



West European Studies & European Union Center

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WEST EXCHANGE

Dr. Lois R. Wise, Director

WEST is moving into the spring with exciting developments on several different fronts. One of the most important things we do in February is review applications for admissions for next year's class of masters' students. We are grateful to Professors Breithaupt, Douglas and Ipsen for reviewing the files and making recommendations. We have an exciting group of MA applicants for this fall with interests that play to the strengths of our affiliated faculty. But at the same time, we continue to push our recruitment activities, through personal contacts, student visit days, site visits, and participation in recruitment fairs including the Foreign Area Officer Program in Monterey, California last month. The newly designed WEST brochure will surely capture interest in our program with its carefully presented array of information about the program and course offerings. We are eager for student referrals, particularly from former students who are our most important recruiting resource, so please contact us with suggestions!

We've also done some recruiting for our own professional staff, bringing Brant Beyer on board as Project Manager for WEST and the European Union Center (EUC). His position is partly funded by the School of Public and Environmental Affairs (along with WEST and the College of Arts and Sciences) and several of his assignments link SPEA and the EUC. For example, he coordinates our study abroad course and short term training programs on the EU; he is organizing a conference on EU regulatory policy that will involve faculty from different IU programs; additionally he's charged with the challenging task of increasing our ties with state and local officials in Indiana, and the EUC. In addition to his academic background, his experience working in a Title VI Center at IU gives him the critical skill set necessary for the Project Manager position. With the addition of Brant Beyer, we hope to increase the EU Center's profile on campus, in Indiana and in the region and better coordinate our academic conferences under WEST's Title VI grant.

Additionally, Chris Walsh is working with us as GA on joint projects between SPEA and the EUC. He is a Masters of Public Affairs Candidate concentrating in Comparative and International Affairs and Economic Development. Third, during the spring term Vicent Moreno, PhD candidate in Spanish Literature, is leading a discussion class in Spanish funded by WEST under the Foreign Language in the Curriculum (FLAC) program which follows on our French discussion class from the fall term.

We are particularly happy about the continuing expansion of our course offerings in less commonly taught languages. For example, this semester Edgar Illas is offering a course on Catalan literature taught in the target language. The course focuses on works in a range of genres that explore topics related to nation-formation, hegemony, biculturalism, and ethnic marginalization. Course offerings and student interest in Modern Greek continue to expand under the direction of Frank Hess. Preparation has been made to offer third-year Modern Greek in the Fall of 2009. WEST is collaborating with Germanic Studies to enable the Dutch language program to increase course offerings.

WEST EXCHANGE (Cont'd)

There are a number of scholarly events sponsored by WEST this spring and summer. One of these was the February 20th lecture by Rob Riemen who spoke on *The Good, the Bad, and the Ugly: Faith Ethics, and Truth in the Twenty-first Century*. Mr. Riemen is the founder and director of the Nexus Institute and author of *The Nobility of Spirit a Forgotten Idea*, recently published by Yale University Press. Another was the February 26-28th conference on Area Studies in the Future of Higher Education. This public event marked the 50th anniversary of the Title VI area studies program. The event included a series of panels on key themes in area studies. The keynote speaker, James Collins, is an IU Alum and former Ambassador to Russia. The third scholarly event is the March 6th conference of the International Public Policy Association which includes a special focus on social inclusion in Europe. On March 13th WEST will co-sponsor the seminar "Preparing Doctoral Students for the Professoriate in Europe" with SPEA and the Department of Political Science. Speakers include Professor David Lowery from Leiden University and Robert Agranoff and Luise McCarty from Indiana University. Each brings experience from different national contexts. Doctoral students are encouraged to attend.

WEST organized and co-hosts a series of three language proficiency workshops for Indiana University language instructors which will be held March 27th to 29th. The topics include Writing Proficiency, Teaching Speaking, and Developing Oral Proficiency. In the early summer, WEST will co-sponsor two international conferences. One is a joint effort with SPEA and Katholieke Universiteit (Leuven, Belgium) that will bring more than 50 scholars from all over the globe to Bloomington to discuss the construct of public service motivation. Another is the 50th anniversary of the Workshop in Political Theory which will be marked by an event including many speakers from Western Europe.

Outreach to schools and community is a cornerstone of our mission as a Title VI National Resource Center. As part of the Global Speakers Series, we reached about three dozen constituents with three events so far this semester. WEST FLAS recipient Brendan Fay presented a talk entitled "Beethoven in the European Imagination" to residents at Redbud Hills Retirement Residence. Second, FLAS Fellow Hannah Edgerton talked with people of Bell Trace Senior Living Center about Carnivale in Europe. Finally, WEST staff made a visit to Stone Belt to make Carnival masks with the center's constituents. We continue our video conference series with the Lanesville High School French class which involves 40 minute presentations in French about French culture. Upcoming, WEST will participate in the World Language Festival March 7th on the IU campus with special presentations in Dutch and Norwegian. On this day, more than 400 high school students, teachers and parents, will be exposed to the more than 75 language and culture offerings available for study at IU Bloomington.

In terms of media and technology, WEST has substantially increased its library of foreign films with many new purchases. The WEST website is under construction this month but we have begun posting podcasts online. You will find our podcasts at: http://www.indiana.edu/~west/publications_podcasts.shtml Our featured item, *Baltic Immigration and Labor Mobility in Sweden*, by Jonas Månsson, Josefin Dahlander, and Mikael Olsson is presented in English.

On a sad note, I mark the passing of a Professor Henry Remak, one of the founders of West European Studies at IU and an important champion of our program. Former students and colleagues who would like to make a contribution in Professor Remak's honor may do so through the Henry HH Remak Scholarship Fund managed by the IU Foundation. A memorial service for Professor Remak will be held in March. A tribute to Professor Remak is found on page six.

We are eager for news from both students and faculty. Please keep us informed of your own accomplishments and professional benchmarks. We solicit your ideas and contributions for short essays or items in the newsletter. Send them to west@indiana.edu or contact me to discuss your ideas wisel@indiana.edu. Finally, we always appreciate your generous contributions to WEST [west donors](#) and thank members of the WEST family for the generous contributions through the West European Studies Fund at the IU Foundation. We experienced a marked increase in contributions over the last few months and are most grateful for contributions which mainly help us with student recruiting and hosting events for students and faculty.

WEST Office Wish List

Thank you for your continued support!

Region 2 DVD Players, Computer Software Literature (Microsoft Contribute, Dream Weaver, Office Suite, Macromedia Suite), Western Europe-Related Educational Materials (Maps, Games, etc.), Western European Cultural Items, Telephone headsets, Hands- Free Sets

Please contact Amanda Smith (smith265@indiana.edu) to discuss giving opportunities

WEST FOCUS

The EU and the Global Economic Crisis of 2009

Based on an Interview with Professors David Audretsch and Roy Gardner

By Chris Walsh

The euro became the official currency of eleven European Union member states on January 1, 1999. Since then, five additional countries have joined the Eurozone. In time, the euro has strengthened considerably against the U.S. dollar, sparking many economists to believe the euro may one day replace the dollar as the premier international currency. Now, as the euro celebrates its 10th birthday, Eurostat, the statistical office of the EU, announced that the Eurozone economy shrank by 1.5 percent in the last quarter of 2008, the EU's two main economic engines, Germany and France, saw their GDPs fall by 2.1 and 1.2 percent respectively. As the Eurozone enters its first economic recession, many questions remain about the health and future of the euro, Eurozone, and subsequently the entire European Union. WEST interviewed Dr. David Audretsch, Director of the Institute for Development Strategy and longtime scholar and resident of the EU and Dr. Roy Gardner, the Chancellor's Professor of Economics and Western European Studies at IU to get their take on the situation.

In order to understand the state of the euro now, it is important to understand its history. When the EU introduced the plan for a continental currency, many experts predicted a complete collapse of the euro. As a matter of fact, the euro dropped to as low as 82.2¢ US in October 2000 and remained below the U.S. dollar for 21 months. From there, however, the euro rose steadily reaching a high of \$1.5990 US last year. The euro's history leads our two professors to say that the euro is already a success. Audretsch adds that the euro's success is a direct result of continued growth in the Eurozone. The Eurozone has seen its GDP grow by 3.4% annually (current prices) since the euro's inception in 1999.

Of course, the fact that the euro's success has been linked to Europe's success is distressing for a few reasons. The first is that the boom in the EU economy likely led to the overvaluation of the euro; thus some sort of decline has been imminent. Second, and more alarming, is that the global economic downturn may mean serious problems for the future of the euro. Audretsch tells us that unfortunately, the euro was not designed to "take a hit." It is built for slow steady growth, and it remains to be seen how the euro will react to the current economic crisis. One feature that encourages this growth is that Eurozone members stipulate that their deficit will not exceed 3% of their total GDP. This generally limits national governments ability to issuing large fiscal stimuli. Fortunately, as Gardner points out, the Stability and Growth Pact does allow the EU to suspend this rule in the case of an emergency. Four Eurozone countries (France, Ireland, Spain, and Malta) have already violated the 3% rule. While the European Commission is conducting investigations into the deficits, EU Economic Affairs Commissioner Joaquin Almunia says that he will use the "full flexibility" available in dealing with these four countries.

This issue of flexibility also raises doubts about the continued existence of the Eurozone. Audretsch points out the many Eastern European economies are feeling especially hurt by being locked into the euro, perhaps considering the option of leaving the Eurozone. "It's as if they got married," Audretsch says, "for better or for worse . . . but maybe not." Yet, while some have doubted the euro, others have seen great promise in its future relative to other currencies. While the euro may be struggling it is still the second strongest currency in the world after the US dollar. In order for the Eurozone to keep its members, the euro does not have to perform well; it just has to keep performing better than the other options. Some the Baltic countries have even expressed renewed interest in the euro. Despite the obvious problems facing the euro, most experts are expressing optimism. Both of our professors showed no hesitation in affirming that the euro will survive, the Economist published an article in December declaring the euro demonstrably durable," and the EU itself predicts the Eurozone will achieve positive economic growth by the first quarter of 2010.

This optimism is encouraging given that lack of consumer confidence remains a primary source of the economic crisis. Audretsch offers a unique solution to the current problem. He believes that Europe (and most of the world) simply does not have the confidence and optimism to pull itself out of the crisis. On the other hand, Americans have always had a certain optimism (or even naïveté) about financial prospects. Right now, this optimism is what the world needs; hopefully American optimism will spark a turnaround in whose wake the EU can ride to success. "It's going to be a tough time," Audretsch says, "but I don't think the EU is going to break up; I don't think the euro is going to fail." With a chuckle he adds, "but I'm an American, I'm optimistic."

WEST FACULTY SPOTLIGHT

Professor Abdulkader Sinno

Professor Abdulkader H. Sinno received his Ph.D. from UCLA in 2002 and spent the following year as a Fellow at Stanford University's Center for International Security and Cooperation. Professor Sinno joined the Political Science and Middle Eastern Studies Departments at Indiana University as an Assistant Professor in 2003.

Professor Sinno's first book was the 2008 publication of Organizations at War in Afghanistan and Beyond. The work developed an organizational theory to explain the evolution and outcomes of civil wars, ethnic strife, and other territorial conflicts. He uses his theory to explain the evolution and outcome of every conflict in Afghanistan since the 1979 invasion and more broadly.

In 2005, Professor Sinno organized an international conference on Muslim Minorities in the United States, Canada, and Western Europe. The conference drew upon the expertise of internationally renowned political scientists, law experts, historians and public policy professionals. Hosted by Indiana University, the event developed into a collection of printed works, edited by Professor Sinno, titled Muslims in Western Politics, which was published this past January 2009.

In Muslims in Western Politics, Professor Sinno and other scholars examine the relations between Muslims and their host countries by looking into questions of political representation, identity politics, civil liberties, immigration, and domestic and international security issues. "The treatment of minority groups in Western societies," explained Professor Sinno, "serves as a litmus test for practices of democratic inclusion." Professor Sinno elaborated further by explaining that different Western societies have different issues in terms of dealing with their Muslims minorities. In some countries, such as Great Britain and Belgium, Muslim minorities enjoy a great deal of political and social representation but do poorly economically. This contrasts to other nations such as the United States, where the political representation of Muslim minorities is low, yet inclusion in work force is greater.

Professor Sinno has now moved on to two new projects. The first studies participation by Islamist parties in electoral politics in Muslim countries. The second researches Muslim representation in Western parliaments.

For the project on Muslim representation, Professor Sinno is interviewing parliamentarians and other officials in six West European countries, Canada and the US; is collecting large statistical datasets; and is conducting experiments on public attitudes. This project aims to answer interesting research and policy questions related to the representation of growing Western Muslim minorities and to advance the study of political representation in general. Muslim representation in Western parliaments and institutions has the potential to play a constructive role in conflict resolution and preemption. To date, eighty Muslims have served in European and North American parliaments, which is disproportionate to the number of Muslims living in those societies. Muslim representatives differ markedly in their political agendas, their attitudes towards their *co-ethnics* and *coreligionists*, and the role their parties expect them to play in parliamentary proceedings. If current demographic and social trends continue, there will be many more Muslims in Western institutions in coming years. This is the first academic project to explore the dynamics, quality and correlates of Muslim representation in Western Parliaments.



WEST FACULTY SPOTLIGHT

Professor Sergio Fernandez

When a member state government of the European Union looks to procure a particular good or service – military hardware, electricity transmission, waste collection, or many more examples – vendors from across the Union can put in bids for that contract. But how competitive is the process by which governments choose vendors and is the process open and fair? More specifically, how are relatively new EU-wide public procurement policies being implemented by member states? What impact are these policies having on competition and efficiency? Sergio Fernandez, a professor in IU's School of Public and Environmental Affairs (SPEA) who specializes in public management, contracting out, and organizational change, is beginning to address these very questions in his latest body of research.

Dr. Fernandez earned his PhD in Public Administration from the University of Georgia in 2004 and has worked at IU as an assistant professor since autumn of the same year. Though his primary research focus has been domestic, this new research endeavor, with financial support from a European Union Center of Excellence summer research grant, marks his first major foray into European topics and policy.



With grant funds, Dr. Fernandez is examining public procurement policy in the European Union and has identified a number of key sources and research questions to date. In 2004, the European Commission designed and passed the first sets of directives addressing government procurement guidelines by Member States across the Union. These elaborate, complex directives expand the reach of the EU's Single Market in goods and services, allowing private providers for utilities, social services, public works, and other common government purchases to put in bids for and fairly compete for contracts tendered by member state governments across the Union. According to the European Commission's website, "Total public procurement in the EU is estimated at about 16% of the Union's GDP or €1500 billion in 2002. Its importance varies significantly among member states ranging between 11% and 20% of GDP. The opening up of public procurement within the internal market has increased cross-border competition and improved prices paid by public authorities. There remains potential for significant further competition in procurement markets and for further savings for taxpayers." These public procurement directives emphasize transparency and competition, thus, the focus is largely on awarding contracts to the lowest bidder, so that governments will pay less for goods and services.

Infringement proceedings between member states launched since the inception of these directives indicate a number of gaps and much ambiguity in this first attempt to craft EU public procurement policy. These proceedings have most frequently been filed against France, Italy, and Germany. Overall, this is a very new policy area that is clearly still a "work in progress," as Dr. Fernandez explains, which is further complicated by the fact that no one single EU body is responsible for enforcement or compliance with the directives. The research questions that Dr. Fernandez has developed thus far include the following:

- How are these new procurement policies actually implemented in practice at the member state level?
- What different mechanisms are in place for enforcing Member State compliance with these policies?
- What are the actual outcomes and impacts of these policies on government procurement?
- Are the twin goals of competition and efficiency being realized?

Dr. Fernandez explains that his interest in EU policy stems from an underlying desire to conduct comparative research focusing on U.S. and European public procurement policies and their implementation. Comparative policy research is a field that is mostly qualitative and uses different methodological approaches than the work he has primarily done up until now. He has already produced a number of publications on contracting and procurement policy in the United States, including research on recent developments in contracting out at the various levels of American government. Now, he would like to take a closer look at these U.S. policies in comparison with those of Europe to examine the influence of administrative history and practice on the design and outcomes of these reforms. Fernandez affirms, "There is a need for understanding why public administration reforms look different across the Atlantic, and for how administrative history shapes and influences the diffusion of these reforms." He sees promising opportunities for collaborative research across departments aimed at studying administrative reforms from a comparative and international perspective. And, his work demonstrates, fruitful areas for scholarly investigations.

WEST Mourns Founding Father A Tribute to Professor Henry Remak

Henry H. H. Remak, professor emeritus of comparative literature, Germanic and West European Studies passed away Thursday, February 12 at his home in Bloomington. He was 92 years old. One of the founders of West European Studies, Dr. Remak served as its first chairman from 1966 until 1971, dedicating his life to IU, its students, and the pursuit of learning. Even after his retirement in 1987 at the age of 70, Dr. Remak continued to teach undergraduate classes at the Honors College and participated in graduate student committees.



Photo courtesy of IU Archives

Professor Remak was born in Berlin in 1916 and attended the French language “College Francais” high school in Berlin. Forced to leave Germany by the Nazi Regime, he studied at two French Universities before immigrating to the United States in 1936 with the assistance of YMCA. The YMCA helped him find free housing at the Sigma Alpha Mu fraternity in Bloomington, and Dr. Remak would maintain strong ties with the fraternity, supporting its members and serving as its National Scholarship Chair later in life. After earning a Master’s Degree from IU and serving in the Merchant Marine in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans during the Second World War, Henry Remak received his Ph.D. from the University of Chicago.

Professor Remak then returned to IU where he taught for more than 65 years. One of his goals was always to increase IU students understanding of the world, and he worked to bring fraternities and foreign students together to learn about the other’s culture. He also led an IU overseas program to Hamburg, Germany for advanced German students, and held Fulbright lectureships in France, Germany, and India. In 1962 he received the IU Frederic Lieber Award for Distinguished Teaching, and four years later he became the chair of Committee on the Improvement of Teaching. IU students still benefit from effects of his tenure on this committee, as he pushed for the rule banning exams the week before finals. This is just one example of his dedication to the interests of IU students.

He served as university Dean of Faculties and Vice Chancellor of IU-Bloomington as anti-Vietnam War protests swept across campuses and worked hard to maintain calm on campus, supporting “teach-ins” and students sit on the IU-Bloomington Faculty Council. Professor Remak stepped down as Dean of Faculties in 1974, believing that a dean should only serve three to five years (he served five years). Continuing the interdisciplinary approach established at West European Studies, he helped found the Institute for Advanced Studies at IU, whose goal is to increase collaboration among IU departments and campuses. Even though he was retired from teaching, he served as the acting director of the Institute, retiring again in 1994. William Rasch, who now chairs the Department of Germanic Studies, remembers Professor Remak as very open and welcoming, inviting the then young visiting lecturer out to lunch and offering his support for Dr. Rasch’s initiatives.

In 1993, Governor Evan Bayh awarded Professor Remak with the Sagamore of the Wabash award, one of Indiana’s highest awards. IU has also continued to honor him by establishing the Henry H. H. Remak Professorship. Roy Gardner, who teaches courses about the economics of European integration, currently holds this professorship. Talking about Professor Remak, Dr. Gardner said that, “... one does not have to look any farther than West European Studies to see his legacy.”

Dr. Gardner also mentioned how he would drive pass Professor Remak walking to campus, but he would always refused a ride regardless of weather. Instead, he preferred to continue his examination of the beauty and nature around him on the south side of campus. Professor Remak was famous for his distaste for email, preferring instead to send messages he had composed on his old typewriter, which he signed with a simple “H3”. Other IU awards in honor of Dr. Remak are the “Henry H.H. Remak Fellowship,” which brings promising outside junior faculty members to Bloomington for a few days to interact with IU graduate students, and the Indiana University Society for Advanced Study’s “Remak Distinguished Scholar Award.”

Professor Remak remained very active in the IU community up to his death, and his contributions to Germanic scholarship and West European Studies will long be remembered.

WEST LANGUAGE STUDIES

Welsh Language at Indiana University

By Dr. Kevin Rottet

I first came to be interested in Welsh while pursuing doctoral studies at IU in the mid nineties. To be perfectly honest, the Celtic language I really wanted to study at the time was Irish. I knew that my mother's family was Scotch-Irish and I had always wanted to visit Ireland some day and explore that part of my heritage. But I didn't have access to a course in Modern Irish, whereas a fellow grad student of mine in the French department, a woman named Marta Weingartner (now Diaz) had a master's degree from Aberystwyth, spoke fluent Welsh, and occasionally offered evening classes. So in 1994 I decided to enroll in one of them, on the grounds that at least it was a Celtic language and I could always switch to Irish later.



But it wasn't long before I found Welsh captivating and impossible to resist. Was it the strange-looking words with all their y's, w's and c's? (An old friend of mine was sure that "Welsh has no vowels"—which of course it does, like all human languages). Or was it the bizarre system of initial consonant mutations, in which words keep changing not only their endings but also their beginnings? (If you want to refer to 'their beer' it's *eu cwrw*, whereas 'his beer' is *ei gwrw*, 'her beer' is *ei chwrw*, and 'my beer' is *fy nghwrw*. And yes, these are pronounceable; *cwrw* is pronounced koo-roo). Or maybe it had something to do with the fact that most sentences have their verb at the beginning, or that Welsh has no word meaning 'to have' (to express that you 'have' something, you say that it is 'with' you), or that the traditional counting system is vigesimal—based on units of twenty—rather than decimal, based on tens. It might even have been the vocabulary. At first, Welsh looks unlike any other language you've ever studied, and it's not easy to spot the Indo-European cognates. But they're there. And eventually, you do somehow get your mind wrapped around the odd permutations of the beginnings of words and it all makes sense.

In any event, I persisted in my study of this strange and wonderful language, going each summer on the intensive residential courses offered by Cymdeithas Madog, as well as in language courses in Wales. Eventually I "graduated" and became a teacher for the Madog course. Along the way I also became interested in Breton. Breton and Welsh, along with Cornish, are closely related sister languages, about as far apart linguistically as French and Spanish. The three of them form the Brythonic branch of Celtic, also known as P-Celtic (because Indo-European **k^w* became /p/ in these languages; thus the number four, *quattuor* in Latin, is *pedwar* in Welsh), whereas Irish, Scottish Gaelic and Manx are collectively known as Goidelic or Q-Celtic. Although the two branches of Celtic have many things in common, mutual intelligibility between them is zero.

Welsh is the language of just over 20% of the population of Wales. Most speakers are concentrated in West Wales, and particularly in the northwestern county of Gwynedd, where you will hear Welsh spoken on the streets and in pubs, shops, chapels, schools, government offices—in fact just about anywhere. And visually, Welsh is omnipresent; all over Wales signs are typically bilingual. Among minority languages Welsh is often cited as a success story in that the percentage of Welsh people who are Welsh speakers has actually begun to rise after centuries of decline. Welsh language planning strategies have been emulated by other small languages around the world.

The outlook is rather different for Breton. The Breton language is spoken by about a quarter million people in the region of western France known as Brittany, but unlike Welsh it is rarely heard in public and far less visible, and most speakers are advanced in age. France has not exactly been a hospitable environment for linguistic diversity, and the few minor concessions that it has made to its regional languages have had little impact in stemming the tide of language shift that reached catastrophic levels in the mid-twentieth century. But some efforts at language maintenance are finally being put into place, and it is impossible to predict what their long-term effects will be.

As a linguist my main research area is in the field of language contact, and Welsh and Breton are certainly interesting case studies for this field. My work has included published analyses of Welsh phrasal verbs, tag questions (the latter in an article co-authored with Rex Sprouse in *Germanic Studies*), and the feminization of occupation names in the Welsh press. While on sabbatical next year, one of my projects is to begin collaborative work on a Welsh corpus with linguists in North Wales.

Through WEST I have taught Beginning and Intermediate Welsh as an independent study course several times, and I am currently teaching Advanced Readings in Welsh using late 19th and early 20th century novels and short stories, and contemporary journalism.

Students Qualify for Dutch Exams “Certificaat Nederlandse als Vreemde Taal” Dutch as a Foreign Language Certificate

Developing proficiency in less commonly taught languages is a high priority in WEST. This semester Esther Ham, Coordinator of the Dutch Language and Culture program at IU is preparing four students for the Certificaat Nederlandse als Vreemde Taal (CNaVT), the national Dutch language proficiency exam created by the Nederlands Tallunie, an organization administered jointly by the University of Amsterdam in the Netherlands and the Katholieke Universiteit of Leuven in Belgium. The international exam is certified by the Dutch speaking community and is recognized all over the world.

The Nederlandse Taalunie focuses on strengthening the international position of the Dutch language by creating an infrastructure for a joint language policy and by integrating the Dutch-speaking people in the Netherlands with the Dutch-speaking (Flemish) community in Belgium in all areas that relate to the Dutch language.

The CNaVT offers six separate examinations for socially relevant profiles, from examining tourism language proficiency to professional language proficiency. The students in Ham's course will be taking the Profile for Language Proficiency in Higher Education (PTHO), an exam is intended for those who want to enroll at a university or other institute of higher education in Dutch-speaking territories. The exam is administered by only a few institutions in the United States.



RECENT STUDENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- **Alison Behling** and **Tia Trueblood**, along with **Amanda Smith** (WEST Staff) made carnival masks with participants at Stonebelt February 12.
- **Marina Best** (WEST minor) has accepted a three month internship with the State Department at the US Embassy in Ankara, Turkey this summer.
- **Hannah Edgerton** (History of Art PhD) gave a presentation on Carnival in Italy on February 19 at Bell Trace Senior Living Center as part of the IU Global Speakers Series.
- **Brendan Fay** (History PhD student) presented a talk entitled “Beethoven in the European Imagination” at Red Bud Retirement Home February 10 as part of the IU Global Speakers Series.
- WEST MA student **Roger Munson** is currently interning with the Strategic Development Group (SDG) in Bloomington, a consulting firm which focuses on economic development for Indiana counties and towns.
- **Paul Pass** (WEST MA) successfully defended his Master's thesis this past January. He is currently working as an intern at the Delegation for the European Commission in Washington, D.C.
- WEST MA student **Kallan Picha** was invited to attend the 2009 European Spring Institute on the Future of Europe put on by the Czech Center for Public Policy. It will be held in Prague from March 28-April 4 and will focus on EU integration and enlargement.
- **Danny Stofleth** (WEST minor) attended the "Northwestern University Conference on Human Rights" in Evanston, IL, January 22-25 and will return to Northwestern for the Global Engagement Summit in early April. Currently, he is working on a senior thesis for International Studies dealing with issues of memory in contemporary Spain.
- **Ben Trotter** (PhD student in French) instructed Lanesville High School students how to disagree in French. The presentation was conducted via video conference through the International Studies in Schools (ISIS) program.

RECENT FACULTY ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Peter Bondanella, Former WEST Director, was elected to the European Academy of Sciences and Arts located in Salzburg and was presented to the academy on March 7 during a festive plenary. Professor Bondanella is Distinguished Professor Emeritus of Comparative Literature, Film Studies and Italian.

WEST ALUMNI REPORT

Edyta Sitko



WEST alumna Edyta Sitko had quite the exciting December: she spent two weeks in Europe discussing the future of international climate change policy among thousands of government officials, youth participants, non-profit representatives, and members of the media. Edyta works in Nashville, Tennessee as a field organizer for Greenpeace USA and directly participated at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Poznan, Poland in December 2008.

Edyta Sitko graduated in 2008 from IU with a BA in political science and minors in German and West European Studies. She chose to do the WEST minor because it was easy to combine and went well with her German work, and because she'd always been interested in international relations how other governments operate. This corresponds well to her favorite class: one taught by Professor Robert Rohrschneider comparing French, German, and British parliamentary systems and their internal processes. This course directly applied to her work in Poznan last December. The class with Prof. Rohrschneider, and the others that she took with West European content, gave her the knowledge to understand different governmental processes in how bills are passed and how agencies work with each other in international negotiations. The main countries that the U.S. dealt with were EU member states such as France, the United Kingdom, and Germany – the very same countries whose parliamentary systems and government processes she'd studied here. This also fits in well with Greenpeace's overarching worldwide goal for a strong post-Kyoto treaty in 2012. The U.S., EU, Western Europe play critical roles in how that treaty will look, and so greater cooperation between American and European actors on all levels is key in the development and successful execution of such a future treaty.

Ask her what a “typical day” working for Greenpeace is like, and she answers, “There is no typical day – it's not a 9-to-5, sit at a desk type job,” and that's exactly why she enjoys it. She frequently interacts with the public, volunteers, and local constituents, as well as with local newspapers and editors to ensure plenty of accurate media coverage on the issues that Greenpeace currently emphasizes. Her work on climate change policy also includes lobbying federal senators or representatives in the region to pass a strong global warming bill in 2009 and to reintegrate the U.S. in the international process to combat climate change. Specifically at the UN Climate Change Conference in Poznan, the main job of her delegation was to talk to delegates from Europe and from other countries, convincing them that not only the majority of American citizens but also the new U.S. administration is now “back and ready for action” in international climate change cooperation. From among her entries on an online blog that she kept for the Herald-Times in Bloomington, Edyta had the following to say: “The conference has brought together voices from Australia to Zambia, from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to the European Youth Forum, and hundreds of youth and delegates. We have come together for the following two weeks to further dialogue on a shared vision of the solutions to avoid a climate catastrophe. ... These negotiations offer amazing opportunity to speak with people all over the world. While talking to a delegate from Indonesia, he informed me that the people in his country are acutely aware of the threat of sea-level rise and crop destruction. At a reception, another one of our U.S.-based campaigners spoke with a representative from the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire to get his thoughts on the talks. He was interested to learn of the action American people are taking and said that it was really important for the U.S. to be leading.”

As for advice for students interested in working in or with Western European nations, she suggests exploring the wide variety of UN programs on a diverse set of international issues that welcome youth participation, as well as a number of different American organizations and universities that sponsor students and recent grads to go to conferences like the one in Poznan. She mentions in particular SustainUS, 350.org, and the College of the Atlantic in Maine's environmental public policy program as examples of such supporting organizations.

The exciting work Edyta has already accomplished and the influential climate change dialogues in which she participated last December seem to be just the beginning for this bright, motivated, and energetic WEST alumna!



EU@IU

European Union Center February News



In January, Brant Beyer joined the European Union Center (EUC) as the new project manager. A 2008 IU graduate, he already has strong connections with the EUC. He received a Master's Degree from the Russian and East European Institute (REEI) and a Master's of Public Affairs from the School of Public and Environmental Affairs (SPEA), and while at IU he participated in the European Union in the 21st Century program. At IU, he focused on EU enlargement and economic development, writing his graduate essay examining how the Hungarian minority in Romania uses the EU in their attempts to gain territorial autonomy in Romania. He became interested in these issues while a Peace Corps Volunteer, working as a community economic development volunteer at an NGO that specialized in increasing information and communication technology penetration in high schools.

The EU Center also welcomes its new Graduate Assistant, Chris Walsh. Chris Walsh is a Masters of Public Affairs Candidate concentrating in Comparative and International Affairs and Economic Development. A native Hoosier, Chris' became interested in the EU while studying The Troubles in Northern Ireland on an off-campus studies program as a student at Hannover College. His academic interests are centered on international cooperation and international organizations. Upon graduation, Chris hopes to work for an international organization such as the European Union or the United Nations.

As part of IU's efforts to increase its ties with officials in Indiana, the EUC and SPEA will sponsor a seminar in to discuss the importance of the EU for Indiana. The EU accounts for a majority of foreign direct investment in Indiana and is a major destination of Indiana's exports. In addition, given that the EU is the leader in environmental policy and green technology, decisions made in Brussels have a direct impact on Hoosiers. The EUC will offer information to state officials and politicians about how EU policies affect Indiana and its economy. In conjunction with this initiative EUC offers a new series— Indiana & The European Union information sheet series that explains how the EU affects Indiana. The inaugural report on international trade and investment can be found in this issue.

If you have any suggestions for additional topics or would like to write on a topic, please contact the EUC. Chris will aid these initiatives by assisting in the writing and research for the *EU@IU* newsletter, as well as the new Indiana & The European Union information sheet series. He will also be assisting in the production and technical aspects of these publications and the daily operations of the EU Center. The EUC also wants to increase the EU's profile among the community in Indiana, and if your group would like to hear about the importance of the EU to Indiana, please contact Brant Beyer at eucenter@indiana.edu.

Summer 2009 Programs

The European Union in the 21st Century
 Space may still remain on this year's The European Union in the 21st Century, which will be held in Paris, France from May 10-22, 2009. In conjunction with the elite École Nationale d'Administration (ENA), this 4 credit class is open to anyone interested in the EU and offers the chance to learn about the institutions and regulatory framework that makes up the European Union. Contact Brant Beyer bbeyer@indiana.edu or 812.856.3832 for more information.

EU@IU

European Union Center February News

The European Union in 2009

By Brant Beyer



The new year saw a second post-communist country join the Euro Zone, as Slovakia replaced its koruna with the Euro, highlighting the success of the country's transition from communism. The poorer of the two countries created by Czechoslovakia's breakup in 1993, Slovakia's chances for EU integration were bleak. With an increasingly corrupt and authoritarian government led by Vladimír Mečiar, Slovakia's NATO and EU accession negotiations slowed during the 1990s. The 1998 election of Mikuláš Dzurinda heralded Slovakia's economy boom, as he instituted a series of liberal economic reforms reducing corruption and inflation while attracting foreign direct investment. As a result, while many of its neighbors were forced to delay their euro plans due to their inability to meet the economic requirements of the European Exchange Rate Mechanism, Slovakia was able to adopt the euro on time.

The Western Balkan countries also continue their path towards EU accession in 2009. Croatia is the closest to joining the EU, but major challenges remain. The Irish rejection of the Lisbon Treaty may prevent Croatia's entry, as France has argued that the EU cannot absorb any new members until EU institutions are streamlined. A new roadblock emerged in December, as Slovenia prevented Croatia from opening new chapters of the *Acquis communautaire* due to a border dispute dating from the breakup of Yugoslavia. However, Croatia still expects to be able to join the EU in 2010. The other Western Balkan candidate country, Macedonia, will also continue the process towards accession this year, although no major hurdles are expected to appear this year.

Albania has a major opportunity in 2009 to prove that it fulfills the Copenhagen Criteria. It will be holding its first parliamentary elections since signing the Stabilisation and Association Agreement in 2006, and these elections need to be properly prepared and conducted to demonstrate Albania's democratic credentials. Serbia signed a Stabilisation and Association Agreement in 2008, but many EU member states must still ratify the agreement. Serbia may become a candidate country this year provided that it continues reforms to meet the Copenhagen Criteria and cooperates with the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, although its relations with the EU remain strained due to its refusal to recognize Kosovo's independence. Kosovo also starts its road to accession, as the European Commission will issue a feasibility study this autumn regarding Kosovo's ability to enter the Stabilisation and Association Process. While these enlargements are still in the distant future, 2009 will be an important year for the integration of the Western Balkans into the EU.

2009 Official Candidates for EU Membership:

Croatia
FYR Macedonia
Turkey

Potential Candidates States for EU Membership:

Albania
Bosnia-Herzegovina
Montenegro
Serbia
Kosovo



EU@IU

Indiana & The European Union Series

International Trade, Investment, and the Indiana State Economy

By Brant Beyer & Chris Walsh



Editor's Note: This inaugural article of the 'Indiana and the European Union' series, explains the relationship between Indiana and the European Union. We welcome both topic suggestions and comments.

The European Union (EU) is a major economic power in Indiana; it is the state's second largest trading partner and the primary source of international investment. In 2007, the EU was responsible for an estimated 164,500 Hoosier jobs, representing about 5.7% of the state's total employed.

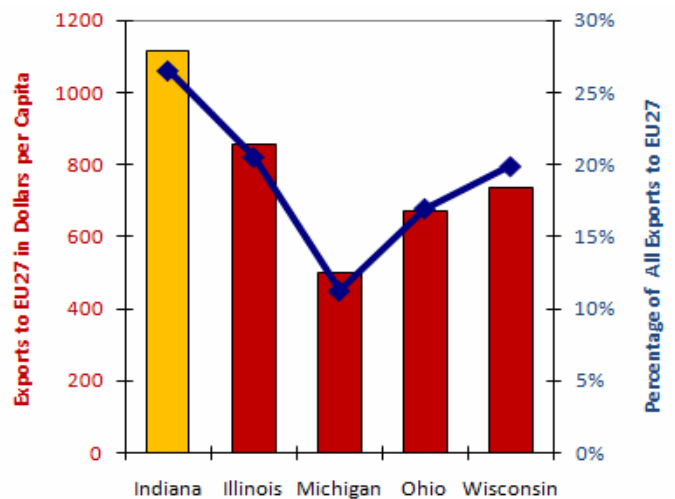
International trade is very important to Indiana's economy. Exports represent 10.5% of its Gross State Product (GSP), ranking Indiana 8th in the U.S. The EU accounts for 27% of Indiana's exports, which is the highest percentage, and third largest dollar total, of the five Great Lake states. Indiana exported more than seven billion dollars in goods to the EU's 27 member states in 2008, representing 2.8% of Indiana's GSP. Although no official tally exists, the state and federal governments estimate that almost 72,200 Indiana jobs are generated by exports to EU members. Trade with the EU has doubled in the last six years, which is a faster increase than with either Canada or Japan, and four times Indiana's rate of GSP growth.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) - foreign corporations establishing local branches, factories, or investing in local companies - is responsible for 139,900 jobs across the state. Indiana ranked 6th in the nation in 2005 in terms of FDI as a percentage of GSP, and Indiana ranked 2nd out of 10 Midwest states in percentage of workers employed by foreign firms. European firms are the biggest international investors in Indiana, accounting for 46% of all companies in Indiana with foreign investment. In 2005, EU firms represent 66% of FDI in Indiana (the national average is 62%), these firms translating into over 92,000 Hoosier jobs. Four of the top seven foreign investors in Indiana are based in EU member states, including the \$3 billion BP refinery in Whiting and the \$455 million Getrag transmission plant in Tipton.

While FDI has fallen across the nation since 2002, Indiana has received an increase in FDI, making Indiana's economy more competitive. In addition, the rapid increase in Hoosier exports to the EU demonstrate that Indiana manufacturers continue to look for opportunities overseas.

These trends indicate that business with the EU will likely comprise an increasing portion of Indiana's economy in the coming years as Indiana becomes increasingly integrated in the world economy.

EU trade is more important to Indiana than its Neighborhoods (2008)



Indiana Exports to the EU

