



# UW-Madison's EUROPEAN GAZETTE

NEWS FROM THE EUROPEAN STUDIES ALLIANCE

*Portal  
to the  
New Europe*

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Dear Friends,  
Welcome to the inaugural issue of UW-Madison's  
*European Gazette*!

The *European Gazette* is produced by the European Studies Alliance (ESA), the coordinating body for UW-Madison's four European Studies' Centers: the Center for German and European Studies, the European Union Center, the Center for European Studies, and the Center for Interdisciplinary French Studies.

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The *Gazette* will provide updates of developments in research, teaching and outreach centered on European Studies at UW-Madison. Research updates highlight innovative, multidisciplinary projects that will either have a clear public policy component or a strong impact in the academic field. We want to show how European Studies at UW-Madison is revitalizing area studies.

Reports on teaching will highlight new courses or programs illustrating how European Studies at UW-Madison combines language learning with a variety of academic disciplines, offers new and multidisciplinary courses, and encourages students to study abroad. We want to show how the UW-Madison classroom is helping prepare students for a global economy strongly shaped by regional differences.

Outreach stories will illustrate how European Studies at UW-Madison is fulfilling the mission of the New Wisconsin Idea, where the university stops not at the state borders, but encompasses the world. The European Studies Alliance offers regular programming for journalists, the business community, K-12, and the broader public interested in European and international affairs.

We hope you enjoy the inaugural issue, and please let us know about other items you would like to see included, or let us know what you are up to. The central reason for publishing the *European Gazette* is to foster a sense of community among European Studies scholars and students and the state of Wisconsin, along with our friends and colleagues throughout the Midwest, the United States, and of course in Europe!

Crister S. Garrett,  
Executive Director  
European Studies Alliance

## LAUNCHING LANAGE:

**A Workshop on Law and New Approaches to Governance in Europe**

**An Interview with David M. Trubek, Dean of International Studies, Director of the International Institute, and Voss-Bascom Professor of Law**

*Dean Trubek has conceptualized this new project and will hold the first meeting of its participants this spring.*

**What are the main themes and objectives of LANAGE and what theoretical approaches and developments have facilitated the project?**

This workshop to be held at the UW-Madison's International Institute on May 29 and 30, 2001, will be co-sponsored by the European Union Center of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, the European Law Journal, and UW Institute for Legal Studies.

This project comes on the eve of the issue of "White Paper on Governance", which the European Commission prepared for mid 2001. This Commission initiative takes place because there is a recognition that the EU is starting to adopt a new kind of governance which looks very different from conventional methods of regulation. If we look around, we can see that new regulatory approaches are emerging to replace conventional top-down, command and control regulatory systems. The adherents of these approaches seek to deal with policy problems through open, decentralized, and flexible procedures that encourage participation of all stakeholders, foster democratic deliberation and collective learning, and promote continuous improvement. The new approach moves away from rule-centered models of law towards a proceduralist understanding that stresses law's role in structuring procedures, ensuring transparency, and fostering participation. As a result, it calls on us to change our views of the role of law and lawyers.

Some call this new regulation "soft law" and think that it is an inferior form of public action. However, in recent years, scholars in EU and the U.S. have begun to question this pessimistic account of this so-called "soft law". Scholars like Christian Joerges in Europe and Charles Sabel in the U.S. have come to see that some of these novel approaches may not only be as effective as older form of state action but in some circumstances can be both more effective and democratic.

So, the main purpose of the LANAGE is to catalog some of these developments, assess their significance, explore the longer potential of new approaches and plan future transatlantic collaboration on these questions.

One of the products of the workshop will be a symposium to be published in the European Law Journal. We will identify specific processes and experiments that reflect a "post-regulatory" approach to governance in the EU. We will look at several substantive areas, including social policy and the environment, and specific governance models including the "open method of coordination".

***"New regulatory approaches are emerging to replace conventional top-down, command and control regulatory systems."***

**Who is involved in the project?**

LANAGE has been organized by myself and Joanne Scott from Cambridge University in U.K. in consultation with Jonathan Zeitlin from UW-Madison, Christian Joerges from European University Institute (EUI) and Francis Snyder from Wissenschaft Kolleg. We are very pleased that we have scholars from all over Europe and the U.S. from such prestigious institutions as Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris, European University

Institute, Zentrum für Europäische Rechtspolitik an der Universität Bremen (ZERP), University of Salzburg (Universität Salzburg), University of Cambridge, London School Of Economics, University of Salzburg, and Columbia Law School.

***This interview was conducted by Sebnem Ozkan, Dissertator in Industrial Relations.***

For further information on LANAGE, you can visit our website at

**<http://wiscinfo.doit.wisc.edu/eucenter/Conferences/LANAGE/lanage.htm>**

## Conference/Book Project on “Reconfiguring Work and Welfare in the New Economy: A Transatlantic Dialogue”

—An Interview with the Project Organizer, Jonathan Zeitlin, Director of the European Union Center and Professor of Sociology, History, and Industrial Relations  
By Sebnem Ozkan

**What are the main themes of the project? When did it take off and how did it develop?**

The main theme of the project is the common problems facing the EU member states and the U.S. in adapting their labor market and social welfare institutions to the changing requirements of work and family life in the new economy.

The inspiration for the project came from several interrelated observations. First, it arose from the observation by labor economists that there were very significant variations in employment/unemployment rates among European countries which are not closely correlated with national levels of social and employment protection. During the late 1990s, in fact, a number of European countries succeeded in reducing unemployment to US levels without sharp increasing inequality through various combinations of consensual wage restraint, negotiated reform of public welfare programs, labor market activation policies, and intensive training/retraining efforts. Appreciation of these developments requires us to go beyond a sterile and superficial opposition between European rigidity and American flexibility in assessing labor market performance and policies. It also opens up new possibilities for cross-national learning about how to improve employment performance without shredding the social safety net.

Second, much recent work on the United States, including that of the Center on Wisconsin Strategy (COWS) with which I am also associated, has highlighted the

“dark side” of the American labor market, and the limitations of welfare-to-work strategies based on pushing recipients of public assistance into unstable, low-wage jobs without providing them with vital complementary resources such as health care, transportation, childcare, and training. As in Europe, moreover, there is a pervasive misfit between existing labor market institutions and social programs on the one hand and the changing realities of

**“The project has contributed to policy-oriented as well as scholarly dialogue, bringing together people working on related problems from the two sides of the Atlantic who would not ordinarily meet.”**

less stable careers and more differentiated household structures on the other.

Thus from these complementary observations about the nature of labor market problems and performance on both sides of the Atlantic, we came to believe that a dialogue between the United States and Europe could provide new opportunities for mutual learning on these issues.

**Who are the persons involved? How will this workshop contribute to both scholarly and policy-oriented dialogues?**

The first step of the project, a planning workshop held in Madison in last April, was a breakthrough in identifying common problems and experimental solutions beneath the surface of apparently divergent labor market structures and policies in Europe and the U.S. And the project has contributed to policy-oriented as well as scholarly dialogue, bringing together



people working on related problems from the two sides of the Atlantic who would not ordinarily meet. Thus, for example, the project includes leading scholars with hands-on experience of local labor market reform experiments from both the US and Europe, as well as prominent policy advisors to the EU and its member states on social welfare issues. In addition, Madison faculty involved in the project have participated in an action-research network on employment and regional economic development policies sponsored by the Social Affairs Directorate of the European Commission in collaboration with EU-level labor and employers' organizations.

Following the highly successful planning workshop last April, the EU Center is organizing a major public conference on “Reconfiguring Work and Welfare in the New Economy: A Transatlantic Dialogue”, to be held in Madison on May 10-12, 2001. The revised conference papers will form the basis of a collective volume, to be edited for publication by the center directors Jonathan Zeitlin and David Trubek.

*Interviewed by Sebnem Ozkan, dissertator in Industrial Relations.*

**For more information on this project, including a list of participants and paper topics, please visit our website at**

<http://wiscinfo.doit.wisc.edu/eucenter/Conferences/index.htm>

## **KLAUS BERGHAHN, Director of the Center for German and European Studies and Weinstein-Bascom Professor of German and Jewish Studies, talks about the Center's future, German Studies at UW-Madison, and his widely-noted recent book.**

### **You played an integral role in the creation of the Center for German and European Studies at UW-Madison. How did the Center begin?**

It all began elsewhere. In 1989 Harvard, Georgetown, and UC-Berkeley were named Centers of Excellence for German Studies. When UW didn't receive the honor, I was determined to bring recognition to UW-Madison in some other fashion. In 1997 applications to be named a Centers of Excellence for German and European Studies were publicized. I worked closely with Jack Zipes, Professor of German, at the University of Minnesota, and prepared a proposal; in 1998 our universities were awarded the distinction.

### **What were your initial plans for the Center? Have they changed?**

I wanted to establish what is known in Germany as a *Graduierten Kolleg*, in which graduate students and faculty members work closely together. The main emphasis is placed on interdisciplinarity—German Studies and European Studies. Our most recent collaboratives, for example, conjoin such themes as gender, trans-Atlantic politics, fascism, and industrial ecology.

### **Which CGES sponsored events, in your opinion, were the most successful, thus far?**

Our collaboratives, by far. Although it is often difficult to deal with individual faculty members—and their interest in maintaining a certain reputation—or to deal with the institutional pride of such large and respected universities as Wisconsin and Minnesota—our collaboratives have been both academically and intellectually stimulating. Of course, our showcase events—like the recent Goethe and Max Weber conferences—are important ways of reaching out to the public both locally and nationally. This is very important

for the growth of the Center. It is amazing that after only two years the CGES is on the map, for many visitors from abroad such as Roland Koch, Governor of Hesse, Ernst Welteke, President of the German Bundesbank, and Dr. Gerhard Stoltenberg, Former German Minister of Finance and Defense, come and enrich our events.

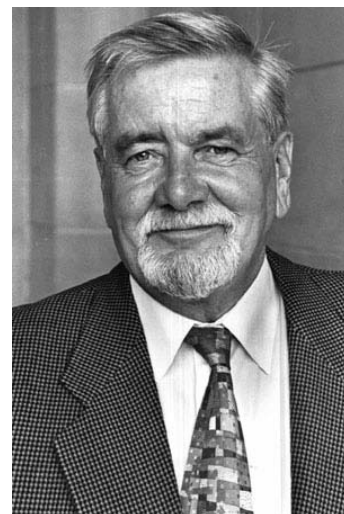
### **What does the future of CGES look like?**

It all depends on two possibilities. First, if we find a private sponsor—which is very difficult. Second, we will soon be evaluated, and I hope to and receive a five year extension of our current generous funding by the German Marshall Fund. Regardless of what happens, the ideas behind CGES will continue to live on, for we already have eight graduate courses on the books. They can be activated any time.

### **Not only are you Director of CGES, but you are a Weinstein-Bascom Professor of German and Jewish Studies as well. How do these two very different positions complement one another?**

I try to combine my role in the Center with my German-Jewish research interests. Currently I am working with David Sorkin, Professor of History, and Stephen Feinstein, Director for Holocaust and Genocide Studies, on a seminar and symposium for 2001-2003. The project, "Anti-Semitism in Modern European Culture," is also in cooperation with the Zentrum fuer Antisemitismus-Forschung at the TU-Berlin.

**Your recent publication, *Grenzen der Toleranz. Juden und Christen im Zeitalter der Aufklärung* (2000), has received much praise both in Germany and the U.S. What was**



### **your goal in writing the book? For what audience was it written?**

I wrote the book for a German audience as an introduction to the richness of the tradition of German-Jewish culture. As a Germanist I'm interested in showing how much the Jewish intellectual community contributed to German culture, which is typically understated. The book will soon be translated into English.

### **What can students and the reading public expect in your next publication?**

Well . . . I'm a slow reader and writer. Therefore, they will have to wait another 2-3 years. I will continue to deal with the issue of anti-Semitism. In the near future, however, I will be concentrating on the Center and its continuation beyond 2002.

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*This interview was conducted by Lisa Rainwater van Suntum of the European Studies Alliance and Dissertator in German Studies.*

## Democracy, Public Transportation, and German Heritage

Kerry Hill, Senior Editor for National and International News at the *Wisconsin State Journal* talks about his Trip to Germany, Wisconsin-German Ties, and the Role of European Studies in the Community.

***Kerry, you spent a couple of weeks in Germany last fall as a Wisconsin Newspaper Association International Fellow to learn about the country ten years after unification. What were a couple of truly striking impressions along these lines? What big impressions did you leave with that you think are important for Americans and Wisconsinites to understand?***

Since I spent my entire stay in western Germany, I did not get an opportunity to make my own comparisons. In conversations, however, some Germans expressed concern that their eastern countrymen were not as well-steeped in democratic traditions and the idea of tolerance. They blame this—and the relative weakness of the eastern economy—for the rise in neo-Nazism and incidents of anti-foreigner violence.

Among my general impressions that might be of interest—and perhaps importance—to people in Wisconsin concern land use. Hessen's population, about 6 million, is a bit larger than Wisconsin's, yet they occupy a land area that is much smaller. Despite this, I saw plenty of open areas, forests, and parks that reminded me of Wisconsin. I noticed that towns and cities, meanwhile, are quite compact. It's obvious that land use is more tightly controlled there. Maybe we can learn something.

Also, I had good experiences using the public transportation system, once I figured out how to read the train schedules. I was able to get where I needed to be and really didn't miss driving.

***One of your interests that you wanted to pursue while in Germany was to explore how civil society works at a local level in Germany. What did you learn? What did you discover that surprised you, or impressed you, or concerned you?***

Before my trip, I heard Graham Wilson (ed. note: Professor of Political Science and

Associated Director of LaFollette School of Public Policy) tell a group of teachers from Hessen that Americans are less trustful of government than Europeans. While in Germany, I saw evidence to back that up. For instance, while Americans insist on controlling public education at the local level through elected school boards, Germans are willing to let state governments run local schools. Even more startling was learning that the government collects money for churches, more like a tax than the free-will offerings Americans give directly to their churches.

In the newspaper business as well, the Germans are willing to let larger organizations take care of matters that here

***“To understand who we are, we need to understand where we came from, our history and***

are handled on a local, individual basis. The pay scale and other conditions of employment for all journalists on all newspapers are set through negotiations between the newspaper publishers association and journalists federation. That's certainly not the case here.

***Local connections are a big theme in your reporting on contemporary Germany. Why do you see it as important to understand the local ties between Germany and Wisconsin? What do these ties mean for Wisconsin today?***

To understand who we are, we need to understand where we came from, our history, and heritage. For many Wisconsinites, that means looking to Germany to discover the root of our traditions and our character.

In the present, we are reminded every day that the world is becoming increasingly

interconnected—culturally, commercially, and politically—thanks in large part to tremendous advances in transportation and communication.

To compete in this world, we must become adept in dealing across cultures and national borders. What better place to start than Germany and Europe, where our roots lie and where new ideas continue to develop. United by our commonalities and stimulated by our differences, we can benefit by exchanging ideas and perspectives. I like to point out that the greatest public works project in U.S. history, the interstate highway system, was inspired by the German autobahns.

***Before you left for Germany, you attended an all-day seminar at UW-Madison on contemporary Germany and Europe to help you prepare for your trip. How would you say that UW-Madison generally can help Wisconsin better understand the New Europe? And, more specifically, how can European Studies at UW-Madison help build vital ties between our state and Europe?***

The university can, as it did for me, provide a framework for understanding the cultural and historical underpinnings of the New Europe. Without this basic background, getting culturally oriented in such a short time would have been much more difficult. I felt better prepared to recognize the context of conversations and observations.

Also, the university can—and should—serve as a vital link between Wisconsin and European people and institutions. The university can provide an effective channel for exchanges of individuals and ideas—bringing knowledgeable Europeans here and sending Americans there to interact. And, under the Wisconsin idea, the university can play a lead role in adapting and applying such ideas here.

*Interview conducted by Crister Garrett.*

## The fact that there is a Brussels in Door County, Wisconsin

may seem quite unrelated to academic library collections in the state. But in fact, the state's large immigrant communities from Western Europe have played a role in the development of the University and the library collections supporting its programs. Therefore, it isn't surprising that from the Schuman Declaration in 1950 and the subsequent founding of the European Coal and Steel Community in 1952, Memorial Library at UW-Madison has been collecting a wide variety of both primary and secondary resources—and sources both pro and con—relating to the Community and its successor, the European Union. For the early period, these publications range from ECSC documents like its *Journal officiel*, published from 1952 through 1958, to critical pamphlets like the one produced in 1953 by the German Social Democratic Party, entitled threateningly *Götterdämmerung beim Schumanplan* [*Twilight of the Gods with the Schuman Plan*].

In 1964, the collection of primary resources became much easier, as Memorial Library became an official depository for EC publications and documents, receiving a copy in English of all EC materials made available for distribution. In support of this core collection, the Library has continued to add to its journal and book collections as heavily as budgets would permit, acquiring titles in all Western European languages and from all points of view. The collection supports titles intended for the general public, like *Europe*, the magazine published by the EU Commission office in Washington, D.C., along with publications that only a scholar could love, like *Europe Daily Bulletin*, a compilation of daily press releases from Brussels, now available in both paper and on CD-ROM. New

## Not far from Brussels : EU Collections at the University of Wisconsin—Madison



By Vicki Hill, Social Sciences Specialist in Memorial Library

publications of primary sources are added as they become available and funds permit—the British Foreign Office files on *The Schuman Plan and the European Coal and Steel Community* in microform are one example.

EC/EU collections are for the most part integrated into the Library stacks, and can be located through Madcat, the Library's online catalog. Finally, the Library has tried to help local scholars and the general public navigate the immense web presence of the EU by maintaining a guide to both paper collections and EU web sites on the Library home page at <http://www.library.wisc.edu/guides/EU/>. One of the many titles retrieved by a search in Madcat on “European Union” is *Sleepwalking into the European Superstate*, a pamphlet from the Referendum Party, a group opposed to British participation in the EU. With Library collections at their disposal, Wisconsin residents can maintain an alert and well-informed approach to the European Union.

## French Studies at UW-Madison Expanding . . .

How Americans perceive France and the French language these days is a lot more complicated than it was, say, thirty or forty years ago. Francophiles—traditionally expected to appreciate mostly Parisian refinements like cuisine and painting—are now enrolling in French courses with new accessories in their baggage. It is no longer unusual for students in introductory college French classes to voice an interest in Quebec nationalism or West African political economics. Nor is it shocking to find graduate students in French researching Acadian poets, female genital mutilation, or the unique problems of European Internet start-up firms. At least not in Madison.



Long a leader in French studies nationally, the UW-Madison has continued to innovate at both undergraduate and graduate levels. In

***“The Professional French Masters Program would become, upon arrival, the only graduate program of its kind in French to require and arrange for a professional internship in France for every last student.”***

addition to the already vigorous evolution of its traditional programs of study (including a long-standing commitment to the inclusion of francophone cultures and literatures),

## Expanding . . . Again!

by Ritt Deitz, Associate Director of PFMP

***Students gain professional skills in French with Hopes of Paris Internships***

the Department of French and Italian has been developing still newer options for study—some of these in forms as yet unseen anywhere else in the country.

One such form is the new Professional French Masters Program (PFMP) ([www.wisc.edu/pfmp](http://www.wisc.edu/pfmp)). Much as the earlier innovations of women's and cultural studies here had taken French into new waters, the PFMP would become, upon arrival, the only

*(Continued on page 17, French Studies)*

## *Parlez-vous histoire? Sprechen Sie Geschichte?*

Foreign Languages to Enrich the History Department's Offerings

By Lisa Rainwater van Suntum



Professor Laird Boswell, of the History Department speaks to an eager audience at the Franco-American Fête held at the Elvehjem in December 2000.

Not only will students be speaking, reading, and writing French and German in foreign language classes this spring, but they will also experience an innovative initiative that will incorporate foreign languages into other disciplines at the University Of Wisconsin-Madison. With funding from the Center for European Studies' Title VI grant, two history courses will include optional discussion sections in the language of the culture being studied. Laird Boswell, associate professor of history and the Director for the Center of European Studies is teaching an upper-level course entitled, "France from Napoleon to the Great War," in which supplemental discussions, readings, and written assignments will encourage students of French to utilize their language skills and enrich their vocabulary in the area of history.

Students of German are also afforded the opportunity to hone their language skills this spring in the course, "German History Since 1870" taught by Rudy Koshar, professor of

*(Continued on page 8, FLAS)*

**FLAS** (Continued from page 7)

history. According to Boswell, enrollment in both foreign language sections is high, indicating a genuine interest on behalf of UW-Madison students to enroll in university's foreign language programs. While spring semester 2001 integrates French and German into the history department's discussion sections, similar courses in other disciplines such as film and cultural studies are slated for future semesters; the Title VI grant will fund two *Foreign Language Across the Curriculum* (FLAC) courses per year.

Boswell explains that interdisciplinary programming is important, for "disciplines don't exist in isolation." Both UW faculty members and students will benefit from the new course offerings. Faculty members from different departments are able to collaborate on research interests and projects, while students witness the application of foreign language skills outside the foreign language classroom. Furthermore, students increase their vocabulary in the target language and discover that they can utilize their foreign language skills in other disciplines.

Although the logistics of transferring credits between departments is still in the works, Boswell assures that the extra discussion credit students earn can be put toward either one's major in history or foreign language study.

The Center for European Studies' Title VI monies will not only be used to promote popular language such as French, German and Spanish. Funding has also been allotted for lesser-taught languages such as Finnish and Italian. In addition, library acquisitions of books in lesser-taught languages will increase due to the Title VI grant.

*"Academic disciplines don't exist in isolation"*

Foreign language across the curriculum, Boswell notes, is a "hot topic" in language pedagogy. Last spring, a national symposium was held at UW-Madison, in which pedagogical scholars discussed

the importance of language integration into other fields. While UW-Madison does not offer as many courses as the University of Minnesota, for example, Boswell is enthusiastic in the increased interest that professors and students at UW-Madison have shown.

With both the French and German history discussions at full capacity, it doesn't look as though the Center for European Studies' FLAC initiative will be disappearing any time soon. Interested faculty members and students are welcome to contact Professor Boswell and the Center for European Studies (213 Ingraham Hall) for more information.

### INTERDISCIPLINARY COURSE OFFERINGS—*Spring 2001*

The Center for German and European Studies sponsors an Interdisciplinary Western European Area Studies Seminar (804) entitled "Fascism and Its Legacies." The course, taught by Professor Marc Silberman, UW-Madison German Department, Professor Mary Layoun, UW-Madison Comparative Literature, Eric Weitz, UM-Twin Cities German Department, and Professor Thomas Wolfe, UM-Twin Cities Russian and European History, is offered to graduate students on the UW and UM campuses.

The Center for European Studies and The European Union Center presents "European Citizenship and Identity in a Global Context" an Interdisciplinary Seminar on European Studies (594). Professor Crister Garrett, Executive Director of the European Studies Alliance.

### INTERDISCIPLINARY COURSE OFFERINGS—*Future Plans*

Professor Alda Blanco, Professor of Spanish will offer, "Imagining France and Spain." Students of Spanish and Italian will engage in class discussion, using their target language.

Business students will hone their Italian acumen in a course developed by **Professor of Italian, Thomas Cravens**. The course will introduce students to the necessary terms needed to conduct business with Italian firms.

Cinema buffs will view European films in a class taught by **Patrick Rumble, Professor of French and Italian**. Discussion sections will allow students to critique the films in the student's language of choice.

### THE EUROPEAN STUDIES ALLIANCE QUIZ

1. Can you identify this picture?
2. What was the German novel said to be kept in Napoleon's breast pocket?
3. Who wrote, "exegi monumentum aere perennium"?

(Answers on page 19)



## Internship Focus

**Parham Eftekhari, studying Marketing, talks about his internship in Paris and what he gained from it.**

*“Founded in April of 2000, NOHETO offers the first web-based application development tool, which facilitates the creation and evolution of complex web applications.”*

That was the first phrase I read upon entering NOHETO for the beginning of my 6-month internship. Oh... and it was written in French, a language I had come to learn only 12 months earlier. So with much ambiguity, fear, and excitement, I began what was to be the best professional experience of my life to date.

When I first thought about working abroad, I immediately came up with a million reasons why I shouldn't do it. The language barrier, cultural differences, my previous work experiences... the list went on and on. My initial decision was to not do it. However, I quickly realized that I did not have a list of reasons, but only excuses. In my opinion, one of the most important qualities in having a successful and fulfilling life is being able to differentiate between a valid

reason and an excuse. If all we do is come up with an excuse as to why something cannot be done, where would society be today?

Since I entered NOHETO only 2 months after its launch, there was neither a stable nor traditional work environment in place. Not only was the company in its first stages of development, but our product was completely new and revolutionary; and we were told we were one of the first players in an entirely new market that in four years would be worth around \$10 Billion USD. So I, being the sole marketer in our company, was faced with the task of defining our target market, potential clients, and competitors, making reports on different market segments... again, all in French.

**“My advice? Easy. You need to work abroad.”**

The fact that the internship was in France also had an impact on my work. To work abroad, one has to have a very open mind and not be easily discouraged or let

*(Continued on page 11, Eftekhari)*

## Study Abroad Focus

**Dave Friedland, majoring in International Relations, recounts what he learned while in London on a UW-Madison study abroad program.**

**Where did you study Dave?**

I studied in London England in the spring of 2000.

**Where did you live?**

I lived in South Kensington area—a very posh neighborhood—in a flat with three roommates. They were all Wisconsin students—one other man and two women.

**How would you rate your experience with Englanders?**

My experience with the Englanders was very positive. Because we were not in classes with British students, we had to make the extra effort to meet people from the host country. I had some friends in London already and got to know some London students. However, I had to lose the idea that just because I was an American in London, British kids would come up to me. It made me realize that I see foreign students here at UW all the time, but I never say anything to them.

**How has this experience changed your perspective on life, the USA, Europe?**

This experience has made me more aware of events outside the US—especially how different politics and issues in other countries are dealt with. The impact of the EU became

much clearer to me—especially Britain's decision to not adopt the single currency; its exchange rate was much worse than on the continent. I also realized that I love traveling and being on my own. Traveling teaches you that not everything is always going to go according to plan, and you can't take everything so seriously. I learned to relax a little more, knowing that things would work out in the end. Additionally, I got to appreciate life in a big city while living in London and really enjoyed the large variety of social activities.

**How has it contributed to your academic pursuits?**

Studying in London and traveling through Europe has made me more interested in international trade. I plan to go to law school, specializing in International Law. I am also particularly interested in the evolution of Eastern Europe, a region I knew nothing about, and its impact on the rest of the EU states.

**Why should other students participate in the study abroad program you chose?**

Other students should participate in this program if they think they would enjoy being in a large city with lots to do. Also, they will really get a chance to explore the British Isles. The 3-day weekend gives students plenty of opportunity to travel to Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. In addition, because you are on a program with UW students, you share a totally unique experience that not even your best friends at home can understand. The people I went on the program with became some of my best friends, and it's great that we can all look back on our experience together.

*This interview was conducted by Lisa Rainwater van Suntum.*

## The UW-Madison—European University Institute (EUI) Exchange

*The European University Institute in Florence, Italy is one of Europe's leading graduate studies institutions. Madison is one of the few American universities with a formal exchange program with EUI.*

### Lisa Cline in Florence, Italy



Badia Fiesolana, European University Institute, Florence Italy

**Lisa Cline is a doctoral student in History, specializing in gender issues in France and Europe. Her study is made possible by a fellowship from the European Union Center.**

My dissertation, "Gender and French National Identity: 1945-2000", analyzes conceptions of French national identity since the Second World War and asks how assumptions about gender figured in changing notions of what it meant to be French in this period. Primarily, I am interested in the intersection between the changing social role of women and the discourses of nation and femininity through which women's place in society was constructed and understood. One of the issues I focus on in order to illuminate this problem is the implementation of European gender policy in

France and the effects this process had on domestic discourses of gender and nation.

The EUI provides an ideal setting in which to begin work on this topic because many of the historical sources upon which the study will be based are located in the archives here. These include documents of the *Commission féminine du Mouvement européen*, the European Parliamentary Commission on Women's Rights, the *Conseil des communes et des régions d'Europe*, and records from a variety of grassroots organizations of women in Europe. In addition to the archives, however, the Institute is unique in its cosmopolitanism. Scholars and students come here from across Europe and the US; this diversity creates a lively intellectual environment. Regularly, there are lectures by faculty members and visiting scholars on topics such as gender, citizenship, and identity which provide vital international and inter-disciplinary perspectives on issues central to my project. I am looking forward to the beginning of seminars offered in the history department which I have every reason to expect will offer even greater opportunity for me to discuss and refine my work as it progresses.

### Viviane André in Madison, WI



Bascom Hall, University of Wisconsin-Madison

**Vivian André is a doctoral student in Economics at EUI and is spending this spring at UW-Madison.**

I decided to apply to the exchange program in the University of Madison for two main reasons: 1) to profit from the opportunity of studying at an American university in order to become better acquainted with the American academic world and life in general; and 2) to work in a department of agricultural economics that corresponds to my research field much better than the departments of economics in Europe (the departments of agricultural economics are almost non-existent in European universities).

My research consists in assessing the welfare impact of the agricultural sector liberalization in a general equilibrium model representing a stylized economy with two sectors (agriculture and non-agriculture) and two representative

agents (farmers and non-farmers). The goal is to understand how different agricultural policy instruments (price support, subsidies to production or to exports, direct transfers, imports restrictions, etc) influence the consumption level of the society as a whole and its distribution between the two representative agents. The model is applied to two kinds of countries: one represents a European industrialized country in which the agricultural sector is protected, and one represents a stylized, small developing country where there is an anti-agricultural sector bias.

I have observed several differences between US and European universities thus far. The first reflects the student-professor relationships. Here at UW-Madison, the relationships between professors and students are less formal and much easier to establish; professors are more available to students. Secondly, universities are much more geographically concentrated in the USA, whereas in Europe each department may be in a different part of the town. In general, American universities are better off than the European ones, which in a sense is completely logical since they are also much more expensive. It is difficult to say whether the better facilities are proportionate to the higher fees.

## UW-Madison—Sciences-Po-Paris Exchange Program

### Marianne Berger in Madison



La Défense, Paris

*Marianne Berger is from Sciences-Po-Paris. She talks about her time in Madison.*

Je suis étudiante à Paris à Sciences-Po, une école de sciences humaines et sociales très réputée en France. Cependant je n'habite à Paris que depuis que j'ai commencé mes études secondaires soit depuis deux ans même si depuis toute petite je vis dans la banlieue parisienne.

Pour le moment, mes études sont restées très générales bien que axées sur les sciences humaines. Mais l'année prochaine je projette de me spécialiser ou de m'orienter vers les métiers de la culture. À Madison j'étudie l'histoire de l'art et l'histoire de l'islam.

Mon séjour à UW Madison est une très bonne expérience car elle me permet d'améliorer mon anglais et de commencer l'italien et donc d'envisager une carrière internationale ou au moins européenne. C'est aussi une coupure dans mon rythme d'études qui est la bienvenue après deux années de travail. Cela me permet d'apprécier et de découvrir de nouvelles choses et de prendre le temps de penser à la suite de mes études et de faire des projets.



Parham hiking in Normandy, France.

#### Eftekhari

*(Continued from page 9)*

down. Depending on the country and culture you are dealing with, working environments can be very different than those found in the US. It may be more formal or more informal; your boss may give

more or less praise than you are accustomed to; after-hour relationships with colleagues are different. Going in, you will have no idea about any of these. However, that is why you are doing an internship abroad—to learn. In my case, my employer (as many in France) was very concerned not only with the work I did for the firm, but equally with how much I learned and grew

personally and professionally. Thus, I was free to ask questions, make mistakes, and learn and perfect my skills as a marketer without being overly stressed by deadlines and fear of failure.

So in the end, my internship went perfectly. I learned that in France, especially in a start-up company, there is a high level of professionalism. Yet, there is always room for fun. Being in a start-up environment was a good choice for me, as it gave me a higher level of responsibility and gave me hands-on experience in many aspects of marketing I thought I wouldn't touch until I had my diploma.

**My advice? Easy.** You need to work abroad. Its fun; and what is the worst that could happen. You realize you hate the country and never would go back. At least you know. It's a shame to live life in a

state of ambiguity and ignorance just because you have a list of excuses. There is so much out there to learn and experience. Why should one choose to stay home and be like everyone else?

For more information on the UW-Madison Study Abroad Programs, please contact the **Office of International Studies and Programs**. Their Resource Room is located in 252 Bascom Hall.

Phone: 608.265.6329  
Website: [www.wisc.edu/studyabroad](http://www.wisc.edu/studyabroad)

# CENTER FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES FELLOWSHIPS, 2000-2001

## FOREIGN LANGUAGE AND AREA STUDY (FLAS) FELLOWS 2000-2001

*The European Studies Alliance at UW-Madison offers graduate students a wide variety of fellowship possibilities. In this issue, we focus on the Center for European Studies and the Center for German and European Studies.*

AS a political scientist with an interest in Europe it is important that I have real facility with some of its languages. Europe's second language behind English remains French, and I will have to pursue much of my dissertation research in Brussels, so I need to access European Union officials there.

**Alexander Caviedes:  
First Person**

My additional research beyond the EU level will involve interviews with and observations of German and French immigrant groups. They rarely have English language skills,

and to develop trust with my interviewees, I would rather not use an interpreter. Since I will be speaking with immigrants from French-speaking Africa and the Maghreb countries, I have tested my ability with some UW students from Cameroon, since their pronunciation differs from what I am exposed to in French class. Beyond, the immediate research gains, I also look forward to being able to access a wider body of literature and colleagues both now and in the future. Receiving the FLAS Fellowship helps bring me closer to these goals.

### What is a FLAS Fellowship?

Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) Fellowships are awarded to the Center for European Studies by the U.S. Department of Education under Title VI of the Higher Education Act. The FLAS Fellowship program seeks to improve language and area studies. These fellowships are available to U.S. citizens and permanent residents admitted to or enrolled in full-time UW-Madison

graduate or professional degree programs in the social sciences, humanities, or in professional fields specializing in European languages and European area studies. FLAS Fellowships are awarded for a formal domestic or overseas graduate academic program of full-time study during the academic year; dissertation research at UW-Madison or abroad during the academic year, and/or a formal program of intensive language study during the summer.

### FLAS Fellowship Recipients

**Alexander Caviedes**, French Language Studies, Department of Political Science

**Lori Kirsten Hoff**, Dutch Language Studies, Department of German

**Dragoslav Momcilovic**, Italian Language Studies, Department of Comparative Literature

*For more information regarding the FLAS Fellowships, please contact the Center for European Studies. Contact information is located on the back of this newsletter.*

## CENTER FOR GERMAN AND EUROPEAN STUDIES FELLOWSHIPS, 2000-2001

**The Center for German and European Studies** aims to train a new generation of German and European experts in the United States by supporting multi-institutional research collaboratives and developing a series of interdisciplinary seminars focusing on Germany and Europe. The Center's Fellowship program provides support for students pursuing an advanced graduate degree with a research and/or coursework focus on German and European studies.

### DISSERTATION RESEARCH RECIPIENTS

**Katherine Carte,**  
Department of History

**David Ciarlo,** Department  
of History

**Peter van Suntum,**  
Department of German, *Die  
Geschichte des Unausprechlichen:  
Peter Weiss und sein Laokoon  
Projekt*

Each year the Center establishes two research collaboratives on different themes in German and European Studies. These collaboratives link faculty and students at UW-Madison and the University of Minnesota-Twin Cities and leads to graduate seminars on aspects of these themes in the second year of the collaborative.

The Center's themes for the Academic year 2000-2001 include: "Fascism and its Legacies in Europe (FLE)" under the direction of Professors Marc Silberman and Mary Layoun; "Sustainability, Culture, and Industrial Ecology: Corporate Transitions in the U.S., Germany, and Europe (SCIE)" under the guidance of Professors Erhard Joeres and Patrick Eagan.

In addition to Center-sponsored graduate seminars, advanced students are able to apply their award toward dissertation research at home and abroad.

**CGES funded James Lee,** of the Department of History with the annual UW-Madison—University of Bonn Academic Exchange. Lee will reside in Bonn, Germany and conduct research for his dissertation.

Students working in such disciplines as History, and

### GRADUATE STUDENT SEMINAR RECIPIENTS

**Tanya Cook,** Seminar  
Participant SCIE  
**Jason van Driesche,** Seminar  
Participant SCIE  
**Justin Mog,** Seminar  
Participant SCIE

.....  
**Eric Jarosinski,** Seminar  
Participant FLE  
**Patricia Gaborik,** Seminar  
Participant FLE  
**Sasha Pack,** Seminar  
Participant FLE  
**Thomas Kuplic,** Seminar  
Participant FLE

German have benefited from the CGES fellowships this academic year.

## Que dire au retour d'un séjour à Madison ?

By Isabelle Ferraras

*Isabelle Ferraras, a doctoral student at Université Catholique de Louvain, Belgium spent Fall 2000 at UW-Madison as a guest scholar of the European Union Center. She tells her story in detail in the first person.*



***L'exercice est simple et compliqué à la fois.***

Simple. Car dresser le bilan se fait aisément. Je partais pour Madison avec des questions énormes quant à l'élaboration de ma thèse. Qui lire ? Comment poser le problème ? Quelles écoles approfondir ? Pourrais-je trouver des chercheurs motivés par les mêmes intérêts de recherche que moi ? De plus, l'intérêt d'un décentrement américain pour une européenne comme moi semblait un défi prometteur. D'autant plus pertinent quand on traite de questions telles que la flexibilité du travail et ses liens avec l'évolution des relations collectives de travail - l'objet de ma thèse de doctorat en sociologie. Armée de tous ces espoirs, je décollais début septembre 2000 de Bruxelles pour Madison afin d'y passer le Fall Semester. La saison était magnifique. La nature est généreuse et extrême dans ce pays. Dans le petit avion qui fait la connexion entre Chicago et Madison, le Wisconsin m'apparaît pour la première fois comme une terre fertile, irriguée, aux milles points d'eau. Et en cette fin de l'été, l'air chaud et lourd m'enveloppe à mon arrivée à terre. Madison sera exactement comme ça : des gens charmants, des passants toujours prêts à vous aider à trouver votre chemin, une administration universitaire "tip top", des bibliothèques débordantes de richesses (tous les livres du monde s'y trouvent - je tombe même sur des bouquins belges que jamais je n'aurais imaginé retrouver là-bas au milieu des lacs). Un séminaire hebdomadaire constitue la colonne vertébrale de ma semaine de travail. Je conseillerais

cette formule à d'autres car sans ce point d'appui, il m'apparaît rapidement que je n'aurais pas été capable de travailler aussi fructueusement. Les lectures pour ce séminaire ordonnait mon travail, balisait mon horaire d'échéances à court terme et dieu sait si cela est capital dans un boulot si solitaire que la recherche théorique.

Une revue de la littérature, cela prend des mois et mieux vaut avoir des interlocuteurs pour sortir de son bureau régulièrement et discuter des thèses sur lesquelles vous planchez! Le séminaire donné par le

***De plus, l'intérêt d'un décentrement américain pour une européenne comme moi semblait un défi prometteur.***

professeur Jonathan Zeitlin m'offrira cette chance et se révélera capital pour le succès de mon séjour. Il sera l'occasion de rencontrer d'autres doctorants, intéressés par les mêmes thématiques que les miennes et ainsi, l'occasion de nouvelles rencontres et de nombreux échanges. L'équipe des académiques présents à l'UW-Madison est impressionnante au plus haut point. Sur mon sujet, je ne savais pas où donner de la tête tellement il y a de professeurs et de chercheurs de très grande qualité, et chaque semaine, des séminaires plus intéressants les uns que les autres, des colloques internationaux et la venue de personnalités

étrangères de haut calibre. Bref, trop pour savoir où donner de la tête! Je suis rentrée en ayant la sensation d'avoir fait un bond essentiel pour l'avancement de ma thèse. Restait que la période politique aussi était exceptionnelle, avec ces élections présidentielles, j'ai pu savourer un morceau d'American history, les meetings électoraux, les panneaux plantés dans les jardins, les affiches dans les classes de cours puis... l'interminable attente. Mais heureuse que l'État du Wisconsin reste un des États américains qui n'applique pas la peine de mort. Compliqué - je disais qu'était l'exercice - car vous ne me croirez peut-être pas. Pourtant les atouts de l'Université du Wisconsin à Madison sont tels que tout ce que je viens de dire est vrai. Et si vous avez toujours des doutes, allez voir sur place !

## Language, Nationality, & Literature in the New Europe

By Lisa Rainwater van Suntum

On November 15, 2000 four European writers gathered at the University of Wisconsin-Madison to address issues of European identity, the process of writing, and the role of the author in the New Europe. The evening's event, entitled, "New Voices from the New Europe: Literature, Readings, and Dialogue with European Authors," drew approximately 150 attendees from both the university and local communities. The authors, all of whom have received prestigious literary awards, began with a passage from their most recent work, followed by a discussion of his/her role as a European and national writer.

Representing Denmark, Ib Michael read from his novel, *Prince* (1997) and concluded his presentation with a lively interpretation of his role as a Danish author. Michael explained that he sees himself as merely one author in a long line of many who came before him—intertextuality, magic tale motifs, and the landscape of Denmark play a role in his novels, borrowing and reinterpreting storytelling of the past into the present. Alissa Walser of Germany read from her recent collection of short stories, *Smaller Half of the World* (2000). The story, "Given," dealt with the coming of age of a young woman, whose relationship with her father is signified by money and materialistic objects. Walser, a translator of works by Joyce Carol Oates and Sylvia Plath, has received the *Bettina-von-Arnim-Prize* and the *Ingeborg-Bachmann-Prize*, two of Germany's highest honors bestowed upon women writers.



Ib  
Michael



Alissa  
Walser



Martin  
Winckler



Sandra  
Petrignani

Martin Winckler, whose first career was as a country doctor in France, turned to writing in 1989. He read from his latest novel, *The Case of Dr. Sachs* (1997), which illuminates the life of a small town doctor. When an audience member asked for his views on the American-English influence on world culture and commerce, Winckler had only positive comments, for he sees Europeans' ability to communicate with one another, regardless of the chosen shared language, as a means with which the sharing of different ideas and cultures can occur—and with that a better understanding and acceptance of those differences. Reading from her collection of short stories, *The Toy Catalogue* (1990), Sandra Petrigani, of Italy, described the significance of the manual coffee grinder, a kitchen gadget culturally specific to Italy. In contrast to Winckler's embracing of American culture, Petrigani saw the steadily increasing use of English in the New Europe as detrimental to the preservation of smaller and more traditional European cultures such as Italy's.

The authors led a group discussion upon concluding their presentations. Students, faculty members, and community members, who were eager to learn more of the authors' role as cultural representative of their respective country while also supporting the beginning of the New Europe, posed questions to the writers. Language specific breakout sessions followed, allowing each author to read and discuss in his/her native language. A book signing ended the evening. Many audience members purchased the books and received an autographed copy from the authors. The European Union Center, the Center for European Studies, the Cultural Committee of the European Union of Chicago, and the Departments of French & Italian, German, and Scandinavian Studies sponsored the event.

## POLITICS, ART, AND HORNS: PARIS 1900 AT THE ELVEHJEM

By Kathy Paul, Development Specialist of the Elvehjem Museum and  
Anne Lambert, Curator of Education of the Elvehjem Museum

From September 16, 2000 to January 28, 2001, the Elvehjem Museum of Art presented a major traveling exhibition that recreated the American art installation from the Universal Exposition of 1900 held in Paris. The exhibition featured forty-two paintings and a selection of sculpture and decorative arts by artists such as Thomas Eakins, George Inness, Winslow Homer, and John Singer Sargent. These works were borrowed from museums across the country, including the Elvehjem itself, which lent a popular portrait of artist Charles Sprague Pearce's wife to the organizing institution, the Montclair Art Museum of Montclair, New Jersey for use in the traveling exhibition.

During the course of *Paris 1900: The "American School" at the Universal Exposition*, the Elvehjem offered related programming for audiences of all ages. The exhibition and its programs offered visitors and UW students a chance to learn more about the ways in which the Paris 1900 Exposition helped the United States emerge onto the programs for the exhibition, curator Diane P. Fischer from the Montclair Museum of Art provided a detailed overview of the exhibition and shared in-depth information on the cultural politics of the turn of the century in a slide-illustrated lecture. Fischer spoke prior to the opening reception for the exhibition, which was attended by French Consul General Jean-René Gehan and his wife Sophie Gehan. Later in the fall, art historian and



Ronnie Hess gives a reading at the Fête

conservator Anton Rajer presented a slide-illustrated lecture entitled "The Paris Exposition of 1900: La Belle Epoque's Gilded Celebration." Rajer's talk provided important historical, social, and cultural context for the first world's fair of the twentieth century. He covered comparisons with earlier and later fairs, including attendance figures and innovations.

The museum offered guided tours of the *Paris 1900* exhibition to hundreds of schoolchildren in grades K-12. Specially trained docents (volunteer tour guides) led students through the exhibition; a number of high school and UW classes took advantage of French-speaking tours as well. The museum's education department produced a special curriculum packet that

gave educators in-depth information on the exhibition and included slides, biographies of key artists, and a section of "bridges" to curriculum, all to help prepare students for their visit to the Elvehjem.

For many centuries both European and American artists, such as those in *Paris 1900*, learned painting techniques by copying the work of other masters. Over the course of several weekend days, two local artists demonstrated copying in the academic tradition by painting in the *Paris 1900* galleries. Many visitors stopped to watch the artists work and to discuss the painting process with them.

In a special cooperative venture, the Elvehjem Museum of Art, UW-Madison International Institute, the Center for European Studies, the European Union Center, and the Department of French and Italian held a Franco-American Fête in December in celebration of the exhibition. An afternoon of activities for children and adults included docent-led tours of *Paris 1900*; a selection of popular French stories read in English by Ronnie L. Hess, director of communications for the International Institute; a lecture by UW-Madison Department of History Associate Professor Laird Boswell entitled "Transatlantic Influences at the Turn of the Century"; and a concert by the UW Horn Choir that featured an array of French and American music.



***Grenzen der Toleranz. Juden und Christen im Zeitalter der Aufklärung***  
Klaus Berghahn  
304 Pgs.  
Böhlau Press,  
Weimar (2000)

attempts to tolerate the Jews. His ideas for the integration of the Jews read as follows: Liberty for all religions, freedom of conscience for the faithful, and civil rights for all. The history of the relationship between Germans and Jews proves that each progress preserves regression. Klaus Berghahn presents the relation of Jews and Germans as a complicated interaction of prejudices and tolerance, resentment and assimilation, anti-Semitism and emancipation. German-Jewish history reveals itself as being more than a mono-causal experience, in fact, it represents the dialectic of the enlightenment.

*Reviewed by Peter van Suntum, Dissertator in German Studies.*

Klaus Berghahn's latest book treats the German Jewish history from Eisenmenger's pamphlet against the Jews (1711) to the beginning of political anti-Semitism (1815). He discusses the authors of German high culture (Lessing, Dohm, Mendelssohn, Goethe, Herder, Kant, Wilhelm von Humboldt, Achim of Arnim) and their opinions on the Jews. The results are less favorable than one would expect or hope for. Moses Mendelssohn throws light on the inherent

*French Studies* (Continued from page 7)

graduate program of its kind in French to require and arrange for a professional internship in France for every last student. Each PFMP student majors in one of five concentration areas: business, education (for those already working in French education), European

Italian in Van Hise Hall, joins a select group of other such centers nationwide, all sponsored in part by the French government. The UW-Madison CIFS will, among other things, support and promote the study of French in all areas, including literature, the arts, business, education, science and technology. It

These recent developments reinforce UW-Madison's long-recognized primacy as a laboratory for innovation in French studies. Through the PFMP, the university now offers both working professionals and recently graduated French majors the possibility of a graduate credential, in French, that guarantees both superior linguistic proficiency and work experience outside the university. The CIFS becomes a forum and

***Ongoing CIFS goals include promoting French studies as an increasingly interdisciplinary activity, providing grants and fellowships to students and teachers of French at all levels, and extending partnerships***

Union affairs, international development, and media/arts/cultural production. Students are also paired with mentors in their areas of expertise, from the PFMP External Advisory Board. The Chancellor's Office Capstone Initiative funded implementation of the PFMP, which includes both Master of French Studies (MFS) and graduate certificate options. Its first class of MFS students entered in the fall of 2001.

Another noteworthy direction is the new Center for Interdisciplinary French Studies, inaugurated on March 27, 2001. The Center, located in the Department of French and

will also co-sponsor campus activities with departments, institutes and other groups outside French and Italian, with a particular emphasis on European Studies, the School of Business, and the departments of History and Political Science. Ongoing CIFS goals include promoting French studies as an increasingly interdisciplinary activity, providing grants and fellowships to students and teachers of French at all levels, and extending partnerships—from the local to the global—that better connect French studies at the UW-Madison with other institutions and sectors of this increasingly global economy.

laboratory for the work already being done here in French studies, providing a myriad of new avenues for the export of this work and the import of other things French from outside the UW-Madison. Alongside recent exchange agreements with the Institut des Sciences Politiques in Paris, a hum of activity at the Alliance Française and French House, and a wealth of campus lectures on issues of interest to Francophiles of all stripes, the simultaneous additions of the PFMP and CIFS have confirmed the UW-Madison's prominence as a beacon of French studies in a world with increasingly complex needs.

### A Transatlantic Labor Dialogue Videoconference: Building Closer Relations between European and American Workers

On December 1<sup>st</sup> the European Union Center held a three-way transatlantic videoconference with participants from across the United States, colleagues in Brussels, and with counterparts in Sweden. Using split-screen technology, those at physical sites in Madison, Borås, Sweden, and Brussels engaged in **“A Transatlantic Labor Dialogue Videoconference: Building Closer Relations between European and American Workers”**.

During a three-hour live hookup, issues addressed included the role of the EU in providing workers rights, the role of unions at a national and EU-level, and how workers bargaining rights compare in a transatlantic perspective. Union representatives from Oregon, Connecticut, Minnesota and Wisconsin participated on the Madison side (they were present in Madison for an international conference on new technologies and the labor movement organized by the University of Wisconsin Extension-School for Workers, which also participated in the planning of the transatlantic videoconference). Representatives from the Swedish Trade Union Confederation and the Swedish Municipal Workers’ Union participated from Sweden. In Brussels, ETUI (European Trade Union Institute), Force Ouvrière (France), and the TIES-Labor Dialogue (TIES stands for the Transatlantic Information Exchange Service) joined in the videoconference. There were a total of ten participants in Sweden and Brussels (each), and over thirty participants in Madison.

Participants on the American side said such live hook-ups with European colleagues provided invaluable insights into how workers and their institutions on the other side of the Atlantic manage the challenges of globalization, and allow for new jobs to be created while seeking not to hollow out the benefits or destroying others.



## A Pinch of Technology with a Dash of *Terroir*:

### Food Culture in the 21st Century

By Daria Vassina, Graduate Student in Industrial Relations



"Taste, Technology and Terroir: A Transatlantic Dialogue on Food as Culture," sponsored by the European Studies Alliance, was held in Madison's Fluno Center on September 8, 2000. This major, all-day conference attracted about 200 people, including business and

government representatives, students and scholars. Featured speakers, from both sides of the Atlantic, included journalists, chefs, farmers, politicians, and NGO representatives.

The European Studies Alliance involvement in the conference underscored the interdisciplinary nature of the event. (Other co-sponsors included the UW-Madison's International Institute, the Department of French and Italian, and the Biotechnology Center. The conference was made possible by a substantial grant from the Anonymous Fund.) For the conference, devoted to discussing the cultural importance of food in Europe and the United States, as well as scientific and trade questions surrounding genetically modified organisms (GMOs), made clear that food is one of the most exciting and yet increasingly controversial issues today.

The conference began with several presentations considering the meaning of "terroir" -- the idea that the taste of a particular food reflects the physical and cultural characteristics of the countryside, the place where the food comes from. Amy Trubek, author of "Haute Cuisine: How the French Invented the Culinary Profession," Robb Walsh, culinary essayist for National Public Radio and "Natural History" magazine, and Ariane Daguin, the owner of D'Artagnan, the largest purveyor of foie gras in the U.S., focused on French traditions in the growing and handling food. Journalist Harriet Welty Rochefort, born and raised in Iowa farm country but married to a Frenchman and with teenage sons, explained how French and Americans approaches to food icons like

Big Macs can vary dramatically. As people with an undeniably "hands on" approach to food, nationally known chefs Charlie Trotter, of Charlie Trotter's in Chicago, and Odessa Piper, of Madison's L'Etoile, made the case that restaurants need to promote organic and locally-produced foods.

Political, cultural and scientific differences surrounding GMO's and food took front and center during the conference's afternoon sessions. Josè Bovè, a leader of the radical French farmers' union Confédération Paysanne and an outspoken critic of globalization, spoke of the ethical issues surrounding GMO's. Bovè warned that "the system that is put together by biotechnology can be considered totalitarian," and argued that GMO's were being imposed on a wary and unwilling public. Other speakers, including David B. Schmidt of the International Food Information Council, Rebecca Goldberg of the Environmental Defense Fund, and Julian Kinderlerer of the University of Sheffield's Institute of Biotechnological Law and Ethics debated several food safety, health and environmental issues surrounding GMOs. Kinderlerer pointed out the potential role of GMO's in addressing world hunger.

In the conference's last session, Jim Murphy, Assistant U.S. Trade Representative and Jean-Christophe Paille, Counselor for Agriculture at the Embassy of France, addressed existing trade tensions between the U.S. and the European Union over GMO's. Both acknowledged the very real differences in regulatory frameworks and consumer attitudes in the EU and U.S.

But panelists and conference participants agree that international dialogue was a much more productive option and more fun than confrontation, no small reason for "Taste, Technology and Terroir's" success.



**FILM FESTIVALS**

In cooperation with the Wisconsin Film Festival, the European Studies Alliance presents a series of films entitled,

**“Belonging and Marginality  
in  
Today’s Europe”**

March 29-April 1, 2001

To learn more about the series and the film festival please visit [www.wifilmfest.org](http://www.wifilmfest.org)

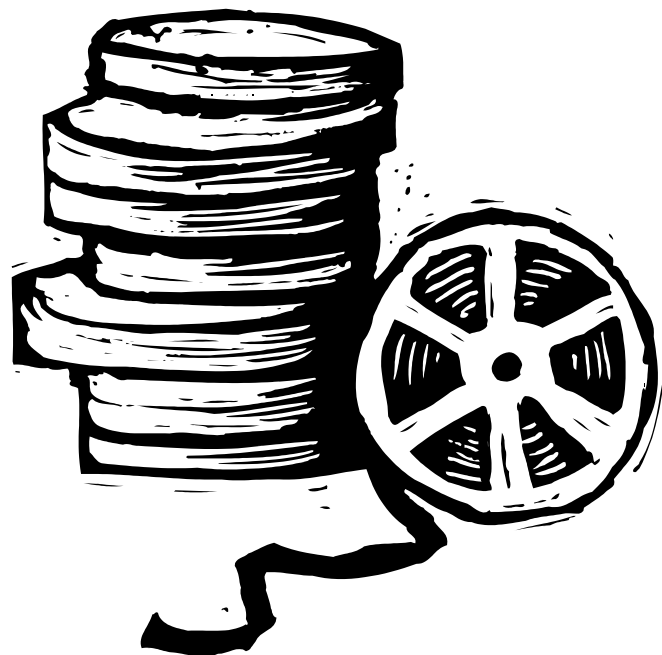
**MOVIE TALK**

Sponsored by  
the Center for European Studies

**April 5:** *ITALIAN NIGHT*  
*Big Deal on Madonna Street* (1958) by Mario Monicelli. Presented by RENATE GRILLI, ABD.

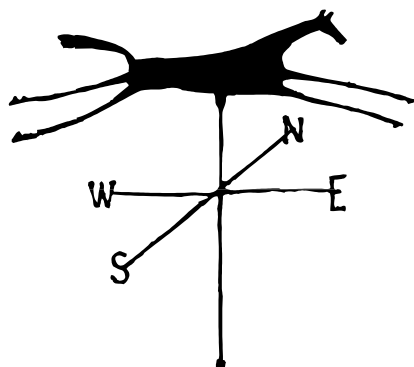
**April 19:** *SCANDINAVIAN NIGHT*  
*Mifune* (1999), by Søren Kragh-Jacobsen. Presented by LISA RAINWATER VAN SUNTUM, ABD.

*All films will be showed in 104 Van Hise Hall. The film will be introduced and followed by a Q&A.*



**Languages in Action**

LANGUAGE	TIME	PLACE	DAY
French INFO: 262-3941	Dinner: 6 pm (\$8.00)	French House	Wednesdays
	Lunch: 12:15 pm (\$5.00)		Fridays
German INFO:262-2192	Stammtisch: 8 pm	Memorial Union	Thursdays
	Lunch: 12 pm		Thursdays
Italian	5:30 pm	Memorial Union	Thursdays
Dutch INFO: 262-2192	7:30 pm	Nick’s Restaurant	Wednesdays
Danish INFO: 262-2128	7:00 pm	Memorial Union	Wednesdays
Swedish INFO: 262-9636	5:30 pm	Memorial Union	Wednesdays
Norwegian INFO: 262-9636	7:00 pm	Memorial Union	Wednesdays



**SPECIAL LECTURES ON EUROPEAN AFFAIRS**

**February 13, 4151 Grainger Hall. 9:30-1:00**  
 Christoph Nesshoever, Correspondent for Transatlantic Affairs at *Handelsblatt* (Germany's Wall Street Journal). "The Transatlantic Politics of Biotechnology". Co-sponsored by Center for World Affairs and the Global Economy (WAGE).

**March 8, Ingraham 206. Noon**  
 Carolyn Dean, Department of History, Brown University. "Speculations on Privacy, Identity, and the History of Sexuality in France."

**March 20, Ingraham 206. 4 pm**  
 Bryant T. Ragan, Department of History, Fordham University, "Representing Male and Female Homosexuality in Early Modern France".

**April 11, Ingraham 206. 4 pm**  
 Jacques Rupnik, Director of Research at Centre d'Études et de Recherches Internationales in Paris. "The 'Return to Europe': The Countries of East-Central Europe and their Journey to the EU".

**April 18' Ingraham 206. 4 pm**  
 Peter Ludlow, Director of Centre for European Policy Studies, Brussels. In residence as a **Marshall-Monnet Fellow**. "Institutional Reforms in the EU: Challenges and Prospects".

**April 26, Ingraham 206. 3 pm**  
 Antonio Novoa, Professor at University of Lisbon and Advisor on Education Policy to Government of Portugal. "Ways of Thinking about Education in Europe."

**May 1, Ingraham 336. 4 pm**  
 Elazar Barkan, Chair of Cultural Studies Program, Claremont Graduate School. "Restitution and Amending Historical Injustices in International Morality."

**March 21<sup>st</sup>. Pyle Center. 10 am**  
 European Showcase Videoconference. Andrew Duff, member of the European Parliament, UK's Liberal Democratic Party, and of the convention drafting EU's Charter of Human Rights. "The E.U. Charter of Human Rights: Noble Goals, Hard Politics".

**March 26, Chicago Excursion 6 pm.**  
 Jacques Delors, former President of the European Commission. "The Challenges and Opportunities Facing the European Union". Speech held in Chicago and Event cosponsored with Chicago Council on Foreign Relations.

**March 26, Ingraham 206. 4 pm**  
 Jonah Levy, Associate Professor of Political Science, University of California Berkeley. "There is an Alternative: Progressive Social and Economic Reform

in Western Europe."

**March 28' 4151 Grainger Hall. 10 am**  
 European Showcase Videoconference. Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, current member of the Danish Parliament and former minister of foreign affairs. "The Danes and the Euro: What Happened, and Why".

**March 29, Pyle Center. 4 pm**  
 Günter Blobel, Nobel-Prize Laureate (for Physiology or Medicine). "Dresden and the Reconstruction of Europe." (Blobel donated his entire Nobel Prize award to the Friends of Dresden Society; he was born in Germany). Co-sponsored with WAGE and the Biotechnology Center.

**April 5, Ingraham 206. 3 pm**  
 Philip Alston, Professor of Law at the European University Institute. In residence as a **Marshall-Monnet Fellow**. Lecture on "The New EU Charter of Fundamental Rights: Human Rights by Stealth?"

**April 20, 1418 Van Hise 3:30 pm**  
 Friedemann Weidauer, Professor of German at the University of Connecticut will discuss "The Challenge of Minority Literature to the Concept of a National Literature. Sponsored by CES, CGES and the German Department.

**April 26, 4151 Grainger Hall 2:00 pm**  
 Kurt Biedenkopf, Minister President of Saxony, Germany will discuss "United States and Europe: The Changing Dynamics of Transatlantic Relations." Co-sponsored by American Council on Germany and CGES.

**May 3, 220 Ingraham 3:30 pm**  
 Brown Bag Series: Jocelyne Cesari, "Islam in Europe: Modernity and Globalization Revisited."

**CONFERENCES & WORKSHOPS**

**April 20-22.** Workshop on "European Itineraries: Citizenship and Identity Issues among EU Member States".

**May 10-12.** Conference on "Work, Welfare, and Governance: A Transatlantic Dialogue".

**May 29-30.** Workshop on "Law and New Approaches to Governance in the United States and Europe".

To learn more about content, times, and location of workshops and conference please visit the European Union Center website at <http://wiscinfo.doit.wisc.edu/eucenter/>

<http://www.eurunion.org/infores/euindex.htm>

This index is a guide to information on this website of the European Commission Delegation in Washington, as well as on all of the websites of the European Union's institutions and specialized agencies in Europe. Often, the links go to the home page or area on each site where the specified information can be found, rather than to a specific page. Index entries that refer to information on the Delegation's website often contain the words "Washington Delegation" following the entry in order to distinguish them from similar information on the EU's European websites.

<http://europe.eu.int/>

Europa is the portal site of the European Union. It provides up-to-date coverage of European Union affairs and essential information on European integration. Users can also consult all legislation currently in force or under discussion, access the websites of each of the EU

## CYBERFOCUS:

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union



<http://www.eurunion.org/>

This site holds a large variety of links for any Europhile. There is even a "eu for young people" offering free comic books, informational booklets, and an introductory game to the EU entitled, "EU15—The Insider's Game." In addition, data can be retrieved on such topics as: EU Law & Policy Overview, EU Member Countries, EU Officers & Service in the US, and EU Research Tools.

### The European Studies Alliance Quiz Answers

1. The picture is entitled, *Bismark and Napoleon III* It is a portrayal of the meeting between the two upon Napoleon III's capture at Sedan during the Franco-Prussian War, 1870-1871.
2. Legend has it that Napoleon carried a copy of Goethe's *The Sorrows of Young Werther* with him at all times.
3. Horace wrote "read their history in a nation's eyes."

### KUDOS TO . . .

Tom DuBois, Professor of Scandinavian Studies, who recently received the Annual Medal of the *Kalevalaseura*, one of the oldest and most prestigious learned societies in Finland. DuBois was awarded for his years of efforts to advance knowledge of Finnish folk culture in North America.

## European Union Club



The European Union Club is devoted to actively exploring the dynamic evolution and growing influence of the European Union in the new millennium.

The European Union Club brings together professionals and experts in a broad range of fields relating to European Studies. Faculty members from the University of Wisconsin and other research institutions, community members from the Greater Madison Area, and students at the University of Wisconsin-Madison gather to discuss and reflect on the activities occurring in the New Europe. Together we form a collective of knowledge and

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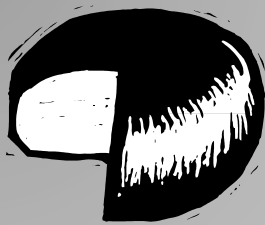
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### GERMAN AND DUTCH CLUB



**Web Address:** <http://www.sit.wisc.edu/~gdc>

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**Department Sponsor:** German Department

**Faculty Advisor:** Professor Sabine Moedersheim



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## The European Studies Alliance: Portal to the New Europe

[WWW.EUROPEANSTUDIESALLIANCE.ORG](http://WWW.EUROPEANSTUDIESALLIANCE.ORG)

**THE EUROPEAN STUDIES ALLIANCE (ESA)** at the **University of Wisconsin-Madison** is the umbrella organization for the Center for European Studies, the Center for German and European Studies, the European Union Center, and the Professional French Masters Program. All centers work collaboratively and are housed in the European Studies Alliance Suite 213 in Ingraham Hall.

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**The Center for German and European Studies (CGES)** was established in 1998 as a consortium of the University of Wisconsin-Madison and the University of Minnesota-Twin Cities for the purpose of educating the next generation of American experts on Germany and Europe. It receives funding from the German Marshall Fund administered by the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) and the two partner universities.



**The Center for European Studies (CES)** first established in 1968, is a

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the EU as a complex, evolving governance system and international actor; to enhance awareness of the growing importance and widening scopes of EU-US relations, and to promote intensified “people-to-people” links among EU and US citizens.

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Title VI National Resource Center. Its objectives are to provide students with innovative academic opportunities in European Studies; to integrate curriculum in the Social Sciences, Humanities, Area Studies, Languages, Business, and other Professional Schools; to provide funding for faculty research and professional development; and, to provide outreach and professional development initiatives.



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