It is the beginning of May, and another semester is entering the rearview mirror. The past four months, which we all hope to be some of the last of the COVID-19 pandemic, have simultaneously been a blur and a tedious slog. The aggressive pursuit of vaccine development coupled with a strong measure of vaccine protectionism have given those of us who live in the US a measure of hope for a return to some sort of normality.

Things are not so rosy in Europe, where the European Commission bungled the vaccine procurement process, and various member states, including some of the most economically powerful, have struggled to get shots in arms. Things are even worse in much of the rest of the world, where vaccination supply is minimal to non-existent and vaccine campaigns are barely getting off the ground. The virus continues to ravage much of the world, in the process morphing into new variants that will challenge our defenses in the months and years to come.

As a result of these and other failures of governmentality—including an anti-vax movement, which has been allowed to proliferate and will limit the percent of the populace that is vaccinated—the chimera of herd immunity is slipping from our grasp. Whether we like it or not, our world will continue to rotate around COVID-19 for the foreseeable future. The disease will become part of our new normal, hopefully somewhere on the spectrum between a cold and a flu and not as a permanent pandemic.
One of the outcomes of the pandemic has been a tectonic shift in American political discourse. From the weaknesses in our supply chain that emerged early in the pandemic to the failures of our privatized healthcare system and our fiscal response to the crisis, the pandemic has exposed weaknesses in our economy, our social safety net, and global governance. It has also demonstrated the need for proper planning and proactive policies if other looming crises, such as climate, and food security, are to be averted.

The coming years will be full of challenges as we negotiate the politically fraught process of shaping policies and reimagining governmental and non-governmental agencies that can address our changing world. The European Union and its member states will be important partners in shaping the post-pandemic world. They also constitute a real-time, living laboratory for policy and governmentality. Their policy decisions that the United States’ political leaders make. Now, more than ever, we need to study the EU and learn from its policy triumphs and failures. Now, more than ever, we need to create trans-Atlantic and global dialogues between policy makers and intellectuals.

Over the past year, the Institute for European Studies has dedicated itself to this mission. Our EURO News Summary has sought to keep you informed about current events in Europe and offer you European perspectives on important policy debates about domestic and global governance. Our lecture series, “(En)Countering Dictatorships in Post-WWII Europe” and “Understanding Race and Racism in Europe,” sought to provide comparative perspectives on two pressing contemporary issues, the growth of right-wing political extremism and the persistent racism that haunts European and North American societies and, indeed, the globe. As part of these lecture series, this past semester, we hosted talks by Neovi Karakatsanis of IUSB and Jonathan Swarts of Purdue University Northwest on “America and the Greek Colonels: The Making of Cold War Foreign Policy” and Gunther Jikeli on “Integration Efforts: Refugees in Germany.”

We also debuted a new forum this year, “The Future of the European Union,” a mini conference that explores salient domestic and foreign policy issues. The inaugural event featured an all-star lineup that included Stavros Lambrinidis (the EU’s Ambassador to the United States), Senator Chris Van Hollen from Maryland, our own Lee Feinstein (Dean of the Hamilton Lugar School), and Anna Diamantopoulou (former Greek Parliamentary Deputy and Minister, former European Commissioner, and President of the Athens-based think tank, DIKTIO Network for Reform in Greece and Europe), among many others. We look forward to organizing this event again in the Fall of 2022.

EURO’s intellectual program in the Spring Semester also included two lectures that we co-sponsored with the Islamic Studies Program: John Bowen of Washington University spoke about Halal food in Europe, “Prov-ing Halal: Devices, Trust, and Networks.” His lecture was accompanied by a response from Olivier Roy of the European University Institute in Florence. Also, Charles Hirschkind spoke on “The Feeling of History: Islam, Romanticism, and Andalusia.”

I would like to highlight one last part of our intellectual program this year, a series of pedagogy events that we cohosted with the Committee for Undergraduate Education of the Modern Greek Studies Association. Originally, we were scheduled to host the MGSA’s biennial Language Pedagogy Workshop in the Fall. It was cancelled, of course, due to the pandemic. In its stead, we organized a lecture series that included some of the leading lights in the field of language pedagogy and pedagogy in general. Andrew Ross of Harvard University kicked off the series with a talk on “Language Learning in the COVID Crisis: Hybrid, Hyflex, & Online,” which examined various strategies for engaging students in a virtual environment. Chelsea Timlin of Brown University followed with an extremely useful talk on “Aligning Technologies and Learning Outcomes in the L2 Classroom,” that provided a wealth of practical information about optimizing the utilization of technology within language courses. Last, Bill Cope and Mary Kalantzis of the University of Illinois concluded the series with a talk on “Meaning without Borders: From Translanguaging to Transposition in the Era of Digitally-Mediated Multimodal Meaning” in which they developed their theories about how education should adapt to the changing global
A major part of EURO's mission is outreach to students, and in January, we hosted a workshop on overseas study opportunities for undergraduates. Representatives from the Office of Overseas Study, the College of Arts and Sciences, the Office of the Vice President for Diversity, Equity, and Multicultural Affairs, and Hutton Honors College presented information about their programs, financial aid, and scholarships. They also discussed the possibilities for studying abroad in the near future.

A long-standing event, as well as one of our principal vehicles for student outreach, is the Midwest Model EU (MMEU), which we hosted from April 1-3 on the virtual conference platform, Whova. The event, which simulates the EU’s legislative process, was a rousing success. Over 150 students from 19 different universities took part. The event also featured a keynote by EURO and HLS Visiting Scholar Judge Camelia Bogdan, who spoke about efforts to address corruption in her native Romania and in the EU. Read more about the MMEU and Judge Bogdan in related pieces in our newsletter.

EURO also took part in the long-postponed Beyond Boundaries Indiana Academies Symposium, which was an IU Bicentennial event that took place on a virtual platform. We presented two panel discussions: The first was “Future Opportunities for Hoosiers to Study Abroad” which explored the tremendous range of study-abroad opportunities that will be available for high school- and college-age Hoosiers as travel starts to reopen. The second was “Global Focus in Indiana” in which panelists discussed internationalization efforts within Indiana to increase both our state’s global awareness and global presence.

Despite pandemic travel restrictions, EURO continues to devote Title VI and our own funds to support faculty and graduate student travel and research. Travel awards still, of course, require that your travel is deemed essential by IU’s travel review committee. If this is not possible, we are also willing to help support your research through the procurement of research materials and research assistance. Our calls for proposals have just gone out and the funds will be available through July 31, 2022, so please consider applying!

This past academic year has seen a tremendous amount of progress on our Title VI projects like the Digital Toolbox, a cooperative venture with the African Studies Program and the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, which provides digital access to cultural objects and standards-ready lesson plans for K-12 teachers. This coming summer, we will be involved with the Global Literacy Invitation Summer Institute for 3rd-through 6th-grade teachers along with our fellow area studies centers and the School of Education. We will also be supporting CIBER’s Business Is Global initiative by providing language and culture lessons in Norwegian and Modern Greek.

We are starting the application process to retain our status as a National Resource Center with Title VI funding. Internationalization of the curriculum at all levels of instruction is the mission of Title VI, and we anticipate that collaboration with community colleges and minority serving institutions will continue to be a priority for the US Department of Education. If you have ideas for projects to enhance the dissemination of European content throughout our educational system or to the public, please feel free to reach out to us with your proposals. The goal of a Title VI National Resource Center is to disseminate European content across K-16 education through programs and research funding. Diversity in our projects only strengthens us and our application. We are eager to work with you to include them in our funding application.

We are also continuing to support the Bridges Program, which introduces elementary school students to foreign languages and cultures. This year, we sponsored Modern Greek. Three of my students, George Stylianou, Victoria Martine, and Maria Emmanouelides, designed and co-taught classes for elementary school students from around the state. Last, we continue to actively work with our librarian, Luis Gonzalez, to build IU Libraries’ European Studies collection using Title VI funds.
Finally, I would like to conclude by congratulating our Modern Greek Program’s two Foreign Language and Area Studies Scholarship winners and thank REEI for supporting FLAS (Foreign Language and Area Studies) awards for Modern Greek. Ariana Gunderson, an incoming Ph.D. student in Anthropology, and George Styliannou, a multi-talented undergraduate who is majoring in Mathematics, Philosophy, and Political Science and minor ing in Music and European Studies, will both be studying Modern Greek with the economic support of a FLAS in the Fall.

Wishing you a productive and healthy summer!

Franklin L. Hess
Director, Modern Greek Program.
Director, Institute for European Studies.
flhess@indiana.edu
In keeping with the trend of this academic year, the 2021 Midwest Model EU (MMEU) was held in a virtual platform, April 1st – 3rd. While students and faculty advisors all agreed they prefer the event be held in person in 2022, there were some unexpected silver linings. 19 universities represented 25 of the 27 member states. Since the event was virtual, travel – and the money that it demands – was not an issue. There was also no registration fee since we had never tried a virtual event such as this, and virtual events, while they are not free, do not have costs as high as in-person events. There were 7 schools who were new to the MMEU this year, adding new voices and new perspectives to the simulation.

For three days, approximately 150 students participated in putting forth directives, debating their merits, and voting on whether or not to pass, edit, or reject them. Current topics such as pandemic relief, human rights, migration, fake news, and combatting climate change were discussed. Seven governing bodies were represented: the European Commission, the European Council, the Directors-General, the Environment Council, the Economics & Financial Council, the Justice & Home Affairs Council, and the Foreign Affairs Council. The Whova platform, administered by IU Conferences, allowed for each session to be observed by faculty advisors and participants. This turned out to be an incredibly useful tool for faculty, since many teach a course on the European Union with students graded on their participation in MMEU.

The Keynote Address was delivered by Dr. Camelia Bogdan, Visiting Fellow with EURO. She is a judge on the Bucharest Court of Appeals and a corruption scholar specializing in asset recovery, countering money laundering, and combating transnational corruption and other financial crimes. She has twice been expelled from the Romanian judiciary on politically motivated charges as a result of her battle against the corruption of political and economic elites. She spoke about the history of corruption within the Romanian government and her experiences in shedding light on present-day EU kleptocrats.

As is traditional, there were awards for outstanding participants. Spain, represented by the University of Indianapolis, won as the 2021 MMEU Best Delegation. Individual students won in the following categories:

- European Commission: Danny Vasquez Tarrau, FIU/FAU, Malta
- European Council: Parker Abrell, Ball State University, Belgium
- Directors-General: Regis Curtis, University of Pittsburgh, Croatia
- Environment Council: Paul Annee, University of Indianapolis, Luxembourg
- Economic & Financial Council: Edouard Whelan, Notre Dame University, Cyprus
- Justice & Home Affairs Council: Madalyn Buffington, University of Indianapolis, Spain
- Foreign Affairs Council: Kristopher Butler, University of Indianapolis, Spain
Among the positive aspects of the virtual platform were community chats, observation rooms, and open Zoom rooms that participants could join for private conversations about procedures or questions — and of course, not having to pay for travel. However, the extra layer of separation when communicating in a virtual platform that has made us all weary this year made faculty and students alike overwhelmingly vote for an in-person experience in future MMEU conferences. We learned a few new tricks this year, including successfully going paperless and live-streaming council sessions, but we look forward to welcoming faculty and students from across the Midwest to the IU Bloomington campus next year, March 31 – April 2, 2022.

Heather Duemling
Assistant Director
Institute for European Studies
hduemlin@iu.edu
For this semester’s Faculty Spotlight, we talked to Dr. Gunther Jikeli on his recent research that was part of a EURO-sponsored lecture series. Dr. Jikeli is the Erna B. Rosenfeld Professor at the Institute for the Study of Contemporary Antisemitism with the Borns Jewish Studies Program and is also an associate professor in Germanic Studies.

Thanks for agreeing to talk to us, Dr. Jikeli. Could you start by just giving us a brief overview of your research? What first roused your interest in the area?

My main field of research is antisemitism in today’s world, and I look increasingly at the world that is online. However, I have been interested in the fate of refugees in Germany for a long time, in fact since the early 1990s, when I volunteered in a refugee reception center in Cologne and later helped to create a trilingual journal in Berlin by and for refugees (“The Fluechtlings-Voice”). I had noticed the rich diversity of backgrounds, viewpoints, and paths that refugees would take, as well as the difficult situation that many of them found themselves in even after they found refuge in Germany. Attitudes and policies towards refugees were largely restrictive and negative back then.

The refugee crisis of 2014/2015 brought worldwide attention to the plight of refugees and Germany took in more than a million refugees, mostly from Syria, Afghanistan, and Iraq. A surprisingly high number of Germans were supportive. However, there was also a backlash and fears of extremism, especially after mass sexual assault in Cologne on New Year’s Eve in 2015 and a terrorist attack in 2016 on a Christmas market in Berlin by an ISIS-affiliated terrorist. Some of the backlash against refugees was motivated in xenophobia and racism and resulted in the rise of the populist right party, the Alternative for Germany.

However, there was not much research on what refugees would think themselves. In the case of Syrian refugees, some had fled the regime, other had fled ISIS or other Islamist groups. All went through an educational system that advocates for discrimination against ethnic and religious minorities. But what would they think when they were free from these oppressive regimes? No one had asked. This is how I started out doing interviews with refugees in December 2016, later joined by my colleagues Asaad Alsaleh (IU), Haidar Khezri (UCF), and Alvin Rosenfeld (IU), talking to about 200 refugees. We are now finishing our third phase of interviews to see what has changed five years after their arrival.

We found that some views are still influenced by the Syrian regime’s propaganda, which is not surprising. But many are rethinking attitudes that they had, be it on minorities in their country, such as Kurds, Christians, Jews, on gender issues, and even on the Middle East and Israel. The Syrian regime has blamed the latter for all ills in the Middle East, but many realize that this is simply not true. Viewpoints are increasingly diverse and depend much on interactions with other communities and the German population.

You recently gave a talk at EURO about the refugee crisis in Syria that brought a massive (and controversial) influx of migrants to Europe and how the German people have responded over time. What are some things that stood out to you as you did that research? As a researcher, how did it feel to do work that was so emotionally charged?
A surprisingly high number of Germans were initially supportive of refugees and many still are, despite a xenophobic backlash by the populist right. According to some surveys, about every sixth German participated actively in refugee assistance during the autumn of 2015, and a third donated goods in kind. This, and a strong economy and relatively low unemployment rates, enabled the government to roll out a massive program that invests in the future of these migrants. The federal government has spent EUR 20-23 billion annually related to refugees, that is, 6-7 percent of the federal budget since 2015. Recognized refugees have access to the same welfare benefits as German citizens and to free language and integration classes of up to 1,300 hours. Refugees are also increasingly enrolling in job training so that they can get qualifications that are needed in the German job market with relatively few openings for unskilled labor. That does not mean that the situation of refugees in Germany is great, today. The housing situation, threats of deportation, racism, and unemployment are still a problem for too many, but the situation is better than in the 1990s and early 2000s. And, in my view, investing in refugees and more interactions between refugees and the German population are the only way forward, even if that includes frank debates and challenging some beliefs on all sides. Research indicates that this will have positive effects on German society, including the economy, and in the long run also on the countries of origin, such as Syria. Looking at the bigger picture helps to put into perspective often fierce and emotional debates about refugees.

Where do you see your research going in the future? What's next for you? Has COVID changed anything on that trajectory?

The pandemic has led to some delays in our research, and we had to do the last phase of our interviews online or on the phone. Dr. Alsaleh and I have noticed that conspiracy theories play a large role in views of refugees but also about refugees. We hope to get funding for a research project that concentrates on those diverse conspiracy theories – and helps to debunk them. Dr. Khezri has convinced me that it is worth looking at Kurdish Syrians separately. They form about 30 percent of the 700,000 Syrians who are in Germany, today. We hope to get funding for a research project that concentrates on those diverse conspiracy theories – and helps to debunk them. Dr. Khezri has convinced me that it is worth looking at Kurdish Syrians separately. They form about 30 percent of the 700,000 Syrians who are in Germany, today. We hope to be able to bring together experts in a workshop on these issues in 2022.
EURO Visiting Fellow: 
Judge Camelia Bogdan

This March EURO proudly welcomed its latest visiting fellow, Romanian judge, and scholar Camelia Bogdan.

Dr. Bogdan is a judge on the Bucharest Court of Appeals and is an expert on asset recovery, countering money laundering, and combating transnational corruption and other financial crimes. Since 2017 she has twice been expelled from the Romanian judiciary on politically motivated charges, because of her battle against the corruption of political and economic elites. An accomplished scholar with a doctorate in criminal law from the University of Bucharest, she has authored two monographs on asset recovery and money laundering, several practical guides to asset recovery for practitioners at the national and EU level, and over 130 judicial studies in law journals. She is an associate researcher with the Centre Régional Francophone de Recherches Avancées en Sciences Humaines et Sociales de Bucarest (CERE-FREA–Villa Noël) and contributes regularly to the University of Cambridge’s International Symposium on Financial Crimes. In 2018, she was a Fulbright scholar at the University of Florida’s Levin College of Law. In recognition of her work, she received the 2019 Ion Ratiu Democracy Award from the Woodrow Wilson Center. She is a Reagan-Fascell fellow at the National Endowment for Democracy.

During her fellowship at EURO Dr. Bogdan has been eager to share her unique experience and scholarship with the IU community. Assistant Dean for Curricular and Undergraduate Affairs and Maurer School of Law professor Shruti Rana has been instrumental in coordinating opportunities for the judge to speak to other law scholars. The Center for Constitutional Democracy invited Dr. Bogdan to her first speaking engagement of the semester. To an audience including both students and faculty she presented “The European Court of Justice and the Romanian Constitutional Court,” painting the context and details of her persecution within the court system.

When the Hamilton Lugar School held its International & Institutions Week this April, the school partnered with the National Endowment for Democracy to present a dialogue between Dr. Bogdan and Lee Feinstein, HLS dean and former US ambassador to Poland. Their conversation traced the judge’s own story and examined modern corruption as a legal concern, including the plunder of public assets, money laundering, back-to-back loans, and shadow banking.

In April Dr. Bogdan delivered the keynote address to the 2021 Midwest Model European Union. Titled “The Current State of Corruption in the EU,” her talk before a virtual audience of more than 150 students and faculty from universities across the country drew attention to the ongoing challenges of corruption in EU countries not held accountable for violations of EU and international statutes on corruption. Secret, stolen money and kleptocratic acts: these are not the most pleasant realities about the Union. But they are realities nevertheless, and they need to be contemplated, most of all by those who would take on the role of a statesperson, be it in simulation or real life.

Camelia Bogdan is currently based in Washington, DC, but we sincerely hope to welcome her to the Bloomington campus in the future. Despite the distance she has been a significant force in our spring semester, and we are eager to continue our work with the judge as her fellowship unfolds.
Welcome to the EURO Cafe!

Caponata & Cannoli
by Colton Ames

There are two things that characterize good Italian cooking: absolutely no precise measurements on any of the ingredients, and a colossal, insane, stupid amount of garlic. I learned this when I moved away from home and realized I would no longer have regular access to the Italian food made by my mother and grandmother. Food was the strongest way I connected to my Italian heritage; every bite felt like a memory from a country that I never really got to claim as my own. So, imagine my frustration when I had to learn to make these cherished recipes myself, and yet a "Family Recipe" was never to be found. I would ask my grandmother, "Hey, Nonna, can you show me how to make gigi (a small Sicilian cookie normally eaten elsewhere around Carnevale)?" and she uses measurements that include "this much, did you see how much?" and "just a little bit", or better yet, "three spoonfuls from this spoon" because apparently every kitchen is equipped with that large spoon, she uses to scoop Crisco. I learned that she made things her own way and that my mom learned to do the same recipes her own way after helping my nonna for years. It was time for me to do things my own way, and instead of following a recipe I would have to just try and follow the lessons I had been learning from them my whole life.

So as the weather begins to warm, here are my best attempts at offering two recipes that remind me of my family, and our connections to Italy that we keep alive through food.

* CAPONATA is a Sicilian dish that is typically served cold as a salad or spread. It uses eggplant as a base and includes tomato, olives, celery, onion, roasted red peppers, capers, nuts, and garlic. The origin of caponata is somewhat disputed, but most say it came from Arab groups who spread into Sicily in the 9th century and brought much of their cuisine with them. My favorite way to eat it is on top of some lightly toasted bread, almost like a bruschetta. You can even go the extra mile and spread some ricotta or goat cheese on the bread first. All these measurements are my best approximations, and as with most Italian food, it will be most delicious when you make changes that best fit your taste. The good thing about a dish like caponata is that it's very well-suited to alterations. Leave things out and it will still be delicious. Like it spicy? Throw in some Calabrian chilis. Love roasted peppers? Add the whole jar instead of half. Some of these measurements are vague because, at the end of the day, it's up to you to make your food how you want.

**Caponata recipe**

1. Eggplant, two medium size (I sometimes use 3–5 Japanese eggplants, which are a little less bitter than the normal variety)
2. Onion, one medium yellow
3. Celery, 3–4 stalks (I recommend using celery hearts since they're a little more tender and, again, less bitter)
4. Garlic, only your heart can tell you how much (but I recommend 3–4 cloves)
5. Green olives, pitted, enough for around 3/4 cup (check out the deli section of your local grocery store and see if they have an olive bar—any marinated green olive will do)
6. Roasted red peppers, around half a 12oz jar
7. Capers, 2–3 tablespoons
8. Pistachios, shelled, about 1/2 cup (toasted pine nuts are more traditional, but who can afford those? Pistachios are always a good substitute for pine nuts, even in things like pesto!)
Caponata recipe continued

9. Tomato paste, 2–3 tablespoons
10. Red pepper flakes, to taste
11. Lemon, or some other acid like red wine vinegar, 2–3 tablespoons
12. Sugar, two teaspoons
13. Salt and pepper, to taste

1. Start by roasting your eggplant. Start by taking a fork and poking some holes all around the eggplant—this will let the steam out as they cook and prevent them from exploding. Leaving them whole, pop them in a baking pan and give them a rub down with some olive oil. Pop them in a 400-degree oven for about 40 minutes, until they are tender and you can stick a knife in them. Set them aside and let them cool.

2. While your eggplants are cooking, prep your other veggies. Dice your onion and celery into small pieces and mince your garlic. Drain the roasted red peppers and give them a rough chop. Drain the capers from their brine. Chop the olives and the pistachios.

3. In a large skillet or saucepan, heat some olive oil on medium heat. Add chopped onion and sauté until they start to soften, about 5 minutes. Add the chopped celery and garlic and continue to sauté another 2-3 minutes. You still want the celery to have some crunch to it, so don’t cook for too long.

4. Add tomato paste and red pepper flakes, sauté for another minute and then remove the skillet from the heat.

5. After your eggplant has cooled, chop into about one-inch cubes. The eggplant should be incredibly soft and will lose its form as you mix in the other ingredients. Take the chopped eggplant and dump it into the skilled with the celery, onion, garlic, and tomato paste. Add chopped olives, peppers, and capers, and then mix well.

6. As you mix, things should come together and look like a relish or a spread. You can add a glug (that’s the technical term) of olive oil if you think it needs a little bit of moisture to hold it together as a paste. Add a few tablespoons of lemon juice or vinegar, sprinkle a little sugar on top, and mix well. This will give the caponata the agrodolce or sweet and sour flavors of Italian cuisine. Toss in the pistachios and give it a final mix.

7. Caponata is best served cold, and so you want to let it cool and refrigerate it for a few hours before serving. This also gives the flavors time to really harmonize.

* CANNOLI. You’ve heard of cannoli, right? They’re a favorite of Italian Americans and if you want to use a pretty decent Brooklyn accent, you can say the word “cannoli” with some attitude and you will be halfway there. Cannoli are delicious Sicilian pastries made of a tube of fried dough and filled with a cream that’s usually made from ricotta cheese. They’re not too sweet, and so they go perfect with a cup of coffee, or just standing in front of your open fridge at 2am.
But here’s the thing: cannoli shells are a pain to make. Making the dough, rolling it around special molds so they hold their shape while they fry, it’s all a mess and it’s exhausting. Here’s how I cheat: I buy pre-made cannoli shells. There’s a little Italian market downtown that make the best cannolis and they sell me cannoli shells when I want to impress my friends by saying “These are homemade...kinda.” Take my word for it, find some shells online or at a local market, and just focus on making the best filling you possibly can. That will be good enough. be good enough.

P.S. For you linguists out there, yes, cannoli is technically the plural form of the word cannolo, which would be grammatically correct to describe one cannoli. But I’ve never heard a single person ever use the word cannolo, even if they’re only talking about one of the pastries. And more importantly, with how good they are, why would you ever want to talk about only one cannolo? Love yourself and have a second one.

**Cannoli recipe**

1. Cannoli shells (seriously, do not be prideful, just get them pre-made)
2. Ricotta cheese (whole milk if you can), 2 cups
3. Powdered sugar, 1 cup
4. Cinnamon, 1 teaspoon (but you can use a little extra if you want, I will not tell)
5. Heavy cream, around 1/4 cup (but you might not use all of it)
6. Extras: small chocolate chips or chopped pistachios are traditional to mix into the filling, but are optional

1. Dump the ricotta into a large bowl and use a whisk to break it up and "whip it". This helps make the ricotta a little lighter and makes adding the other ingredients easier.

2. Add the cinnamon and 1/2 cup of the powdered sugar, whisk to incorporate, and then taste it. This is where you can adjust the sweetness to your taste. I find that around 3/4 cup is good for me, but sometimes I use a little more. Follow your heart on this one.

3. Ricotta has some texture to it, and so your mixture will not necessarily be silky smooth. Here is where you can add some of the heavy cream to loosen the filling a little and make it a little smoother. Add a little at a time so you do not overdo it.

4. Once your filling is to your desired sweetness and texture, fold in the chocolate chips or the pistachios.

5. Put the filling in a pastry bag or a plastic food storage bag with a corner snipped off. Pipe the filling into your cannoli shells and then dust with some powdered sugar on top. Depending on how large your shells are this can make 12-24 cannoli (or fewer, if you periodically eat spoonfuls of the filling like I do).

Food Hack: You can also just make the filling and use it as a dip! Fruit and graham crackers go great in it, or you can take the cannoli shells, break them into pieces, and use those to dip. Or, like me, you can simply use a spoon.
The Feeling of History: Islam, Romanticism, and Andalusia

Charles Hirschkind (Berkeley)

Th, March 4, 4pm EST via Zoom

HAMILTON LUGAR
School of Global and International Studies
Speaker Studies Program

Integration Efforts: Refugees in Germany.
What Can We Learn 6 Years After The Arrival of 1.5 Million Refugees in Germany?
presented by Professor Günther Jikeli

John Bowen
Oliver Roy

A lecture by John Bowen, with response from Oliver Roy

Th, March 18, 12pm EST via Zoom

HAMILTON LUGAR
School of Global and International Studies
Speaker Studies Program

The Current State of Corruption in the EU
presented by Judge Camelia Bogdan

The EU currently faces a daunting challenge in the fight against corruption. The current state of corruption in the EU is a cause for concern, as it undermines the integrity of public institutions and erodes public trust. The fight against corruption is crucial to maintaining the rule of law and ensuring the effectiveness of public services. EU institutions, Member States, and civil society organizations all play a role in tackling corruption. However, there are still significant challenges to be addressed, such as improving the effectiveness of anti-corruption mechanisms and increasing transparency and accountability. Judge Camelia Bogdan will discuss the current state of corruption in the EU and highlight the need for continued efforts to address this issue.

APRIL 2, 2021
10:00-10:50AM EDT
Zoom registration: https://go.iu.edu/3H5n

Beyond Boundaries - Indiana Academies Symposium:
Institute for European Studies Panels

Future Opportunities for Hoosiers to Study Abroad

Speakers
- Andrew Wightman, Program Officer for Pre-Departure Orientation, Indiana University, Bloomington
- Sarah Pfeffer, Associate Director for Global Engagement, Indiana University, Bloomington

April 9th
1:30pm - 2:30pm

Global Focus in Indiana

May 11th, 2021
1:30pm - 3:00pm

Register for Beyond Boundaries here:
https://go.iu.edu/3HJD

IU Tech & IU Partnership EMPLOYER PANEL DISCUSSION
International Supply Chain
March 19
11-12:30pm

Dream of a job with international connections. This exclusive virtual workshop in partnership with IU is a career milestone opportunity for IU Tech students. Guest professionals will speak on their experiences in international supply chain management, followed by a networking session where students will have the chance to ask the career questions on their minds.

Zoom link: https://tinyurl.com/SQ1UZ

The Undergraduate Studies Committee invites you to:

MUNDANEOUS TRANSLATION: FROM TRANSLANGUAGING TO TRANPOSITION IN THE ERA OF DIGITALLY-MEDIATED, MULTIMODAL MEANING

Meaning Without Borders: From Translanguaging to Transposition in the Era of Digitally-Mediated, Multimodal Meaning

Professors Shil Copps & Mary Balzanoski
Department of Education, Policy, Organization, and Leadership, College of Education, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

3.26.21
3:00-4:15 EST

Registration is required.

A question: Write us at: PEPACG@UIUC.EDU

Supported by the NEHSS, the Modern Greek Studies Program at Brown University, & the Institute of European Studies at the Modern Greek Studies Program at Indiana University Bloomington

2021 MMU keynote address:
The Current State of Corruption in the EU
presented by Judge Camelia Bogdan

Dr. Bogdan is a Judge on the Bucharest Court of Appeals and an expert on asset recovery, combating corruption, and creating international cooperation and other financial crimes. She has been a key figure in the Bucharest Court of Appeals and has made significant contributions to the fight against corruption in the EU. Judge Bogdan has been recognized for her work in asset recovery and has received numerous awards for her contributions to the fight against corruption. Her talk will provide insights into the current state of corruption in the EU and highlight the need for continued efforts to address this issue.