
WES Northwest

The Newsletter of the Center for West European Studies and the European Union Center
The Jackson School of International Studies, University of Washington

FALL 2001

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Fall Conferences

Borders and Borderlands: Cultures and Economies of Cross-Border Regionalization in the EU and North America

On November 15-16, 2001 the European Union Center of Seattle and the Institute for European Studies at the University of British Columbia will together host a workshop entitled "Borders and Borderlands." At the most general level the aim of the workshop is to build on other recent talks and conferences in the UW's Jackson School of International Studies by further exploring how borders allow us to examine the impact of globalization on local economies, governance, democracy, and belonging. The specific goal of this workshop is to compare and contrast processes of *cross-border regionalization* as they are developing in North America and Europe under significantly different conditions. In the EU context, a variety of grants available to local and regional governments come together with the economic imperatives of the common market and cross-border trade to provide a powerful driving force for cross-border cooperation.

In North America the impact of NAFTA and increased economic interdependency has also led to attempts to soften both the southern and northern borders of the US. But without the centralized funding for cross-border governmental initiatives, such North American plans as have been developed have had a narrowly economic theme dominated by varied forms of regional boosterism. These differences and their contrasting effects on environmental sustainability and civil society are worth exploring in themselves, but the comparisons between North America and Europe also offer useful insights into how the additional effects of local history, migration flows, and economic asymmetries mediate the development of cross-border ties.

Please see page 6 for continuation

The Liberating Eye: The Cinema of Luis Buñuel

On November 10, 2001, the Center for West European Studies, the Division of Spanish and Portuguese Studies, and the UW Cinema Studies Program will sponsor a conference entitled "The Liberating Eye: The Cinema of Luis Buñuel."

The conference is part of a larger set of programs and events related to Luis Buñuel organized by the Division of Spanish and Portuguese Studies in collaboration with UW Film Studies Program. Activities include a series of films and talks, and a team-taught course on Buñuel's works. Generally acknowledged as the greatest director of the Spanish-speaking world, Buñuel's career embraces three distinct socio-cultural contexts: Republican Spain, post-World War II Mexico, and France in the 1960s.

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*WES
Northwest
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European Union Center Refunded Through 2004

New Partners Join EU Centers Program

The good news arrived in a letter from EU Ambassador Günter Burghardt in July. The European Union Center of Seattle at the University of Washington has been funded for another three years, covering the period 2001-2004. The Seattle EU Center joins 14 other EU Centers in the United States including seven new centers located at the University of California Berkeley; Florida International University and the University of Miami; the University of Michigan; the University of Oklahoma; Syracuse University; Texas A&M University; and a Washington, DC consortium including American University, George Mason, George Washington, Georgetown, and Johns Hopkins. In addition to covering a much larger geographical area, the expanded network will offer established centers like ours new opportunities for partnerships, exchanges, and collaborations.

UW Partner in New US/EU Education Grant

Soon after the announcement of the EU Center's refunding came word that the Department of Education had approved funding for COMFED, the Comparative Federalism consortium involving six European and US universities, including the UW. The COMFED project serves to promote the development of a shared international graduate curriculum comparing the federal systems of the United States and European Union. The Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE) grant awarded by the Department of Education will enable the consortium to create a series of programs that will offer graduate students diverse options for transatlantic, cooperative learning about the European Union and the United States in comparative perspective.

Under the project, each of the partner universities will provide mobility grants for students to enable them to follow the newly developed curriculum at partner institutions on the other side of the Atlantic. During their period overseas, the students will also be able to take advantage of internships arranged through the program and participate in a summer institute on comparative federalism. Faculty from partner universities will likewise have the opportunity to participate in and contribute to the COMFED curriculum and to a new transatlantic research project comparing the EU and US.

The lead US partner for the project is the Center for European Studies at NYU. The other US partner institutions are the Center for European Studies at UNC Chapel Hill and CWES. The European partners in this project are the European Research Institute at the University of Birmingham, the Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB), and the Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris (Sciences Po).

Meet Maria Marotta: The UW's 2001-2002 EU Fellow

Every year the European Union places a handful of senior civil servants in American universities for the purpose of research, teaching, and public outreach. This year the UW European Union Center and the Jackson School once again have the honor of hosting one of these European Union Fellows. Our EU Fellow, Maria Marotta, is an official in the General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union. A native of Italy, Maria received her university degree in political science and her post-university specialization in European studies in Rome. She continued her education in European affairs and international law in Luxembourg, The Hague, and Florence.

Maria has since held numerous official positions, including at the United Nations, where she worked for UNEP (United Nations Environment Program) in Nairobi. In the course of a challenging career, she has participated in research projects, edited journals, presented papers at symposia, and published articles in environmental law, her area of specialization. Along the way, she acquired certificates of proficiency in English, French, Spanish, and German. Her most recent appointment at the EU had her working on EU internal environmental legislation as well as on climate negotiations in the Directorate General for Environment, Health, and Consumer Protection. Maria is based at the Jackson School and will remain at the UW through the academic year. She can be reached at marotta@u.washington.edu.

Have you ever been to America before? What are your first impressions of Seattle?

Yes, I've been to America before, in New York for work and in other places mainly as a tourist. This is my first time in Seattle though. I was told the city has beautiful natural surroundings that can be enjoyed notwithstanding the rainy weather, and I actually found it very green here, both the UW and the city itself. So far only the traffic has impressed me negatively.

What are the current issues in environmental law for the European Union?

EU legislation continues to address individual environmental media -- I mean, air, water, waste, and so on -- but over the years the emphasis has been increasingly placed on integrating environmental concerns with other policy areas, such as energy, transport, industry, and agriculture, as well as on enhancing the implementation of legislation already in place. The overall objective of EU legislative action has been widened from environmental protection to sustainable development, and the range of instruments broadened to include not only regulation but also "voluntary agreements" with industry -- for instance, in the automobile sector. An issue featuring high on the EU environmental agenda is that of climate change, which has been addressed through the EU's active role in UN negotiations as well as in developing internal measures to deal with this problem. And certainly the enlargement of the EU to Central and Eastern European countries also represents, in the environmental field, a challenge for the years ahead.

How do you hope to use your EU Fellowship?

I hope I can profit from my stay here by a mix of activities: research, teaching, outreach, and interaction with people from different backgrounds. Right now I'm focusing mainly on teaching and outreach. As I said, my area of interest is EU environmental policy and legislation, but I'm still quite open as to whether the focus should be on the policy or legislation part. I think EU Fellows in general can provide an insightful perspective, a practical rather than a theoretical view of how EU institutions work (in my case, the environmental field) and of the challenges involved in a rather unique and continuously evolving decision-making process.

EUROPE REACTS TO SEPTEMBER 11

In the wake of terrorist attacks on the United States, Europeans reacted with an outpouring of sympathy and an unprecedented show of support. Flags flew at half-staff, church-bells tolled, and crowds fell silent. Flowers piled up outside of U.S. embassies from Tallinn to Lisbon. In Berlin, 200,000 people gathered at the Brandenburg Gate for a memorial ceremony attended by the entire political leadership of Germany. In London, a special changing of the guard took place at Buckingham Palace after a stirring performance of “The Star-Spangled Banner.” British Prime Minister Tony Blair flew to Washington for the President’s emergency address to a joint session of Congress and was introduced to resounding applause.

Europeans were hit hard and directly by the tragedy. One week later, the UK had confirmed nearly 100 victims and was expecting the figure to rise to between 200 and 300, making it the most devastating attack on British civilians since the London Blitz. Germany was second hardest hit, with nationals on hijacked planes and more than 200 missing, the final number of fatalities estimated at between 30 and 100. Ireland and Switzerland each reported 4 known victims, with more than 20 missing between them. Austria was looking for 40 citizens, Belgium 60, Finland 17, Spain 8, and Sweden 1. Turkey alone reported 131 missing. In the aftermath, NATO moved swiftly to invoke Article 5 of its charter, calling for mutual self-defense and throwing the unanimous support of the 19-nation bloc behind the war on terrorism. As the EU set aside a day of mourning for its member states, European Commission President Romano Prodi invoked the legacy of the Cold War Era: “In the darkest days of European history, America stood close by us. Today we stand close by America.” Foreign ministers from all over Europe offered immediate assistance with search and rescue.

Expressions of outrage, condolence, and advice poured into New York and Washington. Blair called the atrocities “an attack on the free and democratic world everywhere.” German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder averred that it was not only an attack on the United States “but an attack on the civilized world.” French President Jacques Chirac condemned the terror in a televised address as “monstrous,” while Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi joined the world in condemning “these monstrous criminals.”

Guy Verhofstadt, the prime minister of Belgium, which currently holds the Chair of the EU, expressed “deep shock and dismay.” Pope John Paul II telegraphed the President with an expression of “profound sorrow.” As NATO Secretary-General Lord George Robertson denounced the attack, the Russian President Vladimir Putin suggested that it “must not go unpunished.” Voices of moderation were heard as well. German Defense Minister Rudolf Scharping echoed the sentiment that began to prevail among cooler heads across the Atlantic: “I hope we all remain calm and do not now speak from a state of alarm. We do not face war. We face the question of what is an appropriate response.”

Please see page 6 for continuation

Events since September 11 have unfolded with lightening speed. The best on-line resource for related developments in the European Union can be found at eurunion.org. The site contains a special link, EU Acts in Response to Terrorist Assault on US, that connects to daily updates and dozens of websites. The European Union’s ‘Europa’ site contains additional links and information about the EU’s response to September 11 and global terrorism:

<http://www.eurunion.org/partner/EUUSTerror/EURespUSTerror.htm>

<http://europa.eu.int/geninfo/keyissues/110901/index.htm>



European Union Center News

EU Halts World's Largest Corporate Merger

GE-Honeywell Merger Rejected by European Commission

It was designed to be the largest corporate merger in American history, an acquisition of such size and prominence that legendary General Electric CEO Jack Welch was set to retire upon its completion. Hoping to buy Honeywell for an astonishing \$42 billion dollars, GE, the world's largest company, sought to add substantial industrial capacity to its aviation and aerospace divisions. After American antitrust agencies approved the deal, the European Union stepped in and rejected the takeover on the grounds it would reduce overall competition in Europe. With the stroke of a pen, EU Competition Commissioner Mario Monti demonstrated the sway the EU now holds over American business.

By denying General Electric's proposed takeover of Honeywell, the EU helped to underscore just how global the new "global economy" really is. Because any company must comply with EU laws to do business in the European Union, Europe's antitrust watchdogs have significant say in instituting the ground rules for future mergers and acquisitions. The effects can often be wide-ranging. In the last year alone, the EU Commission for Competition has delved into numerous cases, preventing the unification of WorldCom-Sprint, scrutinizing the union of AOL-Time Warner, and -- of serious significance to the economy of the Pacific Northwest -- raising concerns over Microsoft, with antitrust officials contemplating action on the alleged monopoly power of Microsoft operating systems.

In part the quandary that separates the US and the EU is a conflicting view of mergers and competition. In the United States, government regulators tend to look at the direct effects on consumers in competition cases, whereas in Europe governments tend to focus on overall social welfare issues, such as the impact on potential unemployment. The underlying concern in the GE-Honeywell case was that many felt that the new joint company, with GE's strength in aircraft engines and Honeywell's expertise in avionics, could bundle these products and dominate the European aerospace market.

Nonetheless, because U.S. regulators had approved the merger, there are increased fears that a regulatory war on both sides of the Atlantic could heat up. As Mario Monti noted in an interview with Time magazine, "We (the EU) make our assessment of a merger based on its impact on our jurisdiction, and not on the nationality of the companies." In the future, U.S. business will have to do more in order to remain in compliance with European legal practices, a situation truly denoting how integrated the world economy has become.

More information on the EU's position on the GE-Honeywell merger and the text of the decision can be found on the at the EU's Europa and the EU Delegation websites:

<http://www.eurunion.org/news/press/2001/2001052.htm>

http://europa.eu.int/comm/competition/mergers/cases/decisions/m2220_en.pdf

The EU's New York Delegation publishes a web-based newsletter, [Eurecom](#), 11 times a year, which provides a succinct summary of EU financial and economic developments that affect the US, including articles on the GE-Honeywell merger. It is available at:

<http://www.eurunion.org/news/eurecom/eurecom.htm>.



European Union Center News

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Europe Reacts to September 11 Continued from page 4

The European Union moved at once to approve a series of proposals aimed at terrorism, including common search and arrest warrants for police in all 15 EU nations, streamlined extradition procedures, a common definition of terrorist crimes, and sentencing guidelines that established a minimum penalty of twenty years for terrorist murders. Belgian Interior Minister Antoine Duquesne, who chaired a special meeting on September 13th, said the proposals were intended to prevent terrorist groups from operating within the EU and to strengthen police and judicial cooperation with the United States. As part of the effort, ministers agreed to set up a powerful anti-terrorist unit within Europol, Europe's police investigations organization, that could work closely with US investigators. Steps aimed at closing financial loopholes for funding terrorist networks were also approved, including added monitoring of banks and stronger measures against money laundering. Stringent border checks immediately went into force for all points of entry into the EU, in addition to random border checks for points of entry between the EU member nations.



Left to Right: EU External Relations Commissioner Patten, High Representative for Common Foreign & Security Policy Solana, Belgian Foreign Minister Michel and US Secretary of State Powell.

Borders and Borderlands Continued from front page

In these ways, it is hoped that the workshop will allow participants to develop a more nuanced understanding of how political, economic, and cultural factors interweave with one another in the refashioning of international borders.

The two-day workshop will take place at the University of Washington all day on November 15 and then travel to the University of British Columbia for an afternoon session on November 16. The latter session is presented in cooperation with the Institute for European Studies at UBC with the assistance of the Canadian Studies programs at the UW and UBC. Further information can be found on this newsletter's calendar page (page 7) or by contacting the EU Center or Professor Matt Sparke at sparke@u.washington.edu

FALL CALENDAR

October 10 - 11 (Wed-Thurs) Symposium: *Norway's Niche in World Politics: Promoting Peace and Security in the New Millenium* (2001 Holst Foreign Policy Symposium). Keynote address by Knut Vollebaek (Norway's Ambassador to the U.S.): 7:00 pm, October 10, Kane Hall 210. Symposium: 9:00 am - 3:00 pm, October 11, 3rd floor Conference Room, Husky Union Building. Speakers at October 11 symposium to include Iver Neumann (NUPI/UD), Marilyn McMorrow (Georgetown University), and Christine Ingebritsen (UW). Sponsors: Scandinavian Studies. Info: 206-543-0645.

October 25 (Thurs) Lecture: Calliope Bourdara (Athens University; Onassis Foundation Lecturer) *Byzantine Diplomacy and the Balkans*. 3:30pm, Smith 205.

October 25 (Thurs) Business Breakfast: Margaret Dawson (Director, International Public Relations, Amazon.com) *Amazon.com's Global Customer Experience and Learnings*. 8:00-9:30am, World Trade Center, 2200 Alaskan Way, Seattle. Sponsored by the Council of European Chambers of Commerce. Tickets \$15 (\$20 at the door). For info, contact the CECC at hacofc@aol.com or (425) 481-3669.

November 1 (Thurs) Lecture: Konrad Jarausch (Lurcy Professor of European Civilization, UNC Chapel Hill) *The Totalitarian Temptation: Ordinary Germans, Dictatorship and Democracy*. 3:30-5:00pm, Parrington Forum, Parrington Hall.

November 10 (Sat) Academic Symposium: *The Liberating Eye: The Cinema of Luis Buñuel*. 9:00am-5:00pm, Kane Hall 210. Symposium speakers include Peter Evans (University of London), Jean Franco (Columbia University), Marsher Kinder (USC), and Kathleen Murphy (Cinema Seattle). See page 13 for more details.

November 15-16 (Thurs-Fri) Academic Workshop: *Borders and Borderlands: Cultures and Economies of Cross Border Regionalization in the EU and North America*. November 15: 9:00am-5:00pm, Parrington Commons, Parrington Hall. November 16: 1:30-5:30pm, St. John's College, University of British Columbia. Workshop speakers include Allen Pred (Berkeley), Patricia Price (Florida International University), Trevor Barnes (UBC), Alec Murphy (University of Oregon), James Scott (Free University of Berlin), Olivier Kramsch (Nijmegen), and Matt Sparke (UW). See page 6 for conference description.

All events are free and open to the public unless otherwise indicated.

For UW events: To request disability accommodation contact the Office of the ADA coordinator at least ten days in advance of the event. 206-543-6450 (voice), 206-543-6452 (TDD), 206-685-3885 (fax) or access@u.washington.edu (email).

Teacher News

New CWES Videos For The Classroom

The Center for West European Studies has obtained several new videos on European themes. All are available for classroom use by any instructor at a Washington State educational institution.

Yugoslavia: The Avoidable War (1999). This provocative documentary investigates how serious errors made by Western powers helped spark the violent break-up of the former Yugoslavia.

Bosnia: Peace Without Honor (1995). Traces the roots of the Bosnian conflict through the efforts of America's Cyrus Vance and Britain's David Owen to negotiate a lasting peace.

Paris in the 19th Century: The Making of a Modern City (1998). Details the transformation of Paris from a stifling, congested city to an aesthetically pleasing model of Industrial Age modernity.

The Origin and Development of NATO (1991). The rise of NATO and the Warsaw Pact after World War II, including the Marshall Plan, the Berlin Airlift, and the NATO policy of containment.

The European Union Moves East (1999). Featuring an interview with the European Commission's Günter Verheugen, this program surveys the issues facing Estonia, Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovenia, and Cyprus.

The Germans: Portrait of a New Nation (1995). Profiles individuals and families from the former East and West Germany and features interviews with leading public officials and experts, including an exclusive interview with German Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Fascism: The Legacy of Hate (2000). This disturbing video, including footage of a skinhead hate party and anti-immigrant violence, traces the virulent resurgence of xenophobia in Europe.

Teaching Diversity & Cross-Cultural Understanding Through Documentary Film

Saturday, October 27th, 8:30-4:30 p.m

This all-day workshop will be taught by Carl Hermer, president of the Society for Visual Anthropology, who will show educators how to use documentary films to teach students about cultural diversity and cross-cultural understanding.

In the Documentary Film Workshop, educators will be introduced to a selection of films from around the world focusing on many cultures and societies. These films, along with hundreds of others available through the Jackson School Outreach Centers, can be borrowed by educators at no cost. Complete film catalogs for various world regions will be available to educators at the workshop. The registration form deadline is October 12th and the workshop cost is \$40.00.

Sponsored by the Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies Outreach Centers. Contact (206) 221-6374 or the Canadian Studies Center at canada@u.washington.edu for additional information.

Surrealism in Literature and Film

Saturdays, October 6 and 20

UW Simpson Center, 9am-1pm

The Simpson Center for the Humanities (UW) is organizing a teacher workshop to tie in with the Buñuel conference. The workshop is part of the Teachers As Scholars program and is offered in two classes. This workshop will give a historical introduction to Surrealism by looking at some of its key works, as well as providing an overview of the broader Surrealist influence on the culture of Western Europe and North and South America. The workshop will focus especially on the Surrealist filmmaker Luis Buñuel, who made films from the late 1920s to the early 1970s in France, Spain, Mexico, and the United States. Contact the Simpson Center at tas@lecture.org or call 206-543-3920 for more info.

Student News



European Union Studies Certificate Study Europe and the EU in Europe!

Given that the European Union has become the dominant political and economic institution on the European continent, the EU Center has established an exciting **European Union Studies Certificate Program** for UW students.

Students pursuing the EU Studies Certificate study the politics of the EU and key issues affecting Europe today, such as economic integration, common security and defense policies, and political structures, with special emphasis on direct exposure to these topics through internships, foreign study, and classes taught by visiting EU officials.

The program is open to all students pursuing a B.A. in any major at the University of Washington. Majors in European Studies who opt for the EU Studies Certificate program will also be expected to write their senior thesis on an issue pertaining to the European Union.

One-quarter study abroad options in English are offered at **Institute of American Universities, Aix-en-Provence, France** and **University of Bath, United Kingdom**. For further information, please see the website above or contact the European Union Center.

Student Internships with European Chambers of Commerce

The Seattle-based **Council of European Chambers of Commerce** is looking for an undergraduate intern for winter and spring quarters. This internship opportunity is only open to UW students and must be taken in conjunction with a departmental undergraduate internship course. It also fulfills one of the requirements of the EU Studies Certificate. Please contact the EU Center for more information.

Grants and Fellowships

Foreign Language Area Studies (FLAS) Fellowships Available.

Deadline: January 15th, 2002

Foreign Language Area Studies (FLAS) fellowships provide tuition and health insurance plus a stipend (currently \$11,000 per academic year or \$2400 for summer) for the study of eligible modern languages. Subject to Title VI funding, the UW's National Resource Centers will make awards in support of studies related to numerous regions, including West Europe. These are competitive fellowships open to graduate and professional students who are US citizens or permanent residents and who meet designated requirements for language study.

Applicants to graduate programs compete with current UW students for available funds. Preference is given to students who will begin language study at intermediate or advanced levels; in addition, those who plan to take French, Chinese, Japanese, Russian or Spanish normally must be at third-year level or beyond to be considered. Students who already possess language fluency equivalent to educated native speakers, and students who have finished their coursework and are doing US-based research, receive lowest priority. For more information, please contact the **University of Washington's Office of Student Services**.

EU Center Research Grants for UW Grad

Deadline: December 14th, 2001

If you have ever wanted to complete advanced field research in Europe, the **European Union Center** is offering a unique opportunity to do just that through the Center's **Grant and Exchanges Program**. In the next academic year the Committee will award, on a competitive basis, grants to UW graduate students to perform research on EU-related topics in Europe.

Applications for the 2001-2002 academic year or the summer of 2002 are welcome in any discipline that focuses on issues related to the European Union. Applicants should include a brief (3-5 page) research proposal, a budget, and a curriculum vitae.

Hellenic Studies Program Enjoys Successes

“We are all Greeks. Our laws, our literature, our religion, our arts, have their root in Greece.”

Percy Shelley

Greece conjures up images of classical antiquity and sun-scorched white islands in an azure Aegean Sea. Located at the juncture where Europe meets Asia, Greece has been at the crossroads of civilization for millennia. The achievements and heroes of Hellenic civilization -- democracy, the Olympic games, Alexander the Great, Plato, Archimedes, and Herodotus -- are familiar the world over. It is easy to forget that modern Greece is a flourishing country and a vital component of both NATO and the EU. Greece represents a democratic, free-market society of 10 million people, which makes it imperative to develop a better understanding of Greece as a political and economic force in the Balkans and the Mediterranean. This is the main goal of the new Hellenic Studies program at the University of Washington.



The academic curriculum of the Hellenic Program, including a Concentration in Hellenic Studies, is designed for undergraduates in European Studies. Enrolled students take classes on ancient Greece, the Byzantine era, and modern Greece, as well as two years of Greek language, and are afforded the very exciting opportunity to study abroad in Greece. Last year a total of 73 students enrolled in the program's various courses, and this year promises classes as diverse as ART H 351 **Early Christian and Medieval Art** and EURO 490 **Greece in the European Union and the Balkans**.

The Hellenic Studies program at the University of Washington owes its existence to a dedicated group of Greek Americans called Hellenes of the Northwest. In 1998, they created an endowment to support the study of the modern Greek language, and Greek history and culture from ancient times to the present. The program is now entering its second year under the guidance of Professor Theodore Kaltsounis and has already developed a significant partnership with a number of Greek-American organizations. Among the numerous lecturers brought to the University of Washington are former Governor and Democratic Presidential nominee Michael Dukakis and Ambassador Kozakou-Marcoullis of the Republic of Cyprus.

Greece is now being taught not only in terms of her glorious past, but as a country that continues to play a significant role in international affairs. As Dr. Kaltsounis says of his Greece in the European Union and the Balkans course, "The purpose is to instruct students on how Greece did it, to examine what the other Balkan countries can learn from the Greek case and how they can apply it to themselves. Greece is heavily involved in the economies of Bulgaria and Romania, and her ties to Serbia are rooted in history and religion. The Hellenic Studies Program at the University of Washington hopes to eliminate the oddity of Greece being perceived as a country of the ancient past and show that, quite the contrary, Greece is a dynamic nation that contributes greatly to the continuing evolution of an integrated Europe."

Luis Buñuel Events at UW

Continued from front page

From 1928-30, Buñuel worked in a film production company funded by the Spanish Republican government. Here he and his Surrealist co-director, the painter Salvador Dali, shocked the film world with their violent, grotesque, and irreverent images. In the 1930s Buñuel was exiled, first to France, then to the United States, and finally to Mexico. Three years after his arrival in Mexico City in 1946, Buñuel adopted Mexican citizenship. Over the subsequent two decades, he made twenty-one of his thirty-two movies within the Mexican film industry. The first great critical success of this period was *Los Olvidados*, for which he won the best director award at the Cannes Film Festival in 1950.

Buñuel's artistic vision was deeply marked by his many years in exile and his youthful experiences within the Surrealist movement and the Spanish Republic. Above all his films explore the quandary of human freedom within the context of an increasingly commodified world ruled by consumption and bourgeois convention. In many of his films, the protagonist reverts to erotic obsession, religious zeal, or crime in a search for meaning within a deeply alienated social context. From 1965 until he made his last film in 1977, Buñuel worked only in France, where he could enjoy more generous funding and greater artistic freedom than in Mexico.

The Liberating Eye: The Cinema of Luis Buñuel will be held November 10 in Kane Hall 210 on the UW campus. The conference will be free and open to the public, and will be followed by a reception from 5-7 pm at the Simpson Center. Teachers are encouraged to attend this and other Buñuel-related events; travel funding grants are available for qualified K-14 teachers. In connection with the conference, the Grand Illusion Theatre will be screening two Buñuel films. Separate admission: \$5; \$2.50 discount for NWFF and Cinema Seattle members.

CRIMINAL LIFE OF ARCHIBALDO DE LA CRUZ (1955)

Friday-Sunday November 9-11 Plays at 5:00, 7:00 & 9:00 pm. *No 7 pm Friday show due to lecture*

ILLUSION TRAVELS BY STREETCAR (1953)

Monday-Thursday Nov. 12-15 Plays at 5:00, 7:00 & 9:00 pm. Additional Sat/Sun shows at 3:00 pm



The Liberating Eye: Symposium Schedule November 10, 2001

9:00-9:30 **Coffee**

9:30-10:00

Welcoming remarks by Dr. Victoria Muñoz Richart

10:00-11:00

Peter Evans, University of London:
Necrophilia in Buñuel

11:00-12:00

Jean Franco, Columbia University:
The Seduction of the Margins: Rethinking *Los Olvidados*

12:00-2:00 **Lunch break**

2:00-3:00

Marsha Kinder, University of Southern California:

Hot Spots, Avatars, and Narrative Fields Forever:
More on Buñuel's Legacy for Database Narratives and Games

3:00-4:00

Kathleen Murphy, Cinema Seattle:

The Stylistics of Sado-Masochism: Reflections on Luis Buñuel's *Tristana*, *Belle de Jour* and *That Obscure Object of Desire* in Light of Josef von Sternberg's *The Devil Is a Woman* and Alfred Hitchcock's *Marnie*

4:00-5:00

Round table discussion

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