During this Spring semester of 2016 I had the opportunity to teach the “Politics of the European Union” undergraduate course here at Indiana University-Bloomington. In preparing for the course and reviewing my notes, I realized I had last taught this course back in fall of 2008. A lot has changed in the last eight years – enough that would require even the most reluctant professor to revise his lecture notes! In 2008, the mood in the European Union arguably was one of cautious optimism. Europe had rebounded from the arduous—and failed—deliberations over attempts to introduce a single European Constitution. While there would be no constitution, the Lisbon Treaty, signed in late 2007, contained many important provisions, such as strengthening the authority of the European Council and bolstering the legitimacy of the European Parliament. These reforms have helped the now-28 member states in their quest to forge an ‘ever closer union.’ And while there were signs from across the Atlantic of instability in financial markets, the EU and its institutions had not yet been implicated.

What a difference eight years makes. Today, the weaknesses of the euro-zone—the 18 European countries which have traded their currencies for the euro—has been unveiled. Many countries on the European periphery, sometimes referred to in stereotypical fashion as the ‘PIIGS’ (Portugal, Ireland, Italy, Greece, and Spain), have been subjected to austerity reforms in exchange for emergency loans in response to excessive debt. The migrant crisis has tested the limits of the Member States’ ability to decisively respond to pressing matters. And it remains to be seen whether the European Council’s deal with Turkey will lead to an improved relationship. And of course, the terrorist attacks in Paris and Brussels remind us about the need to do more to share intelligence across national borders. With respect to Europe, we certainly do live in interesting times.

As always, we at the Institute for European Studies (EURO) we have sought to shed a light on current events in Europe and the EU and to place them in historical, social, and political context. This spring the EU was front and center. For one, we followed last fall’s successful roundtable on refugee crisis with a discussion with Frances Trix, IU Professor Emerita, who had volunteered with Syrian refugees in southeastern Europe. Also featured this term was the role of the EU as an economic actor. In February, Csorong Nagy, Fulbright Scholar with IU’s Department of Central Eurasian Studies, discussed his work on federal markets with an application to the European case. And we also were proud to co-host a pair of stimulating roundtable discussions on the EU role in the world. In February EURO co-hosted a multi-speaker event on “The New Cold War,” a forum designed to provocatively ask whether the chilled relations between the US and Russia constitutes a return to late 20th century geopolitics. While panelists, who included Jason Da-
vidson, Sean Kay, and Rajan Menon, along with IU’s Dean Lee Feinstein and Dina Spechler, were quick not to equate 2016 with 1976, all agreed that US-Russian relations, and the EU’s place between them, warrants our attention. The theme of Europe on the world stage continued in April with the “China, Russia, and the World” series’ focus on the EU. This half-day event drew a range of students and faculty interested in changing economic and political relations between these three non-American global regions.

I also would like to acknowledge the contributions of Gergana May and Frank Hess in helping us fulfilling our programming objectives at EURO. Gergana is the force behind our Scandinavian Group, and each year she delivers enriching events. In the past months alone, she has arranged a (virtual) visit with the Norwegian Ambassador to the United States, where energy issues and the Arctic region were the focus of discussion, and an (in person) visit by Christian Albrekt Larsen, a Danish sociologist who shared his research on nationalist sentiment in Europe with students and faculty. As coordinator of our Modern Greek program, Frank has done a fantastic job in bringing Greece to Bloomington. This often takes place through the Salon Koreas platform at Topo’s 403 Restaurant. Last November the series hosted David Sutton of the University of Southern Illinois presenting on “Let them Eat Yemista: Food Discourses under Austerity.” This was followed by a visit by Kostas Kostis, Professor of Economic and Social History at the University of Athens, who discussed the “State and Crisis in Today’s Greece.” We are fortunate to have such active participants in our European studies community as Gergana and Frank. For more on EURO past and future events, 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 (and stay tuned for our new web presence!)

Finally, I take this opportunity to thank those whose enthusiastic and dedicated work makes our academic, programming, and outreach work possible. These include Assistant Director Liese Hilgeman, Administrative Secretary Megan Immerzeel, and our very able graduate assistants Erin Arnold, Sarah Crane, and Bill Mankins. I also want to extend thanks to our academic adviser, Jennifer Ashcraft, who has worked with us to develop our undergraduate minor and certificate programs in European Studies. Lastly, I’d like to welcome Luis Gonzalez to our team as our new expert area studies librarian.

Wishing for peace and tranquility in Europe and abroad,

Tim Hellwig
Director
**STUDENT UPDATES**

**Sarah Crane (MA 2017)**
As the semester draws to a close, Sarah is very excited to be planning for a year at the Free University of Berlin starting in September. In addition to her coursework, she is looking forward to utilizing her time in Germany to pursue archival research in Frankfurt, Wiesbaden, and Bonn in support of her Master’s thesis entitled, “Between Genocide and Justice: A Comparative Study of Benjamin Ferencz and Fritz Bauer.” Sarah has been invited to present a works in progress of this project at the Max M. Kaplan Summer Institute for Educators at the Holocaust Museum in Houston this summer. She feels very fortunate to have been awarded both a Sarah and Albert Reuben Fellowship and a EURO Graduate Student Research Grant to assist with her research and language study while in Germany.

**Rowena Galavitz (MA 2016)**
As this will be her last semester, Rowena Galavitz is busy finishing her M.A. in European Studies. Her paper “Reading Rosa of Lima: The Collages Up, Down, and Sideways” was accepted for this year’s GEMELA Conference (Grupo de Estudios sobre la Mujer en España y las Américas, pre-1800) in San Juan, Puerto Rico. She plans on doing research in Oaxaca, Mexico this summer before beginning a dual Ph.D. program in Religious Studies and Comparative Literature at Indiana University. She was also the recipient of IU’s Renaissance Studies Fellowship for the 2016-2017 academic year.

**Jillian Rogers (Undergraduate Minor 2016)**
Jill Rogers will be continuing her studies at Notre Dame's Political Science Graduate Program. Her main focus will be American Political Studies, with a subfield in Comparative Politics - most likely comparing American elections and public opinions with those of European Union countries.

**Amy Waggoner (MA 2016)**
Amy presented a paper entitled “Deutschen Frauen im deutsche Hiphop” at the University at Buffalo 5th Annual Graduate Student Conference for Romance Languages and Literatures. This conference was held on April 1-2, 2016 in Buffalo, NY and was titled, “Framing the Self(ie): Heterogeneity of identities in (non)spaces.” In the Fall 2016, Amy Waggoner will be entering the PhD program within Indiana University’s Department of Folklore and Ethnomusicology. Her field of research within this new degree is a continuation and expansion of her MA research topic--German Turkish Women in German Hip Hop. As a PhD student, Amy intends to expand her research field to women in all areas of the German hip hop genre--Graffitti, DJing, B-Boying and Ra--with a specific focus on minorities and ethnicities. Her long-term goal is to publish an ethnographic study based on her field research in addition to obtaining a position at a university as an ethnomusicologist; she feels it is just as important to share acquired knowledge in a classroom setting as it is to the public in general through a print medium. Amy says her intended research topic “touches on many socio-cultural issues outside of the creative arts field, such as immigration, gender studies, self-identity and performative identity, I believe this topic to be relevant not only the Ethnomusicology field but in all fields of European study, as well.” Congratulations to Amy, as she was chosen to receive a Spring (January 2016 through August 2016) College of Arts and Sciences Travel Award.

**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**
Jeff Heerdink Defends Thesis

This semester Jeff Heerdink successfully defended his MA thesis, “Honoring What? A Comparison of Honors Programs in Dutch and American Universities.” Jeff Heerdink joined the Hutton Honors College as the Hutton International Experiences Program (HIEP) Manager. Previously Jeff had worked with the IU Office of International Admissions and the School of Public Health Bloomington. Jeff received a BA in International Studies, Germanic Studies, and East Asian Languages & Cultures. In May 2016, Jeff will graduate with a MA in European Studies. He has participated in seven study abroad programs during his time as an undergraduate and graduate student at IU and is very excited to help other IU Hoosiers achieve their goals of studying abroad.
Elizabeth Cullen Dunn
Elizabeth Cullen Dunn is an Associate Professor of Geography and International Studies. This year she finished a book manuscript. In addition, she began doing public scholarship on the European refugee crisis, and published her work in Slate, Boston Review, and Science.

Tim Hellwig
Tim Hellwig is a Associate Professor of Political Science and is the Director of the Institute of European Studies. He co-authored an article with Yesola Kweon entitled, “Taking cues on multidimensional issues: the case of attitudes toward immigration,” which appears in West European Politics, Vol. 9 Issue 4, (2016).

Owen V. Johnson
Owen V. Johnson is an Associate Professor Emeritus of Journalism. On April 1, he presented a paper entitled, “Creating a National Media: Slovakia, 1938-45,” at the annual Czech History Workshop, which was held this year at the National Czech and Slovak Museum and Library, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Gabriel Popescu
Gabriel Popescu is an Associate Professor of Geography. In 2015 he published an article and a piece in a edited book. The article is “Topological imagination, digital determinism and the mobile border paradigm.” Nordia 44(4): 49-55. His contribution to the edited manuscript is entitled, “Controlling Mobility: Embodying Borders.” In A-L. Amilhat-Szary and F. Giraut (eds.), Borderities and the Politics of Contemporary Mobile Borders. pp. 100-115. Palgrave. In July Dr. Popescu will travel to Hamburg, Germany on a Short Term Faculty Exchange program at the University of Hamburg to conduct research that explores refugees’ use of digital technology to navigate the European space during the current refugee crisis. Research project is entitled “Coding and Decoding Borders: The Fence and the Digital Phone” which Dr. Popescu will present at the Association of American Geographers Meeting, San Francisco, CA.

Rebecca Spang
Professor Rebecca Spang (Professor of History, who served as Acting Director in spring 2015) will start a four-year term as Director of LAMP in autumn 2016. LAMP is the Liberal Arts Management Program at Indiana University. She will also serve as President of the Bloomington Faculty Council for 2016-2017. Her book, Stuff and Money in the Time of the French Revolution (Harvard, 2015) was recently awarded the American Society for Eighteenth-Century Studies’ Gottschalk Prize for the best book in the field.

Nicolas Valazza
Nicolas Valazza is an Associate Professor of French and the US Correspondent for the Société des Études Romantiques et Dix-neuviémistes. He recently published an article, entitled “Le ‘canot’ de Glatigny, prétexte clandestin du Bateau ivre,” in the Revue d’Histoire Littéraire de la France. He also gave a paper, entitled “The End of Books?”, at the 7th Congress of the Société des Études Romantiques et Dix-neuviémistes in Paris, in January 2016, with the support of a EURO-Mellon Travel Award.

**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**
Norwegian Ambassador Talks with IU Students

By Erin Arnold

On February 3, faculty, students, and staff gathered in the IMU Walnut Room to attend a video-conference presentation and question and answer session with Norwegian Ambassador, Kåre R. Aus, who joined the group from his office in the Royal Norwegian Embassy in Washington, D.C. After a few opening words in Norwegian, which were appreciated by the many Norwegian-language students in the room, Ambassador Aus dove into discussing the importance of the Arctic. Stressing that the Arctic “is one of the most important issues on the international level,” he outlined two major areas of discussion: climate change and how the region is developing.

One of the major topics of discussion was the Arctic Council, an “intergovernmental forum promoting cooperation, coordination, and interaction among the Arctic states, Arctic indigenous communities, and other Arctic inhabitants on common Arctic issues.” Currently, the member states are Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Russia, Sweden, and the United States, and there are many more observer countries. Many of these “observer” countries are very interested in staying involved with the Arctic Council because, as Ambassador Aus pointed out, climate change is seen faster in the poles, and the increase in global temperatures, rising sea levels, and melting ice caps can have worldwide consequences.

Ambassador Aus then changed his direction, from the disastrous effects of climate change on the arctic, to all of the potential resources which the Arctic region promises. According to Aus, 1/5 of the world’s oil reserves are in the arctic, a subject highlighted in the Paris Climate Conference on renewable energy. Additionally, he talked about the recent expansion of the tourism industry in the Arctic between mainland Norway and the North Pole. This is spurred in part by the natural splendor of the area, but also the public recognition that because of climate change, these remarkable sights may never be the same. Aus also spoke about trade through the Arctic, citing that it is an easier waterway trade route from Europe to Japan, especially during this time where the region around the Suez is filled with such turmoil. Finally, there has been an uptick in scientific research in the Arctic, as people are trying to discover how fast climate change is affecting the landscape, and how, if any way, humans can stop and potentially reverse its effects.

Ambassador Kåre R. Aus’s virtual visit ended with a lively question and answer session, where he fielded questions from the audience, of everything ranging from trade to climate change to university studying in Norway. It was a wonderful ending to a very engaging talk.

ALUMNI UPDATES

Paul Pass - MA 2009
Paul Pass was recently named as Business and Policy Programs Manager at Asia Society Texas Center, where he has worked since 2011. His role will include developing events, which educate Houstonians about the most salient issues in domestic policy, economic performance, and multilateral diplomacy in the Asia Pacific region. He has also served as Community Outreach and Family Programs Manager, Education Programs Manager, and Interim Performing Arts and Culture Manager at the Asia Society.

BROWN BAG SEMINARS - A REVIEW

By Sarah Crane

The Institute for European Studies’ spring 2016 brownbag presentations started off with a presentation on “A la recherche du français perdu: French Communities in Western Ohio” by Deborah Piston-Hatlen, Center for the Study of Global Change. Piston-Hatlen gave an engaging chronicle of her work to document the connection that current Ohio residents feel with their French heritage. Piston-Hatlen’s talk was followed by a presentation by Csongor Nagy, Central Eurasian Studies, on “Free Trade, Local Public Interest and Economic Integration: Comparative Perspectives of ‘Federal Markets.’” Through comparing issues faced by all federal markets, Nagy highlighted many of the pros and cons of the federal market system. Next Aurelian Craiutu, Department of Political Science, presented on “Radical Moderation and the Search for Moral Clarity: Adam Michnik’s Lesson.” Craiutu showcased the ways in which Michnik fought against the ideologies of the Polish Communist regime through a steadfast commitment to political moderation. The spring 2016 series ended with a presentation by Johannes Türk, German Studies, on “Universal History and the Lessons of the French Revolution in Friedrich Schiller.” Türk examined how Schiller utilized his plays to work through the threat that the French Revolution posed to universal history. This semester EURO also hosted a visiting scholar, Kostas Kostis, in conjunction with the ONASSIS Foundation and the Modern Greek Studies Program. Kostas gave a talk entitled, “The Spoiled Children of History: The Formation of the Greek State, 18th-21st Centuries that gave an overview of the historiography on the formation of the Greek state and argued for the centrality of understanding the geopolitical contexts in which states emerge and evolve. Please stay tuned for the schedule of EURO’s brownbag series for fall 2016.
In July 2015, I attended the 22nd International Conference of Europeanists, organized by the Council for European Studies at Columbia University (CES). Titled “Contradictions: Envisioning European Futures,” said conference was hosted by one of France’s most prestigious academic institutions, Sciences Po, Paris. Every year leading scholars of Europe gather at this conference to address pressing issues concerning Europe, its people and its institutions. This year the conference challenged participants to envision possible futures for a Europe rising out of the recent economic crisis.

During the conference, I had the opportunity to be part of a panel entitled, “Immigrants as Political Actors: Avenues to Migrant Political Agency,” comprising scholars of migration from five different countries. The paper I presented, “Voicing the Right to Belong: European Citizenship and Romanians in France,” explored experiences of Romanian migrants in France and their relationship to European Union (EU) citizenship. Though informed by my previous ethnographic fieldwork in France, my paper also analyzed French media and political discourses and the reactions they trigger among Romanian migrants. My aim was to show how the image of Romanian citizens in France is constructed through racializing and criminalizing discourses, the way Romanians publicly react to combat these discourses, and what these reactions and discourses reveal about EU citizenship. This panel was a perfect venue for me to receive valuable feedback on my work from well-established scholars and to discuss with other like-minded colleagues the importance of migration and citizenship studies in Europe and the EU.

In fact, the topic of migration in Europe was prominent throughout the entire conference. I had the unique opportunity to attend discussions on migration, mobility, integration, multiculturalism, and migration theory led by established Europeanists, both from Europe and the United States. These talks gathered large numbers of scholars and graduate students allowing me an unprecedented possibility to network. I made new encounters as well as strengthened relations with scholars I had previously met at the same conference. Moreover, the conference, which has a multi-disciplinary nature regarding European Studies, organized special meetings for members of the CES research networks. I attended the meeting of the Immigration Research Network Group, which allowed me to talk with graduate students from different countries and plan potential panels for future CES conferences.

At the end of the conference, I stayed in Paris and started conducting my dissertation fieldwork on Romanian migration to France. As time passed by and I was more and more immersed in my fieldwork, Europe in general and Paris in particular began feeling for me drastically different than during the CES conference. The refugee crisis began polarizing the EU member states and generated new discussions on migration, citizenship and belonging in Europe. The series of November 13, 2015 Paris terrorist attacks further exacerbated these issues. 130 people were killed in the attacks, among them two Romanian citizens whose friends I met during my fieldwork. These events, along with current debates on the Schengen zone and the Brexit, have left me, and certainly many others, pondering on the future(s) of Europe and the EU as well as the role of Europeanists and our scholarship in shaping these future(s).
EURO alum Col. Mike Derrick (ret.) is currently running in New York for US Congress! Mike grew up in Peru, NY where he attended Peru Junior High School and Mount Assumption Institute (MAI) in Plattsburgh. After high school, Mike was appointed to West Point, graduated in 1985, and was commissioned into the infantry. The Army has a program where select officers are sent to earn a Master’s degree and then return to the West Point to teach. Mike earned that honor and the Army sent him to IU to earn a master’s degree in history, after which he would be going back to teach history at West Point for 4 years.

Having arrived at Indiana already fluent in French, he tested out of his language requirement. Mike wanted to do something more to fill the time saved from French. His IU advisor told him to contact West European Studies, as the Institute for European Studies was called at that time. Mike took German and earned both an MA in History and an MA in West European Studies. His thesis topic, entitled “General Maurice Gamelin: Scapegoat or Guilty for the Fall of France? The Politics of Counterterrorism in Western Europe,” was an analysis of the French military defeat in 1940 and the question of French cultural contributions.

After leaving IU, Mike returned to West Point to teach freshman world history for four years. He remembers teaching at West Point as extremely rewarding. “The students are hard working and don’t skip class, it was a perfect environment to teach.”

Over the course of his career, Mike served around the world: patrolling the DMZ in Korea, defending the German border during the Cold War, commanding an infantry company in Desert Storm with the 1st Armored Division, serving as a European foreign area officer, teaching history at Command & General Staff College, leading logistics units in Hawaii, and commanding two training battalions after the attacks of 9/11.

Upon retiring from active duty, Mike was asked to advise the Department of State on international missile defense cooperation. It was there that Mike says his IU education, international experience, and language skills really paid off, as he was asked to lead the international engagement program for five years and worked with twenty-four allies on missile defense. Mike has clear about advice to students: “A lot of friends saw the language requirement as a box to check, but it became the catalyst for me in ways you can’t predict as a student. It opens up opportunity and relationships. So one, don’t neglect the language study, you have to make it part of your life. Two, everyone should spend time overseas.”

Colonel Derrick served for 28 years in both the active and reserve forces, retiring in 2013. Mike’s wife Kathy is also a West Point graduate and retired Army Lt. Col.; they have been married for 28 years and have four children. The oldest is in the Army, the second is at Colorado State University, the third is at West Point, and the youngest is in high school. Together they balanced raising a family and serving a combined 48 years, including ten moves.

Mike’s next challenge is winning his upcoming Congressional election for New York’s 21st District in the House
of Representatives. Although many would expect a career military officer to run as a Republican, Mike Derrick said he’s running as a “centrist Democrat.” When asked why he’s running, he said, “The US has the most influential role in world, but discussion now is emphasizing disengagement. My training at IU, the Department of Defense, and the Department of State have allowed me to understand the key need to be active in the world and building international relationships.” Mike moved back to New York because “this is a place where families look out for each other, there are great schools, and everyone understands the value of hard work. My family, my teachers, and this community prepared me for a life of service. After spending three decades serving our country in the Army and the Department of State, I have moved home to the place that launched me into life.” Mike is also dedicated to his constituency, “to make sure that my hometown of Peru and all of the communities in New York’s 21st District have the opportunity to thrive and grow.” To follow Mike Derrick’s campaign, learn more, or contact him, go to: www.derrickforcongress.com
FACULTY SPOTLIGHT

Olga Kalentzidou

By Erin Arnold

Professor Olga Kalentzidou is the Director of Academic Initiatives and Experiential Learning. She also serves as Coordinator for the Global Service & Peace Corps Preparation Certificate. Professor Kalentzidou hails from Greece, where she earned her B.A. at Aristoteleio University of Thessaloniki. She then attended Indiana University, earning both her M.A. and Ph.D. Her focus throughout her study has been on material culture, with an emphasis on pottery and food memory. This line of inquiry led her to look at ethnographies and different groups who have traveled into Greece and the Balkan region.

Due to her length of study, Professor Kalentzidou has seen the many changes that have happened in this region – from the mid-90s wars which brought back repatriated Greeks, to the massive migration in the 2000s which included people from Rwanda, but also peoples from the Middle East. She pointed out the hypocrisy of the refugee crisis which “began” this school year, when in reality, Greece has had to deal with it for quite some time now, and has really been transformed by the massive amounts of peoples that are now living there. She emphasized the fact that while a lot of NGOs are working to relieve personal problems, Greece is suffering from systematic issues while trying to deal with the influx of refugees, and many people within Greece are feeling like their needs are being overshadowed by the needs of the European Union.

This knowledge of Greece (though Olga would be quick to point out it’s just one point of view, and in no way does she represent all of Greece) has led her to be a sought-after voice with regards to the refugee crisis. She has appeared on round tables, written articles on the subject, and recently appeared on the local NPR station in order to talk about the effects of the refugee crisis.

As a professor, Kalentzidou likes to let her students explore in discussion-based classes where they ask questions of each other while she guides them towards research topics. Her classes tend to focus on history and movements of people; ethnicities and nationalism across the world; food and relevance to communities; and alleviating hunger and food security. Olga feels that, especially when talking about food security, she learns just as much from her students as they learn from her, especially with regards to the food security issues in her own backyard of Bloomington. Next semester, Olga will be teaching INTL-X 370 on Food Security.

Professor Kalentzidou has recently been named as the Director of Academic Initiatives and Experiential Learning, where she is focused on developing a certificate for Global Service and Peace Corps preparation, which is an official collaboration between the Peace Corps and Indiana University with the School of Global and International Studies serving as a liaison. She looks forward to being able to help student and the school leadership reach their goals, as well as creating connections with faculty so they can all tackle questions together.

When asked if she had any helpful hints or advice for students she said to get out of the Sample Gates to the best of their abilities – to experience things and be active in the community: vote, talk to peers and professors, get involved in their school and department – and to go see a movie (they’re frequently free for students at the IMU)!
Midwest Model EU 2016

By Liese Hilgeman

For the third year the Institute for European Studies hosted the annual Midwest Model European Union (MMEU) with the support of the School of Global and International Studies. 200 students from 17 universities convened in Bloomington to participate in the three-day simulation. As the second oldest intercollegiate simulation of the EU in North America, MMEU’s goal is to help students experience and understand the challenges and complexities of how the European Union operates. This year’s delegations represented 25 of the 28 member countries and deliberated on directives ranging from the refugee crisis to increased security concerns and the viability of economic sanctions. SGIS Founding Dean, Lee Feinstein served as the keynote speaker and underscored the importance of applying the students’ knowledge of their representative countries, and noted that expertise in area studies will serve them well in the future as they negotiate real life roles in an increasingly interconnected global world.

Delegates presented the resolutions passed in their respective councils during the closing ceremony and were able to applaud those among them who received outstanding delegate awards. Awardees this year were: Greece for the European Commission’s Commissioner of Migration, Home Affairs and Citizenship; Austria for the Directors-General’s Commissioner for European Neighborhood Policy and Enlargement Negotiations; United Kingdom for the European Council; Greece for the Economic Council; Greece for the Foreign Affairs Council; Czech Republic for the Environmental Council and Italy for Justice and Home Affairs Council. Greece was voted top delegation, and the MMEU plaque will be returning to Ames, Iowa with Ellen Piro, the faculty advisor for Iowa State University. Other award winning delegations included Rose-Hulman for Austria; Ball State for United Kingdom; University of Indianapolis for Czech Republic and Iowa State for Italy.

Midwest Model EU Selected for 2016 Ostrom Grant

“Midwest Model European Union and Simulations Teaching & Learning Workshop,” has been selected for funding by the 2016 Ostrom Grants Program. This project is one of thirteen that will receive funding from the Ostrom Grant Program this year. The MMEU Project will create collaborative opportunities that will honor the memory and lifetime commitment of Elinor and Vincent Ostrom.

Sweden’s University of Gothenburg Faculty Visiting

On April 6, EURO welcomed Jon Polk and Urban Strandberg from the Center of European Studies at the University of Gothenburg. Jon and Urban met with EURO and SGIS faculty to explore ways in which our two universities could work together in the future. Possibilities include student exchanges, faculty collaborations, and dual degrees. Pictured with a map of Gothenburg’s city center are, from left, Bill Mankins, Brett Bowles, Gergana May, Urban Strandberg, Tim Hellwig, Jon Polk, and Erin Arnold.
China, Russia, & the EU Conference

By Liese Hilgeman

This spring in conjunction with the support of East Asian Studies Center and the Russian and East European Institute, EURO co-sponsored a symposium on Chinese and Russian involvement with the European Union. This year’s panelists explored the consequences of these involvements for the EU tracing the motivations that have shaped the nature of Russian-EU and Chinese-EU relations from the Cold War into the present. Maria Raquel Freire, of the School of Economics of the University of Coimbra, assessed the role of Russian engagement in Europe, specifically examining European global security issues in the past, present and future. Phillipe LeCorre, visiting fellow in the Center on the United States in Europe at Brookings, discussed China and the EU as strategic partners noting that this was an unusual union and equally unusual to be speaking about this in the US. Tom Wolfe, of the University of Minnesota, focused the lens of history and anthropology for his comments on the project of the European Union noting Jean Monnet’s goal was to govern governments and believed in the essential benefits and power of planning. Two discussants, Joyce Y. Man and Ke-Chin Hsia from Indiana University, aptly synthesized the panelists’ comments.

Sarah Phillips dedicated the morning’s proceedings to the memory of Heidi Ross, the Director of the East Asian Studies Center and a deeply missed colleague, friend and mentor who demonstrated to all of us the power and agency of collaboration and interdisciplinary programming in crafting meaningful understanding of our world. Heidi summarized her career: “One of the most important characteristics of my approach to scholarship and teaching is collaboration. The longer I am in academe the more I have felt that living as a scholar, teacher, and occasional administrator demands vigilance about the ends of education, to understand what is crucial to our work—and what we are willing to give up. I realize the two things I can’t give up are collaboration and inter-disciplinary research. Both are crucial to my health as a scholar and human being. Trying to redress problems collaboratively, comparatively, and globally—well, that is a kind of hope in the possibility of taking a journey of solidarity.”

EURO’s Annual Valentine’s Day Bake-Off

On February 10th, EURO held its Annual Valentine’s Day Bake-Off. There were over ten competitors this year.

Special thanks to our judges:
Gene Coyle, Frank Hess, and Olga Kalentzidu

This year’s winners:
First Place: Tricia Hodges
Second Place: Sarah Crane & Avery Swanson
Third Place: Tim Hellwig

Don your apron and join us for next year’s competition!
Update from the IU Europe Gateway

By Andrea Adam Moore

The IU Europe Gateway opened its doors in November 2015 in Berlin as the third of Indiana University’s Global Gateways. Our team consists of Prof. Hannah Buxbaum, Academic Director of the IU Europe Gateway and John E. Schiller Chair in Legal Ethics at the IU Maurer School of Law, myself, Andrea Adam Moore, the local Gateway Director and our student assistant, Felicitas Behrendt. Our Gateway Office is located in the Kreuzberg district in the heart of Berlin. We are housed in the Council on International Educational Exchange Global Institute. In addition to our own 3-room office suite which includes a flexible seminar/meeting room space for 18 people, we have access on an as-available basis to CIEE’s classrooms and event spaces.

Since the official opening in November, we have hosted a range of academic events involving IU scholars. As often as possible, we do this in collaboration with local partners in order to expand and deepen our network in Europe. We have hosted panel discussions on topics including data privacy and literary studies (the latter garnering extensive coverage in the German national press), a one-day symposium entitled Labor, Migration, and the State, a book talk, and a lecture on Antisemitism. Our events have attracted numerous scholars, students and others from Berlin and beyond.

The IU Europe Gateway serves as a hub for advancing IU’s institutional partnerships in the region. IU has long-standing partnership agreements with many top European universities, including Freie Universität Berlin (FUB), Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Poland, and University of Bologna, Italy. Our presence in Europe brings us closer to our partners, allows us to better support existing collaborative activities and develop new initiatives. A recent example is our partnership with FUB: In addition to the long-standing graduate student exchange and many faculty connections, IU and FUB will soon collaborate in two newly established avenues. The new Call for Joint Research Workshops and Short-term Research Stays offers funding for new collaborative research initiatives (for more info see our website europe.iu.edu). Secondly we are developing a Joint Speaker Series that for the next 3 academic years will highlight important topics with 5 events in Berlin and Indiana over the course of a year.

The IU Europe Gateway also supports expanding the educational opportunities available to IU students. In addition to providing free space e.g. for faculty-lead study abroad classes, we can also facilitate access to institutions, business, Government, NGOs, the media and others in Europe. We also provide advice and support on administrative and logistical matters.

In the months to come, we plan to expand our focus to encompass all countries identified as being of strategic importance to IU within the region: France, Italy, Poland, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. We will also work with the other offices in the Global Gateway Network to facilitate multi-regional linkages among Indiana University’s academic and institutional partners—linkages that will help our faculty and students develop a truly global dimension to their research and learning.
Can a Bicycle Go in Reverse?
Reflections on the Future of Europe’s Union

By Tim Hellwig

Since the Treaty of Rome in 1957, European integration has proceeded forward. The mantra, “Ever closer union” taken from the 1992 Treaty on European Union embodies the main objective of the now-28 member club. As I’m fond of telling my students, European leaders, from Jean Monnet to Jacques Delors, have subscribed to the “bicycle theory” of integration: the only way for Europe to keep from falling over is to be moving forward at all times. In the nearly 50-year history of the European Community/Union, the speed of the bicycle has varied dramatically – to the point of stalling at various times. Many such events come to mind, such as the 1967 Empty Chair Crisis, the Exchange Rate Mechanism crisis in 1992, or the 2005 French rejection of the constitution. However, until very recently there had been no indication that Europe could actually voluntarily reverse course along its path of integrating national economic and political systems. Though the bicycle may have stalled, it had not shown any inclination of going in reverse. Until now, that is.

The possibility that integration in Europe could be a two-way street was perhaps first voiced by political leaders in the summer of 2013. This was after enduring many years of economic turmoil exacerbated by the constraints of economic and monetary union alongside, according to some, overbearing regulations emanating from Brussels. At the time a review of EU law-making by the Dutch government concluded that “the time of ever closer union....is up.” Foreshadowing a popular argument today, Dutch Prime Minister Mark Rutte added at the time that there should be a mechanism to allow countries to leave the eurozone and the passport-free Schengen area. Conjuring up a vehicular metaphor, British Foreign Secretary William Hague stated what many were thinking when he said that “People used to think there was only one destination – a federal Europe – and the only question was whether you got there in the fast lane or slow lane.” Today, “governments across Europe are talking about power coming back to the countries” (quoted in EUObserver, 30 September 2013).

These remarks from three years ago retain their relevance today. In summer 2015 Greece was taken to the brink and risked defaulting on its loans and leaving the eurozone. Today, rather than a “Grexit” for Greece, all eyes are on a possible “Brexit,” or British exit from the European Union itself. We will know the fate of the UK’s uneasy relationship with Europe come June 23 when British voters will participate in a referendum (at time of writing, the polls say it is too close to call). More broadly, the influx of refugees and fears of terrorist attacks have meant that the open borders between Schengen Accord signatories may already be a thing of the past.

The deeper issue these events point to is the lack of a play book for leaving Europe. Can the EU contract? Can it downsize? Such questions were once unthinkable and, as such, there are really no procedures in place to make this possible. The future of Europe is one of uncertainty. Can the lofty goals of the peace and prosperity of the post-World War II era be retained? Or are they now delegated to history? Big questions like these pose challenges, but they also make Europe and the EU fascinating for students of politics.
More Research Needed on Germany’s New Refugees

By Gunther Jikeli - Visiting Assistant Professor, Justin M. Druck Family Scholar

In 2015, Germany took in the largest number of refugees among European countries with 1.1 million, followed by Sweden with 100,000 refugees. The largest ethnic group by far are Syrians, followed by migrants from Balkan countries, Afghanistan, and Iraq. A survey among 900 Syrian refugees showed that the majority (69 percent) said they fled a life-threatening situation. Most fled the Assad regime (70 percent) and about a third the Islamic State. The prospects for refugees from Syria and Iraq to successfully claim asylum are good (96 percent for Syrian and 86 percent for Iraqi refugees in 2015). This is not the case for those from Balkan countries who are mostly rejected and eventually sent back.

It can be assumed that many of the Syrian and Iraqi refugees will stay in Germany for many years as the situation in these countries is not likely to improve quickly. It is therefore in the interest of both German society and refugees to start integration programs as early as possible. Education will be a key element. Studies suggest that the level of education of most Syrian refugees is low. An even larger problem might be some of their attitudes – in addition to serious security issues, posed by a very small minority of jihadists who have been infiltrated with the refugees.

Media and the educational system of many of the countries of origin is marked by anti-Western propaganda and incitement to hatred against minorities, such as homosexuals, Jews, and Christians. Surveys show high approval rates for Sharia law and thus rejection of democracy in these countries. Many support stoning as punishment for adultery and the death penalty for leaving Islam. The overwhelming majority in many Arab and Muslim countries also believes that a wife must always obey her husband. Approval for attacks against civilians “in defense of Islam” is justified by some, 39 percent in Afghanistan and 7 percent in Iraq in a 2013 survey. The level of antisemitic attitudes is also staggeringly high.

However, it is unclear how many of the recently arrived refugees have adopted such attitudes and how deeply ingrained they are. Some incidents, such as mass sexual assaults at New Year’s Eve earlier this year in Cologne and Hamburg have increased fears, especially among women, elderly, among shop assistants, security services, and religious minorities such as Jews, but also Christian minorities among the refugees.

In order to prevent generalizations and to address these problems effectively, sound research is urgently needed.

Conference: A New Cold War?

By Tim Hellwig

During the Cold War, that period roughly between 1947 and 1991, the world was divided into blocks between the Soviet Union in the East and the United States in the West. The period was characterized by proxy wars funded by the two sides and by differences with respect to ideology: Marxism-Leninism in the East and Administered Capitalism in the West. Thankfully, this period of geopolitical tensions came to an end with the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 and dissolution of the Soviet Union two years later. The twenty years that followed generally led to a rapprochement between the United States and Russia, and, overall, an improvement in economic and political relations. However, recent events have shown just how fragile is the foundation of US-Russian friendship. Russia’s occupation of the Crimean Peninsula has led to persistent military conflict between pro-Russian secessionists and Ukraine’s government. Russia and the US strategists hold opposing positions for addressing Bashar al-Assad’s tyrannical regime in Syria. And within Russia, President Vladimir Putin has increasingly consolidated power.

With these developments as backdrop, the Institute for European Studies partnered with SGIS’s Center on American and Global Security (CAGS) and Russian & East European Institute (REEI) on February 29 to convene a panel (provocatively) entitled, A New Cold War? Panelists included Professor Jason Davidson from the University of Mary Washington, Professor Sean Kay from Ohio Wesleyan University, and Professor Rajan Menon from the City College of New York. SGIS Dean Lee Feinstein chaired the panel, with Indiana’s own Dina Spechler providing commentary. Panelists debated whether recent developments out of Russia—on which all agreed were tilted in the wrong direction—did, in fact, constitute a new ‘Cold War,’ in the sense of the first. On this point, they agreed that the current environment is qualitatively different from the second half of the 20th Century with respect to a) the absence of competing Russia-US spheres of influence for organizing international politics and b) the absence of deep ideological divides. While Russian capitalism is very different from the American variety, neither state practices the kind of command-driven economics we saw during the ‘original’ Cold War. Professor Davidson also reminded the audience that unlike the end of World War II, Europe and the European Union today rates as a formidable force in world politics; despite fits and starts along the way, the EU has developed an improved infrastructure for speaking with a common voice on matters of foreign relations, particularly with its neighbors to the east.
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