



Institute for European Studies

FALL 2014

EURO EXCHANGE

Timothy Hellwig,
Director

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It has been an “eventful” six months since our last newsletter went to press. On the one hand, it is an exciting time to be at IU. Over the past few months the identity of Indiana University’s new School of Global and International Studies has come into sharp relief. Dean Lee Feinstein and other members of the leadership team are in place, the new building is taking shape, and academic programs for undergraduate and graduate students are being finalized. On the other hand, the past months have been met with uncertainty as EURO’s grant proposals to the U.S. Department of Education and to the European Union were not funded. In this environment, we will need to be creative to secure external funding.

Uncertainties aside, I am happy to share with you our recent activities. Many of EURO’s events this fall have mirrored current goings-on the other side of the Atlantic. With the benefit of hindsight, perhaps we could fit these under the heading “theory meets practice.” In August and September EURO faculty, staff, and students participated in a pair of “real world” fora, both taking place in Indianapolis: a culture and language workshop on Germany with the International Center, and an event hosted by the Transatlantic Business Council, the Indiana Chamber of Commerce, and Eli Lilly and Company on Indiana and the possible Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) agreement between the US and EU. In October, it was a pleasure to co-sponsor a visit to IU from Tor Fagerland, an historian at the Norwegian University of Science and Technology in Trondheim. He is representative of a set of academics with scholarship tied closely to work in the real world. In Fagerland’s case, he bridges scholarship on memory and constructions of the past with advisory work on new guidelines for legal protection of cultural heritage. Professor Fagerland gave an engaging presentation on efforts to memorialize the terrorist attack on Norway’s Utøya Island in 2011.

In November, EURO hosted a pair of events focused on political contestation in Europe today. First, Rafaela Dancygier, a political scientist from Princeton, shared her work on the political representation of immigrants in Europe with students and faculty. Drawing on registry records in Sweden, Dancygier showed that immigrant underrepresentation is due in large part to discrimination by political party gatekeepers. Later in the month, I was fortunate to participate alongside Seth Jolly (Syracuse University) and John McCormick (IUPUI) in a roundtable discussion probing the meaning and extent of “Euroskepticism” as indicated by the outcome of the “earthquake” European Parliament elections of 2014. Finally, in December, we welcomed Isidor Wallimann to campus for another presentation combining theory and practice. Speaking on the urban agriculture movement in Europe, Wallimann described how his work as a sociologist of social and environmental policy dovetails with his work as president of a local cooperative in Basel, Switzerland. The cooperative, he explained, functions as something of a self-contained economy, even issuing its own currency (see example on page 4). I invite you to read more about many of these (and other) events—as well as catch up with our students, faculty, staff, and alumni—elsewhere in this newsletter.

This coming Spring 2015 semester also promises to be intellectually stimulating. An emergent theme for the semester is social inequality. Social inequality rates as a defining theme of the current era, what many have deemed a “New Gilded Age,” in the United States. Starting from an



FACULTY UPDATES

ANYA PETERSON ROYCE traveled to Ireland, where she attended the Academy 20 Convocation of the World Academy of Music and Dance at the University of Limerick. While there, she presented a lecture and participated in several panels. Professor Royce also received the Erasmus Mundus Visiting Scholars fellowship to lecture, research, and teach as part of the Choreomundus International Master's program in Dance Knowledge, Practice, and Heritage at the Scientific University of Szeged, Hungary. In addition to teaching and lecturing, she will work in the Archives of the Institute of Musicology documenting performances of Hungarian dance.

KIRSTEN GRONBJERG presented a paper, "Trust in Nonprofits: What do Local Government Officials Think and Does it Matter?" at Oxford University. She presented "Government-Nonprofit Relations: Advancing the Field – A Review Essay" in Munster, Germany. She also attended the Voluntas Conference in Copenhagen and the annual meetings of the Association for Research on Nonprofit Organizations and Voluntary Action in Hartford, CT.

EDGA ILLAS published the article "Is Catalan Separatism a Progressive Cause? In *Dissidences, Hispanic Journal of Theory and Criticism*.

TIMOTHY HELLWIG published Globalization and Mass Politics: Retaining the Room to Maneuver with Cambridge University Press in November 2014.

REBECCA SPANG will be serving as Acting Director of the Institute for European Studies in spring of 2014. In addition, her book, Stuff and Money in the Time of the French Revolution, will be published in early January.

OWEN V. JOHNSON retired from teaching in the School of Journalism at the end of May. He is now associate professor emeritus in the Media School.

ALVIN ROSENFELD'S book, The End of the Holocaust, appeared in Hungarian and Hebrew translations this year; Polish and German editions are forthcoming. A conference he organized in April ("Deciphering the 'New' Antisemitism") brought some 45 scholars to the IU Bloomington campus. He also gave two lectures in Budapest in November.

ANN CARMICHAEL'S paper, "The persistence of plague in western Europe: a hypothesis," was published. This paper summarizes recent scientific work in the ecology of *Yersinia pestis*, the organism that causes the bubonic plague.

ALUMNI UPDATES

PAUL PASS (MA January 2009) is Community Outreach and Family Programs Manager at Asia Society Texas Center, where he has worked since 2011. His upcoming projects include the third year of the popular Explore Asia Culture Camp and a city-wide festival in Houston to celebrate Asian Pacific American Heritage Month with art exhibitions, demonstrations, fusion cuisine, performances, and vendors selling themed goods. He is also working on the Young Leaders' Institute, a week-long interactive seminar for high school students to examine counterterrorism, energy geopolitics, environmental conservation, and public health in Asia. He recently began studying Mandarin Chinese and his upcoming personal and professional travels include China, Colombia, Hong Kong, Japan, and Mexico.

All updates are self-reported. If you have an update you'd like included in our next newsletter, please email us at euroinst@indiana.edu

By Irena Vrnakova

The economic and debt crisis revealed a number of problems in the European Union. Among the most serious issues was an excessive focus on deficits rather than on government debts, lack of supervision, poor economic performance, relatively slow decision making at a higher level and an absence of emergency financing mechanism for countries in financial troubles. In addition, there was no financial support which would be able to prevent contagion to other countries that were at risk. As a result, Greece, and then Ireland and Portugal, have been unable to borrow from the financial markets at reasonable interest rates. The EU was forced to intervene, which resulted in the creation of a mechanism for crisis management and the development of various financial policies.

There was economic coordination before 2011, but only on the basis of consensus without legally enforceable rules. It turned out that this coordination was not strong enough to prevent the growing macroeconomic and fiscal imbalances in the euro area. Greater coordination of economic policies was deemed necessary and would be addressed by stimulating growth and job creation in the future.

The central pillar of stability and fiscal discipline in the EMU is the Stability and Growth Pact. The so-called Six-pack, adopted in 2011 represents a greater emphasis on reducing high levels of government debt. The novelty is that the start of the excessive deficit procedure can be not only because of an excessive deficit, but also because of an unfavorable development in government debt. The Six-pack consists of two main parts: the strengthening of budgetary surveillance and provisions of new macroeconomic surveillance. The Six-pack is also associated with the Two-Pack that includes two regulations relating exclusively to the euro area Member



Irena Vrnakova was a visiting scholar with EURO from April to August 2014. She is a student with the Faculty of International Relations of the University of Economics, Prague.

States: creation of an independent institution to monitor the fiscal rules and measures to strengthen the surveillance of the Member States that are in financial difficulties (or risk). The Two-Pack introduces a common budgetary timeline and common budgetary rules for the euro area.

EU financial assistance is also provided by the following programmes:

- The European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF) provides financial assistance by issuing funds (bonds) that guarantee all the euro area countries. It is a temporary rescue mechanism.
- The European Financial Stabilisation Mechanism (EFSM) provides financial assistance, but it is an emergency programme funding and in the past was used by Ireland and Portugal. The EFSM is part of a wider safety net.
- The European Stability Mechanism (ESM) is a permanent crisis mechanism that entered into force in 2012 and will replace the EFSF and the EFSM. The ESM issues debt instruments to finance loans and other forms of financial assistance to the euro area. Since 2012, the ESM is the main instrument for funding new programmes. The ESM and the EFSF are also known as the Euroval.

In addition to strengthening fiscal rules, the EU also introduced a new framework for surveillance and timely correction of any macroeconomic imbalances. The aim is to solve the risky

developments relating to the formation of bubbles and weakening competitiveness before they become a threat for the stability of the EU or the euro area. For the euro area members, enforcement of rules is then backed up by a sanction mechanism.

The main key of the new governance structure include:

- The European Semester - a six-month cycle for each year during which the Member States can coordinate their budgets, and macroeconomic and structural policies.
- The Annual Growth Survey (AGS) - priorities for the next year concerning economic, budgetary, also social issues and other reforms to boost growth and employment. In this survey the Commission also expresses the progress towards the objectives of Europe 2020.
- The monitoring of public debt – reducing debt below 60 % of GDP
- The macroeconomic surveillance – an early warning of problems and assistance with monitoring and correction of macroeconomic imbalances. The preventive part of the surveillance includes an alert mechanism based on a scoreboard of economic indicators.
- The stricter enforcement of rules - tougher financial sanctions, ranging from interest-bearing deposits to fines.

The new reform measures and rules of the economic governance of the EU consist of a wide range of elements and actors which build a relatively complicated structure. However, the fact of these reforms is that steps to strengthen the economic union have been taken, especially among the euro area countries. The new economic architecture also ensures that commitments made by the institutions in Brussels will be enough to follow and adapt at the national level. This should contribute to the strengthening and stability of the EMU, which can lead ultimately to increasing integration within the EU, faster economic growth and more jobs for the citizens of the EU.

FACULTY SPOTLIGHT **David Rutkowski**

By Andrew Miller

David Rutkowski is a professor in the Department of Educational Leadership and Policy Studies in the IU School of Education, and an affiliated faculty member of the Institute for European Studies. In his five years at Indiana University, Professor Rutkowski has taught classes on educational policy and evaluation.

Professor Rutkowski's research has taken him across the globe – including to Afghanistan, where he assisted in the establishment of the country's first Master's program. The majority of his academic focus, however, rests on Europe. He has worked with several international organizations, such as the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IEA), which measures curriculums across national boundaries.

Due to the lack of uniformity in education and evaluation across Europe, no mechanism existed to assess and rank European countries' educational progress. Professor Rutkowski explains that as the European community becomes increasingly integrated, Europeans are exploring ways to create methods and structures of evaluation.



While some question the wisdom of such uniformity, Professor Rutkowski explains that standardization is a necessity as universities are opened to students from outside their national borders. Standards must exist in order to evaluate these new applicants.

While teaching and conducting his research, Professor Rutkowski has also serves on the advisory board of the Institute for European Studies. He describes his role, and that of other affiliated faculty members, as creating a community where faculty, staff, and students can share their knowledge of European issues.

EURO EXCHANGE - continued from page 1

assumption that we can learn a good deal about society and economic institutions through comparison, EURO plans to present a series of discussions on inequality in Europe, the United States, and beyond. To this end, on February 4 EURO will host a mini-conference on "Politics, Policy, and Inequality." Along with IU faculty and students, presenters

will include Pablo Beramendi (Political Science, Duke) and Leslie McCall (Sociology, Northwestern), both of whom have written influential studies on the topic. In advance of this event, the works of these scholars will be featured as part of our Wednesday Noon Brownbag series on January 14. Other planned events on this theme of inequality include a roundtable on "European responses to #blacklivesmatter" (January 28) and, applying an historical lens, a roundtable on "What was Inequality?" bringing together faculty affiliates from EURO with representatives from IU's Centers for Victorian Studies, 18th-Century Studies, and more (February TBD).

For more on these and other forthcoming events, I invite you to pay frequent visits to our website, <http://www.iu.edu/~euroinst/>, where you can access a pair of point-counter point policy briefs on the effect of public policy on inequality. Also sign up for our listserv to get EURO news delivered to your inbox!

Much of the initiative behind our

spring activities comes from Rebecca Spang, who, I am happy to report, will serve as Acting Director of the Institute for European Studies during the first half of 2015 while I am away on leave. I'd like to extend a hearty thank you to Rebecca for stepping in in my absence. She will do a terrific job. And as an historian and Director of IU's Center for 18th Century Studies, she will bring a fresh and important perspective to EURO. Rebecca will work alongside our very able and resourceful staff, including Assistant Director Kallan Picha, Administrative Secretary Megan Immerzeel, and Graduate Assistants Ana Fumurescu, James Krotz, and Andrew Miller. I'd like to acknowledge their hard work on behalf of EURO over this past semester.

Wishing you the best this holiday season,

Timothy Hellwig
Director, Institute for European Studies



An example of the urban agriculture 'currency' discussed in Prof. Isidor Wallimann's December lecture.

Lotus International Arts Festival

In early September, the streets of downtown Bloomington underwent a transformation. The bustle of traffic and the sound of honking horns was replaced with the hum of excited crowds and the beats of music from around the world. The 21st Lotus World Music and Arts Festival, which brings artists from across the globe to southern Indiana, was held between September 18th and the 21st. It included bands as diverse as a group which blends Mongolian folk music with jazz, to classical Indian music.

Lotus Fest is held every year and receives support from the Bloomington community as well as Indiana University academic departments and area studies centers – who provide both funding and promotion within the IU community. The goal of this festival is to celebrate and explore the diversity of music and art across the globe.

In addition to musical performances, the festival also offers attendees the chance to interact with various other art forms. The Festival Arts Village and Lotus in the Park are free events in which participants of all ages can enjoy musical performances, interactive workshops, and arts and crafts.

The atmosphere this year was electric, with concertgoers flocking to venues around Bloomington to enjoy more than two dozen performances. The courthouse square, normally packed with cars, bicycles, and pedestrians, was the site of a concert tent. Hundreds of spectators danced and clapped along to the rhythm of bands such as the Danish Mames Babegenush (pictured at right).



Recent EURO Graduate Updates

SHAYNA TAYLOR just graduated the Military Intelligence Officer Leadership Course in Fort Huachuca, AZ. She is currently teaching in the Special Education Department at Franklin Central High School and looking for professional opportunities in the intelligence world.

After completing the program in European Studies, JEREMY COOPER continued training to become an Army Foreign Area officer in the European region. He is currently studying Serbian in the Washington DC area in preparation for a future assignment as a military attaché in the Balkans region.

MARY HENNESSY joined the German Studies doctoral program at the University of Michigan in fall 2013. She is currently completing her second year of coursework, after which she will begin the preliminary exams process. At Michigan, Mary has taught first and second-semester German language courses. Her work focuses on German film history and Turkish-German Studies, interests that she developed during her time at the Institute for European Studies.

KATIE HAMMITT earned her Master's degree in European Studies in August 2014. She is currently working in records management at Hoosier Energy and preparing for her December wedding while she applies for PhD programs in Comparative Studies to begin in the fall of 2015.

Since graduating from EURO, JEFFREY HERTEL has been studying at the Carolina-Duke Graduate Program in German Studies, situated in the University of North Carolina and Duke University. He is continuing to develop the themes of "movement" and "order" from their political-rhetorical manifestations into their German literary context from 1848 to 1950. His coursework has revolved around broader themes within German literature from a variety of eras as well as the German philosophical tradition. He and his wife, Raine, live with their dog, Diego, in Durham, NC, where in their spare time they like to explore the region's various parks and lakes.

THOMAS LEONARD has made some recent changes in plans due to the Ebola outbreak in West Africa. Instead of his previous plans in Mali, Thomas will be pursuing an exploratory project with a Paris-based nonprofit working with churches in the ethnically diverse eastern suburbs of the city as well as in development projects in West and Central Africa.

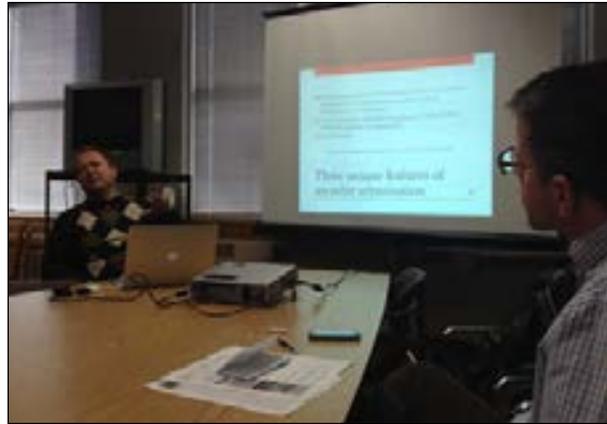
European Studies Brownbag series returns to IU

By Kallan Picha

After several years on hiatus, the European Studies Brownbag series was resurrected this year to give students and faculty an opportunity to share research and discuss European topics in an informal and collegial atmosphere. This fall's series kicked off with visiting scholar Remigius Bunia of the Free University in Berlin discussing "The European Union: Its Structure, Continuing Transformation, and Future". EURO Director Tim Hellwig followed this with a conversation on "Political Parties and Sentiment toward Immigrants in Europe", a hot topic following May's European Parliament elections.

Diana O'Brien, a new faculty member in the IU Political Science Department, presented her work on "Parties, Gender,

and the Representation of Citizens' Priorities in Parliamentary Democracies". Visiting Professor and Hungarian Chair Janos Kocsis (pictured) discussed "Stratification and Urban Sprawl: Transformation of the Suburbs of Budapest Metropolitan Area".



Prof. Janos Kocsis discusses stratification and urbanization in a recent brownbag lecture.

Several graduate students also presented their work, including Feray J. Baskin of Anthropology on "Immigrant Language: An Accessory? The Case of Turkish in Alsace, France" and Elisabeth Winter, a visiting student in Political Science from the Free University in Berlin, on "The TTIP and Transatlantic Relations in Global Trade Governance."

Please join us every other Wednesday at noon in Ballantine 004 this spring to continue EURO's brownbag tradition! An updated list of speakers and titles can be found at <http://www.indiana.edu/~euroinst/euro-brown-bag-seminars>.

ALUMNI SPOTLIGHT Larry Klein

By Andrew Miller

More than fifty years ago, a young undergrad, named Larry Klein, sat in the office of the president at Harper College. The president was urging Larry to apply for graduate school at a university he, and few other Easterners at the time, had ever considered – Indiana University.

That meeting would prove to be more fateful than either of them could have known. Upon graduating from Harper, Larry made his way to Bloomington in 1962. However, he didn't stay long. He would soon be off to Europe, where he spent a year studying the educational reforms taking place in Sweden.

Upon returning to IU he com-

pleted his Master's studies and eventually earned a doctorate in history and philosophy of education. For the next thirty-nine years, Dr. Klein taught issues and politics in education at Central Connecticut State University, retiring in 2009.

Although his teaching career took him to the East Coast - and as far as Iceland, where he received a Fulbright grant to teach pedagogy - Dr. Klein continues to look back on his time at IU with fondness and gratitude.

He is quick to point out that his opportunities for study and travel were made possible by grants he received from the university, particularly the precursor to today's Institute for European Studies.

Dr. Klein describes the experiences he had in Sweden as a master's student as "life-changing," and credits them with launching his career as an educator. Studying at IU, "really opened up a new world to me," he says.

Since his first trip to Sweden, he has returned to the region many times and maintains many friendships there. He jokes that despite having no Scandinavian ancestry, he is "half Scandinavian by now."

Demonstrating his gratitude to Indiana, Dr. Klein has donated generously to the university, including establishing a grant which will provide funding for graduate students studying Scandinavia.

Turkey and the European Union

By Anna Williams, EURO Intern

Turkey's interest in joining the European Union is longstanding. The country first voiced its desire to join the European Economic Community, the European Union's predecessor, in 1959, was deemed eligible to become an EU member in 1997 after the creation of a Turkey-EU customs union in 1995, and was found to sufficiently fulfill the political criteria to begin accession negotiations in 2005. Yet, today Turkey is scarcely closer to full accession than it was in its original application. Turks are growing increasingly open in their question of whether or not Turkey wouldn't be better off pivoting its efforts towards former, eastward alliances. In fact, Turks, like Europeans, are steadily declining in their desires for Turkish accession into the EU. Figures on public support that once surpassed 75% in 2004 have dropped to an all-time low of 44% in 2013. At this point, is there a membership to be had at all?

Mutual Hesitation

The institutional back and forth of progress and freeze out has taken its toll on a European population leery of Turkish accession. The legality of agreement compliance and the treatment of Cyprus are most often cited in the official context of European concerns over Turkish accession, but a true and very real consideration is the doubt that a predominately Muslim country fulfills the traditional conception of European identity. Specifically, as many countries in Europe face a strong resurgence of the far right, religion and culture factor into expansion considerations now more than ever before (see figure at right). The recent European Parliament elections have been described as a "political earthquake" wherein Eurosceptic and far-right parties - that is, those who believe the EU should not exist and who hold very nationalistic, anti-immigrant views, respectively - scored big in the May 2014 race. Newly elected European Commission President Jean-Claude Juncker is unlikely to do Turkey any favors in negotiations with his open and repeated opposition to Turkish accession. Moreover, pledging that there will be no new members in the EU until 2019, Juncker argues the EU needs to take a break from enlargement.

Juncker's opinions are not isolated, but rather reflective of growing sentiments amongst Europeans themselves. Though Turkish accession at one point enjoyed very high public support, numbers have only declined in recent years, as Europeans grow increasingly skeptical of the country. Turkey's median household income levels are roughly half that of the median income for the 28 European Union member states. Turkey's economic growth has been an attractive asset, but if rates slow down as the IMF warns, the eventual need

for support will become increasingly unattractive to the EU, whose assistance funds already prop up a large portion of its eastern members. Assuming potential fiscal support for a country whose projected population will reach 90 million by 2050 is not lost on European constituents, nor is the reality of westward migration to find better paying jobs or the idea of Europe sharing a boarder with Iran, Iraq or Syria. Among European voters, Turkey is becoming less known for its economic growth market potential and increasingly for the plausible liability it might become.

Concerns of identity and population are second only to the doubtfulness that Turkey is indeed a developed and established democracy. Doubts blossomed after recent political scandals that questioned the integrity of judicial independence and freedom of the press. A fraud investigation, the Twitter shutdown and corruption allegations follow the then Prime Minister - now President - Recep Tayyip Erdoğan as he assumes office. Despite his robust economic overhaul which transformed Turkey into the 17th largest economy in the world, when considered amongst the increasingly conservative and restrictive trends in media rights, detainment of intellectuals, and newly mandatory prayer rooms in primary schools and public theatres, Erdoğan looks less like a practicing religious individual who keeps his religion "his business" and more like a reformer of Atatürk's secular state into a religious one.



The Road Ahead

The EU's upper hand has passed. Turkish accession is now just as much about Turkish desire as it is EU willingness. Despite resounding concerns voiced from the West for Erdoğan's increased surge in power, there is something to be said for the AK Party's democratic and economic improvements. Under their leadership, the country held its first ever direct-elect presidential

TTIP and the Importance of Transatlantic Trade Relations

By Elisabeth Winter

Last week, the Transatlantic Business Council (TABC), the Indiana Chamber of Commerce, and Eli Lilly and Company hosted an event to inform the general public but in particular Indiana SMEs about the free trade agreement currently under negotiation between the US and the EU, the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP).

The event started with two very instructive keynote addresses by Dave Ricks, Senior Vice President of Eli Lilly and Company, and by US Congress Congressman Todd Young (R, IN-9), who also co-chairs the Congressional TTIP Caucus.

Next, Tim Bennett, the Director General of TABC gave an informative overview on TTIP, presenting its his-



tory, facts and figures about its possible economic impact as well as current challenges within the negotiations. The following panel focused on the chances TTIP can provide for SMEs based in Indiana, who provided insightful data on how the U.S. public perceives free trade and a possible free trade

agreement with the EU, and an academic perspective on the innovative power of SMEs from Dr. Sameeksha Desai, Assistant Professor at the EU Center at Indiana University.

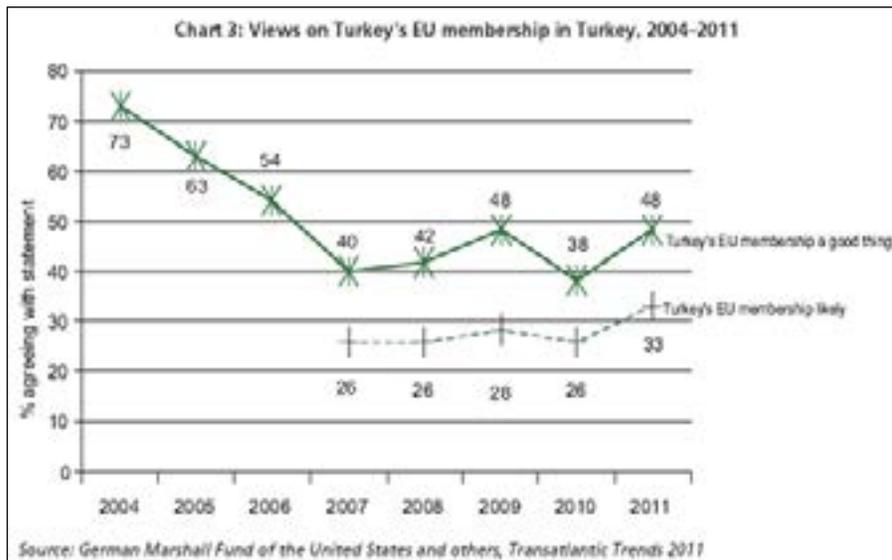
A central conclusion of the panel was the necessity to approach the two-sided public perception of free trade in the US: The majority generally approves free trade, in particular with Europe. However, the majority is also uninformed about what is currently going on in Washington D.C. and Brussels, and indicated not being aware of the TTIP negotiations. Accordingly, many of the challenges for TTIP highlighted during the event are primarily raised by European opponents of TTIP. The most popular one is probably the issue of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs). They are mostly prohibited in the EU and many Europeans fear the import of “Frankenstein-Food” from

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Turkey and the EU - continued from page 7

elections. Under constitutional mandate, Erdoğan’s election means he must now formally cut ties with the party from which he comes. What this will mean for both the role of the President and the AK Party itself remain unclear, but with general elections coming mid-2015, Turks will make a decisive vote for the direction of their country: allow the instability to push it towards the growth potential the EU presents, or abandon the stalled negotiations for a stronger Muslim state and the hope of playing a pivotal role in the direction of the region.

As Erdoğan seems to swing increasingly more conservative, the European Union would be well suited to make an honest assessment if they are willing to let the opportunity for accession pass. As structural discussions and multi-tier debates continue within EU circles, a new definition of EU membership grows increasingly possible. The UK continues to banter of its exit, and the possibility of a tighter German-led fiscal union, and a secondary tier of integrated,



but not fiscally connected, membership provides new possibilities for Ankara’s consideration. If meaningful negotiations are ever to resume, the EU will have to abandon its double talk on Turkey’s port openings to Cyprus and be willing to get its hands dirty in the construction of its own identity struggle and the market potential Turkey presents. EU leadership will also have to validate Turkey as a country that is not perfect but has made improvements in recent years. Without new bait to keep Erdoğan in line, the country is likely to head down an unrecoverable path from which it will likely never return to Atatürk’s secularism and EU accession.

EURO welcomes three new MA students

JAMES KROTZ is a first year MA student at the Institute for European Studies. He received his undergraduate degree in political science and international studies from Kansas State University. James' interests are varied, including American electoral politics, higher education reform, military history, Germanic language and culture, Eastern European development, European geopolitics, defense theory, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. He plans to conduct his thesis research on the contemporary Eastern European-Russian geopolitical conflict. James highlights his favorite collegiate experiences thus far as studying abroad in Berlin, Vienna, and Prague as a college sophomore and interning on Capitol Hill as a college senior. His postgraduate degree plans include working in either a university setting in an administrative or advisory capacity or running for political office in his home state of Kansas.



Before coming to Indiana University, **ROWENA GALAVITZ** worked as a writer, copy editor, teacher, translator and multidisciplinary artist. She lived happily in Mexico for 21 years – an experience which gave her a diverse perspective of the world and offered rich linguistic, literary and iconographic inspiration.

Rowena's work has dealt with topics such as mystic writing, women's history, hagiography, and spiritual poetry. After years of doing independent investigation in European medieval and early modern women's literature in Latin Christianity, Spanish Golden Age poetry and gender theory, she decided to pursue an academic degree in European Studies and hopes to continue on to the doctoral level. More than a change of careers, Rowena sees this as a change of focus and medium.

ANDREW MILLER is a first-year EURO student originally from central Indiana. He graduated from DePauw University in 2013 with a degree in history. While an undergrad, he had the opportunity to spend a semester studying history and political theory in Istanbul, Turkey. Upon graduation he worked as a pre-professional advisor in DePauw's Center for Student Engagement.

His previous studies have focused on topics such as early modern European history, the British Empire, interactions between Islam and the West, and Muslim political movements. Andrew plans to continue further research into European imperial experiences, hopefully continuing onto the doctoral level.



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the US.

As a political science scholar who traces the development of transatlantic trade relations mainly from the European side of the pond, this event was a great chance to get to know the American standpoint in-house. From my European perspective, some of the political aspects highlighted by the speakers were particularly remarkable.

There was a consensus among the speakers on the significance of close ties between the transatlantic partners: the transatlantic partnership remains the "real core economic relationship." The transatlantic trust is especially signifi-

cant due to cultural, political, and economic similarities that are much higher than with other countries. Accordingly, Congressman Todd Young indicated that TTIP offers opportunities that are nowhere else.

Based on these already existing deep relations, TTIP could function as a template-setting arrangement for future agreements.

This is of particular importance with regard to the race between the TTIP and the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP). Even though the negotiations about the TPP have been in progress for years, the TTIP is set to connect

two much more similar economies when it comes to labor standards and regulations. The winner of this race will then set the road for the other and all future agreements.

The speakers agreed that this race becomes even more important as trade agreements are more and are considered to be critical for political issues as well. Considering the continuously growing number of trade agreements—not only between developed and developing countries but also between emerging and/or developing countries—transatlantic trade relations enter the global political stage once again.

School of Education hosts 2014 MCIES conference



LEFT: Tim Hellwig chairs a panel on the EU at this year's Midwestern Regional Conference of the Comparative International Education Society.

By Kallan Picha, Assistant Director

This October, the Midwestern Regional Conference of the Comparative International Education Society (MCIES) took place at IU. As part of this year's theme of "Reimagining Internationalization: Critical Dialogues on Global Dimensions of Education", the conference organized several panels focused solely on area studies education scholarship. One such panel was chaired by EURO Director Timothy Hellwig. "The

European Union" panel featured Derya Dogan of Bowling Green State University discussing her paper "From European Citizenship to Global Citizenship: An Analysis of the Erasmus Mobility Program" as well as Allison Witt from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign discussing her research on "A Comparative Analysis of Vocational Education and Training Policy in the European Union and the United States: Convergence in Copenhagen and TAACCC".

There were approximately 175 people in attendance at the conference, including students, faculty, pre- and in-service teachers, and community members from around the world. In conjunction with a number of IU's area studies centers, conference staff also organized a day-long workshop for pre- and in-service teachers on internationalizing curriculum designed to bridge the gap between researchers and practitioners.

An Uncertain Future for Europe?

By Tim Hellwig, Director

Is the European Union - that great experiment in national integration--in crisis? According to some observers, the outcome of last May's election to the European Parliament provided evidence of the EU's precarious position in the public's eye. The result of the election, in the words of French President François Hollande, was a "political earthquake."

Allegedly anti-European, anti-immigrant, far-right parties like the UK Independence Party, France's Front National, and the Danish People's Party fared especially well while centrist party groups - notably the Christian democratic Group of the European People's Party and the social democratic alliance - saw their seat share decline.

What does it mean to have lead-

ers who oppose much of what the EU stands for holding office in Europe's supranational parliament? The answer, according to Nigel Farage, leader of the UK Independence Party, is that now that the "inevitability" of European integration has come to an end.

In light of the May election, EURO, along with the Department of Political Science, hosted a roundtable discussion on "Euroskepticism" this past November on the Bloomington campus.

Participating speakers included Seth Jolly, Assistant Professor at Syracuse University's Maxwell School, and John McCormick, Jean Monnet Professor of European Union Politics at IUPUI.

Contrary to popular belief, both Jolly and McCormick cautioned against drawing dire conclusions from the election. Jolly pointed out that despite gains by anti-Europe, anti-foreigner parties, the tried-and-true pro-European

centrist parties still controlled the majority of the seats in parliament, implying more continuity than change.

McCormick put the results in context by noting that while citizens in the EU's 28 Member States may not always like the EU, they nonetheless hold EU institutions in higher regard than they do politicians from their home countries. And in both cases, popular trust in politics remains higher in Europe than in the United States. Despite being generally optimistic about Europe's future, both presenters issued cautionary notes: Jolly pointed out that on the increasingly salient issue of immigration, anti-European political parties are more representative of public sentiment than are pro-Europe parties. McCormick suggested that the true implications of the May election will not be known until we witness the results of polls within Europe's democracies.

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