its inaugural Diada de Sant Jordi celebration, where, according to traditional Catalan customs, guests were invited to select a rose and a Catalan-language book to take with them. In Catalonia, the Diada de Sant Jordi, or the Feast Day of Saint George, is celebrated on April 23 and honors the region's patron saint, who, according to legend, slew a dragon that been responsible for the sacrificial deaths of many young women in the region. The exchange of books plays an important role in the holiday as a way to commemorate the deaths of Miguel de Cervantes and William Shakespeare, which occurred on the same day. Special thanks go to The Spanish Table, a local Iberian market that generously provided food for the event. 49

Catalan Studies student Lauren Dooley, Catalan language instructor Ana Redondo, IES manager Gia White, Catalan Studies student Claudia Waldman and IES director Jeroen Dewulf (from left to right)

April 24, 2015: Lecture on the Transatlantic Slave Trade

On April 24, the Portuguese Studies Program at the Institute of European Studies welcomed Leão Lopes, one of the most prominent intellectuals of the Cape Verde Islands. Lopes presented a deep analysis of how the culture and identity of his home country, Cape Verde, has been shaped by Portugal's historical involvement in the transatlantic slave trade. In order to understand Cape Verde's culture and identity Lopes emphasized the importance of taking the history of the place into consideration. Cape Verde was a key colony for the Portuguese empire in the late 1400's, as it provided Portugal with a strategic location in the Atlantic Ocean and Africa. Lopes then moved on to explain the complexities of the slave trade that took place in Cape Verde, which contributed to the diversity of the area today. Cape Verde became known as a human lab due to its connections to Africa and Europe. Lopes explained that this history can be seen in everyday life in Cape Verde, from the way people communicate in the locale creole language to the music that is their own but has both African and European roots. Lopes argued that the history of Cape Verde created a very particular way of thinking, and, after it gained independence in 1975, it was important to start an exchange of ideas. Lopes helped establish Ponto & Virgula, one of the most important prominent literary magazines in the country, hoping to capture what he considers to be the syncretic way of thinking of Cape Verdeans.

Cape-Verdian author Leão Lopes





April 24, 2015: Inauguration of the Benelux Program

A campus-wide power outage did not deter the Institute of European Studies from hosting one of its biggest events of the year on Friday, April 24th, to celebrate the inauguration of the Institute of European Studies' BENELUX Program. In attendance were several distinguished guests - Consuls-General Hugo von Meijenfelt of the Netherlands, and Georges Schmit of Luxembourg, along with Ambassador Johan Verbeke of Belgium - who were invited to comment on the role of the BENELUX in Europe and in the world. In a roundtable discussion moderated by IES director Jeroen Dewulf, the ambassadors discussed various aspects of Low Country culture and the economic importance of what is the world's fourth largest export economy. The unique significance of the BENELUX to Europe was highlighted with programs of regional integration and economic development among BENELUX countries and in the wider European Union. A special focus was thrown on the BENELUX's leading position as a laboratory for experimental environmental and social policies, which could serve as a model for other countries confronting today's most difficult political challenges. Participation was eagerly invited from the audience, which responded to the opportunity with thought-provoking and insightful questions that further deepened the discussion. Audience members asked about academic exchange between BENELUX universities and those in America and discussed

the advantages and disadvantages of the BENELUX education model versus that of the United States. The diplomats lauded the engagement of the audience as a sign of the strength and potential of a deepening trans-Atlantic friendship, and stressed the benefits of continued positive interaction at all levels of society and government.

After the question and answer period the audience was invited to sample a delicious spread of Belgian-inspired California cuisine, catered by San Francisco-based Vive la Tarte. The company's founder, Belgian native Arnaud Goethals, who spoke at the institute earlier this year, gave a short explanation of the dishes, Belgian food culture and his inspiration to merge it with Californian gastronomic sensibilities to create a unique flavor. The audience was then invited to taste the assembled dishes, which among numerous hors d'oeuvres included a variety of the companies' namesake tarts. In spite of the minor technical problems due to the power outage the event was hailed as a great success, and set an auspicious start for the institute's newest center of research.

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Inauguration of the IES Benelux Program

April 27, 2015: Conference on the Atlantic Ocean with Portugal's Secretary of State of the Sea

On Monday, April 27, the Institute of European Studies and the Portuguese Studies Program hosted a conference entitled “Bridging the Atlantic Abyss: Continental Platform Expansion, Research and Development of Ocean Based Technologies,” during which Portugal’s involvement in ocean politics was discussed. The Institute was pleased to welcome Portugal’s Secretary of State of the Sea, Professor Manuel Pinto de Abreu, as the keynote speaker. Professor Abreu earned a PhD in physical oceanography and was Vice-Chancellor of the Lusophone University prior to becoming the Secretary of State of the Sea in the current government under Prime Minister Passos Coelho.

54 During his talk, Professor Abreu discussed Portugal’s role as the “West Coast of Europe” and outlined Portugal’s national ocean strategy, stressing the importance of creating long-term value from the ocean as well as using scientific research to aid in developing ways to safely and effectively make use of the ocean’s many resources.

IES Director Jeroen Dewulf, Portugal's Secretary of State of the Sea Manuel Pinto de Abreu and Portugal's Consul-General Nuno Mathias (from left to right)





April 28, 2015: Lecture on Northern Africa and Southern Europe

On April 28, the Spanish Studies Program at the Institute of European Studies welcomed Lorenzo Silva, a distinguished award winning novelist and lawyer. During his lecture, titled Morocco and Spain: Shapeshifting Borderlands of Africa and Europe, Silva explained that the main aim of all of his work is to explore history through literature. He strongly believes that there are people in history who were not considered important enough for books, but still were crucial and need to be paid attention to. Silva's lecture focused on these historical figures and highlighted their importance, and explained the ways they were ignored. In order to introduce the history that Spain and Morocco share, Silva provided the audience with images and historical facts from over three thousand years ago to depict how similar Spain and Morocco were at one point in time, particularly the northern and southern parts of the Strait of Gibraltar. He then encouraged the attendees to compare the contemporary state of both places now and think about how they differ. The similarities that these countries shared heavily impacted Morocco, as Silva further elaborated that when Muslims were expelled from Spain they brought with them elements of

Spanish literature and arts that are now present in Moroccan culture. The same occurred when Sephardic Jews left Spain, as Silva's research pointed out that there was a significant population of Spanish speakers in the area. Following the expulsion of certain groups of people from Spain and their immigration to Morocco, the relationships between Morocco and Spain became hostile for a short period of time, but both countries continued to engage with each other throughout the years. Silva explained that this engagement benefited mostly Spain and provided the foundation for his argument that emphasized that Spain has a historical, not colonial, obligation to Morocco.

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Prof. Emilie Bergmann, co-director of the Spanish Studies Program and Spanish author Lorenzo Silva (from left to right).

April 29, 2015: Lecture by the Greek Former Minister of Finance

On Wednesday, April 29, the Institute of European Studies welcomed Gikas A. Hardouvelis to campus. Mr. Hardouvelis holds a Ph.D. in Economics from UC Berkeley and was the Minister of Finance (June 2014 – 27 January 2015) in the Greek government under Prime Minister Antonis Samaras. As Greece's last Minister of Finance before the Syriza-led government under Alexis Tsipras, Mr. Hardouvelis didn't hide his concern over the radical change in policy in his country. Describing the Greek economic decline as "self-induced through domestic politics" and Greece as a "country of over-consumers and under-producers," Mr. Hardouvelis highlighted some of the pressing issues relating to the recession and emphasized the inertia by the current government in taking action. In his words, questions from 2010 are no longer relevant in 2015, and Greece cannot start moving in the right direction until the new government moves from an ideological to a realistic approach in tackling the country's economic problems. Using a variety of statistics (see link below), Mr. Hardouvelis compared Greece with other European Union Member States, demonstrating how Greece is the only nation still declining during this overall prosperous year in the EU.

In conclusion, he stated that despite all problems he is optimistic that Greece will be able to remain in the Eurozone and that his country will eventually be able to repair its economy.

IES Director Jeroen Dewulf and Gikas Hardouvelis (from left to right)





May 13, 2015: Lecture by the Ambassador of Germany to the United States

The Institute of European Studies welcomed the German ambassador to the United States, Peter Wittig, to UC Berkeley on Monday, May 13, to deliver a lecture about the current state of German-American relations. He delivered the speech as part of a tour of California that also included a meeting with Governor Brown and other state officials. Speaking before a packed audience that included university students, members of the Berkeley community, and many native Germans, Ambassador Wittig gave a comprehensive overview of the shared issues both nations are confronting in the modern era and their shared foreign policy goals. Responding to the threat of a resurgent Russia, he argued for continued diplomatic contacts in addition to stricter sanctions in order to demonstrate international opposition to Russia's policies in the Ukraine, while maintaining that allowing a channel for Russia to return to the international fold is paramount to regaining its cooperation. At the same time he emphasized the importance of helping Russia and China fill their increasingly prominent roles in a constructive way. To this end Ambassador Wittig stressed the importance of current trade negotiations with China. He acknowledged public skepticism about deals like the Trans-Pacific Partnership and the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership, but asserted these were the result of poor communication of their goals and benefits rather than reflective of the treaties themselves. Ambassador Wittig also commended President Obama for pursuing nuclear talks with Iran, calling them "historic" negotiations and a "once in a lifetime" chance to resolve a decades-old conflict with wide international

repercussions. He re-affirmed Germany's commitment to a productive partnership with the United States, not only on a political level but also affirming the importance of continued personal and intellectual exchange. After his talk the ambassador took questions from the audience on topics ranging from German domestic politics and the NSA spying scandal to requests for further commentary on coordinating a strong trans-Atlantic policy with regards to the Russian question. Following the lecture, IES Director Jeroen Dewulf and Ambassador Wittig discussed plans for stronger academic and cultural cooperation between the German government and UC Berkeley.

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Peter Wittig, Ambassador of Germany to the United States

May 19, 2015: Lecture by Winfried Kretschmann, Minister-President of Baden-Württemberg

On May 19th, the Institute for European Studies had the honor of welcoming Winfried Kretschmann. Kretschmann is an important figure in German politics and the ecological movement. He is the current Minister-President of Baden-Württemberg, Germany's first 'Bundesland' to be led by a member of the Green Party. As an important member of the Green movement in Europe, he has become a symbol for decisive changes in the adoption of ecological principles. Kretschmann spoke about "Intelligent Growth. How Innovation Can Help Us Save the Planet." He stressed the element of surprise – the potential for modern politicians to expect miracles such as unexpected changes and new goals in political life. Kretschmann is one of many who is working with the global goal to save the planet from self-destruction through the implementation of green technologies and energy efficiencies. Immediately before giving his talk, Kretschmann signed a document with Governor Jerry Brown certifying the cooperation of regional representatives from Europe and the US. The goal of the common document lays out ambitious goals for the dramatic reduction of dangerous emissions, in particular CO2 emissions. Kretschmann stressed that researchers will

play a key role, stressing the future contributions of interdisciplinary teams. Finally, technological logistics will play an important role in the chain of value production with the optimization of ecological/emissions processes through the 'internet of things.' According to this vision, universities and high tech firms will have to work together with the goal of achieving both economic success and ecological sustainability. Above all, an enlightened public will ensure the success of these initiatives, in particular in the adoption of new transportation strategies for the daily commute such as car sharing. Overall, Kretschmann spoke with optimism about the future of ecological sustainability in a period of massive globalization and the role that each of us will have to play to make it a reality.

Minister-President Winfried Kretschmann speaks with students and guests of the Institute of European Studies





June 2, 2015: Lecture on value distribution in capitalists markets

On June 2, 2015, the Institute of European Studies welcomed Prof. Dr. Sascha Münnich. Münnich is an associate professor for comparative sociology at the Georg August University of Göttingen but is currently a John F. Kennedy Memorial Fellow at Harvard University. As part of the Transatlantic Speaker Series on Germany, Europe and the US, co-organized with the American Council on Germany and with the support of the Minda de Gunzburg Center for European Studies at Harvard University, Münnich visited IES to present his work on value distribution in capitalists markets in a lecture entitled “Why do Capitalists Societies have a Problem with Financial Profits?” The lecture was chosen as the UC Berkeley Critic’s Choice for June 2 and brought a large audience to Moses Hall. In his lecture, Münnich explained that during and after the financial crisis of 2008 and the following ‘Great Recession’ we have witnessed a strong return of anti-capitalist sentiments in the public media and parliaments, sometimes even among economists and market experts. He showed that what has become visible in these public discussions is an intense debate about the legitimacy and/or moral appropriateness of certain forms of financial profits – mostly profits drawn from highly

leveraged transactions that show a close similarity to gambling. In his lecture, Münnich showed that such debates have no real impact on the institutions and rules that define different national financial sectors and even concluded with the provocative statement that the moral outburst against illegitimate financial profits ended up strengthening rather than weakening the traditional way how capitalist markets are allowed to operate.

Professor Sascha Münnich

June 17, 2015: A Glance at the European Fashion World

66 **M**ore than forty people were present at the Institute of European Studies on Wednesday, June 17th for a glance at the European fashion world. In the last lecture of the academic year, Jante van der Hoeven, a Dutch pattern maker who works at the famous Lanvin fashion house in Paris, provided a rare view of the workings of the luxury fashion design industry in Europe. Van der Hoeven began by relating her path to Lanvin. Her dream of working in the fashion industry led her away from her home in the Netherlands when she was accepted to one of the top fashion design schools in Europe: Antwerp. In Belgium, she was “discovered” when someone from the Dries van Noten fashion house offered her a job as draper, one who creates 3-D patterns by positioning fabric over a dress form. But Van der Hoeven wanted more, learning French in order to apply to the acclaimed Académie Internationale de Coupe de Paris. She was accepted, and an internship at Lanvin led to a job offer as a pattern maker. In her lecture, Van der Hoeven also described the dress making process at Lanvin. Started by Jeanne Lanvin, fashion house Lanvin works in “seasons,” creating dresses for its own collections as well as for fashion shows and celebrity events such as the Oscars, European film festivals, and the Met Gala. A team of designers, drapers, pattern makers, and seamstresses works together to make the luxury dresses. Van der Hoeven explained that after the design is created in the studio, a draper positions a raw fabric over a dress form. As pattern maker, she then marks the lines connecting the pieces, such as at the armholes and waist. She lays the fabric onto flat paper and traces the

lines she has drawn to create a pattern that can be extrapolated, when indicated, to other sizes. Precision is critical here, Van der Hoeven explained, since a difference of even one millimeter multiplies in larger sizes. While making patterns by hand, she must take into consideration the end product, considering seam positioning, inside support features, various fabric weights and patterns, and design items such as ruffles and pleats. Once the pattern is ready, the true fabric is cut and sewn together by the seamstresses and the dress is fitted on a house model. Each dress potentially goes through many alterations in preparation for presentation. Van der Hoeven wrapped up her presentation by treating the audience to photos of dresses, made by her team at Lanvin, that have been worn in fashion shows and by celebrities such as Natalie Portman, Meryl Streep and Kim Kardashian. One of these dresses, Kardashian’s sumptuous wedding dress, was featured on the cover of Vogue magazine. When asked about the distinguishing features of Lanvin designs, Van der Hoeven described raw seam edges, grosgrain (ribbon), and bow or flower trim. The many questions ranging from her journey as a pattern maker, to Lanvin fabrics, and more, were an indication of the level of enthusiasm for this interesting presentation. This last lecture of the season provided a unique perspective on the world of European haute couture.

Jante van der Hoeven, Pattern Maker at Fashion House Lanvin



Newsletter Staff

The Institute of European Studies would like to thank its interns for their tireless work throughout the semester.

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68 **Gia White** | Supervision

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