



Institute of European Studies Spring 2017 Newsletter

Dear Friends of the Institute of European Studies,

It is with great pleasure that I am sending you our Spring 2017 newsletter, made with the assistance of our team of undergraduate reporters led by Lauren Dooley. The results of the general elections in the Netherlands in March of this year and the recent choice of Emmanuel Macron as the new president of France seem to indicate that anti-EU sentiments are declining. However, in both elections, support for the populist right increased substantially while Eurosceptic groups on the far-left also gained support, which shows that such sentiments still linger. In the coming months, we will see how anti-EU sentiments further evolve.

The many challenges Europe currently faces underline once more how important it is for our University to have a strong Institute of European Studies. We are, therefore, particularly grateful to those of you who joined us for the IES Gala with Jackson Janes, President of the American Institute for Contemporary German Studies, who spoke about the rise of populism and its consequences for transatlantic relations. With fifty people in attendance, this first IES fundraising gala was a big success. A big THANK YOU to all those who contributed to this success, in particular our Senior Fellow David Clay Large.

I am also proud to announce the creation of a new Austrian Studies Program at IES that, with the support of the Austrian Marshall Plan Foundation, will make research grants available for Berkeley graduate students and connect UC Berkeley to the global Austrian Studies working group, with partners in New Orleans, Minneapolis, Edmonton, Leiden, Olmütz, Budapest, Jerusalem, and Vienna. The first lecture in the IES Austrian Studies Program was delivered by Dirk Rupnow, Professor of Contemporary History at the University of Innsbruck.

Furthermore, IES inaugurated the Ana Hatherly Chair in Portuguese Studies, sponsored by the Camões Institute. The chair is named after a well-known Portuguese poet and artist, who did her

PhD at UC Berkeley under the direction of Prof. Arthur Askins. The Hatherly Chair will annually bring distinguished speakers from Portugal to the Berkeley campus. Inaugural speaker was Carlos Reis, Professor in Portuguese literature at the University of Coimbra and this year's UC Berkeley Gulbenkian Chair in Portuguese Studies.

IES was also proud to welcome Sweden's top diplomat, Ruth Jacoby, and the leading politician of the German Greens and current President of the Heinrich Böll Foundation, Ralf Fuecks, who both spoke about the future of Western democracies. Another highlight of the semester was the presentation by Matt Beech, Visiting Professor from Hull University at our Center for British Studies, whose lecture on Brexit has been viewed by over a thousand people on the [IES YouTube Channel](#). Brexit was also the focal topic of a panel discussion organized by our Irish Studies Program featuring Colum Hatchell, Vice Consul of Ireland, and Mark Bevir, Director of the IES British Studies Program. Another context in which the effects of Brexit emerged as critical was during the discussion between Helena Malikova, member of the European Commission and IES' current EU fellow, and Philip Grant, Consul-General of Ireland, about the EU State Aid Investigation into Apple's Tax Arrangement with Ireland. Furthermore, IES gave special attention to the elections held in the Netherlands (with a lecture by Jeroen Dewulf) and in France (with a lecture by Emmanuel Comte from the UC Berkeley Department of History). With the support of the Social Science Matrix, IES also organized its third graduate student conference in European Studies. The conference organizers, Camilla Hawthorne, Margaret Cychosz and Abraham Ramirez, invited Fatima El-Tayeb and Salman Sayyid as keynote speakers for a session that was moderated by Berkeley professor Stephen Small.

*Back: IES Associate Director **Akasemi Newsome**, IES Administrative Director **Gia White**, IES Director **Jeroen Dewulf**, Newsletter Editor-in-Chief **Lauren Dooley**; Front: EU Center Executive Director **Deolinda Adão**, IES Events Coordinator **Heike Friedman**, French Studies Program Assistant Director **Mila MacBain***



With the support of Norma von Ragenfeld-Feldman, the DAAD, the American Council on Germany, and the Daimler Foundation, our Center for German and European Studies brought a number of prominent speakers to the Institute, including Max Gruenig (President of the Ecologic Institute), Molly Loberg (CPSU San Luis Obispo), Dirk Moses (Univ. of Sydney), Eva Marlene Hausteiner (Univ. of Bonn), Germany's top diplomat at the UN Thomas Seidel, Timothy Scott Brown (Northeastern University), Anja Mihr (Humboldt-Viadri-na Center on Governance), Paul Betts (Univ. of Oxford), Cornelia Schu (Council of German Foundations on Integration and Migration), Jonathan Long (Durham Univ.), Swiss filmmaker Stefan Haupt, and the incoming UC Berkeley DAAD lecturer Isabel Richter.

During this semester, IES also welcomed two prominent delegations from European universities interested in strengthening co-operation with UC Berkeley: the Friedrich Schiller University in Jena, Germany, and Uppsala University in Sweden. Ms. Azita Raji, former US Ambassador to Sweden, also visited IES as part of a delegation of Nordic consuls. Our Nordic guests learned about the IES Nordic Studies Program, supported by the Norway House Foundation, the Pro Suecia Foundation and the Finlandia Foundation. Over the course of the semester, the program organized lectures by Gro Eirin Dyrnes of Innovation Norway, Ismo Söderling, former Director of the Institute of Migration in Turku, Veronica Salovaara (Univ. of Helsinki), Jeppe Bundsgaard (Aarhus Univ.), Ludvig Norman (Uppsala Univ.), and Svein Henrik Nyhus from the Centre for Ibsen Studies at the University of Oslo.

The organization of so many exciting events would not have been possible without the support of my colleagues Gia White, Heike Friedman, Deolinda Adão, Akasemi Newsome, Nathan Pippenger, Sirpa Tuomainen, Lauren Dooley, and Mila MacBain. IES says goodbye to Lauren, who is leaving for the University of Cambridge to start a Masters in Comparative Literature, and wishes to thank her for her exceptional dedication to our Institute, first as a URAP student and later as a member of the IES staff.

In this newsletter, you will find a series of interviews with guests of the Institute and brief reports of the many events that were organized this semester. If you regret to have missed some of our events, please check out the [IES Youtube Channel](#), where you will find a selection of our lectures.

We are looking forward to the upcoming semester, especially with the official inauguration of GHI West, the West-American branch of the German Historical Institute, that is now based at our Institute. Many more events are already in preparation. We are proud to offer you all these events at no charge. As always, however, we appreciate any support you can give to help us sustain our high quality interdisciplinary programming on Europe. To donate, please click [here](#) or contact me personally, and I will be pleased to tell you more about the Institute's funding opportunities.

I wish you all a pleasant summer break and hope to welcome you again to one of our events at IES in the fall.

With kindest regards,
Jeroen Dewulf

Highlights from the inaugural IES fundraising gala held in April 2017



The Institute of European Studies in the News!

In **January 2017**, JSTOR highlighted IES Director Jeroen Dewulf’s article on clandestine literature in the Netherlands during the Nazi occupation. You can [read the article on JSTOR](#).

In **January 2017**, a delegation from Jena, led by Minister Wolfgang Tiefensee, visited Berkeley’s Institute of European Studies. You can watch a report on this visit and an interview with IES Director Jeroen Dewulf through [JenaTV](#).

In **February 2017**, IES affiliated faculty member Greg Castillo was the guest curator of the BAMPFA exhibit *Hip-
pie Modernism: The Struggle for Utopia*. You can [read an article](#) about the Exhibit in the Italian journal *Domus* and [listen to a report](#) on the exhibit on German national radio.

In **February 2017**, IES director Jeroen Dewulf was interviewed on the New Books Network about his latest book publication with the University of Mississippi Press on the slave community in New Netherland. You can [listen to the interview](#) about his book *The Pinkster King and the King of Kongo*.

In **February 2017**, IES affiliated faculty member Christopher Ansell co-edited a new book with Oxford University Press entitled *Governance in Turbulent Times*. [Read more](#) about this book.

In **February 2017**, National Security Advisor Lt. Gen. H.R. McMaster included two books of IES senior fellow Zach-

ary Shore (*Blunder: Why Smart People Make Bad Decisions and A Sense of the Enemy*) in his reading list for NSC staff. Read more [here](#).

In **February, March and April 2017**, IES visiting scholar Matt Beech (Univ. of Hull) was interviewed by CNBC, the BBC and Cal TV on the consequences of Brexit for the UK and US-British relations. You can [listen to his BBC interview](#) or [watch him on Cal TV](#) and [CNBC](#). He also [compared the UK’s Labour Party to the US’s Democrats for CalTV](#).

In **February 2017**, IES affiliated faculty member Barry Eichengreen published a column on the Euro in *Bloomberg View* entitled “Don’t Sell the Euro Short: It’s Here to Stay.” You can [read it here](#).

In **April 2017**, IES affiliated faculty member Katerina Linos was selected for a prestigious Andrew Carnegie fellowship. In her research, Linos will be pursuing a research project titled “Refugees Misdirected: Information Barriers in the Exercise of Legal Rights.” [Read more about Prof. Linos’ fellowship](#).

IES Grant Recipients

IES Berkeley—FSU Jena Pre-Dissertation and Dissertation Research Fellowship:
Agnieszka Smelkowska (History)

IES Berkeley—University of Luxembourg Research Fellowship:
Makoto Fukumoto (Pol. Science)

IES Berkeley-Greifswald Undergraduate and Graduate Fellowships:
Monica Sheffer (Environmental Sciences)

IES Irish Studies Program Summer Research Grants:
Andrew Key (Dept. English)
Max Stevenson (Dept. English)

IES Berkeley-Cologne Dissertation and Pre-Dissertation Research Awards:
Tara Hottman (German)
Jonathan Lear (History)

IES Berkeley-Austria Pre-Dissertation and Dissertation Fellowships:
Sebastian Haselbeck (German)
Makoto Fukumoto (Pol. Science)

IES Gerald D. and Norma Feldman Graduate Student Dissertation Fellowship:
Maelia Dubois (History)

Meet Our New Staff

This semester, IES welcomed two new members to the team of staff: Madeleine (Mila) MacBain, Program Manager for the France-Berkeley Fund and Executive Director of IES’ French Studies Program, and Heike Friedman, IES Events Coordinator and Program Coordinator of the GHI WEST. To offer a thorough introduction, two of IES’ URAP students, Jacqueline Boland and María Ríos-Gonzalez, sat down with them to learn about their paths to IES. Below are their conversations:

Mila MacBain

Boland: How would you describe your current position working at IES?

MacBain: I manage the France-Berkeley Fund grant program, which supports collaborative binational research projects in all disciplines across our campus. The French professors who co-apply for these grants come from universities and research institutions all over France. Such a broad range of subjects and perspectives makes my job quite varied and interesting. I also coordinate IES’ Visiting Scholars program. Through it, I get to know many scholars on a more personal level since I help them get settled in Berkeley. They are so enthusiastic to be part of our own great research institution and are a delight to work with. In many ways, my position is that of ambassador—from Cal to the world.



B: What was your journey to Berkeley like?

M: A long one full of twists and turns. I taught French language and literature for 10 years (some of that time at UC Davis, some at UC Santa Cruz), and, for the rest of my teaching career, I developed public education programs dedicated to teaching high-level writing and intercultural communication skills to non-native English speakers. I designed curricula for undergraduates, graduate students, postdocs, visiting professors, and colleagues. I have also worked as a newsroom manager, a bilingual editor, a literary translator, and a consultant to a number of educational institutions, such as USC and the Boston Public Schools.

B: What are your connections to Europe?

M: My background is wildly diverse linguistically and culturally. My mother, from the Philippines, spoke Spanish and several dialects of Tagalog, had a Chinese step-mother, and was educated in a convent school run by Belgian nuns. My paternal grandmother’s family was French. Speaking more than one or two languages was the norm, so it was natural that I would go abroad to study. And I did, finishing an undergraduate degree in France and continuing with doctoral work here in the US that focused on eighteenth-century French and English literature, specifically the epistolary novel. I have also studied and worked in a number of locales—from Mérida in the Yucatán, to Cluj-Napoca in the Transylvania region of Romania, to Papeete, Tahiti.

Heike Friedman

Ríos-Gutierrez: Could you tell me a little bit about where you were born, brought up and your general background?
Friedman: I was born in Marl, a small town in northwestern Germany. After finishing school, I did an apprenticeship to become an editor and journalist at a local newspaper. After that, I studied German literature, linguistics, theater and film at the Ruhr-Universität Bochum

RG: How did you go from living your whole life in Germany to living and working full time in the U.S.?

F: After I graduated and finished my Masters with a thesis on Christa Wolf, an East German writer, I worked as a press officer for the Landschaftsverband Westfalen-Lippe, a regional government agency. In the late 90s, I moved to Paris to work for the Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa), covering culture, travel, and fashion. In Paris, I met my husband and moved to the U.S. with him.

RG: What is your role in both the IES and the GHI?

F: I am the program coordinator for GHI WEST, the new Berkeley Office of the German Historical Institute Washington DC. IES is our UC Berkeley partner.

The goal of GHI-WEST is to expand cooperation with scholars and institutions in the western U.S. and Canada and to serve as a resource for German scholars in the humanities and social sciences, for whom California is an increasingly important research hub. GHI-WEST will organize programs in all of the research areas the GHI supports while also coordinating the development of a research network that will bring together scholars working at the intersection of migration history and the history of knowledge. Through target cooperation with other institutions, it will give new impulses to international and interdisciplinary exchange in research on migration, not least by facilitating dialogue between European and North American scholars and their colleagues in Latin America and the Asian Pacific region.

GHI WEST will officially open on November 1, 2017 with the Bucerius Lecture at the Magnes Collection. Our guest speaker will be Professor Dr. Armin Nassehi, the director of the Institute of sociology at Ludwig Maximilian University in Munich. We will also host a Young Scholar Forum the same week at IES, bringing together ten early career historians from the US and Europe who will look at Histories of Migration from Transatlantic and Global Perspectives.



Visiting Professor Spotlights

IES, through its support of different visiting professorship programs on the Berkeley campus, was pleased to host Koenraad van Cleempoel (Hasselt University), Visiting Pieter Paul Rubens Chair for the History and Culture of the Low Countries, and Carlos Reis (University of Coimbra), inaugural Gulbenkian Visiting Professor of Portuguese Studies, for the duration of the spring semester. To highlight their work, IES URAP students Paolo David and Flor Marshall interviewed them about their projects, research interests, and impressions of university life in the States. Below are glimpses of their conversations:

Koenraad van Cleempoel

David: Thank you for your time, Professor van Cleempoel; can you tell us your primary directive for visiting Berkeley this spring?
Van Cleempoel: I'm here as a Rubens Professor, a position funded by the Flemish government. I'm being paid to impart Flemish culture to an American university – in this case, Berkeley. I'm also here to run a seminar on 16th century Flemish art and science and give public lectures. In addition, I'm very happy to take part in UC Berkeley's quality libraries and the atmosphere of learning and curiosity among my colleagues.

D: What is your field of research in the 16th century?
VC: I primarily research the construction and representation of scientific instruments used for astronomy, astrology and navigation. I'm interested in the craftsmanship of these instruments, the workshops in which they were made, and how and why they were used. I'm also interested in the iconography of the instruments in paintings. Currently, I am researching the "materialized knowledge" of these objects. They are not like books; they are physical measuring tools made of brass. They carry a lot of implicit astronomical and mathematical knowledge.



D: I understand that you are one of the world's most renowned experts on Flemish scientific instruments during the Renaissance; what kind of role has the Scientific Revolution played in that contemporary Flemish and European culture?
VC: The period we're dealing with, the 16th century, is the end of a very long era that started with the ancient Greeks. In the 16th century, we are getting a rebirth of antique knowledge; however, this is when the Scientific Revolution really starts. Some say that it started with Copernicus, who published a book in 1543 stating that the sun was the center of the universe. The 16th century is like a hinge, as it's the end of a period where antique wisdom was very much respected, and the beginning of an empiricism and the scientific methods we know today.

D: Can you tell me more about your architectural research, as you are also an architecture professor at the Universiteit Hasselt?
VC: I primarily concern myself with the adaptive reuse of heritage and what to do with a huge stock of old buildings in Europe. For example, many church buildings are not being used anymore due to secularization.

D: What have you proposed to repurpose churches and other old buildings?
VC: I am in the process of designing one to become a library, as it safeguards the spatial qualities and the memory of the building. Churches could be used by other religious groups who are not of the original faith of the building. We are looking to convert churches to concert halls, theaters and restaurants for homeless people. What's important in the repurpose of a building is that you include all the people in the community in the decisions.

Carlos Reis

M: Can you tell us a little about the Gulbenkian Program?
R: This is a program founded by this Portuguese Gulbenkian Foundation, whose purpose is to implement teaching of the Portuguese culture, literature, and language on the Berkeley campus. To accomplish this, IES and the Gulbenkian Foundation made an agreement to make it possible for a Portuguese scholar every year from different fields to teach courses on areas such as Portuguese culture, music, and cinema in different departments across the campus.

M: What are the courses that you are currently teaching here at Berkeley?
R: I'm teaching a graduate seminar on realism. While Portuguese literature is involved, it also highlights the Spanish and Brazilian traditions so as to spark the interest of more students.

M: How do you think this partnership benefits the nature of Portuguese Studies at Berkeley?
R: Well, if you succeed in teaching your course and develop a relationship with your students, which I feel that I am having, then there is a good possibility of implementing in the students a desire to research Portuguese literature and culture. If one or two, or three of the students decide to write a dissertation on Portuguese culture, they will make contributions to Portuguese Studies, and, later, they will be able to attract other students once they are in academia. This is the way it works, not only in Portuguese, but in every field of knowledge.

M: Are there any differences or nuances when teaching at an institution that is not Portuguese or Brazilian, or that is not too familiar with the language and culture?
R: I still teach in Portuguese; however, when I was in Wisconsin, I taught a Comparative Literature course in English for one semester. Though teaching graduate students in the United States is generally similar to teaching graduate students in Portugal or Brazil, there are some differences. In the United States, for example, I find that students are more focused and, in a sense, more professional; they like to have everything well-planned from day one. While courses in Portugal and Brazil still have syllabi, there is a certain level of flexibility in how one organizes his course depending on the reactions of the students. There are advantages and disadvantages in both situations, but, for the moment, I feel good about this situation. Another interesting difference is that students in the United States are more interested in talking to the professor during office hours than they are in Portugal. In Portugal, this rarely occurs, but here it's more frequent. This in a way points to the importance of preparing here in the United States, while the Portuguese and Brazilian cultures in general have a certain tendency to improvise.



Visiting Scholar Spotlights

This semester, IES welcomed six visiting scholars to the Berkeley campus, bringing with them a vast range of linguistic and academic backgrounds and interests. The following pages contain interviews, in which each of these scholars discusses his or her research interests and trajectory to Berkeley.

Valentina Amuso

Valentina Amuso is a PhD candidate in the School of Government and International Affairs at Durham University, UK. (Interview by Charlotte Dillon)

Dillon: To start, how did you find out about IES and come to do research here?

Amuso: There is an agreement between Durham University and UC Berkeley that allows for the exchange of students to take place.

D: Can you tell me about the kind of research you’re doing while you’re here?

A: I work on trade negotiations, particularly trade negotiations between the European Union and the United States. I focus on the negotiations of the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership, which may or may not ever conclude. I try to see how the different institutions at the EU level operate and how they interact in relation to the negotiations of TTIP – how they affect each other, what the main factors that affect their behavior are, how do they respond to external stimuli, and so on.



D: With so many changes (Brexit, the election of Trump, etc.), do you think any of these changes will affect TTIP, and trade more generally?

A: I cannot speak about Trump because he has not yet made any specific announcements about this trade agreement specifically, we know what he did about TPP but about TTIP I haven’t seen anything conclusive so far. About Brexit, yes, we know that it is going to create a lot of problems for the conclusion of the agreement because the UK was one of the main drivers behind the negotiation. The UK has always pushed for an agreement with the United States since the 1990s. Now that the UK is not there, it’s going to be more complicated, especially since the European Union was willing to negotiate some aspects because of the UK. This completely changes the landscape in which the negotiations are carried out.

D: What have been the most interesting papers or research that you’ve done or been drawn to? What’s been your favorite thing to study?

A: I like to understand how the EU works when it comes to trade negotiations. Because it is so fragmented, you can see how it works from different angles and can think about the domestic constituencies and how they impact the government that will then impact the work of the EU.

Matt Beech

Matt Beech is Director of the Centre of British Politics at the University of Hull, England. (Interview by Layla Amiri)

Amiri: Would you mind first introducing us to your research and what you’re specifically interested in?

Beech: I am here at Cal to research my latest book, *The Triumph of Liberalism? British Politics 1990 to 2015*, which surveys the last 25 years of British political history and asks whether the dominance of liberalism understood as progressivism.

A: At the “Ireland, Brexit, and the EU” event, you mentioned that you were one of the few professors in your department to vote to leave. What policies influenced that decision?

B: The main reason I voted to leave is because I think that mass immigration from the European Union to the United Kingdom in the last 10 years has been deleterious for the English working class. We’re a small, densely populated island, and so for me it was a very simple question: is this morally acceptable? For the poorest people in our society that don’t have a lot of voice and don’t have a lot of choice, that’s the first point. And, secondly, is it sustainable to have such a mass influx? I just want to say, these migrants are here legally. This is not about the immigrant, it’s about immigration. Is it sustainable to have this amount of people and is it morally right? Is it fair?

A: Do you have any specific policies that you would like to see implemented when Brexit takes place? Maybe specifically with immigration?

B: The United Kingdom has an immigration policy which has been based upon the Australian points based system. So, if you are from outside of the European Union and you want to come to the United Kingdom, you have to bring a skill. That’s how the United Kingdom government treats every nation around the world, apart from the other 27 nation in the EU. I think all I would want is that when we leave the EU, we treat those 27 nations, our European cousins, the same way as we treat everyone else.

A: What do you hope to see in regard to Britain’s relationships with the countries in the EU? Maybe specifically Ireland since it will have such a big impact on their nation.

B: Ireland is a specific, and in some ways quite a peculiar relationship. We have a contiguous land border with the Republic of Ireland between them and Northern Ireland which is one of the four nations of the United Kingdom. We have ties of marriage, family, culture, language and so they are our cousins, I don’t think you can put it any stronger than that. I don’t think the EU should play hard ball with this, I mean legally they have every right, because the island is in the EU and they have yet to determine borders. This border, though, almost needs to be able to discriminate between Irish citizens, regardless of your religion, regardless of your skin color, Irish citizens who we would like free movement on the island of Ireland because of marriage, history, family, connection, all of that. But that does discriminate against non-Irish EU citizens. If I was an advisor to the government I would just make the point that exceptions must be made, exceptions in European history have been made.



Hilmar Hilmarsson

Hilmar Hilmarsson is Professor in the School of Business and Science at the University of Akureyri, Iceland whose research areas include international business and finance, macroeconomic policy, international financial institutions, and development studies. He was a visiting scholar at IES during Fall 2016. (Interview by Jerry Shi)

Shi: Could you tell us about your recent research project?

Hilmarsson: I am writing a book about crisis response and post crisis result in the Nordic Baltic region. The Nordic countries have all been successful economically and are often labeled as welfare states. The Baltics, however, are still in transition. They have made impressive progress on several fronts but remain vulnerable economically, politically, socially and in terms of security. The countries in the Nordic Baltic region have sought very different levels of integration in Europe. Iceland and Norway remain outside of the EU, but are EFTA member states and have access to the internal EU market via the European Economic Area agreement. Denmark and Sweden are EU member states but did not adopt the euro. Finland and the Baltic States are both EU and Euro Area member states and thus have the highest level of European integration, which can in part be explained by the economic benefits from integration, as well as security benefits because the Baltics and Finland border with Russia. What is particularly worrisome are the social consequences of the crisis in the Baltics.

S: Could you share with us some of your experiences or insights working for the World Bank?

H: I started working at the World Bank in 1990 while working on my PhD in Washington DC. Initially this was to be for three months summer internship but ended up being 12 years. I was based in the World Bank’s office in Riga from 1999 to 2003 managing technical assistance to the Latvian government and supporting the implementation of a Programmatic Structural Adjustment loan. A large share of my time was spent coordinating with the EU delegation in Riga because Latvia was about to become an EU member state. It was fascinating to see how Latvia developed from a province in the Soviet Union into a modern state integrated into the Western European systems and institutions. When at the World Bank I enjoyed working in different environment in Africa, Europe and Asia travelling to about 60 countries during these years. It was sometimes exhausting, always challenging and never dull.



S: You have done a lot research related to clean energy. Could you share with us some insights regarding that field? What are some economic incentives that caused Northern European countries like Iceland and Sweden to be so good at developing clean energy?

H: While at UC Berkeley in the Fall 2016, I published a book entitled *International Financial Institutions, Climate Change and the Urgency to Facilitate Clean Energy Investment in Developing and Emerging Market Economies*. This is a call to International Financial Institutions, including the World Bank Group and regional development banks, to use their various financial instruments to mobilize more funding for clean energy projects in developing and emerging economies. This does not only involve loans and equity contributions for projects, but also guarantees and political risk insurance to mobilize funding including from private sector investors. My focus is mainly on cross border geothermal and hydropower investments that are large and long term investments.

Helena Malikova

Helena Malikova is a public official at the European Commission and IES’ EU Fellow for the 2016-17 academic year. (Interview by Ziang Zhou)

Zhou: To begin, could you tell me about yourself? What is your background?

Malikova: I am Slovak and I grew up in France. At university I studied Economics and Law for my undergraduate degree and then got my Master’s from the College of Europe. To reconcile my two citizenships, working for the EU seemed to be the natural career path for me. I did a bluebook traineeship with the EU Commission and then I worked in the private sector for a while. For any permanent position at the Commission, candidates have to pass a ‘concours’, or competition. So I then went through the concours procedure and now I work within the Directorate General for Competition at the Commission. At the Commission, I first worked on State bail-outs of financial institutions over the crisis years and more recently on special tax deals by Member States in favour of multinationals.

Z: What is your research as an EU fellow at IES? How does your research here affect what you do at the Commission?

M: I have been an EU fellow at IES since last fall and will return to the Commission after this spring. At Berkeley, my research is primarily focused on royalties and licence payments. In particular, I am interested in Intellectual Properties valuation. It is nice to be in such a IP-rich place as the Bay Area. My research here could help me further inform Commission’s work.

Z: As a case manager at the DG Comp, what is your work like?

M: I do a lot of desktop work as well as teamwork with other people at the Commission. Number crunching and formulating technical arguments are a critical part to our work. Dealing with sensitive files that attract public attention also involves writing of briefings and communication material.

Z: A couple of times during your stay here, you have presented on the Apple State Aid case, which has attracted some publicity too in the US as a major US MNC subject to Commission’s investigation. What are some of the challenges that you face or faced?

M: I think a major challenge lies in the choice of words. This choice has strong implications and sometimes there may be misunderstanding because words might have a slightly different meaning on the two sides of the Atlantic. The Commission has put a lot of work in explaining to the public the logic of our decisions. This clarity is important to helping the public better understand the situation, particularly here in the US because state aid regulation doesn’t exist in the US, and European State aid rules are not well known to the broader audience. I was positively surprised here at Berkeley, by how quickly the public assimilated the explanations I presented. Here on the campus, I mostly see a general support for the EU’s competition enforcement action.



Ludvig Norman

Ludvig Norman is a researcher and lecturer in the Department of Government at Uppsala University, Sweden whose research concerns the rise of the radical right in Europe. (Interview by Abel Spero)

Spero: Can you tell me a little bit about your current work?

Norman: I research the political response to the radical right at the European level. One part involves looking at debates across three terms of European parliament, basically 2004 and onwards. There, I'm looking at how the different groups in the European Parliament position themselves in relation to the populist radical right. The other part of that is looking at specific policy processes and how they pop up in European legislations. This focuses mostly on regulation that sought to revise rules for party funding at the European level.

S: Are there any current changes being made in the EU structure?

N: Things not ordinary european citizens care about, such as raising the profile of certain parties. To what extent are we willing to accommodate radical parties? These political parties need to go by European values, but what are these values? Looking at the procedural processes for such as number of signatures, offices, all lead to looking at the greater substance behind these political movements. There is clear picture of what people think about these issues. Other aspect is market orientated looking at debates to analyze in which context situations arises in relation to which issues and by which party groups.



S: How do the institutions of the EU play a role for the growing alt-right?

N: European institutions actively look to dissolve borders between European states, in that sense they are working against the radical right. The EU, however, does provide funds for these parties. Now you see these radical right parties creating powerful alliances across countries so as to get enough votes to secure funding. Gradually, there has been a national movement of protests to change things. Keeping them in the EU keeps these parties more moderate, though, because they have to go through these institutions and make alliances.

S: Do you think recent or upcoming elections have been or will be good indicators of European sentiment?

N: Well, I can think of two elections that already happened that have been significant: Poland and Hungary. Poland's Law and Justice Party tried to reconfigure the state bureaucracy and politicize state bureaucracy, politicize free speech, and rearrange their court system to not be able to challenge the state. The same thing occurred in Hungary, with majority elections becoming all that matter and their institutions and the state as a whole becoming severely compromised. In these places, the EU has not been able to do much to address the situation. They criticize and tell them through the courts and the EU Commision to change it, but the effects of that have been limited and unsuccessful.

Alexandra Schamel

Alexandra Schamel comes to IES from the Department of Comparative Literature at Ludwig-Maximillians Universität zur München. She specializes in French literature of the 18th century. (Interview by Julia Zimring)

Zimring: Could you tell us about your current research?

Schamel: My current research project covers 18th-century literature in France. I have tried to propose that there was a regime of visibility in the Enlightenment, and I explore the function of masks in literature discourse. I look at three authors: Marivaux, Rousseau, and Laclos. My proposal is that these strategies of dissimulation and masks have contributed to the notion of the modern subject, which is not always readable and sometimes enigmatic.

Z: What inspired you to research and write about this “regime of visibility”?

S: I was always interested in the function of masks and that fact that they hide things. My notions of visibility came from the counter-concept of masks. I observed that in the 18th century there was a lot of philosophical impact on the production of evidence in the anthropological field. But on the other hand the 18th century was also a very playful century. There was fascination in theater and games and easygoing rococo literature. It seemed quite curious that there were such contradictory mainstreams in this century and perhaps there are connections between them. There are dynamics of compensation.

Z: You've written a book called *Aesthetic Threshold: About allegory in Baudelaire and Proust* — what can you tell us about it?

S: My dissertation work explores the allegory as a device in threshold periods in Proust and Baudelaire, and as a device to construct a dimension which is somehow behind reality, and which provides some space for imagination and remembrance. Surrealism is a notion of Baudelaire that's puts another layer on the reality. It is not visible for everybody, but only for the poet who can recognize these layers and can extrapolate them in their writings and poetics. For Proust, it's the lost time. It is hidden, somehow enveloped in our reality, and there are clues that you need to find in order to open these realities again. Both (Proust and Baudelaire) have developed these allegorical devices, and I try to show that the history of the allegory provides a very good structure for doing this because it is not only a binary structure, but you can also take it as a signifier of something between — a gray zone which provides the allegory.

Z: Where do you see your research going in the future?

S: I will follow this research project on the 18th century. I will focus on the other two authors (Marivaux and Laclos) because, in the past few weeks, I mainly studied Rousseau. The next thing for me would be the 19th century — a great field to work on. I think I will deepen the question of the regime of visibility. How can I put a base on this proposal? Perhaps, also, I will connect it to the genealogy of Enlightenment. I think that light, or *la lumiere*, is some kind of a metaphor that founded the Enlightenment and this idea of visibility.





January 30, 2017: Strengthening the Jena-Berkeley Partnership

On January 30, IES welcomed a delegation from the city of Jena, Germany and its Friedrich Schiller University to the Berkeley campus. Based on a longstanding partnership between the sister cities of Berkeley and Jena, a fruitful cooperation between the universities has developed over the last two decades. The Jena delegation was led by Wolfgang Tiefensee, the Thuringian Minister for Economic Affairs, Science and Digital Society and furthermore included Albrecht Schröter, the Mayor of Jena, Claudia Hillinger, the head of FSU's international office, as well as various representatives of other Thuringian universities and of the Thuringian industry. Tobias Büttner and Andreas Hartmann, two exchange students from FSU Jena who are currently studying in Berkeley, also joined the delegation. During a meeting with Berkeley Mayor Jesse Arreguín, Vice Provost Tsu-Jae Liu and IES Director Jeroen Dewulf, Mrs. Hillinger introduced the new Berkeley-Jena Pre-Dissertation and Dissertation Research Fellowship, to be coordinated by IES, to intensify the collaboration between FSU and UC Berkeley by supporting Berkeley graduate students to pursue research opportunities at FSU. The visit was timely, as remarks from both sides affirmed the importance of international collaboration to maintaining excellence in research, despite recent US government calls for tighter borders.

*Minister **Wolfgang Tiefensee** addressing the Jena and Berkeley delegations (UC Berkeley photo by Brittany Hosea-Small)*

February 6, 2017: Meeting with Swiss Film Director Stefan Haupt

Opening its spring program on February 6, IES, in cooperation with the UC Berkeley Department of German and the Consulate-General of Switzerland, hosted Swiss film and theater director Stefan Haupt for a screening of his 2014 film, *Der Kreis*, followed by a reception and a Q&A session. *Der Kreis*, or “*The Circle*,” is the name of a Swiss magazine, founded in 1942, that played a crucial role in Europe’s gay emancipation movement. Haupt’s film of the same name explores Zürich’s gay community in the 1950s and ‘60s through the lens of the story of teacher Ernst Ostermann and drag entertainer Röbi Rapp, who were brought together through the gay magazine *Der Kreis*. Thanks to Zürich’s exceptional liberality in the 1950s, the magazine, along with the community that surrounded it, was able to thrive, albeit in secrecy. This all changed, however, with a rash of murders committed by male prostitutes. The ensuing police investigation casted *Der Kreis* as its scapegoat, forcing the community and its members into the spotlight. In order to tell this story, director Stefan Haupt interspersed a scripted historical reenactment — which stars Matthias Hungerbühler and Sven Schelker — with documentary-style interviews with Robi, Ernst, and other important figures from the Swiss gay community of that era. During the Q&A session with approximately 25 students and scholars, Haupt described how he had initially been approached by a pair of producers to make a fictional film about the magazine. During the filming, he had the idea to add documentary interviews in order to lower costs, which ultimately led to its final docudrama style. In his words, the reason the film worked so well in this style was because they first had the concept for the fictional film, to which they added the documentary parts only later. Haupt also defended his decision to not add comic relief to his films solely for the sake of levity, as, to him, it is important for the audience to accept sadness as a part of life. He also mentioned that, to his surprise, he faced some backlash from lesbian women for focusing only on male homosexuality in his film. Students also expressed surprise that Switzerland, a country that has a reputation for being rather conservative, had already such a vibrant gay scene in the 1950s. The pleasant evening was concluded with a reception offered by the Consulate-General of Switzerland.

Film director **Stefan Haupt** (middle) with event organizers **Jessica Ruffin** and **Lou Silhol Macher** (to his right) and IES Director **Jeroen Dewulf** and **Martin Schwartz**, Cultural Officer of the Consulate-General in San Francisco (to his left)





February 13, 2017: Henrik Ibsen in American Theaters

On February 13, IES, in cooperation with the UC Berkeley Department of Scandinavian Studies and the Norway House Foundation, organized a presentation by Svein Henrik Nyhus entitled “The Peripheral Iconoclast: The Rise of Ibsen in the American Theatre, 1879 – 1914” to an audience of 20. Nyhus, a researcher at the Centre for Ibsen Studies at the University of Oslo, is currently a visiting scholar in Berkeley’s Department of Scandinavian Studies. During his time at Berkeley, he has travelled to theatre archives looking for empirical information about early Ibsen performances in the United States. The talk focused on the rise of playwright Henrik Ibsen’s work in American theatres from 1879 to 1914. During the late nineteenth century, Theatrical Syndicate and the Shubert brothers – who promoted mainly melodramas, farces, and comedies – held monopolies that dominated the American theatrical scene. Because Ibsen’s works clashed with these topics, they generally were not produced by mainstream theatre companies; however, thanks to immigrants, Ibsen’s works eventually became very popular through three major waves. The first of these was the Norwegian wave, in which Ibsen’s plays were brought and dispersed via various immigrant magazines. The next two — the English wave and the German-American wave — followed a model in which a core nation produces an art form, then spreads it to the periphery; the English wave, which focused on William Archer’s translations, cemented Ibsen’s role as a realist, while the German-American wave solidified that type of theatre as early middle-brow culture, causing it to fall between commercialism and high art. These eventually fed into the Ibsen Craze of the 1890s, by which time Ibsen had achieved mainstream success and popularity in the United States. During the Q&A session that followed the presentation, Nyhus discussed regional patterns of showings of Ibsen’s plays. While he has not yet found a specific correlation between the center and the periphery in terms of strategic touring, he believes one exists. He also stated that, during this time, great debates were held about the future of the American theatre scene, as the American public had become increasingly discontent with melodramas imported from France and Germany, which acted as a hindrance to national drama. Finally, he talked about the differences within reception studies in his original field, Comparative Literature, and his new one, Theatre Studies. When looking at theatrical works, he emphasized, reception studies also involves looking at the new ways in which a work is seen after its initial conception.

Svein Henrik Nyhus (*University of Oslo*)

February 16, 2017: The Consequences of Brexit for Ireland

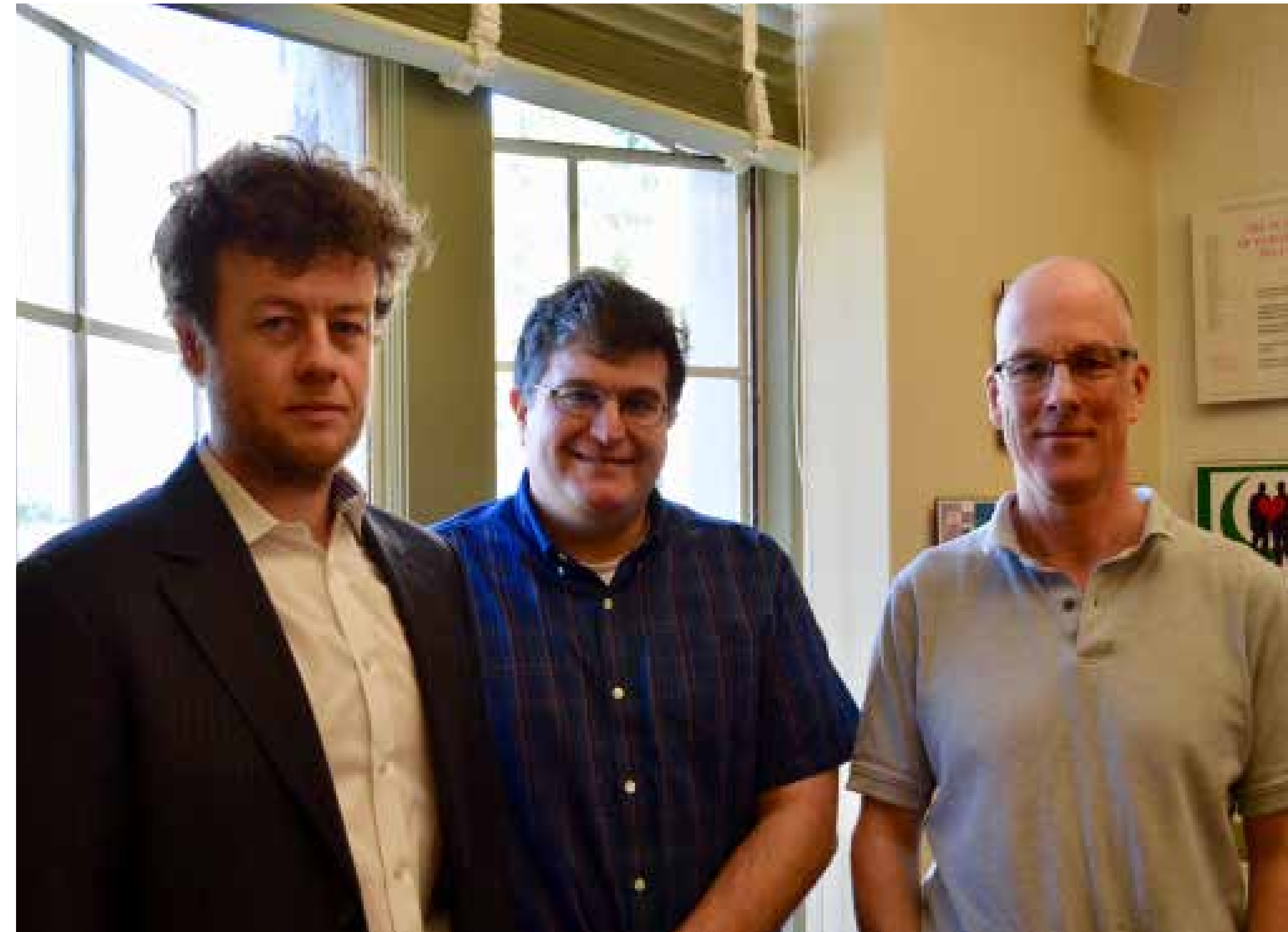
The event held by IES' Irish Studies Program on February 16 was filled to capacity with 35 people in attendance, all of whom were anxious to dine and engage in discussion with both Colum Hatchell, Vice Consul of the Consulate General of Ireland in San Francisco, and Mark Bevir, Professor of Political Science and Director of the British Studies Program at UC Berkeley, about the possible effects Brexit could have on Ireland and the EU.

In his opening statement, Bevir offered a British perspective on Brexit's causes and possible repercussions in the contexts of Ireland and the EU as a whole. Overall, Bevir expressed disagreement with the idea that Brexit was caused by English Nationalism, supporting his argument with statistics declaring that 48% of the UK voted to remain. Bevir claimed that, once Article 50 is enacted and officially starts the process of Britain exiting the EU, various agreements – particularly concerning the withdrawal of migrant rights and liabilities, Britain's transition from being part of the EU, and Britain's future relationship with other countries – will need to be made with the member states of the EU, particularly Ireland. He closed with the statement that there remain many preparations to be made for Britain's exit, in particular with relation to the border between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. In his opening remarks, Hatchell stressed that Brexit proved a disheartening turn of events for Ireland, stating that this could be the biggest challenge the country has faced in the history of its membership in the EU. Hatchell believes there will be a fundamental shock once Brexit takes effect due to trade deals between Ireland and Britain and agrees that there could potentially be a huge issue with the border of Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. He stated that Brexit is a political, legal, and economic challenge for Ireland and that, moving forward, negotiations must per-

tain to the peace process and the economy. Hatchell closed by stating that Ireland's future is firmly within the EU and that the true effects of Brexit in the country will reveal themselves during the two years following Article 50's instatement. In the end, both speakers agreed that the future is uncertain. They only have ideas of what they want to come from Brexit and their hopes for how it will affect Britain, Ireland, and the EU.

Following these opening remarks, the audience engaged in a lively discussion, starting with the question of whether or not the meltdown of traditional political parties will make it harder for the government to achieve negotiations. In response to this, Hatchell noted that, while every country's national parliament needs to sign in order for an agreement to pass, given Ireland's specifically bipartisan majority and its resultantly strong presence within the EU, there is a parallel between what the EU thinks should be done for Ireland and what Ireland believes is best for its own nation. As the social politics regarding the choices behind Brexit unfolded, it came to everyone's attention that opinions on immigrants contributed largely to whether people voted to stay or leave. The statistics sounded strikingly similar to America's most recent election and polarized views over the elected candidate. While discussing the efficacy of the EU specifically, Bevir and Hatchell expressed contrasting views. Whereas self-proclaimed anti-nationalist Bevir stated that the EU has failed to be a vibrant democracy, Hatchell saw the EU as "a creature of cooperation between member states." In closing remarks, Hatchell noted that the EU has helped Ireland stake its claim as an international, independent country, while Bevir shared his hopeful vision of a "Brexit-ed" Britain becoming a multicultural, cosmopolitan hub of free trade and free movement.

Colum Hatchell, Vice Consul of the Consulate General of Ireland, Eric Falci, Director of the Irish Studies Program at IES, and Mark Bevir, Director of the British Studies Program at IES.





February 21, 2017: New Austrian Studies Program

The Institute of European Studies and the Austrian Marshall Foundation are proud to announce the extension of their cooperation agreement. This will allow us to provide fellowships to a select group of graduate students from the United States and Austria in order to stimulate research in and about the other nation. The agreement also allows for a fruitful cooperation between Austrian universities and research institutes and the University of California.

We are also pleased to announce that, with the support of the Marshall Foundation, and in cooperation with the Federal Ministry of Science, Research and Economy Education, a new Program initiative for the Study of Austria has been established in the context of the agreement. The goal of the Program is to study Austria-related topics in a European context. The IES Austrian Studies Program will integrate the network of Austria Centers around the world, where it will collaborate with the universities of New Orleans, Minneapolis, Edmonton, Leiden, Olmütz, Budapest, Jerusalem, and Vienna. We will participate at the annual convention, which will give two Berkeley graduate students the opportunity to present their work at a local graduate student conference and to have an article on their work published in a publication organized by the University of Vienna. Participating graduate students at the convention will also be invited to the annual German Studies Association.

Dr. **Markus Schweiger**, Executive Director of the Austrian Marshall Plan Foundation; IES Director **Jeroen Dewulf**; Dr. **Wolfgang Petritsch**, Director of the Austrian Marshall Plan Foundation; and Dr. **Roland Hermann**, LL.M.

February 28, 2017: Germany as a Country of Immigration

In cooperation with the American Council on Germany, IES was pleased to welcome Cornelia Schu, Managing Director of the Expert Council of German Foundations on Integration and Migration, to the Berkeley campus. Her lecture, which centered on Germany's status as an immigration country, paid close attention to labor migration trends and the most recent refugee influx, starting with an overview to the demographic problem that Germany currently faces. As the population has grown older, the birth rate has dwindled to a mere 1.2 births per woman, which is not suitable to sustain the future labor market or social security. According to Schu, 30% of the working class will be of retirement age (65) by the year 2050, while a mere 50% will be of working age. Given such worrying statistics, Schu highlighted the importance of Germany's marketing of itself as a desirable place of opportunity, starting with a reevaluation of the current problems that exist within its bureaucratic processes.

Under Angela Merkel, Germany has advertised itself as a country of immigration with open borders in order to attract qualified workers, but, following the recent refugee influx, this attitude has been met with resistance. Currently, 745,545 asylum applications await processing, and, between 2015-2016 alone, some one million refugees entered the country. While such numbers are overwhelming for Germany, Schu highlighted that they are relatively small in comparison with the millions of refugees that have been forcibly displaced to camps in the surrounding countries of Syria like Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey. As such, while the refugee

crisis and the demographic problem Germany faces have fostered challenging and emotional debates, Schu stressed the importance of placing such debates in a broader context.

During the Q&A session that followed, discussed the flaws of the EU's current migration policy with the 30 people in attendance. She pointed out that several member states are unwilling to accommodate to refugees breaching their borders, thus allowing and even stimulating many to continue to Germany, France, Sweden, and other northwestern European nations. Additionally, she explained that many refugees simply ignore the rules so as to avoid official recognition until they reach their country of interest, which is almost always a country with a high standard of living in Western Europe. After hearing this dilemma, one audience member asked if there should be a revamping of EU policies. In response, Schu expressed her view that the Dublin System is problematic due to the fact that it places the burden of housing entering refugees on border countries alone. To close the afternoon's event, Schu addressed a question related to public opinion towards migration in Germany, noting that support for Germany's welcoming policy with regard to refugees and immigrants in general has dwindled.



IES Director Jeroen Dewulf with speaker Cornelia Schu (Expert Council of German Foundations on Integration and Migration)



February 28, 2017: Nordic Delegation Visits IES

On February 28, IES welcomed a Nordic delegation to Moses Hall. The delegation included Barbro Os-her, Honorary Consul General of Sweden; Azita Raji, former US ambassador to Sweden; Robert Cartwright Jr., Honorary Consul General of Iceland; Michel Wendell, Honorary Consul of Finland; Jeppe Dørup Olesen, Senior Research and Innovation Advisor for the Innovation Center Denmark; Thuong Tan, Director, TEKES Silicon Valley, the Finnish Funding Agency for Innovation; and Hilde Janne Skorpen, Consul General of Norway. The delegation discussed plans to further expand IES' Nordic Studies Program with IES Director Jeroen Dewulf and Prof. Mark Sanderberg, Director of the Nordic Studies Program.

Azita Raji, former US Ambassador to Sweden, addressing the delegation

March 3, 2017: Greece and the Eurozone Crisis

On March 3, Paul Blustein, a senior fellow at the Centre for Governance Innovation in Waterloo, ON, gave a lecture on the Eurozone crisis that unraveled in the early 2010s. With approximately 25 people in attendance, he presented the key details from his new book, *Laid Low*, which chronicles the crisis from the perspective of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). In the aftermath of Dominique Strauss-Kahn's resignation following his arrest in a New York City hotel, the IMF was already sapped of credibility. This scandal showed globalization's treacherous side, revealing that even advanced European countries needed bailouts and that a stronger IMF was essential to helping prevent what happened.

During the Greek debt crisis that followed the 2007-08 global recession, for example, Greece's debt to GDP ratio was 115%, resulting in the country requiring more money than what the IMF could provide. The crisis was to be solved by a troika consisting of the European Commission, European Central Bank, and the International Monetary Fund, with the IMF acting as a junior partner. Two plans were considered to relieve the debt crisis in Greece: Plan A involved loans and austerity measures, while Plan B, a debt restructuring, required debt to be sustainable "with high probability." Because of strong backlash against Plan B, the troika carried out Plan A, despite skepticism from the IMF. Nevertheless, Plan A went

awry and required a second rescue of the Greek government in 2012. It became clear that the IMF had more leverage at this time than at the beginning of the crisis. Because of this crisis, the IMF suffered a big blow to its credibility and long-standing future.

Blustein's lecture ended with a brief question and answer session where he brought up reasons why Plan A worked for Latvia in 2008 and not Greece in 2011, as the country saw induction into the EU as an escape route from its neighbor, Russia. He also hypothesized about the IMF's shift to having more leverage in Europe and concluded that, overall, the IMF's beginning weakness was that Dominique Strauss-Kahn, who wanted to become President of France, was not tough because he tried to appeal to everyone. The IMF's leverage thus increased with Christine Lagarde, the new director of the IMF since 2011.

IES Director **Jeroen Dewulf** with speaker **Paul Blustein**





March 6, 2017: Europe at a Crossroads

IES was honored to host a lecture by Ruth Jacoby, a leading Swedish diplomat who served for the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs and whose posts included Ambassador to Italy and Germany. Given her unique perspective on and familiarity with European affairs, her lecture offered a wealth of insights into the wave of right-wing populism that has swept across Europe. To begin her presentation, Jacoby claimed that the culmination of events such as the Russian invasion of Georgia, Ukraine, and Crimea; the 2008 Great Recession, the Greek banking crisis, and the ongoing fighting in Syria has thrown Europe into a widespread state of pessimism and uncertainty. With many new challenges to face in the coming months, including ongoing Brexit negotiations and upcoming elections in the Netherlands, France and Germany, Jacoby explained that Europe has reached a juncture beyond which the state of the European Union and national balances of power could drastically change.

Following Jacoby's provision of this context, the packed room of 50 attendees engaged in a lively question and answer segment that lasted for the majority of the event. Featured most prominently among the topics covered were populism, globalization, the threat of the Islamic State, and Brexit. While the discussion jumped from country to country, Jacoby described with specific expertise the problems facing the Nordic region, including her home country

of Sweden. Jacoby repeatedly encouraged the audience to answer questions before offering her own opinion, sparking stimulating conversation and, at times, even small debates. This fostered an atmosphere of open discourse and participation, an impressive feat considering the substantial number of people present. Although many, if not all, of the crises Europe faces were thoroughly discussed, it was difficult to propose a clear-cut solution for the continent. Jacoby noted that each country and region must act in a way that is specific to their own values and norms; a multi-faceted approach, therefore, is critical. There is no "quick-fix" to the crises that have materialized across Europe, but, she argued, a multilateral and careful attitude would prove most successful.

IES Director Jeroen Dewulf with speaker Ruth Jacoby

March 8, 2017: The Rise of Radical Right-Wing Populism in the EU

On March 8, IES hosted a lecture by Ludvig Norman, Researcher and Lecturer at the Department of Government at Uppsala University and one of IES' current visiting scholars. In his presentation, Norman offered a Swedish perspective on one of the most serious challenges the EU currently faces: "the rise of radical right-wing populism". With such a challenge occupying a central position in the current political landscape of the continent, Norman used his talk as an opportunity to highlight the mainstream political response to counteract this development in Europe. First, Norman provided background information regarding the emergence of radical nationalisms in many European countries, observing that, given the success such parties have had in increasing their presence and winning national elections, it has proven itself to be more than a mere marginal movement. Describing the European radical right as a transnational movement, he stated that, though it is not unified, there is engagement and cooperation between nations. To illustrate this, he informed the audience of two groups in the EU Parliament: one with the UK Independence Party, the Five Star Movement in Italy, and the populist right-wing party in Sweden, and Marine Le Pen in France, the Freedom Party of Austria, and Matteo Salvini of Italy comprising the other. Together, they occupy 11% of the 751 seats in the EU Parliament.

From here, Norman transitioned to a discussion of how populism manifests itself in exercising political power. While it does not occupy an explicitly anti-democratic position, it is overall outspoken and hostile to-

wards the mainstream press, the judiciary, and outsiders in general. Citing examples from political parties in Poland, Denmark, and Hungary, Norman provided an overview to the recurrence of verbal statements in European parliament debates that reflect populist sentiments. To conclude, he discussed the different ways in which one can understand these political movements, highlighting three possible strategies to stop the growth of rightwing populism in light of the lack of a unified response across Europe. In the Q&A session following his presentation, during which the 40 in attendance had the opportunity to engage in discussion, Norman touched on the consequences of the rise in populism for his home country of Sweden. When asked about the latest European Parliament election, he stated that these elections often serve as an arena for protest votes and political debate, with politicians often discussing topics that are not even legislated at that level. While Sweden, he said, has not had a large rightwing-populist presence before, such a party has recently grown at the cost of the center-right political party. One of the major topics of political debate between the parties is immigration from predominantly Islamic countries, which has also become increasingly prevalent across the whole of Europe. Norman is confident, however, that even if the Swedish government were to take a stance to curb immigration, the country as a whole would remain liberal. In his opinion, mainstream political parties now have an opportunity to explain how they will deal with immigration and asylum policy as a way of preventing the continued rise of radical right-wing populism.

IES Director Jeroen Dewulf with speaker Ludvig Norman and IES affiliated professor Chris Ansell (Dept. of Political Science)





March 9, 2017: Inauguration of the Ana Hatherly Chair in Portuguese Studies

On March 9, IES inaugurated the Ana Hatherly Chair in Portuguese Studies, sponsored by the Camões Institute. The chair is named after a well-known Portuguese poet and artist who did her PhD at UC Berkeley. The day began with opening remarks given by IES Director Jeroen Dewulf and Nuno Mathias, Consul-General of Portugal, who explained how the founding of the chair was part of Portugal's project to bring its cultural institutions to an international forefront and to strengthen the connections between Berkeley and Portugal. The signing ceremony was followed by a conference on Ana Hatherly and the Portuguese Concrete Poetry, which included a presentation by Prof. Carlos Reis, this year's Gulbenkian Chair in Portuguese Studies at UC Berkeley.

Arthur Askins, Professor Emeritus of Spanish & Portuguese and Hatherly's dissertation advisor, also gave presentation, beginning with a brief biographical summary of Hatherly's life and years at Berkeley. Describing her as a flawless, mature foreign graduate student who was already well established, he provided the audience with an overview to her research, which centered on Portuguese prose texts of the late 1700-1800's and how American editors engaged with them. He also commented on the intense attention Hatherly paid to the hauntings of writers and described her later attraction to female writers of the 1700-1800s during her subsequent studies in Lisbon. Later in the day, an accompanying teachers' workshop on Portuguese poetry took place.

The events coincided with the Portuguese Heritage Week, which is designated as the second week of March in California.

Nuno Mathias, Consul-General of Portugal, and IES Director Jeroen Dewulf, signing the cooperation agreement on the creation of the Ana Hatherly Chair in Portuguese Studies

March 12, 2017: Flemish Scientific Instruments from the Renaissance Period

IES sponsored two lectures featuring Koenraad van Cleempoel, Professor at Hasselt University in Belgium and this semester's Visiting Pieter Paul Rubens Professor in the Department of History of Art. As one of the world's foremost experts on Flemish scientific instruments of the Renaissance period, Van Cleempoel provided an introduction to sixteenth-century mathematical instruments from the famous Louvain School and presented on how Renaissance instrument makers contributed to both the scientific revolution as well as the artistic output of the period. To begin his first presentation on March 6, Van Cleempoel, through references to paintings by Paolo Veronese and Tycho Brahe, described the two distinct worlds that existed during the Renaissance – one which embraced classical wisdom, the other which pursued innovations of real-world importance. The sixteenth century was an era of discovery during which globes and scientific instruments were constantly improved. Such progress was mostly motivated by political ambitions, for it contributed to safer navigation, more accurate measurements, and sounder political claims to land. The Louvain School became the premier center of instrument-making through its reputation for advanced craftsmanship and high aesthetics. Superior both in precision and the 'material aspect' of these instruments, its products gained popularity in the European market.

Van Cleempoel then moved on to discuss four specific astronomical instruments: the armillary sphere, the celestial globe, the planispheric astrolabe, and the astronomical ring. Each of these instruments had a unique function in surveying the heavens and were portrayed in vastly different ways in art. Van Cleempoel focused particularly on the planispheric astrolabe, which was used to determine the identity and altitude of the stars and sun over the horizon. He emphasized the astrolabe's recurring role in Flemish paintings, highlighting how artistic masters such as Van Dyk, Jan Vermeer, and Pieter Paul Rubens all paid homage to the instrument in their

works, thus demonstrating its influence in both the scientific and cultural sects of Flemish society. Ultimately, he claimed that these astronomical instruments were multifaceted in both their function and their value; while they were simultaneously objects of science and luxury, they were above all else objects of wonder that captured the imagination of artists, craftsmen, and consumers alike.

In his second presentation on March 12, Van Cleempoel shifted his focus to Flemish art of the seventeenth century, beginning with an overview to the Dutch Golden Age and its rich production of paintings. He introduced the seven key aspects of Dutch Realism, the most prominent of which include paintings' convincingly detailed representations of everyday themes; artworks' small scales so as to be more appropriate for display in middle-class homes; representation of light to provide contrast or serenity; and discrete piety. Following this introductory material, Van Cleempoel offered a more in-depth perspective on Jan Vermeer's painting career. Focusing specifically on one of Vermeer's profession portraits, *The Astronomer*, he discussed how the presence of various objects in the background – a painting of Moses (known as the "Father of Geography"), a celestial globe, a book from Adrian Metius, and an astrolabe. Briefly revisiting the uses of the astrological instruments discussed so thoroughly in his first presentation, Van Cleempoel observed that these instruments, specifically the astrolabe, would have been quite outdated by the time *The Astronomer* was painted, suggesting they were more likely present as decorative elements. Overall, Van Cleempoel's expertise in Renaissance art and Flemish scientific instruments proved enlightening in examining the significance of seemingly minor details both in artworks as well as in Flemish and Dutch society as a whole.

Speaker Koenraad van Cleempoel with Berkeley Prof. Elizabeth Honig and IES Director Jeroen Dewulf





March 13, 2017: Rapid Response – the Upcoming Elections in the Netherlands

To precede the elections that took place in the Netherlands on March 15, Jeroen Dewulf, Director of Berkeley's Dutch Studies Program, gave a presentation to an audience of 25 detailing the political landscape of the country, Geert Wilders' success in the polls, and his own predictions for the outcome of these elections. To begin, he gave an overview to the Dutch system of Parliamentary rule, explaining how parties in the Netherlands form a coalition within Parliament that then governs the country for the election cycle. Dewulf described the three, traditional parties that have dominated Parliament over the past decades: the left-leaning PvdA (the Labor Party), the more central CDA (the Christian Democrats), and the economically neoliberal VVD (the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy). In the past election cycle, the VVD won the most seats in Parliament and formed a coalition with the Labor Party to govern the country, with Mark Rutte of the VVD serving as Prime Minister.

Dewulf then discussed how, nearly twenty years ago, populist leader Pim Fortuyn disrupted the Dutch system by employing a critical discourse on immigration and Islam. Fortuyn's party was expected to win the 2002 Dutch general elections, but this all changed when, shortly before the elections, he was assassinated. Wilders later entered the political arena; although he espoused a similar rhetoric, he focused more specifically on Islamic radicalization and the alleged dangers it posed to the Netherlands. Due to the growing success of Fortuyn and later of Wilders, the parties of the establishment have lost considerable support in recent years. Dewulf explained how these trends have made the 2017 election extremely unpredictable yet very important to both the Netherlands and Europe as a whole, as it will test whether or not the power of right-wing populism will prevail.

IES Director Jeroen Dewulf

March 14, 2017: The Nordic Educational System

As part of its Nordic Studies Program, IES invited two scholars who specialize in distinct sects of Nordic education to offer insight into the education systems in Finland and Denmark. The first presenter, Veronica Salovaara (Univ. of Helsinki) began her talk by describing Finland's comparatively strong educational system: almost all children are enrolled in public schools, perform well on PISA (Program for International Student Assessment) tests, and receive free, nutritious lunches. Despite these favorable aspects, she noted that income inequality and child poverty rates are on the rise and that the educational system may not be as successful as it seems. Examining the two possible paths for Finnish children following basic education – upper secondary school and vocational training – Salovaara attempted to explain why students follow similar educational tracks to their parents if the educational system in Finland is so equal. To understand what factors affect children's choices, Salovaara conducted a series of interviews that culminated in her conclusion that students tend to follow such trajectories due to their parents' positions as motivators, guides, or role models for children as they seek opportunities to study at the university. Resultantly, she suggested that children often only have the illusion of choice and that schools sometimes contribute to the reproduction of structures of inequality.

Next, Jeppe Bundsgaard (Aarhus University) spoke about the Danish integration of technology into educational pedagogy. In his presentation, he outlined the recent history of technology use in Danish public schools, beginning in the 1990s with the integration of computers in various subjects and the introduction of network access to all schools, continuing into the 2000s with the investments and large national projects that aimed to promote the use of IT, and ending with the present trend of improved infrastructure and investments in digital learning material. Bundsgaard emphasized that, while Denmark is the leader in technological access for students and teachers, the Danes are committed to using technology to support progressive teaching pedagogy rather than allowing teachers to relax and rely on their IT. Together, Salovaara and Bundsgaard offered valuable insight to an audience of 20 people into two different, famously strong Scandinavian educational systems.

Veronica Salovaara (Univ. of Helsinki) during her presentation at IES





March 14, 2017: Eastern Europe and Decolonization during the Cold War

IES' Center for German and European Studies (CGES) was pleased to welcome Paul Betts, Professor of Modern European History at St. Antony's College at the University of Oxford, for a lecture entitled "Red Globalism: The 'Other' Europe, Decolonization and African Heritage." The contents of his lecture comprise part of a four-year project spearheaded by Betts and nine other scholars that focuses on how the fields of anthropology, architecture, and art helped to connect socialist countries in different regions of the world. Centering on the context of the Cold War, the lecture delved into the transcontinental cultural relations that developed between Eastern Europe under the Soviet Union and socialist partners in Africa.

Betts aimed to show that the cultural geography of the Cold War was a network of links between the American and Soviet spheres under the new era of decolonization, highlighting that it was the "new expanding language of socialist fraternity across continents that made these links real and significant" and allowed exchanges of culture to occur. The links initiated by the Soviet Union as it began to decolonize countries in Africa and Asia created a new "frontier for the communist world," offering an alternative to how we generally view post World War II international relations. Betts claimed that, between the 1960s and 1980s, the less powerful regimes of the non-liberal world were able to make political, cultural, and economic transfers through direct assistance by eastern European urban planners, teachers, scholars, and other technical experts. Eastern Europe was able to engage with African countries through a semi-autonomous status under the Soviet Union mainly through its provision of expertise in modern design of African capitals after decolonization. Modern architecture, he emphasized, was the "key to national building" during a time of state-led industrial planning, with the adaptation of Eastern European designs providing a more neutral governmental identity construction that could prevent conflicts between local ethnic groups. To illustrate this, Betts provided a number of examples of socialist European designers working in Africa, including the Polish in Ghana, East Germans in Zanzibar, Hungarians in Nigeria, Yugoslavians in Egypt, and Romanians in Sudan.

Betts concluded by restating that the links between Eastern Europe and Africa suggest the importance of examining this more unconventional perspective on the Cold War configuration, which is traditionally viewed as centering around superpower rivalries. He demonstrated how small states were able to create imaginary links through bilateral relations because of a shared socialist past that allowed for solidarity between continents. He also mentioned how this new imagined geography of socialist humanity formed when African intellectuals were in the process of reclaiming their heritage with nationalist and continental stories of post-colonial arrival.

Speaker **Paul Betts**

March 16, 2017: Transitional Justice in Germany, Turkey, and Spain

On March 16, Anja Mihr, Program Director of the Humboldt-Viadrina Center on Governance through Human Rights, gave a lecture to an audience of 20 on transitional justice and regime consolidation in Europe, focusing more specifically on the contexts of Turkey during the late 20th and early 21st centuries, post-Franco Spain, and post-World War II Germany. Mihr started her lecture by framing her definition of transitional justice, which consists of various measures that seek to facilitate a government's transition to democracy through a simultaneous de-legitimatization of a past regime and legitimization of a current one. These measures may include trials, reparations, apologies, memorials, commissions of inquiry, amnesty laws, security sector reforms, and vetting of government agencies. According to Mihr, transitional justice measures may be approached from either an exclusive or inclusive standpoint. For example, reparations paid by the German Democratic Republic after World War II were done so in an exclusive manner, as they only paid them to countries that had diplomatic ties to the Soviet Union. On the other hand, the Federal Republic of Germany paid reparations in an inclusive manner, in that they paid any country who suffered from German atrocities during the World War II regardless of their diplomatic ties. Mihr stressed that, while an exclusive approach fosters vengeance and creates an atmosphere that both purges political enemies and leads to a recurrence of autocratic policies, the inclusive approach invests in the security of fair, democratic institutions.

Then, Mihr transitioned to a discussion of Turkey, where an exclusive approach was undertaken to strengthen the power of the AKP party. During his early years as president, Erdogan seemed to be a democratic reformer by making concessions to Kurdish communities and abolishing the death penalty, and, in 2008, he tolerated a conference in Istanbul's Bilgi University during which Ottoman actions towards the Armenian people in 1915 were acknowledged. In later years, however, the country's exclusive approach towards transitional justice led a desire to halt democratic reforms and the Armenian memorial in Kars was even taken down due to "ugliness." This dismantling of the monument, Mihr argued, symbolizes the end of transitional justice in Turkey. The final example Mihr explored was that of Spain, whose government, though never taking official measures to enlist transitional justice, pledged a commitment to democracy after the death of General Franco. For many years after Franco's death, the Spanish people held a "silent pact" with the government; although democratic measures were adopted, Franco's atrocities were never acknowledged. This changed in the 1990s when the first exhumation of mass graves by private non-governmental organizations showed that a bottom-up perspective on transitional justice was needed to overcome this "silent pact." Finally, in 2000, the Spanish government started its inclusive approach to bring justice to those who suffered under Franco's rule.

IES Director Jeroen Dewulf with Anja Mihr





March 17, 2017: The History of the Green Movement in East and West Germany

On March 17, IES and an audience of 20 welcomed Timothy Scott Brown, Professor of History at Northeastern University and Senior Fellow at IES, for a lecture on the rise of green politics and ecologism in West and East Germany during the Cold War. To begin, Brown introduced the precursors to the ecologist movement in both Cold War Germanies, namely the Kommune I (K1) of the West and the Umweltbibliothek of the East. The two groups were similar, in that they both influenced the public sphere through publications that circulated in secret in order to avoid the administrative censorship rampant in both German governments. Though, Brown emphasized, the external appearance of the movement seemed ecologist, the essence was highly political, as ecologists in both Germanies actively protested state power, fought against ideologically biased media, and pursued freedom for the public space.

In the 1970s, the ecologist movement gained momentum, expanding to include a new interest in feminist platforms while becoming increasingly supportive of initiatives advocating for the betterment of the general human condition. As Brown pointed out, environmentalists claimed to be neither left- nor right-winged but, rather, a neutral political force whose major goal was to uphold and fight for human rights. Therefore, they formed their own political party – the Green Party. Their slogan, “neither left nor right, but forward,” quickly earned the party popular support and enabled them to achieve breakthrough success in Bundestag elections. In the final section of his lecture, Brown provided an analytical perspective on the environmental philosophy of the German ecologist movement. Environmentalists regarded humans and the earth as an insoluble whole; thus, they actively stood against the use of nuclear power and nuclear weapons. Eventually, with its advocacy for pacifism and human rights, this new progressive ideology helped bring down the Berlin Wall in 1989.

IES Director Jeroen Dewulf with speaker Timothy Scott Brown

March 22, 2017: The European Enlightenment and the Development of the Ideal of the Homogeneous Society

Richard Herr, Professor Emeritus in UC Berkeley's Department of History, gave a lecture at IES illustrating how, during the eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth centuries, individual countries attempted to create uniform populations not only as a means of preserving loyalties in the event of wartime, but also as a way of embracing Enlightenment ideals of democracy and community. It was thought that, if every citizen was to be treated equally, every citizen should be similar; resultantly, countries such as the France, Spain, and Germany pursued state-led policies of education that aimed to give every citizen the same linguistic, historical, and cultural background. The goal of homogeneous societies, Herr outlined, was to eventually eliminate class conflict; however, these homogeneous societies struggled to include everyone. Some groups were seen as obvious outsiders who were unable or unwilling to assimilate. This trend of homogenization continued until the end of the Second World War when governments started to explore other strategies to promote the dream of democracy and equality.

To conclude his lecture, Herr acknowledged that, throughout history, people have shown a tendency to surround themselves by those who were similar to them; however, he claimed that the idea of "multiculturalism" has gained popularity and momentum in more recent decades, demonstrating how people within a given society are less likely to see each other as strangers when that society is more diverse. Citing the United States as an example, Herr emphasized how, through the promotion of multiculturalism, countries can overcome pasts of discrimination and become more inclusive and accepting of difference.

Then came a question and answer session, during which the 15 in attendance raised a number of points. One question concerned whether or not developments in technology and the increasingly-divided world political structure would cause people to return to individual culture and homogeneity as the basis for their identity. Herr answered that agitators will always try to excite and divide populations, but, ultimately, history has shown him that humans prefer peace to war, unity to separation, and equality to injustice. Herr ended with a hopeful and empowering prediction for the future of world culture and society.

Richard Herr with IES Director Jeroen Dewulf





March 23, 2017: The History of Finnish Immigration to North America

With the support of the Finlandia Foundation, IES welcomed Ismo Söderling, former Director of the Institute of Migration in Turku, for a lecture on the history of Finnish migration to North America. The first wave of Finnish immigration, Söderling surmised, came primarily from Sweden between the late-1500s and 1800s. These migrants, who worked as farmers, were originally invited by the Kings of Sweden to cultivate land and subsequently became known as “Forest Finns.” The next wave of migrants also originated within Swedish territory. About fifty percent of the Swedish Delaware colony, New Sweden, was made up of Finns, with most of that group, again considered Forest Finns due to their work as farmers. The Finnish population had a role in early American history in the person of John Morton, a prominent political figure who signed the Declaration of Independence. In the nineteenth century, American fever finally struck Finland (much later than in other European countries), resulting in nearly ten percent of the Finnish population migrating to the United States. Because Finnish immigrants arrived so much later than those from other countries, work was primarily available in the industries of mining and logging. Presently, Finns are the largest ethnic group in several counties in Northern Michigan, and about 800,000 people in North America identify themselves as having Finnish ancestry. Söderling concluded by expressing an insatiable desire to preserve Finnish culture and history in the United States, especially through the formation of foundations and groups as well as through the holding of cultural celebrations such as Michigan’s “FinnFests.”

Ismo Söderling

March 24, 2017: Reform of the UN Security Council

In cooperation with the San Francisco Eric M. Warburg Chapter of the American Council on Germany, IES welcomed German diplomat Thomas Seidel to the Berkeley campus for a lecture detailing the various reforms the United Nations' Security Council is currently undergoing. Since its foundation after the end of World War II, the Allied Forces (US, Russia, China, UK, and France) established veto powers which allows them to block decisions that are contrary to their own interests, a system that still to this day remains largely unchanged. Seidel outlined the main areas of conflict with regard to proposed changes to the UN, including the regional rivalry between the neighbors of permanent members, as well as the yearning for permanent positions from different nations (i.e. Brazil, Germany, Japan, and India) as means of balancing influence. Currently, there are long-standing positions on the reform of the UN Security Council held by groups such as the African Union, Uniting for Consensus, and the G4. While such groups still have opposing ideas about the reform, Seidel emphasized that the UN is as powerful or powerless as its member states want it to be; therefore, member states need to be able to discuss and agree on a means of approaching reform. To conclude his talk, Seidel fielded a number of questions about the UN voiced by the 20 in attendance. These ranged from the composition of its funds and organizations, to what the future holds for the UN.

Thomas Seidel and IES Director Jeroen Dewulf





March 28, 2017: Delegation from Uppsala University, Sweden Visits Berkeley

On March 28, IES welcomed a delegation from Uppsala University to Moses Hall. Uppsala University, founded in 1477 in Sweden, is the oldest university in the Nordic region. It ranks among the best universities in Northern Europe in international rankings. IES will spearhead a cooperation agreement between the University of California, Berkeley and Uppsala University, with a special focus on Social Sciences and the Humanities. The delegation included the following professors: Pernilla Ström, Anders Malmberg, Torsten Svensson, Linda Lundberg, Per-Ola Öberg, Kay Svensson, and Adam Sabir.

IES Director Jeroen Dewulf with the delegation from Uppsala, Sweden

April 3, 2017: Photography, Publics, and Weimar Republic Pacifism

IES, along with an audience of 20, welcomed Jonathan Long, Professor of German and Digital Culture at the University of Durham (UK), for a lecture on pacifism in the Weimar Republic. To begin, Long discussed Ernst Friedrich's photobook entitled *Krieg dem Krieg (War Against War!)*. Drawing attention to Friedrich's "Appeal to human beings of all lands", Long described how Friedrich used the book as a request for people to send him anything that had to do with war, including post-war photos, war reports, army orders, speeches, placards, songs, poems, books, and toy soldiers. Observing that Friedrich aimed to use these items to open a military museum, Long reflected on how such an establishment would prominently publicize war violence in a manner that was meant to elicit a response. Long then went on to describe how *War Against War!* served as a counter-discourse, by which the words on the page would appeal to war heroism while the photo on the page would display the horrors of war. Both the photobook and the museum, Long explained, shocked the public. The grotesque photos of wounded soldiers in the museum's display windows had the same effect. Friedrich's overt advertising of the violence of war did not exist without consequences; in addition to his being convicted thirteen times for charges related to censorship, the Berlin police removed 77 images from this display window.

The second work Long analyzed was John Heartfield's "Nach Zehn Jahren." Long showed that Heartfield was a vocal critic of the military and cited the photograph "Nach Zehn Jahren: Vater und Sohne (1924)" ("Ten Years of Fathers and Sons"), which depicts fathers that sent their sons to their deaths. He also commented on the political potential of technology, particularly as was realized through the photographs' reproducibility. During the Q&A that followed the lecture, Long discussed the historical reception, or lack thereof, of Friedrich's exhibition and book, especially by academics and veterans. Scholars at the time considered Friedrich to be a small-scale "rogue presence," so they did not take him very seriously. The government also, for the most part, ignored his work despite its somewhat subversive and disturbing themes. As Long noted, Friedrich's work in general occurred on a small scale: He ran his own press in the back room of his museum and printed extra copies of his book whenever he needed to raise money. Long also talked about atrocity photography and the role of "we," saying that, in many cases, the audience consisted of a specifically Western and liberal group that was removed from the subject matter. In order to fix this and increase political efficacy, he pointed to the need to move past the mere process of making acts visible.

Jonathan Long (University of Durham) with IES Director Jeroen Dewulf





April 4, 2017: Inaugural IES Fundraising Gala

With its breathtaking views of the San Francisco Bay, the Sonoma Room of the Claremont Hotel offered the perfect backdrop for IES' inaugural fundraising gala, which hosted 50 faculty members, students, and other friends and affiliates of Institute. The event consisted in live music performed by the George Chadwick Quartet, a three-course dinner, and a stimulating lecture on European politics, all of which culminated in a spectacular celebration of European scholarship and of the work IES does to foster transatlantic exchange on the Berkeley campus.

Dr. Jackson Janes, President of the American Institute for Contemporary German Studies at the Johns Hopkins University in Washington, DC, was this year's keynote speaker. His lecture, entitled "The Rise of Populism in Europe and the US: Is Democracy at Risk?," offered a transatlantic perspective on the most recent political shifts that have occurred on both sides of the Atlantic. Given the trajectories of the (upcoming) elections in the US, the UK, the Netherlands, France, and Germany, such questions pertaining to the rise of right-wing populism and its inevitable effects on the current state of international relations and inner-state political climates have become increasingly prevalent. Janes' expertise and insights proved valuable in the understanding of such issues and led to lively discussion, both between table occupants as well as between Janes and the audience as a whole.

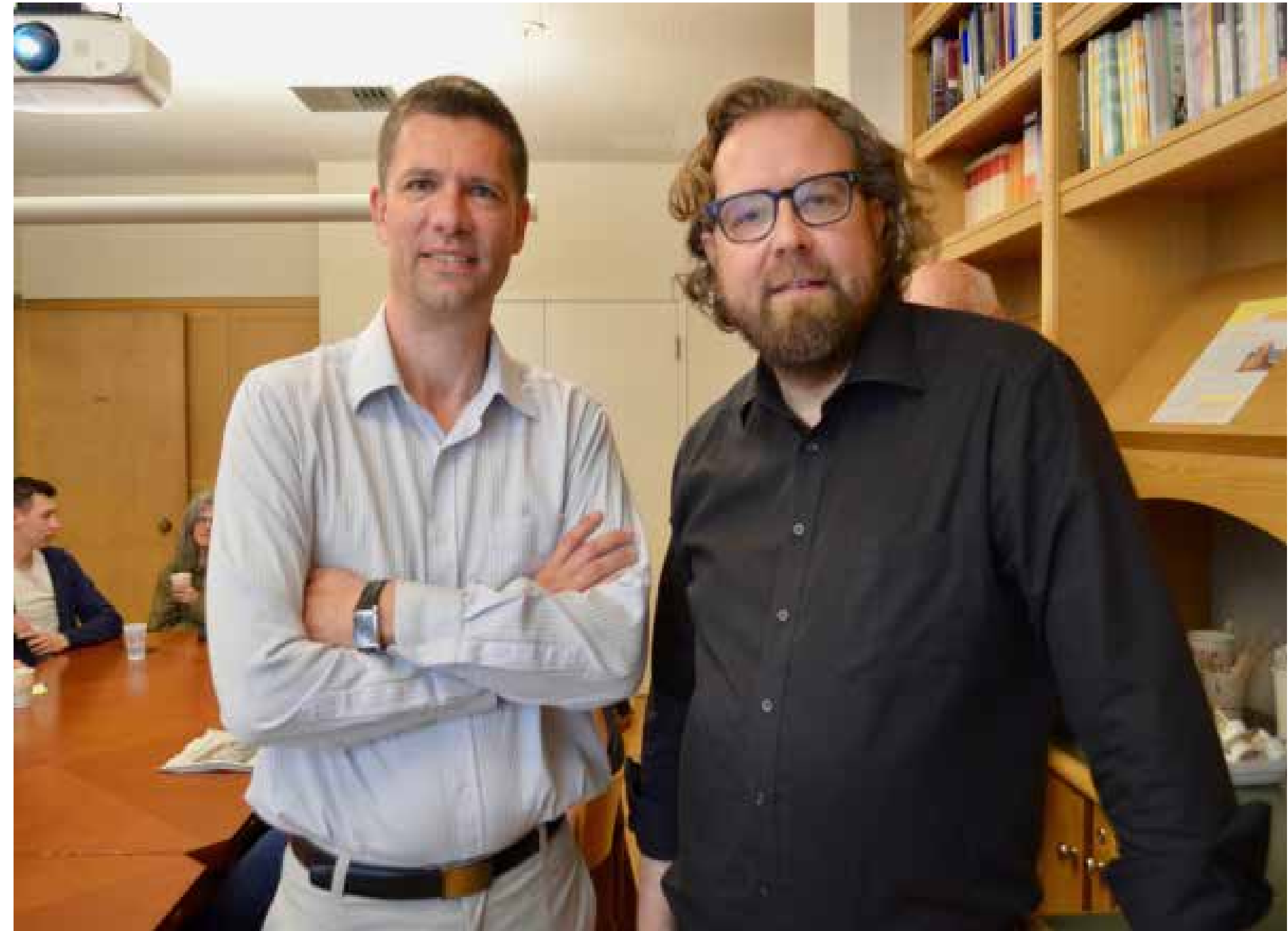
IES extends its sincerest gratitude to all those who made this event a success – most notably the event's attendees and donors as well as the tireless IES staff. Without the dedication and generosity of these parties, the plethora of programs, conferences, funding opportunities, and events IES makes available to the Berkeley community would not be possible.

IES Director Jeroen Dewulf, keynote speaker Dr. Jackson Janes, and IES senior fellow Zachary Shore

April 5, 2017: Austria and Migration

On March 5, IES and an audience of 26 welcomed Dirk Rupnow, Professor of Contemporary History at the University of Innsbruck and current Distinguished Visiting Austrian Chair Professor at Stanford University. His talk, which focused on the current refugee crisis in Austria and Germany, centered on the notion that “crisis” is an imperfect word to describe the situation, illuminating how the term “refugee crisis” ignores the fact that both Austria has experienced large amounts of immigration for decades. The influx of migrants only escalated to crisis level, he observed, because individuals fleeing conditions in the Middle East and Africa arrived at European borders. In his opinion, referring to the current situation as a refugee “crisis” highlights the Eurocentric and ahistorical nature of current perspectives towards the issue. Rupnow used a variety of sources, including photographs, statistics, and political cartoons, to illustrate his claims. For example, one cartoon circulated by Austria’s Freedom Party in 2010, which pictured the Turkish invasion of Austria in the 1600s, demonstrates how the image of Turkey as the enemy is still a part of the country’s collective consciousness. This consciousness is concretized not just in political cartoons, but also in city memorials, overall contributing to an anti-immigration mentality with regard to the Middle East. Rupnow also touched on the notions of the “guestworker” and “primacy of nationals,” both of which offer examples of Austrian policies that discriminated against migrants on the basis of their ethnicity and/or nationality. Drawing upon historical as well as modern-day perspectives, Rupnow made it evident that the refugee crisis is a complex and deeply-rooted problem. It is not merely a recent development, but, rather, the continuation of a phenomenon that has persisted for many generations.

IES Director Jeroen Dewulf with speaker Dirk Rupnow





April 6, 2017: UC Berkeley Undergraduate Awarded Top Conference Paper at the Claremont-UC Conference on the European Union

Each year, IES supports the Claremont-UC Undergraduate Research Conference on the European Union, held at Scripps College. The conference, whose primary goal is to enhance undergraduate knowledge of the European Union and transatlantic relations, allows students from all US institutions with expertise in different fields to interact with each other while networking with international faculty, fostering intercampus cooperation, and recognizing the excellent work achieved by students at the undergraduate level. Envisioned as an intercampus undergraduate seminar, participating universities simultaneously offer courses on current issues relevant in Europe today, designing curricula so as to encourage student-initiated research and presentations. UC Berkeley was well represented at the 2017 conference, which was held from April 6-8. IES is pleased to announce that one of Berkeley's talented undergraduates, John Gleb, was distinguished as one of the top two papers of the conference. In addition to having his paper *Dividing Germany, Accepting an Invitation to Empire: The Life, Death, and Historical Significance of George Kennan's 'Program A'* published in the official conference journal, Gleb, along with the recipient of the second top-paper distinction, will have the opportunity to present his research in Brussels during an upcoming summer trip supported by IES. Congratulations, John!

John Gleb (UC Berkeley) and Kim Gabbitas (Univ. of Utah), winners of the conference's two top paper distinctions

April 10, 2017: Federations and the Expulsion of Member States

On April 10, Eva Marlene Hausteiner gave a presentation to an audience of 15 on the ability of federations to expel “rogue” member states. Hausteiner currently works as a postdoctoral lecturer and researcher at the University of Bonn, with research interests focusing on intellectual history and the history of international political thought. She has also spent the past year studying federalism as a fellow at Harvard University’s Center for European Studies.

To begin, Hausteiner explored the modern-day realities of federalism. In the European Union, transformation and crisis have been the norm for much of recent history; as a result, the focus has switched from the expansion to the expulsion of the union’s member-states. Hausteiner’s focus for the talk became, therefore, the question of whether such an expulsion should be possible, an issue examined through the lenses of historical precedents and political theory. Many recently-written constitutions, such as those of Ethiopia and South Sudan, have allowed for secession; however, she observed that this is an exception to the rule, as most omit or outright forbid it. Historical definitions of federalism by political theorists have also avoided ideas of expulsion. Despite this, Hausteiner argued that secession should have a place in the structure of governments in order to further grammatical comprehensiveness and normative awareness. Because the theory of expulsion from federations has yet to be expressed or conceived in the realm of political thought, it is important for us today to come up with conceptual analogies for expulsion. However, many of these analogies, such as that of marriage and divorce used in describing the relationship between the United Nations and the European Union, cannot accurately convey the notion of what an expulsion clause within a federal system would actually entail. To approach the feasibility of this clause, she stressed, federations must be thoroughly examined so as to determine a number of factors, including how and why a given federation is constructed, the practicalities of enlisting an expulsion clause within that context, what a failsafe method of executing expulsion within the system could be, and what the collective psychology of the member states looks like. Because there are so many moving pieces within the organization of a federal system, developing the theory of an expulsion clause will take much thought and planning on the part of political theorists.

Eva Marlene Hausteiner (University of Bonn) with IES Director Jeroen Dewulf





April 11, 2017: Jean Jacques Rousseau's *Julie ou la Nouvelle Héloïse*

Alexandra Schamel, lecturer in the Departments of Romance Studies and Comparative Literature at the Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität Munich and current IES visiting scholar, gave a talk on April 11 to an audience of 20 focusing on the liminal status of Rousseau's epistolary novel, *Julie ou la Nouvelle Héloïse*, between the age of sensibility and early Romanticism in eighteenth-century France. The talk illustrated the difficulties the subject was confronted with in articulating its true feelings in a society of "open eyes and ears". The powerful ethical codes at work in such a society promote the secret writing of letters that are born out of the love-wound, which ultimately replace the presence of love and, thus, provide a textual dimension to the insatiable passion that cannot be lived out in real life. Schamel explored the strategies used by the letters to create substitutive places where the discredited feeling can come to its right – strategies of transformation and sublimation which prepare the Romantic period. First, these letters result in the construction of topographies that provide some sheltered places in nature to the missed love-union. These places can be regarded as early manifestations of the mysterious romantic landscape "at the edge of infinity". Furthermore, the letters transform the discredited passion into legitimate concepts of ontological diffusion, with melancholy, remembrance and even sacrificing death all growing into prominent Romantic attitudes. Finally, she showed how the textual dimension itself is used to send hidden messages of unconceivable passion to the beloved. Passion then seems to be present as a "third" between the concepts, a merely rhetorical phenomenon, similar to a shadow or a specter. This theoretical impact of the talk was based on Derrida's notion of the *supplément*, Coelen's notion of *obscurité* and Starobinski's studies on *Julie*.

Alexandra Schamel (Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität Munich)

April 11, 2017: Lessons for the Norwegian Business Model

As part of its Nordic Studies Program, IES and an audience of 15 welcomed Gro Eirin Dyrnes to the Berkeley campus to present her talk, entitled “Why Vikings, *Frozen*, and Kahoot Are Important for Norway’s Future - And What Norway Can Learn from Silicon Valley.” Dyrnes works for the Bay Area’s branch of Innovation Norway, the Norwegian government’s program that aims to help facilitate the growth of Norwegian businesses both at home and abroad. Dyrnes began her talk by outlining the advantages Norway enjoys, including the “Nordic Model” welfare system that provides for unusually equal education and health care systems, high female labor force participation, and the famously happy people. After oil prices fell a few years ago, Dyrnes claimed, the “bubble” that was Norway had to give way a bit. The government realized that to grow in the contemporary global business climate, Norway would have to be less reliant on its oil and gas industries and focus on the industries where it has natural advantages, such as bio-economy, clean energy, health care, ocean, smart societies, and the travel and creative industries.

Additionally, Dyrnes outlined three opportunities Norway should begin to capitalize on, the first of which being that Norwegians need to, like the Vikings, understand that Norway alone has too small of a market and that growing its maritime industry could be lucrative. Secondly, the Disney movie *Frozen*, the second most successful Disney film of all time, offered a huge marketing opportunity to increase tourism in Norway. Finally, Dyrnes said, Norwegian entrepreneurs must learn from their many role models, such as Kahoot, Norway’s fastest growing tech company. To wrap up her talk, Dyrnes spoke of the Silicon Valley model, which she believed would be transformative for Norway’s own business climate. She paid particular attention to the Bay Area’s “complete ecosystem” – meaning its high concentration of tech companies, world class universities, and access to venture capital – and its attitude and culture of learning from failure, collaboration, all of which has produced ambition that has ultimately fueled innovation. She expressed hope that Norway could take this model and apply it not to technology, but to Norway’s maritime and clean energy industries.

Gro Dyrnes with Sirpa Tuomainen, Executive Director of IES’ Nordic Studies Program





April 12, 2017: Brexit and its Aftershocks

On April 15, Matt Beech, Director of the Centre for British Politics at the University of Hull and current Visiting Scholar at the Center for British Studies at IES, delivered a presentation entitled “Brexit and its Aftershocks: Reimagining British Politics” to a packed audience of 60 faculty, students, and community members. Throughout his lecture, Beech touched on the degree of uncertainty after the Brexit referendum, further exploring the subject in the context of British political history and the current division of the UK’s various economic classes. Beech started by discussing the socioeconomic divisions on the issue of Brexit, explaining that the rural, poor and elderly tended to support leaving the EU, while the urban, rich, and young did not. He also regarded Brexit as an existential crisis for the EU, stating that it marks the birth of a new political and economic era of uncertainty and that the resulting anxiety in markets and business would further add to regional instability. Then, he examined the fountainhead of such socioeconomic disparities as revealed in the results of the referendum, revealing how the mass immigration of low- or no-skilled workers had introduced fierce job competition, resulting in poor countrymen voting to leave the EU in order to maintain a level of job security. In addition to short-term job competition, Beech elaborated on some long-term factors, including the resurgent Euro-escapism of the Conservative Party backbenches and the failure of hyper-globalization. To conclude, he speculated as to some of possible outcomes of Brexit on British politics.

Following his lecture’s conclusion came a lively open discussion, with some of the largest questions on the table relating to job loss in the United Kingdom, specifically in London, as a result of the influx of immigrants from Eastern Europe; the role of political polling in Brexit, and what the long-term factors were that led to Britain’s departure from the European Union. Ultimately, Beech showed, Brexit has signaled a deep shift in politics for the United Kingdom itself, Europe as a continent, and the federal system of the European Union. He imparted that this event has long-term causes and will continue to have long-term effects that must be studied and understood in this new way of life for Europe.

Dr. Matt Beech (University of Hull) with IES Director Jeroen Dewulf

April 13, 2017: EU State Aid Investigation into Apple's Tax Arrangement with Ireland

IES was pleased to host a lecture by Helena Malikova, a public official at the European Commission and IES' EU fellow for the 2016-17 academic year. Throughout her presentation, she offered a thorough overview to the European Commission's investigations into EU state aid rules governing the tax arrangements of companies. In particular, she outlined the Commission's recent decision in the case regarding Apple's tax arrangement in Ireland, something she has been involved with since the EU requested that Ireland claim EUR 13 billion in unpaid taxes from company in August 2016.

To begin this overview, Malikova provided background to the various policies and concepts implicated in the case, stating that, because it was a case of unpaid taxes, it falls under the field of "competition." EU competition policy, she explained, includes antitrust, mergers, and state aid, with state aid meaning the prevention of undue state intervention through state resources. State aid can take the form of direct grants, loans, or unpaid taxes and is prohibited in the EU unless the Commission has otherwise declared it legal to promote equal treatment. Then, she delved into how companies from different countries take advantage of their different tax jurisdictions to transfer pricing, something unavailable to standard practices but which Apple took full advantage of in its arrangements with Ireland. In 2011, Apple split its profit between its head office and its Ireland branch, which falls under the Irish tax jurisdiction. After a BBC panorama investigation brought the arrangement to light in 2012, the Commission discovered that the "head office" to where the majority of the profits were allocated was, according to Malikova, a mere occasional entity.

Additionally, she claimed that Ireland dropped its effective tax rate for Apple sales internationally from 0.05 in 2011 to 0.005 in 2014. Consequently, the EU Commission feels that the advantage granted to Apple by the Irish government will have to be recovered. As for now, Malikova, said, she must employ a systematic methodology to value intellectual property, a key concern for tax planning from the American perspective. The well-attended presentation garnered many questions from the audience. First, the Consul General of Ireland spoke in defense of Ireland's role in the Apple case, to which Malikova responded that the Commission had analyzed all other similar agreements between Ireland and firms and found that only Apple received such a beneficial agreement. Matt Beech, an IES visiting scholar from the University of Hull, noted that the Apple case raised the issue of sovereignty between the nation (in this case, Ireland) and the state (the EU) and how the two must devise ways to work together on laws that affect them both, such as taxation. The Consul General followed up in this train of thought by arguing that it was in Ireland's jurisdiction to tax within its borders. Malikova respectfully disagreed, maintaining that Ireland had miscalculated what was in its own jurisdiction and made a mistake. The lively discussion certainly proved an appropriate end to such an engrossing presentation.

IES Director Jeroen Dewulf and Helena Malikova





April 13, 2017: Consumer Culture and Street Politics in Berlin

On April 13, Molly Loberg, Associate Professor of History at California Polytechnic State University San Luis Obispo, gave a lecture to an audience of 25 on consumer culture and street politics in Berlin between 1914-1945. The lecture centered on the contents of Loberg's book, *The Struggle for the Streets of Berlin*, whose release is set for December 2017. In the book, Loberg cites three important factors to consider when identifying sites of consumption: chronology, space, and perception. Her research approaches consumerism from a new lens, wherein consumerism exists as a byproduct of desperate economic times and political instability rather than it resulting solely from prosperity. Between 1875-1914, Loberg described, the number of retail outlets in Berlin increased by 500,000, with it evolving new focuses on interior design, fixed prices and chain stores. Ultimately, this transformation revitalized the streets as places of commerce, and hawkers began selling small quantities of wares. With increased foot traffic, hawkers were able to track urban dwellers' movements and hone their wares so as to better benefit the population. Officials saw "street-hawking" as a cheaper form of welfare, as most street hawkers were immigrants or veterans. Shopkeepers, however, were infuriated, seeing themselves as honorable tax payers whose clienteles were lost to those who did not deserve them. Resultantly, violent outbursts ensued from mandated street raids, during which specific communities (often migrants seeking refuge from Eastern Europe) were specifically targeted. Following the end of these raids in the 1920s, streets became stages for the display of political propaganda. Correlating with Hitler's rise to power, Nazi support groups utilized the public street as a publicity platform, with the shared geography of these streets quickly becoming a place that combined politics and culture. The Nazis were entranced by the possibility of city streets to become places of propaganda and saw conquering them as means for conquering the masses and, eventually, the state; however, they were disappointed because other organizations vied to purport their messages as well, crowding the streets with competing messages and eliminating the potency of any one cause. To conclude her presentation, Loberg raised a number of questions regarding who the street belongs to in a democracy and where the line of regulation should be drawn when promoting ideas in public spaces.

Speaker **Molly Loberg**

April 14, 2017: The Politics of Linguistic Nationalism in Belgium

As part of its conference for community college faculty funded through the Getting to Know Europe and Title VI Programs, IES welcomed Christopher Jackson, an instructor at De Anza College, for a lecture on linguistic nationalism in Belgium. Jackson was the recipient of an IES Title VI grant enabling him to participate in a study tour in Brussels last summer, which offered a close-up look at institutions of the EU as well as workshops in how to better integrate the study of Europe into community college pedagogy. After offering some insight into the ways in which the study tour provided lessons for understanding the historical importance of how national governments are structured in both American as well as European contexts, Jackson introduced his lecture's central topic of Belgian nationalism and identity. Referencing a moment in 2007 when the Belgian Prime Minister failed to sing the French version of the Belgian national anthem on cue, he suggested that such demonstrated lack of knowledge of national symbols on the part of one of the nation's top political leaders shows how, in Belgium, there does not seem to be a unified sense of nationalism.

From here, he transitioned into an overview of Belgian history. Belgium, he explained, has three official languages – Dutch, French, and German – yet is only officially bilingual in Brussels. With Wallonia housing the French-speaking population and Flanders the Dutch-speaking population, the two regions have, throughout history, made attempts to establish their own separate “national” identities (i.e. through the development of regional holidays), resulting in a fracturing of Belgian identity along linguistic lines. Jackson emphasized, however, that such linguistic disputes serve as proxies for the underlying wounds and problems of the nation's history. Additionally, Jackson highlighted the ways in which Belgium seeks to overcome such divides, characterizing it as a nation well-versed in the art of compromise. In particular, English, with its status as the unofficial language of the EU, has begun to take precedence over French and Dutch in Brussels. Jackson also observed, though, that many natives from smaller towns in Belgium resultantly fear Brussels, for they do not want to participate in the “global English”; this, he suggested, reflects feelings of resentment and nostalgia for the pre-globalized nation, which is common to many other countries as well. Jackson ultimately expressed hope for the future of the country's existence as a “unified” nation because of its excellent sense of humor and the lack of grounding Flemish and Wallonian senses of nationalism have outside of the linguistic realm.

Christopher Jackson and EU Center Executive Director Deolinda Adão





April 14, 2017: Artistic Production and Cultural Studies Workshop

On April 14, IES hosted a workshop on artistic production and cultural studies featuring four poets – Adriana Lisboa, Ana Luisa Amaral, Claudia Schvartz, and Luisa Futoransky. Throughout the event, the four writers came together to discuss the role of language and how translation alters the inherent cultural significance of literary pieces. The translation of poetic works, they acknowledged, is necessary to reach a global audience; however, it can oftentimes be difficult to preserve the integrity of the original content. Several of the discussants noted how certain words or phrases were changed completely before being approved for publication in a foreign country. They concurred that poetry should never sound like a translation but, rather, should attempt to convey the original intention to the reader. For example, Amaral described how, when translating classical texts of Shakespeare into modern Portuguese, she ensures that her creation is consistent with how a Portuguese translation would appear around the time of Shakespeare's work. In many ways, as the discussion revealed, the process of translating poetry is a form of poetry in itself. Following these comments as well as readings of works, the poets and the audience of 20 engaged in a lively discussion about the production and translation of poetry.

Poets and Discussants at the IES Artistic Production and Cultural Studies Workshop

April 18, 2017: The Language of Transgression before and after the Holocaust

IES was honored to host Dirk Moses, Professor of Modern History at the University of Sydney and a leading historian in the field of comparative genocide studies, for a lecture on the language of transgression as compared between the pre- and post-Holocaust periods. Moses started off his lecture by discussing the concept of genocide – specifically in relation to the situation in Aleppo – and how western nations are hesitant to classify situations as “genocide” because doing so would require them to intervene. The western tradition of legalizing language dealing with transgression, he claimed, narrows its possibilities, especially in discussing the Holocaust. Delving into this example, he explained how, before the Holocaust, the language of transgression was fluid, extensive, and registered politically on a national scale, whereas today it is widely associated with horrific bigotry. In general, Moses expressed outrage that, due to linguistic discrepancies, the United Nations has made it so that civil war would no longer be considered a form of genocide despite the fact that millions are still killed under such acts. The deeming of genocide as the “crime of all crimes,” he claimed, allows nations who have allies in the UN to commit heinous atrocities under the guise that they are performed for attestable political reasons. This selective acknowledgement of brutal events puts specific countries’ citizens at risk because not all crimes against humanity are equally recognized. Moses thus stressed the importance of paying attention to the lexicon used to describe atrocities, emphasizing that such vocabulary must be extended so as to include mass killings instigated by both political and ethnic atrocities. With a lively question and answer session ensuing between Moses and the 25 in attendance, the lecture proved to be thought-provoking in its illumination of problematic nature of how genocide is classified and treated today.

Dirk Moses (University of Sydney)





April 19, 2017: The Concept of Character in Literature

Carlos Reis, a world-renowned Professor of Portuguese Literature from the University of Coimbra and the inaugural Gulbenkian Visiting Professor of Portuguese Studies at UC Berkeley, stopped by Moses Hall to give a lecture exploring the ways in which the function of the character has evolved in literary productions over time.

Refuting the common belief that narratology is on the decline, Reis argued that the field of narrative studies has been completely revitalized and reconstructed in recent decades. He pointed out that today the character is no longer seen as a static thing but, rather, an unstable and constantly changing entity influenced by the person who creates it. Reis drew from several texts to demonstrate the evolution of character from romanticism to realism and, finally, the digital age. In Eça de Queiros' *Idiosyncrasies of a Young Blonde Woman*, the author describes the characters through an analysis of their shoes. This is a static representation of character that provides only one, surface level perspective of his/her qualities. In Almeida Garrett's *Travels in My Homeland*, the character and scene are described not through their physical traits, but, rather, through their constantly-moving qualitative aspects. It is, Reis claims, an "unstable portrait." Finally, Reis used video game narratives to demonstrate the modern, mutable form of character. Video game narrative, which develops along a timeline that is influenced by the player, is the ultimate active narrative. The character shapes the "author" and the

author shapes the character, thus resulting in a blurring of the boundary between the two. Following his presentation, Reis and the audience of 20 engaged in a lively discussion about the changing role of the character in literature since Romanticism.

The lecture ended on a somewhat melancholic note as everybody pondered the consequences of the outcomes that ever-advancing technology could lead to in the coming generations. Not only are people able to participate in the authorship of character through video games, but there also now exists virtual reality technology that allows one to function as both author and character, fully immersing oneself into the narrative in a completely unprecedented way. Reis predicted that this would cause another shift in the way people defined the concept of character; however, in this case, there might cease to be a separation or boundary between character and author, completely altering narrativity as we know it.

IES Director **Jeroen Dewulf** with **Carlos Reis** (University of Coimbra)

April 20, 2017: Urban Sustainability in Germany

With the generous support of the San Francisco Eric M. Warburg Chapter of the American Council on Germany, Max Gruenig, President of the Ecologic Institute US, came to IES to present on his organization's work relating to the construction of post-carbon cities worldwide. Throughout the lecture, he provided an overview to the historical background of this transatlantic project as well as to some the current areas – in particular urban mobility, water management, and energy-efficient buildings – in which it primarily focuses.

Following the 1933 Athens Charter on the Functional City, cities toyed with the idea of allocating land based on functional zones, resulting in what became a problematic separation of living, working, and social spaces. As Gruenig noted, however, such a vision for urban infrastructure proved dysfunctional; this was especially the case in the area of mobility, as the increased use of transportation methods resulted in increased pollution and accident rates. Resultantly, city planners called for the ecological transformation of urban systems, as manifested through the conceptualization of the “post-carbon city” in the 1970s. From here, Gruenig transitioned to a discussion of the “post-carbon city of tomorrow” (POCACITO), its goals, and its current legacy in cities across Germany. The POCACITO initiative, Gruenig explained, seeks to increase the resilience of cities and surrounding regions, applying a holistic, process-oriented approach that considers the environmental, social, and economic effects of change on urban centers while recognizing that the sustainable future of the city is very much rooted in its citizens. Using

the five German showcase cities of tomorrow – Bottrop, Essen, Hamburg, Leipzig, and Munich – and their various innovations as examples, Gruenig then explained how, while the building of new, more efficient buildings is relatively easy, the transformation of old structures is much harder. To show that such transformation is not impossible, though, he discussed examples such as the Hamburg Energy Bunker, which has been outfitted with solar panels and other sustainable forms of technology to transform the space into something more environmentally friendly. Other examples he cited were Hamburg's Energy Hill (a former hazardous waste landfill converted into a recreational center) and Mont Cenis (a former coal mine), using such sites to show that, however destructive such places may have been in the past, their future legacies can be altered to be more in-keeping with the goal of creating a more sustainable future.

To conclude his talk, Gruenig discussed the future of POCACITOs both in Germany and abroad, emphasizing the Ecologic Institute's goal to continue to foster connections and exchange between cities across the globe as well as to expand to include new cities, such as Nashville. Ultimately, for the 15 in attendance, the lecture provided a fantastic overview to the innovations being made at the intersection between sustainability, environmentalism, and urban planning.

IES Director Jeroen Dewulf with Max Gruenig





April 21, 2017: The French 2017 Presidential Campaign

On April 21, two days before the first round of the French elections, Emmanuel Comte, a lecturer in European history at UC Berkeley, provided a comprehensive overview to the background of France's political problems, contextualizing the positions of the then four frontrunners of the election within this framework: Emmanuel Macron, François Fillon, Marine Le Pen and Jean-Luc Mélenchon. To begin, Comte highlighted the public problems in France that guide political life, namely unemployment and the exclusion of French suburbanites. Youth unemployment in particular is a problem that affects mostly those with an African or Asian immigrant background. The regulation of the labor market, Comte described, has and will be for the years to come the core political problem in France. On top of this, France has a massive public debt and has not achieved much success in international trade in recent years. With regards to the exclusion of French suburbanites, many belonging to this group hate France because they believe that it is the root of their social problems – for example, the education system, plight of companies and increased police presence in the suburbs create tension for residents.

The presidential race preceding the April 23 vote featured 11 candidates, though, according to Comte, only four were viable. In providing an overview to these four candidates, Comte began by describing the platform of the Gaullist candidate, François Fillon, who served as Prime

Minister from 2007-2012. Fillon looked to transform the labor market by campaigning for the 39-hour workweek, a lower minimum wage, and a reduction in the social contributions of businesses. As Comte explained, he was not a candidate with coherent social policy, but his foreign policy platform advocated traditionally close ties to Russia. Then, he discussed the leftwing populist candidate Jean-Luc Mélenchon, who sought to increase wages and increase public spending; however, Mélenchon adopted an anti-Europe platform, making, according to Comte, many of his policies seem outlandish and difficult to implement. The last two candidates Comte discussed were the two who won the first round of elections on April 23 and remain eligible for the presidency: Emmanuel Macron and Marine Le Pen. Macron, a centrist candidate, advocates for unemployment insurance and, like Fillon, wants to reduce contributions of businesses. On foreign policy, he is the only Europe-oriented candidate and is less of an advocate for rapprochement with Russia. On the other hand, Marine Le Pen, a rightwing populist candidate, wishes for France to completely exit the Eurozone, close borders, and achieve closer links to Russia. From her point of view, in transitioning to the franc, the French minimum wage would increase due to inflation; she also wishes to devalue the proposed currency and pay debts using francs. Overall, Comte provided an enlightening perspective on the future of France, pointing to yet another example of a country with the potential to undergo drastic shifts in political leanings.

IES Director Jeroen Dewulf with Emmanuel Comte (UC Berkeley)

April 27, 2017: European Travelers to India and the Transformation of Religion in the 1960s

On April 27, Isabel Richter, Professor at the University of Bremen and the incoming DAAD Professor in Berkeley, gave a lecture entitled “Spiritual Seekers, Pilgrims and Psychonauts: Travelers to India and the Transformation of Religion in the Long 1960s.” The lecture served as an introduction to her research that will be presented in her next book and included information from her recent interviews with contemporary sources.

Richter began by discussing why many Europeans traveled to India in the 1960s, demonstrating how this was linked to the counterculture movement. To these people, India was seen as something of an escape and a way to reflect and re-define themselves. European travelers underwent pilgrimages to “the Orient” to self heal and to try to find a guru, which was difficult due to the wariness of spiritual leaders in India towards outsiders. Once these travelers returned from India, they began to incorporate many of the practices they encountered into European life, including meditation, yoga, and Hinduism, which grew rapidly alongside the reduced importance of traditional religious practices in Europe. Following the lecture was a Q&A, in which questions about why India was so popular for these people, what exactly was brought back, and the significance of these pilgrimages with regards to the shifting religious picture in Europe and the West as a whole. Many attendees also had personal anecdotes to share, which offered further insights into the practices and outcomes of such pilgrimages. Richter expressed her hopes to continue work on this subject and to publish her next book on the topic soon.

IES Director Jeroen Dewulf and Isabel Richter (University of Bremen)





May 1, 2017: The Future of Western Democracies

Ralf Fuecks, President of the Heinrich Böll Foundation, gave an enlightening lecture on May 1 about the fate of liberal democracies in the modern era. In 1989, Fukuyama's "end of history" theory stimulated euphoric sentiments towards the triumph of liberalism and capitalism; this prophecy never materialized, though, as authoritarian regimes continued to thrive across the world. According to Fuecks, however, there is still a lack of theory to assess this unexpected development. Claiming that blaming populists did not address the structural shifts that have occurred in the political system, he said the real problem was a crisis of modernization. All aspects of society have experienced some level of accelerated change, with globalization, global migration, and digital and cultural revolutions contributing to this divergence from liberalism and democracy. Many have been vulnerable to these intense changes and have perceived themselves to be "left behind" from the advancement of the world. Fuecks emphasized the urgency of addressing these root causes due to the fact that any given society must provide equal opportunities for all in order to be truly liberal. Advocating the importance of institutions, education, and public goods in empowering the population to keep up with these changes, Fuecks ended his lecture by declaring that the uncertainty of the future should not be perceived as a fear-inducing threat but, rather, should be viewed with confidence.

IES Director Jeroen Dewulf with speaker Ralf Fuecks

May 4, 2017: Reflections on the Euro

To conclude its spring program, and in cooperation with the Clausen Center for International Business and Policy, IES welcomed Barry Eichengreen, Professor of Economics and Political Science at UC Berkeley and leading expert on the Euro economy, for a lecture providing a retrospective on the euro crisis and the viable way forward for the Eurozone.

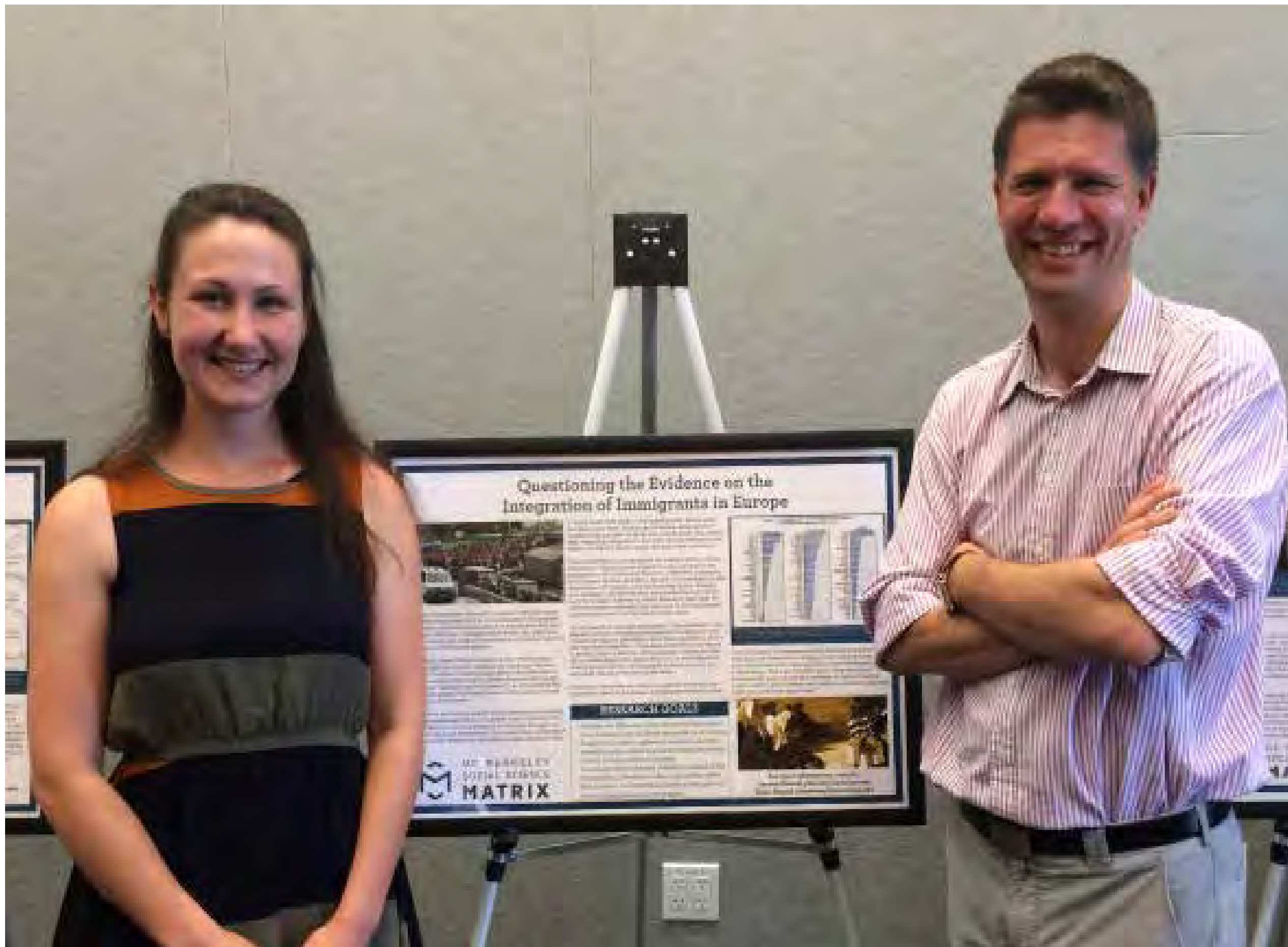
Eichengreen started by summarizing research he conducted 25 years ago, which used the Aggregate Supply- Aggregate Demand model and time series analysis on prices and outputs country by country to analyze symmetry and asymmetry of macroeconomic shocks as well as the speed of adjustment across the European economy. He distinguished between two types of shock: AS shock that both raises output and reduces prices permanently, and AD shock that raises output temporarily but prices permanently. Using the output growth coefficient of the US economy for comparison, he observed that the correlation of output fluctuations among members of the EU core largely resembled those in the US, while those which occurred amongst Southern European countries did not. Asymmetric shocks were observed particularly in Portugal, Ireland, Italy Greece, Spain and the UK. More recently, Eichengreen updated his data so as to cover 1994 to 2014, and, interestingly, he observed that Portugal and Italy, as opposed to the northern countries, have become more symmetric with Germany. This reflects the effect of large capital flow from Germany to southern Europe. He also noted that, while in the US analysis, empirical data look very much like the theoretical AS/AD shock adjustment, in the EU, AD shock actually lowered prices and AS shock increased them. He theorized that positive supply shock unleashes large capital flows that bid up asset prices. Periphery booms, in conjunction with consumption, lead to an increase in housing and government spending, ultimately resulting in higher output and higher prices.

Behind the mirage of prosperity, however, is the loss of competitiveness. Thus, it is no surprise that the Euro economy continues to face difficulties, as shocks are still asymmetric and idiosyncratic and adjustments still difficult.

Eichengreen then moved on to discuss potential changes to be made in order to help the Eurozone move forward. As highlighted in this presentation, his proposition would involve establishing a normal Central Bank able to pursue flexible inflation targeting and backstop banking systems and government bonds market; completing the banking union; renationalizing fiscal policy, and removing debt overhangs. Eichengreen further used Club Theory as the guiding principle for future EU integration. If tastes are homogenous, spill-over significant, and an increasing return to collective action, then the decision should be centralized. Regarding fiscal policies, for instance, countries clearly have heterogeneous tastes, but, in order for renationalization to work, there must be a credible no-bailout rule to discipline countries. Removing inherited debt overhangs is important to providing sufficient scope for national action and preventing spill-over due to default and insolvency. To conclude, Eichengreen expressed his belief that the EU needs both more and less integration, stressing that club theory marks the direction. He also emphasized that, in light of the plethora of overlapping schemes that coexist today, the two-speed Europe is not the right model. Within the current framework, he proposed that separate committees be formed (i.e. Schengen countries solely vote on Schengen matters, etc.). According to Eichengreen, an EU Parliament invested with more power as well as direct election of the EU Commission's president are also important.

IES Director Jeroen Dewulf and Prof. Barry Eichengreen (UC Berkeley)





May 4, 2017: Questioning the Evidence on the Integration of Immigrants in Europe

On May 4, 2017, Berkeley's Social Science Matrix organized an Open House. In the context of this celebration, IES Director Jeroen Dewulf and his assistant Elena Kemp (Dept. of History) presented the IES-Matrix Program entitled "Questioning the Evidence on the Integration of Immigrants in Europe." This Matrix Theme Team explores how these various types of data are used to support (or challenge) the integration of various immigrant populations and their descendants in Europe. Their work is closely aligned with the Matrix theme "Questioning the Evidence," as it highlights the nature and usage of different types of information around important social issues. This topic is particularly urgent as Europe faces an ongoing and unprecedented influx of migrants from the Syrian Civil War. "There is increasing pressure to evaluate Europe's capacity to integrate immigrants," the researchers explained in their proposal. "Politicians use data to make decisions—but in many cases that data is very questionable. Where does the data come from, who do we interview, what types of questions do you ask, what do you look at when you collect data regarding integration—and what do you define as integration in the first place? Those are important questions." The Theme Team is building on the dialogue and academic community they established through "A Polarizing Europe," a previous Matrix Research Team that examined diverse challenges that have led to political and social polarization across Europe in recent years. "In the course of our past discussions," they explained, "we realized that the intricate phenomena of immigration and integration figured centrally in all of these questions, and in fact tied them together.... Data is powerful. It allows actors in politics, laws, academia, media, popular culture and the arts to make arguments about who is or is not integrated, what a given country—or Europe as a whole—is or is not, and what should or should not be done." The team's members are exploring opportunities for continuing this work in the future, including developing a new course focused on immigration and refugee integration. But they also are interested in bridging their work directly to civic institutions that make decisions about immigration on a daily basis. "We want to make sure," they explained, "that the research team serves as a pathway to bring together policy-makers and scholars, and creates a platform whereby both can learn from each other."

IES Director Jeroen Dewulf and Elena Kampf (Department of History)

May 10, 2017: Belgian Entrepreneurs Visit Berkeley

On May 10, IES welcomed a group of seventy entrepreneurs of middle-sized and large companies from Belgium to the Berkeley campus, including KBC Bank, Soudal, and Ganda. The visit was part of a five-day tour of the Bay Area organized by the Belgian-American Chamber of Commerce (BelCham). Upon arrival, the group attended a lecture on artificial intelligence and robotics given by Pieter Abbeel, Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science (EECS). Then, following a lunch at the Faculty Club, IES Director Jeroen Dewulf conducted a campus tour, which introduced the group to some of the iconic landmarks of the campus while highlighting the university's many contributions to society.

IES Director Jeroen Dewulf with Belgian entrepreneurs at the Berkeley Campanile



Newsletter Staff

The Institute of European Studies would like to thank all Undergraduate Research Apprentice Students for their tireless work throughout the semester.

Lauren Dooley | Editor-in-Chief

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*IES Director **Jeroen Dewulf** with IES students at the IES Fundraising Gala*

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