DIRECTOR’S NOTE

Current events remind us that no country is an island. National borders matter less and less. This has long been the case in Europe and the European Union. The ability of people to move freely from one country to another, aided by the Schengen Agreement, has fostered a great sense of freedom among Europe’s citizens, helping to break down boundaries, facilitate economic growth, and deepen cross-cultural understanding. But the challenges confronting Europe since our last newsletter in Spring 2015, have put this freedom to the test.

Three developments stick out in particular. First, in July the European Union came closer than ever to unraveling as one of its members, Greece, came precipitously close to leaving the common currency. The Greek Parliament’s acceptance of the terms of the EU’s bailout capped what was described by many as “the week that the European dream died.”

Second, as summer turned to fall, violence in the Middle East, fomented by Syrian President Bashar al Assad’s repressive regime, led to a rapid increase in the number of migrants seeking safe haven. The sheer number of refugees had not been seen since World War II. And after centuries of being a migrant sender to the rest of the world, geography and relative affluence have made Europe the world’s chief migrant destination. On the one hand, the influx of refugees brought out the very best in terms of European generosity. Governments in Germany, Austria, Sweden, and elsewhere took measures to accommodate refugees. Elsewhere, however, the response was to shut down borders and an increase in anti-foreigner sentiment. And third, in November a series of ISIL-orchestrated attacks during a Friday night in Paris left more than 130 dead and shook the City of Light to its core. The home-grown terrorist cells in Belgium will no doubt bolster support for anti-foreigner, anti-immigrant political parties and movements in Western Europe. These disturbing events pose deep challenges to the idea of a liberal, open, and democratic Europe. They also highlight how most of our most intractable problems of the 21st century will spill over national borders. It is becoming less and less realistic to think of nation-states in isolation from one another.

It is appropriate, then, that we at the Institute for European Studies, or EURO, have been addressing these issues in partnership with other centers and units in IU’s new School of Global and International Studies (SGIS). While EURO has been a part of the school for over a year now, our relocation to the gleaming new Global and International Studies Building (GISB) on the Bloomington campus has really made this a reality. Our shared space with other departments and centers has fostered our ability to collaborate to address these global issues. For example, in September we teamed up with IU’s Islamic Studies Program and Southeast Asian Studies Center to host John Bowen (Washington University in St. Louis) who discussed his work on the development of Shari’a Councils in Britain. In November, we collaborated with the Center for American and Global Se-
curity and the Center for the Study of the Middle East to present a roundtable discussion “From Baghdad to Paris: The Extending Reach of ISIL.” And throughout the fall semester our film series, “Cultural Divides: Reflections on the Immigrant Experience in Europe,” has focused on the daily life and struggles of minority immigrant communities in France, Germany, and the United Kingdom. Partners in this series include the Center for the Study of the Middle East, the Turkish Flagship Center, and the Inner Asian and Uralic National Resource Center.

Apart from these collaborative events, EURO has put on a variety of other programming during Fall 2015. A highlight was a lively round-table discussion on the refugee crisis to a full house in the GISB auditorium. Panelists included Maurizio Albahari (University of Notre Dame anthropologist and author of Crimes of Peace: Mediterranean Migrations at the World’s Deadliest Border), Olga Kalentzidou (International Studies), Kevin Martin (Near Eastern Languages and Cultures), Csongor Nagy (visiting Fulbright scholar with Central Eurasian Studies), and Tim Waters (Maurer School of Law). Panelists discussed the origins of the refugee influx, the European legal framework, and the implications for European culture and society.

Also on the programming front, our EURO brownbag series continues to thrive. Meeting Wednesdays over the noon hour, brownbag seminars provide IU faculty and visitors with an opportunity to present finished research and work-in-progress in an informal setting. Participants in the Fall 2015 brownbags hailed from a range of disciplines which make up European Studies at IU. These included IU Bloomington scholars Cara Davies on pronatalist policies and attitudes towards childbearing in Europe, Eric MacPhail on fear of God in Early Modern Europe, Deborah Deliyannis on secular patrons of churches in the 6th-8th centuries, and Günther Jikeli on antisemitism and judeophobia. Visitors were Jonathyne Briggs (IU Northwest) on the politics of autism assessment in France, Jack Vowles (Victoria University Wellington) on electoral competitiveness and turnout in British elections, and Neovi Karakatsanis (IU South Bend) on U.S. involvement in the 1967 Greek military coup. Keep abreast of Spring 2016 brownbag series entries on our website at www.iub.edu/~euroinst/euro-brown-bag-seminars. For more on EURO happenings of late, including updates on our students and academic programs, I invite you to peruse the rest of this newsletter as well as our website, www.iub.edu/~euroinst.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank those whose enthusiastic and dedicated work makes our academic, programming, and outreach work possible. We welcomed Liese Hilgeman to EURO in May as our assistant director. Liese brings with her a wealth of experience working in area studies at IU, having served on the staffs of the Islamic Studies Program and the Center for the Study of the Middle East. Megan Immerzeel continues to handle the secretary duties with just the right mix of efficiency and grace. We are fortunate to have three very able graduate assistants this term: Erin Arnold, Sarah Crane, and Bill Mankins. We also are supported by our very capable, very knowledgeable academic advisor, Jennifer Ashcraft, and by our expert area studies librarian, Marion Frank-Wilson. Finally, I’d like to thank our Advisory Board members—Brett Bowles, Hannah Buxbaum, Hildegard Keller, Scott Shackleford, Rebecca Spang, and Estela Vieira—for their advice and service this semester.

Wishing you the best for the holiday season and the New Year,

Tim Hellwig
Director
Elizabeth Cullen-Dunn

Elizabeth Cullen-Dunn is a professor of Geography and International Studies at IUB. This year her focus was on the refugee crisis in Europe and she published two pieces of public scholarship on the refugee crisis. The first one came out in the print edition of the Boston Review and is also on the online edition (http://bostonreview.net/editors-picks-world/elizabeth-dunn-failure-refugee-camps). The second, which is about the problems associated with IKEA’s flat pack shelter for refugees, came out in Slate Magazine, an online publication owned by the Washington Post (http://www.slate.com/articles/technology/future_tense/2015/10/ikea_gives_10_000_flat_pack_shelters_for_refugees.html). In addition, she had two articles published in scholarly journals, including one in Ab Imperio and American Ethnologist.

Gene Coyle

On November 5th, Professor of Practice Gene Coyle gave a talk on the Resurgence of Russian Influence in Europe to an audience at the University of Pittsburgh’s Graduate School of Public and International Affairs. In the previous week, he also gave a talk on his career in the CIA to the students at the Culver Military Academy in northern Indiana.

Dean John Graham

SPEA Dean John D. Graham testified before the European Parliament in Brussels, Belgium on the regulatory aspects of the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP). Dean Graham testified that companies doing business on both sides of the Atlantic face an array of conflicting or inconsistent regulations that act as non-tariff barriers to free trade. Each year the number of conflicting or inconsistent regulations grows, due to the lack of adequate regulatory cooperation. He said the automotive, agricultural, and chemicals sectors are disproportionately impacted (http://news.indiana.edu/releases/iu/university-wide/2013/10/graham-eu-trade-testimony.shtml).

Dean Graham’s expertise stems from his ongoing research and his tenure as the founding Director of the Harvard Center for Risk Analysis where he studied the development of health, safety and environmental regulations in the U.S. and Europe. He also served in the George W. Bush administration as the Senate-confirmed Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs where his initiatives included the first high-level regulatory cooperation activity between the US and EU.

Jeffrey Saletnik

Jeffrey Saletnik, Assistant Professor in the Department of Art History, has been awarded a research fellowship from the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation. Dr. Saletnik will be in residence at the Institut für Kunst- und Bildgeschichte at Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin for the duration of the fellowship period.
**Rebecca Sprang**
Rebecca Spang’s *Stuff and Money in the Time of the French Revolution* (Harvard, 2015) was suggested as “summer reading” by the Financial Times and the Times Literary Supplement. She is now President-Elect of the Bloomington Faculty Council and will serve as President in academic year 2016-2017. She continues to direct the Center for Eighteenth-Century Studies.

**Frances Trix**
Frances Trix was a visiting scholar at the Institute for Advanced Humanistic Studies of Peking University in Beijing, China, last May and June. She also lectured at Minzu University in Beijing, and at universities in Shanghai and Xi’an. She just returned from Vienna, Austria, where she presented, “Five Thousand Hanging Skirts: How Women Came to Remember War Rape in Kosova,” at the Symposium on Gender-Language-Politics at the University of Vienna, held October 22-23, 2015. Some important German feminist linguists, like Luise Pusch, participated.

**Nicolas Valazza**

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**BROWN BAG SEMINARS - A REVIEW**

By Sarah Crane

The Institute for European Studies Fall 2015 brownbag presentations started off with Jonathyne Briggs, Indiana University Northwest, presenting on “Perpetual Children: the Politics of Autism Assessment in France, 1960-2013.” Briggs painted an effective picture of the ways in which French culture has and continues to conceptualize childhood autism. Briggs’ talk was followed by a presentation by Eric MacPhail, Department of French and Italian, on “Fear and God and Reason of State in Early Modern Europe.” Placing the relationship between atheism and religious tolerance at its center, MacPhail’s talk explained the ways in which the writers and statesmen in late 16th century France sought a political solution to religious strife. Next Cara Davies, Ph.D. Candidate in the Department of Sociology, presented on “Born for the Bureaucrats: Pronatalist Policies and European Attitudes Towards Childbearing.” Davies examined the ways in which the pronatalist policies of European states influence their population’s belief that having children is a duty to society. Davies’ talk was followed by “Exarchs and Others: Secular Patrons of Churches in the 6th-8th Centuries” by Deborah Deliyannis, Department of History. Deliyannis highlighted how praise for church building in European cities switched from secular donors to bishops after the 6th century. Following Deliyannis, Neovi Karakatsanis, Indiana University South Bend, spoke on, “Fact or Fiction: U.S. Involvement in the Greek Military Coup of 1967?” Utilizing documents from varied sources, including the State Department and National Security Council, Karakatsanis assessed the U.S. perspective on and reaction to the Colonels’ coup of 1967. The Fall 2015 series ended with a presentation by Günther Jikeli, Jewish Studies, on “The New Wave of Judeophobia in Western Europe.” Jikeli gave an overview of recent anti-Semitism in Western Europe, highlighting the ways in which anti-Semitism is perceived and expressed. We hope that you’ll join us for the first brownbag presentation of Spring 2016, “A la recherché du français perdu: French Communities in Western Ohio” by Deborah Piston-Hatlen of the Center for the Study of Global Change, on January 27th.
Liese Hilgeman - Assistant Director

Liese Hilgeman brings a unique perspective and portfolio of experiences to EURO. Her combination of arts and cultural programming and project management; experience with varied international groups both at home and abroad; and prior work at the Center for the Study of the Middle East prepare her to be both pragmatic and visionary. Her curatorial projects and related publications focus on contemporary issues of public life, civil society, and global cultural concerns. For more than a decade at Indiana University, she has developed and managed outreach programs, administered Title VI grant funds (including FLAS awards for study abroad), and hosted foreign delegations and scholars. Her international engagement has included projects in Turkey, China and Southeast Asia. Prior experience includes the development and implementation of public programs for non-profit and academic institutions such as the School of the Art Institute of Chicago, the Hudson River Museum and the Herron School of Art, as well as the Whitney Museum of American Art and the New-York Historical Society. She holds a B.A. cum laude from Vanderbilt University and a M.A. in Art History from Boston University.

Sarah Crane

Sarah is very excited to be back in Indiana and part of the EURO family. She graduated from Earlham College in Richmond, Indiana with a B.A. in History and French horn performance. Her undergraduate work focused on WWII Japan’s Unit 731, and the ways in which ideologies of empire were disseminated in wartime Japan. Following graduation she spent five months in Dharamsala, India, and became increasingly fascinated with how communities conceptualize and remember instances of catastrophe and genocide. Her current research focuses on how the Holocaust has influenced conceptualizations of mass violence in the U.S. and abroad, in a comparative perspective with other 20th century genocides.

Katharine Kessler

My name is Katharine Kessler is originally from Ohio. She graduated from the United States Air Force Academy in May of 2015 with B.S. in Foreign Area Studies and Humanities, as well as a minor in German. At Indiana University Bloomington, she is continuing with German and has started learning Russian under the MA in European Studies program. Katharine’s research interests include the Weimar Republic, the Cold War in Europe, Germany’s role in the EU and NATO with respect to Russia, and how the arts reflect and advance the political/social culture of the time. When she is not reading for class, Katharine enjoys reading for fun, painting/drawing, riding, ballroom dance, piano, and trying new foods. Following completion of the program, she will be attending intelligence school at Goodfellow AFB, Texas.

**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**
STUDENT UPDATES

Rowena Galavitz

In March 2015, Rowena presented her paper “Shifting Subjects: Jacques Lacan and John of the Cross” at the Diálogos XII Conference at Indiana University. During a summer visit to some archives in her former hometown—Oaxaca, Mexico—she stumbled upon a series of early-seventeenth century Spanish books by a female mystic nun and has chosen one of these texts for her thesis topic. She will be returning to the archive in December. In addition, her paper “Editing Flesh: Medieval and Modern Transsexual Desire” has been accepted to the 51st International Congress on Medieval Studies to be held May 12-15, 2015 in Kalamazoo Michigan, for which she received a travel grant from European Studies. She is busy with her final year in the M.A. program and plans to apply to Ph.D. programs this fall.

Amy Waggoner

This fall semester of 2015 has been the period of change for Amy. On September 27th, she arrived in Berlin, Germany, and by the 30th she was an enrolled research student at Freie Universität Berlin. Despite her preparations for this exchange program experience months ahead of time, it took a little while for her to acclimate to a new country and culture. She found her bearings through purposeful excursions in the city, such as attending the 25th anniversary of Unity Day on October 3rd, to taking a boat trip on the Spree River through the heart of both West and East Berlin on October 24th. During the first week of November, Indiana University and Freie Universität celebrated the opening of IU’s European Global Gateway Office located in the CIEE’s Kreuzberg Institute in Berlin, and she felt honored to be in attendance at the festivities that week. A trip to the Bundestag rounded out the celebratory events, furthering her appreciation for all that Germany is and continues to be in the modern European landscape. But sightseeing is only a perk of why Amy went to Germany; her actual purpose is to conduct ethnographic research for her MA thesis topic, “Women in German Immigrant Hip Hop.” Amy has established contacts within Berlin and some outlying areas, and has already travelled to Hamburg University for her first interview. As Amy explains, “While my thesis topic is challenging, it is nevertheless unique and I am finding that with hard work and perseverance, there are both men and women willing to speak with me of the role hip hop plays in their German communities. I look forward to my continued residence and research in Berlin, and I will forever be grateful I was chosen to participate in this graduate exchange program. It truly is the experience of a lifetime for me.”

Study at the Free University of Berlin!

The Institute for European Studies nominates one MA student per semester to study at the Free University Berlin. Support for this exchange includes round-trip economy airfare, a monthly living stipend, health insurance allowance, fee allowance, and a waiver of FUB tuition fees.

Contact AD Liese Hilgeman
lhilgema@indiana.edu for more information!

**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**
ALUMNI UPDATES

Jason Gonzales - MA 2010
Jason Gonzales is a US Army Foreign Area Officer and 2010 graduate of the West European Studies. He is currently serving as the Army Section Chief, Office of Defense Cooperation for the US Embassy in Germany. On November 1, 2015, Jason was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.

Katie Hammitt - MA 2014
Katie Hammitt is pursuing a Ph.D. in Comparative Studies in Literature and Culture with a focus in French and Francophone Studies at the University of Southern California.

Thomas Leonard - MA 2012
This summer, Thomas Leonard completed a four-month internship with Mission OIKOS, a French nonprofit focusing on serving churches in French-speaking Africa through Paris. He is currently back in the Midwest, receiving further training geared towards a future return to France and West Africa.

Paul Pass - MA 2009
Paul Pass is Community Outreach and Family Programs Manager at Asia Society Texas Center. He received the Henrietta Fore Global Staff Development Travel Grant to visit Hong Kong, Kyoto, Manila, Osaka, Seoul, Shanghai, Suzhou, and Tokyo. Paul collaborated on best practices and projects with colleagues from across Asia and used his newly gained knowledge for programming in Houston. Recent program highlights include a dialogue with Madame Liu Yandong, Vice Premier of the People’s Republic of China, a family program on Central Asian musical traditions, and a young professionals screening of Enter the Dragon.

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Find the “Give Now” button on the EURO homepage www.iu.edu/~euroinst
When I started graduate school, I heard the same advice that every graduate student hears: “Develop your network and then use it.” I had no idea how quickly that advice would become reality. I concluded my first semester and was interning at the European Union Center when I was invited to attend a roadshow event on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) in Indianapolis. I went, and was the youngest person in a room full of industry representatives. Pushing past my initial intimidation, I introduced myself to the director of the hosting organization at the close of the program. Nine months later, I left Bloomington to spend the summer in Washington, DC interning at his office.

I interned at the Trans-Atlantic Business Council (TABC), a business association that convenes high-level policy discussions across multiple sectors and serves as the official dialogue platform for American and European business leaders and U.S. and European Union (EU) officials. According to the EU website, “On January 1, 2013, Trans-Atlantic Business Council (TABC) was created as the result of a merger between Trans-Atlantic Business Dialogue (TABD) and European-American Business Council (EABC). The Trans-Atlantic Business Dialogue was convened in 1995 by the U.S. Department of Commerce and the European Commission to serve as the official dialogue between American and European business leaders and U.S. cabinet secretaries and EU commissioners. TABD is a program that brings together C-suite executives and high level government officials. Membership was comprised of chief executive officers or chairmen of American and European companies operating in the United States, Europe and globally.”

I pursued TABC for its role in the TTIP negotiations, which made my DC experience nothing if not timely. My time at TABC coincided with the height of the congressional debate on trade promotion authority (TPA)—commonly referred to as fast track authority—which included some of the most controversial trade debates and congressional maneuvers in recent history. DC was abuzz; events were constant; meetings were countless; my learning opportunities were ceaseless. As I went from meeting to conference to meeting to event, I learned the pace and rhythm of hot topic work in DC. I also learned to apply my social sciences training aptly to the technical components of a trade deal.

More than anything, DC taught me to learn and apply information quickly. On a daily basis TABC covers myriad policy topics—spanning from energy and climate to capital markets to intellectual property. The TTIP negotiations are immensely complex and require high-level technical knowledge in each of the proposed chapters. Meetings necessarily married industry expertise and political and institutional realities with the contributing social factors influencing negotiations and adding to their overall complexity. Interning at TABC helped me learn how to connect a Conservative win in the United Kingdom election to its impact on American business relations relative to its EU membership. All of this information then had to be contextualized amidst an emerging proposal from European Commission Vice President Ansip on the digital single market and its implications for data protection in the United States.

My summer in DC included congressional meetings, Capitol Hill visits, TPA events, EU Delegation receptions, covering some of the leading intellectual dialogues at think tanks, a dinner celebrating the EU Presidency at the Latvian embassy, and opportunities to network in the private and public sector. The work required me to apply the cultural and institutional knowledge I have learned studying the European Union to real world situations. Working at a small firm like TABC provided policy experience and tangible knowledge that I will call upon for years to come.

### Mellon Travel Grants

**for Students & Faculty focusing on Europe**

**Applications due:**

April 1st

Visit [www.iu.edu/~euroinst](http://www.iu.edu/~euroinst) for more information.
Professor Scott Shackelford, a native Hoosier and Indiana University alumnus, has traveled all around the world and now finds himself back in good ol’ Bloomington. This time, though, he is standing at the lectern as a professor, not in class as a student. He cites three reasons for his homecoming: having access to literature on polycentric governance, pioneered by the Ostroms here at IU; all of the cybersecurity expertise here, such as what can be found through the Center for Applied Cybersecurity Research; and, after living on both coasts, in the form of Washington DC and Palo Alto, Professor Shackelford decided that there was no better place to raise two small girls than near grandparents in the Midwest.

A self-proclaimed sci-fi nerd, Professor Shackelford dreamed of being an astronaut. While at Indiana University, though, he tweaked this goal, finding a way to incorporate his interest in space with his newfound fascination with international law. In fact, after his time at Cambridge University and during law school at Stanford, he worked as a clerk with the NASA Office of General Counsel, with wide-ranging projects such as small spacecraft agreements, exporting lunar regolith samples to NASA partners, helping build a technology park around NASA Ames, and many other exciting endeavors.

Since joining the IU faculty in 2010, Professor Shackelford has taught many classes. This spring Professor Shackelford is teaching classes on Sustainability and Cybersecurity Law & Policy, both of which are incredibly popular (with people already on the waitlist to get in). This is obviously a reflection of the attention he gives his students and his efforts in trying to connect what they’re learning in the classroom to how it can be applied in creative ways in the outside world. This is done by incorporating practical elements in which students can practice what they learn by applying techniques and knowledge gained in class to issues in their state, country, and world. Professor Shackelford also has led student groups to China, Georgia, Australia, Turkey, and Indonesia, where he notably got to see a beautiful sunrise over awe-inspiring Borobudur. In addition, Professor Shackelford mentors seniors, honors, and graduate students who are working on projects related to sustainability and cybersecurity.

Not surprisingly, sustainability and cybersecurity are the two big areas of his current research. Professor Shackelford works to bridge these two worlds, applying lessons from the green movement to mitigate cyber risk. His work recently took him to Brussels to give a presentation to Members of the European Parliament on cybersecurity due diligence. He has also advised other governments on cybersecurity matters, including the Prime Minister and Cabinet Office of the Government of Australia, NATO, the Swedish National Defense College, the Republic of Korea Judge Advocate General Office, and Dubai, as well as the states of Indiana, Florida, and California.

When asked what motivating factors got him to where he is today, and what advice he would give to students who admire where he’s gone in his life, Professor Shackelford has several suggestions. He describes how the things he found himself doing in his spare time (like science writing and teaching), were what he wanted to try and incorporate into his profession. Professor Shackelford encourages students to be motivated and make the most of their time at IU, especially by getting to know their professors, who are often doing incredible things; studying abroad (early, often, and in as many different places as possible); and finding cool, innovative majors and experiences outside the classroom that inspire them.

When asked if he had any final statements or suggestions, Professor Shackelford said, “Carpe Diem,” cast a wide net, find novel intersections of a few fields you love, and dive in and make it your own; it’s likely that at least one of the jobs you’ll eventually have hasn’t even been invented yet--certainly words of wisdom for today.
**ALUMNI SPOTLIGHT - Kyle Cline**

By Bill Mankins

Kyle Cline works for the Indiana Farm Bureau, whose mission is to protect, preserve, and enhance farm bureau members’ lives and way of life. Kyle is the Policy Advisor for National Government Relations, making him the lead for federal government relations and activities. Serving 73,000 farmers and farm families, the Indiana Farm Bureau is the largest advocacy organization for farmers in Indiana, maintaining a board of directors in Indiana’s 92 counties, composed of the respective county’s local farmers. The 92 county boards decide the positions of the Indiana Farm Bureau, and then Kyle lobbies for these positions with the national government in Washington, DC. On a daily basis, he provides education for local farmers on how to engage their congressmen and advocate for themselves. Kyle also provides education to Indiana farmers on what is happening in Washington, DC.

Kyle Cline grew up on a corn, soybean, and hog farm in Tipton, Indiana, where he earned a deep appreciation for farmers, their work ethic, and way of life. He attended Indiana University Bloomington and graduated with a degree in Political Science. Since high school he had a passion for public service and was drawn to IU due to its language and area studies programs, as well as opportunities for international engagement. Kyle not only studied German in high school, but continued to take German at IU, earning a minor in Germanic Studies.

Immediately after graduation, Kyle spent one year working in economic development in Benton Harbor, Michigan. Afterwards he accepted a three-month US Department of State internship in Frankfort, Germany, where Kyle was able to work internationally and utilize his German language skills.

Kyle decided to pursue a graduate degree and in 2008 received a Master of Public Affairs from SPEA at IUPUI, with a concentration in public management. During his last semester, he was hired as the General Manager at the Richard G. Lugar Center for Renewable Energy at IUPUI. He spent four years working on clean technology and renewable energy. At IU and IUPUI, Kyle completed course work in International Relations and sought out every opportunity to engage in Transatlantic relations.

In 2012, Kyle leveraged his work experience at the Lugar Center and received the Robert Bosch Fellowship in Berlin, Germany. The year-long program began with summer intensive advanced language study, followed by working internships with two German clean and renewable energy organizations (Ecologic Institute http://www.ecologic.eu, and Climate KIC http://www.climate-kic.org). Kyle took his family with him, and his wife gave birth to their son in Berlin.

Kyle has significant Transatlantic exchange and cooperation experience, as well as a passion for environmental, renewable energy, and sustainability issues. During the summer of 2015, Kyle was part of the International Farm Bureau’s first international trip in the Agricultural Leadership Exchange program. Aptly called ALE, the program sent 10 Indiana and 10 Michigan farmers to Germany and Belgium to study each country’s respective agricultural technology, methods, and innovations. During the ALE program, Kyle had an opportunity to talk with agricultural experts and discuss the intricacies of the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) for Indiana farmers. Recently, Kyle leveraged that experience when he advocated for Indiana farmers regarding the recent Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP).

When asked if he had anything he would share with students, Kyle advised, “don’t restrict yourself, do interesting things. Pursue what you want and opportunities will come. Be diverse in experience, they will come into play later.” Currently, the Indiana Farm Bureau has one internship program through the Indiana State Legislature. As there will be more opportunities coming soon, Kyle encourages anyone to feel free to reach out and contact him.

Website: https://www.infarmbureau.org/ifbsi/stayinformed/contact-us/meet-the-team
Email: kcline@infarmbureau.org
Office: 317-692-7845
Comparative “Federal Markets” Law: Internal Market, Dormant Commerce Clause, & Free Trade

By Csongnor István Nagy
Fulbright Visiting Professor

Federal Markets Law: Global Perspectives

Most major federal markets of the world (e.g. Australia, EU, US) have one thing in common: they prohibit the constituent parts (states, Member States, provinces) from restricting trade and release them from this duty, if the restriction is warranted by a local legitimate end. States may introduce standards, shape taxation, impose public service duties on enterprises or maintain monopolies in a way that restricts trade and free competition. They may do this with reference to the local public interest and quite often these references veil private interest lobbying and protectionist desires.

To Use and the Abuse the Public Interest – Baptist-Bootlegger Coalitions

The purpose of the states’ margin of appreciation is to preserve regulatory autonomy and the system’s legitimacy, since the excessive promotion of free trade may suppress local legitimate regulatory policy considerations. Although states are granted a certain margin to enforce local values, this also implies the risk of disguised protectionism, as regulatory decision-making is frequently impregnated by protectionist trade interests and selfish lobbying activity.

Sometimes (or quite often), Baptist-bootlegger coalitions emerge. “Bootleggers (…) support Sunday closing laws that shut down all the local bars and liquor stores [because they increase the demand for illegal spirits]. Baptists support the same laws and lobby vigorously for them [because they believe drinking on Sunday is immoral].”

Assume that, in the egg market, retail chains offer large discounts during peak seasons (Easter and Christmas) but in the discounted packages they sell small (S-size eggs); so purchases concentrate on this category and the turn-over of medium (M), large (L) and extra-large (XL) eggs does not increase (or might decrease). Domestic egg producers would be able to cover the entire local demand even in peak seasons; however, they cannot supply a sufficient quantity of S-size eggs. The reason is very simple: these are laid by young hens, which make up only a small portion of the local hen population. As a consequence, during peak seasons retail stores import a considerable amount of eggs (importation is, in other periods, min-
imal). This plight is detrimental both to ‘Baptists’ and ‘bootleggers’. The interests of domestic producers are clear: imports take away the market from them. At the same time, the foregoing scenario also raises serious public interest issues: arguably, consumers are deceived, since they purchase seemingly discounted products, which may be cheaper by piece but more expensive by weight, so in this sense the discounted product may be more expensive. These two factors may intermingle in a legislative proposal for prohibiting the sale of S-size eggs.

A notable example for ‘dodgy’ restraint is price regulation. There are numerous examples from various parts of the world on how price floors may be used to cut out foreign trade. The pattern is normally the following: local consumers have a certain loyalty towards local brands, but switch to import brands if they are (considerably) cheaper. In such scenarios states often introduced price floors to deprive foreign products of their competitive advantage: if, on the shelves, the prices of the import and domestic products are the same, the local consumer would very probably opt for the well-known local brand. If the only chance to overcome local brand loyalty is lower price, a price floor is susceptible to cutting-out foreign trade.

**Time to Go “International”: New-Generation Free Trade Agreements**

Quite often, the Court of Justice of the European Union, the High Court of Australia, and the US Supreme Court face the very same conceptual issues, such as having to deal with similar or (sometimes) the same cases and suffer from the same headache-producing dilemmas. Although individual ‘federal markets’ have obtained significant experiences, worked out legal techniques and social procedures, which are mutually valuable; these systems have developed in isolation from each other. This mutual ignorance seems to be a historical shortcoming in an age where trade liberalization and free trade are becoming more and more important values, trade barriers decrease, and a new generation of free trade agreements is emerging (e.g. TTIP, TPP, CETA). By way of example, the proposed EU-US free trade agreement (Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership, TTIP), if concluded, would cover 40% of the world economy and with its conclusion 70% of the European Union’s foreign commerce would be covered by free trade.

Although the emerging new-generation free trade agreements obviously do not aim at creating super-states or supra-national systems, they, as some argue, effectively open up national regulatory sovereignty to international governance. The common knowledge of mankind in this field (the wealth of experience gathered by federal markets) could enormously contribute to our understanding of and thinking on the new age of free trade.

1. Bruce Yandle
2. [http://www.rstreet.org/2014/01/06/are-we-seeing-the-end-of-baptist-bootlegger-politics/](http://www.rstreet.org/2014/01/06/are-we-seeing-the-end-of-baptist-bootlegger-politics/)
Lotus International Arts Festival

Every September Bloomington hosts the world-class Lotus International Arts Festival. For three days one is entranced with the smell of food, bustle of people, and riffs from around the globe. In its 22nd year, Lotus has become a pillar in the community and symbol of IU and Bloomington’s international focus.

The Institute for European Studies, EURO, contributed to the event, sponsoring four bands:

- Zedashe, Georgia
- Lula Pena, Portugal
- Sirin Pancaroglu, Turkey
- Aziz Sahmaoui, Morocco/France

The goal of this festival is to celebrate and explore the diversity of music and art across the globe. It is designed for all ages and offers several free events, including the Festival Arts Village and Lotus in the Park, in which participants can enjoy musical performances, interactive workshops, arts and crafts, as well as dance, clap, and sing along to the rhythm of artists such as Luna Pena (above).

Talking Europe with Indiana Farmers

By Tim Hellwig, Director of EURO

On August 13 I had an opportunity to get out of the classroom to make a presentation to a group of farmers from Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan. Held at the offices of the Indiana Farm Bureau in Indianapolis, the discussion was part of a pre-departure meeting to prepare farmers for a two-week Agricultural Leadership Exchange study tour. The tour would include meetings with EU policy makers and agriculture groups in Brussels and with farmers and agribusinesses around Germany. During the pre-departure meeting we touched on a variety of topics, from the fallout from the European economic crisis and intra-European differences with respect to economic policy, to current points of US-EU disagreement with respect to trade and regulatory policy. With respect to the last of these, the current status of the ongoing Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership discussions, or TTIP, has attracted much interest, and it was impressive to see how engaged the farmers were on what, to many of us, appears as a technical “inside the Beltway” topic.

As I learned from the farmers, this is an “interesting” time to be doing business across the Atlantic. While both the US and EU are broadly supportive of free trade, agriculture has long been subject to, or has long enjoyed, depending on your point of view, a special status on both sides. As I tell students in my EU politics course at IU, in many European countries agriculture is not only about economics, it also is about culture and cultural identity.

The nature of agricultural products inevitably means that health and safety issues must be considered. This is currently the case, for example, with discussions surrounding genetically modified organisms (GMOs), an issue on which there is considerable disagreement between US and European farmers.

Interacting with such an engaged audience, I was reminded that Europe and the EU is not just something that happens way “over there.” Nor is Europe just something that we study about in our political science and history courses. Rather, the issues confronting our neighbors here in Indiana depend in great part on relationships with economies on the other side of the Atlantic.
Get Acquainted with EURO Degree Options!

By Tim Hellwig, Director of EURO

Part of the mission of the Institute for European Studies is to increase opportunities for students to bring Europe into their studies. To this end, over the past few years EURO has expanded our degree options to make it easy for those from a wide range of fields to add a minor, certificate, or dual degree option.

At the undergraduate level, we offer a pair of minors: our traditional European Studies minor and a minor in European Union Studies. The EU Studies minor gives students a base of knowledge in how the EU works, its origins, and policies. This minor is ideal for those interested in careers in government, policy, and international/transatlantic business. We also offer a certificate option for undergraduates. The European Studies Certificate falls between a major and minor in terms of credit hours required and provides students with a recognized credential in European Studies, appearing on one’s diploma upon graduation.

The certificate in European Studies is also available for graduate students. Reflecting our flexible approach, students may pursue a “free standing” certificate or complete it in conjunction with another graduate degree. Also for graduate students, we now have five dual degree options. A common feature of these degrees is that they enable students to complete both parts of the degree requirements together in less time and for fewer credit hours than they would take were they completed separately.

With the Maurer School of Law, EURO offers a joint MA-JD degree. And there are many options to pair a European-focused MA degree with a professional degree. We have offered dual MA degrees with the School of Public and Environmental Affairs (MA/MPA) and the Kelley School of Business (MA/MBA) for a number of years. More recently we have added the MA/MPH degree with the School of Public Health and an MA/MIS dual degree with the School of Library and Information Science. The public health pairing enables students to gain knowledge of public health specializations and administration while also providing opportunity to study languages, cultures, politics, history, and economics, gaining in-depth knowledge of a particular country or region in which the student might want to pursue his/her public health interests. The program with Library and Information Science prepares students for a wide range of careers requiring a combination of technical skills in information science, instructional design and development, evaluation, and analysis.

For more information on any of the above, please see our website at http://www.indiana.edu/~euroinst/academics or, better yet, stop by our offices. Help us get the word out about our many degree options for undergraduate and graduate students. And see what EURO can do for you!
“If a man would lose his little finger tomorrow, he would not sleep tonight; but, provided he never saw them, he will snore with the most profound security over the ruin of a hundred millions of his brethren.” That is Adam Smith – one of the architects of our modern world – in his Theory of Moral Sentiments. It’s hard to conceive a bleaker or more profound truth about humanity, and anyone contemplating the running sore of the Syrian refugee crisis would do well to remember it.

The only thing Smith gets wrong is the seeing: You can google pictures of a Kurdish boy photogenically washed up on the Turkish coast – one of thousands in the Aegean and Mediterranean – but observing the suffering of others doesn’t ensure loss of sleep, or an effective response. In truth, it is not in our nature – our system – to do otherwise. Not a message we like to hear. But even in today’s academy – more Sparta than Athens, and an increasingly self-funded Sparta at that – sometimes our purpose should be to see the world as it is, not propose remaking it. So, at the end of this essay, you won’t find a handy list of three things we can all do to fix the refugee problem. It’s not a problem we can fix, because the problem is the system. It is predicated on proximity, self-defined obligations, and self-interest; we are simply seeing it work.

Consider the contours of this crisis: Grinding war in Syria has displaced millions. Hundreds of thousands – together with Afghans, Eritreans, others – are making their way to Europe, across the Mediterranean, up the same Balkan valleys armies have traversed for millennia. Most head for the wealthy north. This migration and European states’ clumsy oscillations – opening borders, closing them, stringing barbed-wire, shooting teargas, throwing food – have triggered a political crisis in Europe.

But when did this become a crisis? While millions languished for four years in Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey – or when they began arriving in Italy, Greece and Hungary? The current flow, though large, is a rich man’s problem: European Union leaders struggled to distribute 120,000 refugees, but even 500,000 or a million, in a wealthy continent of a half billion, is objectively manageable.

It is a crisis not because of refugees, but because of Europe. The EU is neither fish nor fowl: If it were a state, refugees would be a problem, not a crisis. But its present, interim position – with its so-called Schengen zone allowing borderless travel – is a design that, like the euro, cannot bear the weight of events. That is a flaw of EU governance, not the refugee system.

Under international law, countries have obligations to offer asylum, but in practice that means the place of first refuge; states regularly expel applicants who had a ‘realistic opportunity’ elsewhere. Refugees off the Libyan coast who destroy their documents understand this; migrants crying ‘Germany’ are not just fleeing danger but seeking the best possible life. They want something the system is not designed to give.

And not inclined, because states only have the obligations they choose – that’s the system too. Refugee law rests on the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol. Jordan and Lebanon aren’t even parties. Turkey is, but only accepts the original Convention’s obligation to receive refugees from Europe.

So the poor states ringing Syria have no obligations under the Convention – or obligations to waves of hypothetical European refugees – while wealthy Europe take a fraction of the burden; America, Asia, and the Gulf states take even fewer. And there are tens of millions more. The European flow is merely the spillover from a standing pool of human suffering, festering between the clashing plates of the state system.

That system is the creature of countries seeking to do something humanitarian without contradicting their own interests. It works this way because the governance of our globe works this way. The academic world, where I live, has become besotted with visions of a post-national world of hybridity, polycentrism, and decentralized networks. But a hybrid, polycentric network is not necessarily a pretty one, in
the way a hydra is not pretty. The marks of multicephaly are auto-interpretation, self-dealing and ox-goring – ‘coordination’ but not ‘decision.’

Global governance is not global government. The more we chase the chimeras of shared society, the more we must acknowledge: In a real sense, there is no international legal order deserving of the name. Without centralized institutions of decision-making – without world government – this is the kind of regime we can expect.

One can imagine better systems. But implementing them is like the pacifist dream that ‘if every soldier laid down his arms, war would be over.’ A beautiful idea, full of pathos, but structurally implausible: It only happens at the end, when demoralized, dispirited, defeated forces mutiny, when there is chaos, collapse and desperate flight – rather like a refugee crisis.

This is the system we have; we are not likely to make a better one. ‘Improvement,’ if it comes, is likely to mean more effective border controls — like the great ring forts circling Spain’s enclaves on the African coast, or its highly effective shore patrols to keep boats away from the Canary Islands, or Australia’s high seas interdiction efforts that divert refugees to other countries for processing.

And as for the human beings, we can do some things: The impossibility of more than marginal reform means we should focus on the margins – granting asylum to a few more refugees, giving more funding for UNHCR. There’s your take-away. But it is a palliative, proffering a bandage, not providing real haven. The bandage is the system too, making life marginally less miserable in the permanent camps.

The crisis is real. Tonight, on the Aegean, men will put their wives and children into rubber rafts and push out from the Turkish shore, overloaded, motors failing, adrift. Some will make it; but others will sink, and those on board will die, tonight.

But, the crisis is also normal, and the ocean is wide: Sleep well tonight – you can see it all on the news tomorrow.

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**HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE EURO BLOG**

**Unity Day in Germany**

By Amy Waggoner

On October 3, 1990 Germany officially became a united country for the first time since the end of World War II. On Saturday, October 3, 2015, I was fortunate enough to be in Berlin for the 25 year anniversary of this momentous occasion.

In the southwestern section of Berlin, where I now reside, there was little indication anything special was going on in the city. Cars meandered along both sides of Potsdamer Chausse as usual, interrupted by the occasional person crossing to the bus stop or grocery store. The air was a crisp temperature of 18 degrees Celsius, and the sun had almost tucked itself in for the night by the time I was ready to make my way downtown. I was slightly disappointed as I rode towards the celebration, as it seemed no one save me was excited for this special day. But that all changed when I stepped off the U-bahn at my last stop and surfaced at Potsdamer Platz — people by the thousands flanked the streets, waving Unity flags and shouting “Wir sind Eins!” Cars zipped along the street, drivers honking and waving as if on display themselves. As I walked towards the Brandenburger Tor, I was delighted to see it rimmed in a spectacular light show, complete with lasers and loudspeakers booming the voices of popular German musical acts one by one.

I was proud to see so many people taking pride in modern Germany; one
of unanimity and autonomy, one with no walls or fences forcing das Volk into submission. Joy could be found everywhere—on the faces of both parents and children as they prudently selected the best floating duck, in the movements of the German folk dancer as she whirled her flag-inspired skirt. Even Superman turned out for the event, signing autographs and posing for pictures with anyone who desired his time. Young and old blended seamlessly together in this celebration, as I witnessed exclamations of “Cotton candy!” and cheers of “Prost!” time and again throughout the night.

Jumbotrons were set up at various points along the mile long festival so one could view the musical acts with ease, with the screens alternating to Dance Revolution anime figures from time to time. Many people danced along, either with full body movement or the tapping of feet, to a blend of 90s to modern pop music. A favorite of the entire crowd was “99 Luft Balloons”—the audience literally roared with happiness as the first strains of the song came over the loudspeakers.

As I made my way back to the U-bahn station, ice cream cone in hand along with a festival souvenir, I watched the display of fireworks shower the night sky over the Gate while listening to the crowd sing the German national anthem, das Deutschlandlied. As someone who is old enough to remember watching images of the original Unity Day on television, I considered myself incredibly blessed to have witnessed the silver anniversary of the event. It is a day, and an experience, I will never forget.
A Base for Your Activities in Europe
The IU Europe Gateway Office is housed at the new Council on International Educational Exchange Global Institute (CIEE)—Berlin. With an office suite and access to space within the CIEE building, the Gateway offers:

- office space for visiting faculty and administrators
- meeting space for conferences and workshops, student recruitment activities, and alumni events
- classrooms and student housing for short-term study abroad programs
- open space for lectures, receptions, and concerts

Funding
IU’s Office of the Vice President for International Affairs offers matching funds of up to $5,000 in commitments from other IU units to support activities at the Gateway.

Contact: Hannah L. Buxbaum, Academic Director hbuxbaum@indiana.edu 812.855.4350

IU’s Global Gateway Network
The IU Global Gateway Network promotes and supports the engagement of IU’s faculty, students and alumni with the world through global gateway offices that help the IU community.

http://global.iu.edu

Institute for European Studies
GA 4004
355 North Jordan Avenue
Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana 47405-1105