

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

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Speaker Series: September 11, Immigration and Nationalism in Europe

The following piece was contributed by Professor Vinay Swamy (UW French and Italian Studies), faculty organizer of the CWES spring lecture series on Europe after 9-11. The article serves as an introduction to the series; details on specific lectures can be found on our calendar page.

Dyab Abou Jahjah, the founder of the Arab European League, a new immigrant protest movement based in Belgium, was recently profiled in the Saturday, March 1, 2003 edition of the New York Times. Dubbed as Belgium's Malcom X, Mr. Abou Jahjah, Marlise Simons reports, was born in Lebanon and acquired Belgian citizenship through marriage. However, the article continues to refer to Mr. Abou Jahjah as the country's "most famous immigrant." While this epithet might not be unusual in and of itself — after all, Mr. Abou Jahjah is of Lebanese origin and did move to Belgium as a young adult — it nevertheless is a marker of a longstanding debate on the ambiguous position that recent immigrants and their progeny (often citizens of the countries in which they live) occupy today in Western European countries such as Belgium, France, Germany and England.

Immigration has historically been a contentious issue in both political and cultural debates in these Western European nations. Their immigration policies of the 1950s and 60s (which were based on economic rebuilding of post-war Europe) resulted in the establishment of a sizable number of relatively new immigrants (and their children) of ethnic and religious minorities. Since the economic downturn of the early '70s provoked by the oil-crisis, these groups have been accused, in particular,

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Roundtable: The Atlantic Alliance in Crisis

On May 9, Europe Day, CWES and the EU Center will co-sponsor a roundtable on "The Atlantic Alliance in Crisis: From September 11 to the Iraq War" in the Parrington Forum from 12:00 to 5:00pm. The terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon generated widespread sympathy in Europe for the United States and, for a short time, created the appearance of transatlantic solidarity on the issue of responding to terrorism. However, the Bush Administration's unilateral approach to the pursuit of Al-Qaeda in Afghanistan and its Axis of Evil rhetoric led to the resurfacing, and exacerbation, of transatlantic tensions prevalent early in the Bush Administration.

As attention turned to Saddam Hussein's Iraq, of course, these tensions grew and culminated in the most severe breakdown in transatlantic relations since the Suez Crisis of 1956. A recent survey conducted March 10-17, 2003 by the Pew Global Attitudes Project demonstrates that the image of the United States has deteriorated dramatically all across Europe—including

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Summer Institute for Southern European Studies (SISES)

This summer the UW Center for West European Studies will host the second Summer Institute for Southern European Studies (SISES). The first SISES was offered two years ago by New York University with support from our CWES. In return, the NYU Center for European Studies will be supporting this summer's program in Seattle.

Inspired by the National Institute for Summer Scandinavian Studies (NISS), co-sponsored by the UW, Minnesota and UC-Berkeley, SISES will utilize Title VI federal funds to expand and enrich regularly scheduled summer course offerings related to the languages and cultures of Southern Europe.

Under the auspices of SISES, the UW will offer for the first time a summer course in Introductory Modern Greek. The UW will thus be offering summer courses in five Southern European languages; the others include French (intensive first year and first-third year), Italian (intensive first year and intensive second year), Spanish (intensive first year and first-third year) and Portuguese (first year).

SISES will also fund a new Political Science course on The Politics of Southern Europe. This course will be taught by Luis Lobo-Fernandes, an Associate Professor of Political Science and International Relations at the University of Minho in Portugal. Rounding out the SISES program will be a colloquium featuring talks on a variety of issues related to Southern European politics, culture and society.

The SISES-funded offerings will complement a range of additional courses on Southern Europe scheduled for this summer: "Cinema in France" and "Paris" in French Studies; "Contemporary Spain" in Spanish Studies; and "Europe since 1918," "Europe 1939-45" and "Fascism in Europe" in History. Questions related to SISES may be directed to the staff of CWES at 206-543-1675.

European Studies Faculty Honored

The Center for West European Studies is pleased to acknowledge and congratulate European Studies faculty who have recently received notable honors. Sabine Wilke, Chair of the UW Germanics Department, recently received a Guggenheim Fellowship for 2003-2004. Wilke will spend a year at the University of Tübingen working on a project exploring the function of colonial images for the construction of German cultural modernity. Two other Germanics professors, Richard Gray and Eric Ames, also recently received major awards. Gray was awarded a Humboldt fellowship to do research in Germany for a book on economics and literature and Ames received a National Endowment for the Humanities award for a book project on German mass culture. Finally, John Keeler, Chair of French and Italian Studies and Director of CWES and the EU Center, was recently honored as a *Chevalier de l'Ordre de Mérite Agricole* by the government of France in recognition of his considerable academic research on agricultural policy and French politics.

European Union Center News

EU Governance Workshop

On May 30 the EU Center of Seattle will sponsor a workshop on governance and democracy in the European Union. Beginning at 9:00am in the Parrington Forum, the workshop will focus on the development of democratic institutions in the EU as it evolves from an intergovernmental forum to the leading institution in the lives of over 300 million Europeans. Professor James Caporaso will host several leading EU specialists in brainstorming the future of European democracy. Participants include Joseph Jupille (Florida International), Jeffery Checkel (Oslo), Rey Koslowski (Rutgers), Henry Farrell (Toronto) and Jennifer Mitzen (Chicago).

Describing his vision for the workshop, Caporaso points out that globalization and international institutions constitute a natural pair in the international system. Moreover, as international institutions of governance spread, the question of how democratic these institutions are quickly emerges. There are three broad responses to this issue. The first response is that global institutions are not democratic and we should not expect them to be so. International governmental organizations such as the UN, Association of Southeast Asian Nations, and the EU are composed of member states whose representatives are either elected or appointed by a duly elected leader (in the case of democratic states). Representatives to the UN or the EU are ambassadors, public officials, or ministers of domestic governments. The relevant place to assess democracy is within the domestic states—not within the international organizations per se. Authority is delegated by democratically accountable national leaders to ministers operating within international institutions.

A second response is that democratic accountability is relevant for international institutions but not along lines traditionally thought, e.g. representation, participation, competitive elections for public office. Because the EU specializes in a range of functions best described as technical or regulatory, democratic accountability is best achieved through non-majoritarian mechanisms such as standard setting, monitoring of policy outputs, judicial review, and oversight (legislative or otherwise). Those adhering to this response think it is a mistake to transport the domestic apparatus of democracy to the international level.

A third response is that the EU is an emerging state, weighted to be sure in a regulatory direction, but one that can still be thought of as an emerging system of public authority. Its institutions make authoritative decisions, adjudicate conflicts, and sanction non-compliance. As a result, despite a very uneven pattern of political development, democracy in the EU should be conceptualized broadly rather than narrowly.

The workshop will focus on the topics provided by this framework. Since some tentative decisions about the nature of the EU are necessary, a number of general questions will come under consideration. But the workshop will also pose related questions on the nature of public space at the EU level, the character of EU citizenship, the ways that structures of representation are constructed, and the limits and possibilities of political participation (including parties and interest groups).



European Union Center News

European Union Center of Seattle

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Faculty Interview: Jordanna Bailkin



Jordanna Bailkin is an Assistant Professor in the UW Department of History. She received her Ph.D. from Stanford University in 1998 and held a postdoctoral fellowship in the Society of Fellows in the Humanities at Columbia University before coming to Seattle in 2001.

What brings you to the University of Washington?

I wrote my dissertation on the history of cultural property, or more specifically on the relationship between culture and property, whether art has special qualities which might transcend traditional regimes of property. The job here was defined as a specialist in 20th century European and transnational

history, and the faculty was interested in finding an expert on Europe's relationship to the wider world. I was particularly excited to take up this position because my research focuses on the ways in which European colonization affected political structures in Europe itself.

What are your impressions of Seattle so far?

I like Seattle very much – it's very beautiful – but life has a different quality here. The focus of urban activity is not downtown so much as in the outlying neighborhoods. I grew up in Manhattan, and I didn't learn to drive until I was 28, so that's been a bit of a challenge.

Tell us about your research.

My first book coming out this fall from The University of Chicago Press is called *Liberal Arts: Anarchy and Culture in Britain*. The book is based on my dissertation and pertains to the theme of property as it relates to political discourses – Irish nationalism, socialism, radical feminism, and so on – in short, the political life of cultural objects. I'm particularly interested in objects that move between cultures, for example, the repatriation of cultural objects lost in war or through colonization. One aim of the book is to show that repatriation issues today have their origins in Britain and Europe.

The broader question is where our own cultural practices come from. For example, around the turn of the 20th century, the British Museum held a collection of Celtic gold objects. A group of Irish patriots lobbied to repatriate the objects to Dublin. Unlike the Elgin marbles, for example, which the British Museum refused to repatriate, this was an early success story, so one of the chapters analyzes why the Irish were successful in their efforts. I was particularly interested in the relationship between different forms of British colonialism: namely, the internal varieties (Irish, Scottish, and Welsh) versus overseas colonialism. I also examined the cultural impact of the drain of art out of Britain to wealthy American buyers. One of my articles looks at the controversy over the proposed sale in 1909 of a Holbein painting that was made while the artist was at the court of Henry VIII. The retention of the painting was controversial because an anonymous donor was believed to be a radical feminist. The British press weren't sure which would be worse: the sale of the painting to an American, or its retention by a feminist! Britain was undergoing a reevaluation of ideas about property, from individualist to collectivist, in the late 19th and early 20th century, especially in the Liberal Party.

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CWES talks with Anand Yang, JSIS Director



Tell us a bit about your background.

I was born in India to Chinese parents and went to a British-style boarding school. I moved to Mexico and then studied in the United States, where I've been ever since. I began my career in chemistry and engineering but went into history, initially Chinese and later South Asian. My focus has been on regional and global history, on aspects of globalization, and on agrarian histories. In some ways, the job here was heaven-sent, because it brought together so many of my research themes. My last job was at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City, where I was Chair of the Department of History and Director of Asian Studies. I came here in July 2002.

Where do you see the main strength of our European Studies program?

The strength of the program is in the fact that it covers so many different areas. Of course, there's the European Union Center and the Center for West European Studies, but there's also REECAS, which takes in a broader definition of Europe. I think that makes us one of only a handful of places around the country. While a number of universities have European Union Centers, very few also have centers for both Western Europe and Eastern Europe and Russia. Furthermore, we also have expertise on other regions of Europe. Our Department of Scandinavian Studies, for example, is especially good. For me, what this implies is that we have tremendous strength in both the humanities and social sciences. Having grown up with multiple languages, I appreciate how important that is.

How do you see the program adapting to changes in the Trans-Atlantic relationship?

What's happening now is probably a blip in the long-term run of things. We want to see the EU Center stay, since the European Union itself will eventually encompass a large part of Europe. We're already beginning to see a certain dovetail in interests between the EU Center and CWES that will also eventually bring REECAS into the picture. The EU Center will help create the kind of linkages we want between and among regional centers. The idea that you can cordon off various sub-regions of Europe is something that we're moving beyond. This means we'll have to think long and hard about how we want to recruit faculty and students. I hope we can grow the other disciplines outside of the traditional areas. Beyond the humanities fields – say, the languages or comparative literature – our main strength seems to reside in political science and history, with somewhat less emphasis on anthropology and sociology. Part of the reason that the school is shaped the way it is has to do with the fact that regional studies remain underemphasized. I think that this situation is changing from both sides.

What role do you see for the European Studies program at the level of the state or region, that is, here in the Northwest?

I think the Jackson School is better known nationally than locally, which to some extent reflects the traditional divide between town and gown in America. Intellectuals in Europe on the whole are more public-oriented at the local level. But we are doing an enormous amount of outreach. For example, the *Seattle Times* recently published a full page interview with people in the Jackson School. This in turn led to a KING 5 production, which aired in the first weekend of April, called "Beyond Baghdad" - admittedly a somewhat sensational title - where faculty like Don Hellman, Christine Ingebritsen, Dan Chirot, and Resat Kesaba were interviewed. John Keeler recently

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9/11, Immigration and Nationalism in Europe, continued

by far-right wing political parties such as the Belgian Flemish Bloc or the French National Front, of being a (if not the) cause for their countries' economic troubles. For, in the eyes of these people, immigrant groups are perceived as a threat to the constitution and perpetuation of the traditional notion of the nation, a notion as we all know, that is being challenged.

On the one hand, the continuing construction of the European Union over the last 50 years has had a strong impact on the sense of the nation-state. The porosity of the borders between the member-states has been lauded by some as the first steps toward the deconstruction of the classic nation. However, this very move has been achieved at the cost of sealing off Europe's external borders to immigration, especially from the ex-colonies of its constituent members. In this light, it has become evident that the discourse on immigration has become inextricably intertwined with that of nationalism.

The tension that has reigned over the relations between mainstream society and its periphery inhabited by this population of immigrant origins — often quite literally, in the many suburbs that ring major cities — has long been commented upon as documented by a whole slew of sociological and anthropological research as well as by creative work such as novels and films. Since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the European response to the attack on US institutions has renewed antagonism and these tensions have heightened. The 2002 French presidential elections, for instance, took an unprecedented turn forcing the French to choose between the right-wing Jacques Chirac and the far-right candidate, Jean-Marie LePen. Though Le Pen did lose, his success in advancing to the second round was in part attributed to the fear of terrorism on French soil. While anti-Americanism has surfaced especially in the recent months with the deeply divided views on the US enforcement of UN resolution 1441, these nations are at the same time changing policies towards political refugees/(illegal/ clandestine) immigrants.

It is no wonder that certain among the Belgian authorities are dismayed that Mr. Abou Jahjah has indicated his intention to run for a seat in the Belgian parliament. His vociferous claims for equality have not only garnered public attention, but also sparked anger. For instance, he demanded that Arabic be included as one of the official languages (French, Flemish and German are currently official). His logic, based on pure numbers — “There are 70,000 German speakers and more than 300,000 Arab [sic] speakers” — was met with outrage. As Marlise Simons puts it, “that mix, he has been told, grew historically.” Abou Jahjah's response, “I say history is not over,” as provocative as it might be, makes one pause to think.

In many ways, this series will touch upon the implications of Mr. Abou Jahjah's claim. The speakers will develop issues surrounding the legitimation of immigrant cultures in Europe by contemplating on politics and culture leading up to 9-11 as well as on the repercussions that Europe has felt since. They will address many relevant questions: how has the concept of nation/nationality changed? What cultural schisms have surfaced? What part does “anti-Americanism” play in organizing European social discourse post 9-11? How has mainstream society's interaction with its marginalized counterparts (with immigrant communities for example) been affected?

Carolyn Warner (Arizona State University) will begin the series with a paper on understanding the political organization(s) of Islam in Europe. **Alec Hargreaves** (Florida State University) will continue our exploration of European reactions to September 11 in a talk entitled “Insecurity Complexes: France Since September 11”. We will also welcome **Mireille Rosello** (Northwestern University) whose lecture, “Out of the Ghetto: Living Inside Walls, Crossing Invisible Frontiers,” will reconsider the relationship between suburbs and the centre, loci of the tensions between the periphery and mainstream society.

In this light, Mr. Abou Jahjah's assertion, that “history has not ended,” does indeed merit consideration. Whether or not we take seriously Mr. Jahjah's objectives to include Arabic as one of Belgium's official languages, his candidature for the upcoming elections does indicate the importance of the role played by Europe's immigrant communities in the construction and the future of the Union.

The Atlantic Alliance in Crisis, continued

the United Kingdom, despite the Blair government's support of the United States in the Iraq War. As of March, the U.S. was viewed favorably by only 48% of the British (compared with 83% in 2000), 31% of the French (62% in 2000), 25% of the Germans (78% in 2000), 34% of the Italians (76% in 2000) and 14% of the Spanish (50% in 2000). In that same survey, Europeans were asked if they wanted their country to "remain close" to the United States or pursue a "more independent" foreign policy. A plurality or majority favored greater independence from Washington in every case: 48% in Britain, 67% in France, 52% in Germany, 63% in Italy and 60% in Spain.

What are the implications of these findings for the future of transatlantic relations? Have Europeans become "anti-American," or are they primarily alienated by the policies pursued by the Bush Administration? Will transatlantic tensions over the Iraq War accelerate the development of the EU's common European Security and Defense Policy (ESDP), or will that policy be derailed by tensions between the United Kingdom and other major European powers? Will transatlantic tensions ease now that the Iraq War has resulted in the ouster of Saddam Hussein, or will they be exacerbated by the complicated politics of reconstruction, including the issue of the role to be played by the United Nations?

On May 9 we will bring together a distinguished group of specialists on European politics, American politics and transatlantic relations for an in-depth discussion of these questions. Participants will include: **E.J. Dionne, Jr.** (*Washington Post* columnist and Senior Fellow in Government Studies at the Brookings Institution), an authority on American politics who is also an Oxford D.Phil. and reported from both Paris and Rome while with the *New York Times*; **Jolyon Howorth** (Professor of European Integration at the University of Bath, UK and Visiting Professor at Yale University), a specialist on French, British and EU security policy; **Andrei Markovits** (Professor of Germanics and Political Science at the University of Michigan), a specialist on German politics now undertaking research on anti-Americanism in Europe; **Eric Remacle** (Professor of Political Science at the Free University of Brussels), a specialist on European Security and Defence Policy; and **Vivien Schmidt** (Professor of International Relations at Boston University), a specialist on politics in France and the European Union. Please join us on May 9 for what should be a most stimulating collective effort to understand events since September 11 and foreshadow the future.

Schedule for Roundtable Discussion:

12:00-12:10. Introduction by John Keeler

12:10-1:10. Perspectives on the U.S. and the Bush Administration. Lead Speaker: E.J. Dionne, Jr.

1:10-2:10. Perspectives on Great Britain, France, Germany—and "New Europe" Lead Speaker: Jolyon Howorth

2:10-2:20. Coffee Break

2:20-3:20. Perspectives on Trans-Atlantic Public Opinion. Lead Speaker: Andrei Markovits

3:20-4:20. Perspectives on the European Union and CFSP/ESDP. Lead Speaker: Eric Remacle

4:20-5:00. Perspectives on the Future of the Atlantic Alliance. Lead Speaker: Vivien Schmidt

All roundtable sessions will be held in the Forum (Parrington Hall 308) and are free and open to the public. No pre-registration required.

Teacher News

EU CENTER SUMMER WORKSHOP FOR TEACHERS

JULY 22-23, 2003

The EU Center's annual two-day workshop, "The European Union and the United States Today," this year will explore headline-grabbing issues vital to an understanding of the contemporary world. Focusing on US-EU relations in the aftermath of 9-11, the workshop will feature expert speakers providing analysis of many of the most important questions currently affecting this relationship. Topics under discussion will include European responses to the threat of terrorism, conflict within the EU between "Old Europe" and "New Europe," and how the EU will negotiate the strains of the imminent entry of 10 new members. In addition, speakers will address implications for US-European trade in the light of trans-Atlantic tensions, and how such tensions may impact Washington state's economic interests.

The workshop is designed to give educators an overview of the European Union and important recent topics in Euro-American relations. The \$50 registration fee includes meals and materials. Some funding for attendees outside the Seattle area is available. The seminar counts toward free clock hours. Contact the EU Center at 206-616-2415 for more info, or see our website.

2003 Summer Seminar for Educators Grades 6 and Up

CONFLICTS AND CHALLENGES OF THE 21ST CENTURY

June 23-25, 2003

Kane Hall, Walker Ames Room - University of Washington Seattle

The Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies invites you to attend the annual Summer Seminar for Educators, June 23-25, 2003. This year's seminar, "Conflicts and Challenges of the 21st Century," will bring scholars and master teachers together to address the political and economic challenges we face in today's world. The preliminary program includes sessions on:

Kurdish Resistance, Kurdish Rights, and Kurdish Rivalries: Facing the 21st Century
 Twenty-First-Century Iran: The Challenge of Modernity versus Tradition
 Military Power and the Future of Democracy in Southeast Asia
 India-Pakistan Relations
 Chechnya: History, Interests, and Identity
 Sessions on Korea, Africa, Canada, and Latin America, and Europe
 International Debt and Non-Proliferation Efforts in Russia

Take this opportunity to learn about important world areas and develop practical teaching skills related to contemporary world societies.

Registration fee: \$95 includes parking vouchers, coffee/tea, morning pastries, lunch and 22 Washington state clock hours (you must attend the entire seminar to receive clock hours). Please make checks payable to the University of Washington. Special travel stipends of up to \$150 are available for teachers coming from 75 miles or more. Registration can only be accepted by mail and must include payment in full.

Mail forms to: The Southeast Asia Center, Box 353650, University of Washington, Seattle WA 98195. Questions or inquiries, please call: 206-543-9606 or contact seac@u.washington.edu. You will receive a confirmation packet with a receipt, map, driving and parking directions and program details.

Registration deadline: June 16, 2003.

Student News



Jackson School Students Win Awards at Pittsburgh Model EU

On February 21-22, the EU Center at the University of Pittsburgh hosted a Model European Union, with student delegations from seven colleges and universities representing the 15 nations of the European Union.

Jackson School of International Studies undergraduates Alison Johnston and Reinier Voorwinde played the role of the delegation for the Kingdom of Denmark, and were rewarded for an excellent performance with two of the Model EU's top awards. Alison Johnston received the award for 'Outstanding Prime Minister', the highest individual award given. The team also received one of three awards given for 'Outstanding Country.' Alison and Reinier also recently participated in a UW program in Sweden, where they had the opportunity to meet with Swedish parliamentarians (above).

Keep an eye out for COMFED application deadline

The application deadline for Winter and Spring 2004 Comparative Federalism (COMFED) program will be announced in early summer. The COMFED program allows UW students to spend a quarter comparative transatlantic policy and institutions at one of European partner universities: the Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris (Sciences Po), the University of Birmingham, and the Université Libre de Bruxelles. The **COMFED consortium website** - <http://www.ucis.pitt.edu/comfed/> - has information about the various program components and links to different partner sites.

Going overseas?

You need an orientation

The Office of International Programs & Exchanges (IP&E) has announced a new Pre-Departure Orientation process for all UW students who concurrently enroll for foreign study. The next orientation is scheduled for May 17, 2003 for Summer/Academic Year 02/03 programs and exchanges. For more information, contact International Programs & Exchanges or visit their website at: <http://www.ipe.washington.edu/>

Anand Yang Interview, continued

gave a radio interview about the situation in France on KUOW, and both John and I will be doing town meetings. In general, we see our mission as providing more depth and more intensity of discussion concerning developments in Europe.

Is the Trans-Atlantic rift as serious as it appears?

The one point I agree on with Robert Kagan is that in the future there will be a different configuration of power, with Europe and the United States as possible rivals. Of course, there will be economic tensions between them, and this requires new ways to think about the so-called Old Europe. But it's really such a complex issue. It's not just about economic competition. It's not about one European power dreaming of better days in the past. It's not about the United States being a hyper-power. Unilateralism may play well with certain constituencies in the United States, but it doesn't play well in just about any other place in the world – especially not with the Europeans. For me, it's missing the point to make fun of France for its supposed military failures – or to start calling French fries Freedom fries. If you think about it, France lost more people in World War I than the United States lost in all of its twentieth-century wars put together. We're potentially losing sight of the historical context. That's a public information role that the Centers at the Jackson School can play. Name any part of Europe, and we can produce the experts. We have the language skills, we have the regional expertise.

INTERNATIONAL UPDATES 2003

Trends and Transitions in Your World

It's time to register for the annual dinner-lecture series sponsored by all the outreach centers of the Jackson School of International Studies and the Global Business Center, University of Washington. Each event features an international expert, an ethnic dinner, and three clock hours per lecture for K-12 instructors at no extra charge. All lectures are 5:30—8:30 p.m., Kane Hall, Walker Ames Room, University of Washington. Pre-registration of \$25 per lecture is required.

April 23: INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

Creating Dialogue in Deeply Divided Societies, James D. Clowes, Associate Director, Comparative History of Ideas Program, UW

May 7: CANADA

Canada: A Future of Political Uncertainty, Howard Pawley, Visiting Professor, Canadian Studies, UW

May 21: EAST ASIA

The Role of the Economy in Shaping the Changing Role of Women in Japan, Leila Madge, Postdoctoral Fellow, Undergraduate Asian Studies Initiative, Jackson School, UW

May 28: LATIN AMERICA

Race and Gender Relations in Latin America: Lessons for the United States, Jonathan Warren, Chair, Latin American Studies Program, UW

For questions or registration information, call the South Asia Resource Center at 206-543-4800 or email: sascuw@u.washington.edu.

Jordanna Bailkin Interview, continued

The projects I'm working on now have to do with visual culture and colonialism. Another of my articles deals with tattooing and tattoos in Britain. Tattooing has often been viewed as the property of criminals, sailors, and so on. However, aristocrats around the turn of the 20th century also became interested in tattoos as an expression of their colonial experience. Tattoos became a mainstream or even a specifically elite phenomenon, which I think points to the socioeconomic marginalization of the aristocracy in 20th century Britain. In 2003-04, I will be a Fellow at the National Humanities Center in North Carolina, and I'll be working on this new project while I'm in residence there.

What are your plans for the future?

I've lived in Britain several times doing research, and in the future I plan to visit India. My sense is that a greater historical understanding of European colonialism will help students understand and think critically about where colonial structures come from. I recently gave a talk on Irish participation in South African art galleries at a conference on Africa and Europe organized by Uta Poiger and Lynn Thomas, so I'm working in a new geographic direction as well.

April 10 Herbert Kitschelt (Duke University), “Debates About the Radical Right in European Politics” 3:30-5:00pm, Suzzalo 324-Smith Room. Contact CWES at 543-1675.

April 10 Carolyn Warner (Arizona State University) “Understanding the Political Organization(s) of Islam in Europe” 5:00pm, Thomson Hall 317. Contact CWES at 543-1675.

April 15 Daniel Brewer (University of Minnesota) “Lights in Space” 3:30 PM, 226 Communications. Co-sponsors: Simpson Center for the Humanities, EMERGE.

April 24 Lissa Roberts (University of Twente) “Seven Ways of Looking at a Steam Engine: Toward a cultural history of technology in the Netherlands” 5:30 PM, 206 Communications Bldg.

April 24 Alec Hargreaves (Florida State University) “Insecurity Complexes: France Since September 11” 5:00 pm, Thomson 119. Contact CWES at 543-1675.

May 2 Gretchen Casper, (Pennsylvania State University) “Critical Cooperation: Environments, Institutions and Democracy” 5:00pm, Smith 102. Contact CWES at 543-1675.

May 6 Council of European Chambers of Commerce Business Card Exchange, Walker-Ames Room, 6:00-8:30pm. \$10 pre-registration required. Contact EU Center at 616-2415.

May 7 Norma Evenson (Berkeley) “Paris: Towers and Dalles (Modern Architecture versus Paris)” 4:30pm, Gould 322.

May 8 “Differences on Foreign Policy: a West European Perspective” with Jolyon Howorth and Vivien Schmidt. Soundbridge Symphony Music Discovery Center, Benaroya Hall, 200 University Street (Seattle). Contact World Affairs Council at 206-441-5910.

May 9 “Atlantic Alliance in Crisis: from September 11 to Iraq.” Participants: Jolyon Howorth, E.J. Dionne, John Keeler, Vivien Schmidt, Eric Remacle 12:00pm-5:00pm, Parrington Forum. Contact CWES at 543-1675.

May 13 John Keeler, David Bachman, Mary Callahan, Arzoo Osanloo, “Beyond Baghdad: Global Perspectives” Roundtable. 7:00pm, Kane 110. Contact readme@u.washington.edu for info.

May 20 Mireille Rosello (Northwestern University) “Out of the Ghetto: Living inside Walls, Crossing Invisible Frontiers” 5:00 pm, Thomson 119. Contact CWES at 543-1675.

May 29 Cecilia Chessa (Lewis & Clark) “Countering the Union: Anti-European Union Political Parties and their Social Bases in Poland” 3:30pm, Thomson 317. Contact EU Center at 616-2415.

May 30 Workshop: Democracy and Governance in the European Union , Parrington Forum. 9am-12pm, afternoon room TBA. Contact EU Center at 616-2415.

June 23-25 Jackson School Summer Teacher Seminar: “Conflicts and Challenges of the 21st Century.” Pre-registration required - \$95 in advance. Questions or inquiries, please call: 206-543-9606 or contact seac@u.washington.edu.

July 22-23 EU Center Summer Workshop for Teachers - “The EU and the United States Today” \$50 pre-registration required. Contact EUC at 206-616-2415.

All events are open to the public.

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