



WEST Points

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Inside this issue:

Featured Alumnus: <i>Jim Barclay</i>	3
Comments on EU Enlargement: <i>Roy Gardner</i>	3
Faculty Profile: <i>Aurelian Craiutu</i>	4
Comments on President Bush's visit to Europe: <i>Michel Chaouli</i>	5
WEST faculty awards & grants	6
Upcoming WEST-affiliated conferences	7
Summer Dutch Institute	7

“In Österreich ist man nicht so direkt!”

Contributed by Matt Carlton, WEST MA student

In Great Britain there is London, in France there is Paris, in Italy there is Rome, and in Germany there is, well, Berlin. But perhaps a better equivalent to London and Paris in the German-speaking world in terms of imperial capitals and centuries-long history as such is Vienna. Only instead of global trade and colonialism, perhaps the capital of the Austro-Hungarian Empire was instead more concentrated within European dimensions.



In summer 2004 I attended the *Alpha Sprachinstitut Austria* in Vienna for six weeks with support of a FLAS fellowship from West European Studies. Because I had lived in Germany for about two years (in the heaviest industrial region in Europe—the *Ruhrgebiet* in northwest Germany), I was excited to acquaint myself with another realm of German-speaking culture and also become acquainted with an Austrian idea of *Mitteleuropa* that interestingly enough in most illustrations does not include Germany at all. I learned instead, that the Austrian idea of central Europe seemingly encompasses, perhaps unsurprisingly, most if not all former parts of the dual monarchy. So in this nostalgia-ridden imperial capital of central European culture, I lived for seven weeks studying the German language press, nineteenth- and twentieth-century literature, com-
in German as well as

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Lesson #1: “In Österreich ist man nicht so direkt!”

That I had avidly learned to be direct in German-language manners was no big surprise. In fact, I relish in attempts for blunt honesty and honest crudeness: after having grown up in a rural area of Tennessee atop Suck Creek Mountain surrounded by rural pleasantry, it was exactly the down-to-earth and to-the-point qualities of the *Ruhrgebiet*’s industrial culture that I came to know and love as a

(Continued on page 2)

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high school exchange student—and have since continued to utilize in German-language realms. That is, until I met my new Viennese language professor, Frau Dr. Emperer-Raab.

With a powerful-sounding surname like “Emperer-Raab,” I should have known to tuck in my vested *Ruhrpott*-forthrightness. But it was my first time in Austria, and I was interested to see exactly how far my direct manners could get me at the Viennese language institute. On the first day, these manners got me pretty far—and pretty far into trouble too.

After properly explaining that the class into which I had been placed was too easy for me, Frau Dr. Emperer-Raab reprimanded me for the frank disclosure of my appraisal for her course as she said to me, “*In Österreich ist man nicht so direkt!* (In Austria one is not so direct!)” Thereafter, my new instructor brought to my attention that Austrians and Viennese make much more use of the conditional tense of verbs than their northwesterly counterparts. I made note and consequently used “would” and “could” at every possible instance in order to create and utilize the Viennese cultural codex. (Particularly, this came in handy when attempting to speak with those Viennese with a strong *Meidlinger* “rl” that at first I could not understand very well. After time, I actually grew quite fond of these drawn-out ways of speaking, which reminded me a bit of the manner of speech in the Southeast U.S.)

Lesson #2: *Piefke is(s)t, wie Piefke spricht!*

Many times I was mistaken for a *Piefke*. This word is used in Austria to denote and insult German speakers from northern Germany, and as I am a speaker of *Hochdeutsch* with a north-German slant, I was a perfect candidate for being lumped into *Piefdom*. I was impressed with myself as a linguist that I would be considered German, but these episodes were also very revealing of the identity

complexes that exist in the German-speaking world. Another symptom of my own *piefke*-like qualities clashing with the Viennese codex included ordering a coffee at the infamous Viennese coffeehouses. I ordered a coffee—and that’s all I really wanted. After the waitress’s insistence upon a type of coffee, I realized that you could order coffee only about a hundred different ways, and each way has its own special Viennese name. “How pleasant,” I thought as I began trying to imagine what *Einspänner* meant: literally “a carriage drawn by only one horse” and figuratively “bachelor.” Practically, however, it is the term used to order coffee that has been filtered through twice—perhaps enjoyed by those unfortunate that cannot always drink expensive, rich coffee only filtered once. Most people, however, do not order an *Einspänner* but a *Melange* or “a small black one (*einen kleinen Schwarzen*)” Add milk to the small black one and you have *einen kleinen Braunen*. Anything you order, of course, comes on a silver tray followed by a “*bitte schön, mein Herr*,” which is roughly equivalent to “your coffee, my lord.”

Lesson #3: Joseph Roth and Elfriede Jelinek

Radetzky Marsch (bada-PA, bada-PA, bada-PA PA-pa... clap, clap, clap) is the main novel I studied to become more familiar with the rise of national parties and national

interests as well as the beginning of the end of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Together with an individual trainer I discussed the history of the Austro-Hungarian Empire through the gaze of this novel. And due to my past studies of Elfriede Jelinek with Dr. Peter Höyng at the University of Tennessee some years ago, I made a point to study some more of her texts and look at this idea of “genius” in the city to which many a genie have paid homage. We were both quite surprised to learn that she received

the Nobel Prize this year.

Lesson #4: *Wiener Walzer*.

On my own time after these six weeks at the language institute, I attended the University of Vienna’s International Summer Program for the next four weeks in the *Salzkammergut* on the *Wolfgangsee* near Salzburg. While focusing on EU Enlargement and Austrian and German modern art, I managed to learn how to play tennis, windsurf and speak a little Romanian. Most entertaining, though, by far was the Viennese Waltz! I would be interested in giving others lessons... perhaps at a WEST 50th anniversary celebration of Austria?

Bridge Lessons:

My time spent at the *Alpha Sprachinstitut Austria* developing my German language skills, acquainting myself with Vienna’s coffee culture and deepening my understanding of Vienna’s historical significance in Central Europe did prove to strengthen my ability to interpret and analyze phenomena in a Central European context.

Perhaps most interesting and revealing, however, are the individuals you meet along the way. I feel confident that I will be able to use these contacts for future projects and initiatives in Central Europe. One project that I and a Viennese student entertained was starting up a *Central European*

Times daily publication that would be modeled on the *Financial Times* out of London. In light of my current project involving the German *Vertriebenen*, I managed to make a few contacts with a professor from the Charles University in Prague and with others from the German minority in Poland. All in all I learned a great deal from my varied experiences at the language institute, Viennese coffee houses and out on Lake Wolfgang.

“I would be interested in giving others lessons (in the Viennese Waltz)...perhaps at a WEST 50th anniversary celebration of Austria?”

Featured WEST alumnus: Jim Barclay

By Ryan Mainhardt, WEST MA student

Well-traveled. Foreign Area Officer. Associate Professor of Military Science. Drinking buddies with Mikhail Gorbachev?

The latter description may be a stretch, but Jim Barclay's journey from IU Master's student to teaching at the University of Southern California has been no less interesting. After graduating from IU in 1991, Barclay reported directly to the United States Embassy in Vienna, Austria where he continued his work as an Army Foreign Area Officer. His primary duty at the embassy was to interface with the Austrian military and exchange information with other U.S. embassies in Europe. His time at the embassy allowed him to attend the *Generalstabskurs* (Austrian General Staff College), an elite school for

generals-in-training. Barclay said this allowed him to experience many things a normal tourist never would.

"I attended winter balls with the



president [of Austria], drank schnapps with mayors of large cities, and visited towns where the people indicated they had never met an American before," said Barclay. His assignments also allowed him to visit

nearly every European capital, as well as Bosnia-Herzegovina and Moscow.

When Barclay was serving at the U.S. Embassy, Europe was in the midst of intense transition. Changes in the political and social atmosphere could be felt throughout the continent.

"It was a period of intense re-evaluation after breathing a collective sigh of relief," said Barclay, referring to the fall of the Berlin Wall and the end of the Cold War. Prior to attending IU, Barclay had been commissioned as a Lieutenant in the United States Army after graduating from the University of Florida in 1982. As a Lieutenant, he served with artillery units in West

(Continued on page 4)

EU Enlargement: A Primer Interview with Roy Gardner, Chancellor's Professor of Economics and Remak Chair for West European Studies

This issue's faculty interview with Roy Gardner focuses on EU enlargement. Many thanks to Professor Gardner for the submission.

Q. How large is the EU, and will it get larger?

A. The EU expanded last May 1 to 25 members, including three former republics of the Soviet Union (Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia), a partitioned island in the Mediterranean (Cyprus), a former Yugoslav republic (Slovenia), four more former satellites of the USSR (Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland), and a small island in the Mediterranean (Malta). This set of ten countries is by far the poorest and most diverse cohort ever to enter the EU.

The enlargement process is far from over. The EU has already agreed to a tentative entry date of 2007 for Bul-

garia and Romania, and accession negotiations have begun with Croatia and Turkey. Other countries, most vocally Ukraine, are petitioning for accession also.

Q. Is it possible for the EU to get too large?

A. According to economic theory, it is possible for any club to get too large. A club is a voluntary association which provides goods and services to its members, and which restricts its membership. In the case of the EU, those goods and services include the *acquis communautaire*, the customs union and single market, and the eurozone.

A club can be too small, in which case it cannot sustain itself. A club also can be too large, in which it will tend to break down and members will leave. A club which is just the right size is an optimally-sized club.

Q. Is the EU optimally-sized now?

A. This is a quite controversial question. One way to think about the answer is in terms of the cost of governing the club. It is not too costly to govern an optimally sized club. When a club gets too large, then governance costs skyrocket—and this is when membership breaks down.

One useful indication of governance costs in the case of the EU is the proposed Constitution, now up for ratification. A major rationale behind the Constitution is to get control of governance costs. To the extent that the members ratify the Constitution, this is evidence that the EU is not yet too large.

There is strong poll evidence, however, that ratification is in jeopardy in at least three members—UK, Czech Republic and Poland. Spain just voted by a whopping 77% in favor, but turnout was underwhelm-

(Continued on page 6)

Barclay (Continued from page 3)
Germany, spending several years on the border between East and West Germany acting as a speed bump and nuclear trip wire.

“It was pretty common knowledge that we were overwhelmingly outnumbered by the Warsaw Pact forces at that time, with the Soviet Forces much larger than ours. Part of our strategy was to provide a nuclear deterrent to any aggression on their part.” This deterrent, Barclay said, was in the form of nuclear tipped artillery forces, a “speed bump” designed to slow down or prevent an attack altogether.

“We had a serious mission and we took it seriously,” said Barclay. “It was an amazing feeling when the dam began to break and it looked as though the East was going to finally be free of its shackles.”

After the wall finally fell and the Warsaw alliance folded, the difference between pre- and post-Cold

War Europe was like night and day.

“Returning to Berlin and Prague after the wall crumbled was like going back with a veil lifted,” said Barclay. Once a month he would even travel from Vienna to a brewery in Bratislava, Slovakia, to drink twenty-five cent beer, just because he could.

During his time in Europe the American influence on society did not go unnoticed by Barclay. He said he was fortunate to travel with and meet both admirers and those who found the influence distasteful.

“The French didn’t mind that they had a place where they could purchase their ‘Hamburger Royal’ with their *biere*,” said Barclay, “but they would have most certainly balked if McDonald’s put a life size Ronald out front to lure in customers!”

Europeans, however, were not concerned at the time with giant clowns outside fast-food joints as much as they were with the future of their continent, namely which former eastern bloc countries would be joining the European Union.

Barclay returned to the United States in 1993, spending some time with Sears Logistics in California, then with Kelly Services and Robert Half International in sales and management in Chicago. Barclay said that his European experiences helped him gain access in many of the Eurocentric neighborhoods in parts of Chicago.

After a few years in Chicago, Barclay returned to Los Angeles to continue his career in staffing. As a

By chance a couple years ago, Barclay found himself having a drink with former Soviet Premier Gorbachev.

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Faculty Profile: Aurelian Craiutu

By Tom Fiske

Political science was not the first choice for Professor Aurelian Craiutu, who joined the faculty here at IU in 2001. It was, in fact, not a choice at all in Romania, the country of his birth, under the communist regime. All the same, Craiutu was more interested in philosophy and literature at the time, subjects in which he was privately tutored. Ironically, Craiutu chose to study economics during his undergraduate education. Upon graduating from the Academy of Economic Studies (Bucharest) in 1988, Craiutu tried non-academic jobs, working mainly as a journalist, but when the “gates of the future” opened and the revolution began in 1989, he became overwhelmed with current events and decided to become a researcher. At the end of 1990 he went to study at the University of Rennes on a fellowship from

the French government. In 1991, he returned to Romania and became involved in civic affairs, working for a leading NGO, The Group for Social Dialogue, where he wrote for a weekly called “22” that commemo-



rates the day that the revolution began in Romania in December of 1989.

Craiutu first came to the United States in 1993 on a Fulbright Schol-

arship to the University of Tennessee, Knoxville. In 1994 he returned for graduate study at Princeton. He finished the program in five years, his studies culminating in a dissertation and later a book on nineteenth-century French liberalism. Craiutu is interested in the question of what happens in the aftermath of a revolution, as in 1789 in France and 1989 in Eastern Europe. His research, as he puts it, was off the beaten path, spawned by browsing through old and dusty books in the Princeton library. “I like to work with books by neglected authors, books that haven’t been checked out in at least fifty years. I was checking out books from Princeton that had not been checked out since 1912!” When asked about his years at Princeton, Craiutu commented that the Ivy League is often overrated. “In general there is a good

(Continued on page 5)

Craiutu *(Continued from page 4)* deal of intellectualism there, but the institutions are overrated because the biggest difference is that students there are more confident, achievement-oriented, and driven, but not more intelligent. I've never succumbed to the Ivy League mystique," he adds with a grin.

In the intervening years before Craiutu came to IU, he completed a post-doctoral fellowship and continued his research at Duke University. He was then offered a job at the University of Chicago, but turned it down because it was only a contract position with a term of four years. At the same time he was offered a tenure-track position at Northern Iowa University, a much smaller and less well-known institution. "I took the job very seriously. But I was looking for something more research oriented, with a community of graduate students – our intellectual partners." In 2000 Craiutu was awarded the Leo Strauss Award of the American Political Science Association for best

dissertation in the area of political theory.

When asked about what he sees as the role of universities and education in society, Craiutu said that the ideal professor should be a "gadfly." "I always give a small talk at the end of the semester in all my classes regarding liberal education, and the importance of not becoming complacent. I encourage my students to broaden their horizons and to remain curious. It is often the case that the college years are the only time when this is possible."

Craiutu adds that in Romania he is a sort of public intellectual, while in the United States "I am a mere academic!" Craiutu values liberal education, and is opposed to any infringement upon it, such as the attempts by any group to curtail liberal thinking and commentary in universities that might remind one of the McCarthy era. However, he adds that liberalism is a delicate word. "My liberalism is the European kind, like that of Tocqueville, Guizot, or

Burke – liberals in their own time."

Craiutu teaches political philosophy and theory because he believes that they give an awareness of the past and show that "most of the values we believe in cannot be synthesized into one tensionless system. There will always be antinomies. So, political philosophy can teach us moderation, choices, and the dangers of extremism. I dislike fanatics of any kind. The growing use of positivism in the social sciences is one form of fanaticism. I advocate a pluralism of ideas. A single ideology is dangerous anywhere at anytime."

Craiutu's current research focuses on political moderation and the importance of avoiding political polarization.

Special thanks to the Russian and East European Institute for use of this interview.

Tom Fiske is an MA student in REEL.

Bush's Visit to Europe

Contributed by Michel Chaouli, Assistant Professor of Germanic Studies

 resident Bush recently visited Europe in an effort to restore goodwill with the United States' transatlantic neighbors. Professor Chaouli discusses the security measures that took place in one German town on Bush's tour. Many thanks to Professor Chaouli for his submission.

If state visits have largely symbolic value, then President Bush's February trip to Europe was ambiguous at best. The White House insisted that it was designed to "mend fences" with those European countries that have been most critical of the war in Iraq, most notably France and Germany. Yet the security measure had the effect of building barb wire barricades between the president and the European public. What Bush's conciliatory words promised—more

multilateralism, closer consultation, a hand extended in partnership—was undercut by the symbolic act of isolating the president.

Bush's trip took him to the town of Mainz, where he spent no more than a few hours. To insure his safety, the city and some of its suburbs were locked down for the day. All trains were halted; traffic on the Autobahn was brought to a standstill; planes were rerouted; boat traffic on the Rhein and Main rivers was blocked; schools, government offices, downtown shops—all closed. In a large "red" zone, all cars, garbage cans, mail boxes, and other containers capable of holding a bomb had to be removed. Residents were able to leave their homes only with a pass. They were moreover advised to stay off their balconies, to keep their windows shut and the shutters closed.

Would it not have been safer and easier for everyone had Bush met Chancellor Gerhard Schröder in a submarine? the influential *Süddeutsche Zeitung* mused.

Few missed the differences with another visit by an American president, namely John F. Kennedy's visit to the nearby town of Wiesbaden in June 1963, when about one hundred thousand people cheered his motorcade and the residents of Mainz were treated to the spectacle of Air Force One being refueled in mid-air. For the German public, those circumstances made it easier to lend credence to a speech about the values of liberty.

WEST-affiliated faculty receive awards, grants

Several WEST-affiliated faculty members recently received awards for distinction and grants for research and travel:

Giancarlo Maiorino (Comparative Literature): 35th annual MLA James Russell Lowell Prize for his book *At the Margins of the Renaissance: Lazarillo de Tormes and the Picaresque Art of Survival* (Penn State University Press).

Professor Emeritus Kenneth Johnston (English): Fulbright Scholar award to visit the University of St. Andrews in Scotland.

Aurelian Craiutu (Political Science) and **Massimo Scalabrini** (French & Italian): Outstanding Junior Faculty awards from the Dean of Faculties Office and the Office of the Vice President for Research.

Claudia Breger (Germanic Studies): Summer 2005 WEST Faculty Research Grant for “Staging HiStories, The Aesthetics of Narrative Performance in ‘Berlin Republic’ Culture.”

Michel Chaouli (Germanic Studies): WEST Travel Grant for attending the annual convention of the German Studies Association in Arlington, Virginia, October 7-10, 2004.

Henry Cooper (Slavic Languages and Literature): Summer 2005 WEST Faculty Language Grant to study Italian.

Roger Herzog (Theatre and Drama): Summer 2005 WEST Faculty Research Grant for “Molière: his career in the theatre.”

Beate Sissenich (Political Science): WEST Travel Grant to attend the European Union Studies Association

Ninth Biennial International Conference in Austin, Texas, March 31-April 2, 2005.

Maria Bucur-Deckard (History): Summer 2005 WEST grant to develop the course “The Idea of Europe.”

Abdul Sinno (Political Science): Summer 2005 WEST grant to develop the course “Muslims in Western Politics.”

William Rasch (Germanic Studies): Summer 2005 WEST grant to develop the course “The Idea of Europe: Order and Identity.”

Gardner (Continued from page 3)

ing (41%).

Q. How large an EU would definitely be too large?

A. The first and only President of the USSR, Mikhail Gorbachev, was fond of referring to “our common European home, from the Atlantic to the Urals.” This concept seems to have considerable traction in Brussels. Such an EU would be definitely too large.

Q. Aren't these fears of a too-large EU just dismal economist theory?

A. It's not just economists thinking and sounding this way. In the heated debate over opening accession negotiations with Turkey, then EU Commission Bolkenstein referred to the “EU enlarging itself to death.” Not exactly a happy vision. If you look at every large multinational construction (empire, etc) in history, what you see is the eventual rollback of the construction. There is plenty of evidence of overenlargement on the record.

Barclay (Continued from page 4)

member of the Army Reserve, he became active after 9/11 to participate in Operation Noble Eagle. Barclay retired from the Reserves in 2002.

When asked if he missed anything about Europe, Barclay said that he does miss some small things, but the best way to remedy that is to try to “discover some place nearby that can replicate” the experience. One of these places, the Phoenix Club in Anaheim, California, is a hangout where the atmosphere (and the beer) is distinctly German. By chance a couple years ago, Barclay found himself having a drink with former Soviet Premier Gorbachev.

“Talk about coming full circle.”

Since 2002 Barclay has settled into an associate professorship at the University of Southern California teaching the basics of leadership to freshman. Barclay's current important mission is to seek out and train

future Lieutenants for the U.S. Army, teaching them about leadership, physical fitness, and practical life skills. Barclay says many of his students are drawn to the program because it offers overseas experiences.

“I feel that my past experiences—including my time at IU—have made me a better spokesperson and endorser for learning more about Europe.”

As for evaluating and comparing his time in Europe versus the United States, Barclay offers this advice: “Some [students] return with a kind of ‘Stockholm syndrome,’ since they have a tendency to see mostly the silver lining of the place they have journeyed to...it took only one additional trip [for me] to see that Europe had as many (if not more) flaws as the U.S., and the trick is to evaluate differences as honestly as possible, and then select the best course of action. Avoid knee-jerk reactions.”

Upcoming WEST-affiliated conferences



WEST-affiliated faculty have organized a number of upcoming conferences and workshops with the support of WEST and other departments and centers.

Post Post-Socialism, a SOYUZ Symposium

March 4-5, 2005

<http://www.indiana.edu/~iaunrc/soyuz/>

This symposium will discuss the characteristics thought to be unique in socialist and post-socialist societies that are appearing also in post-colonial, post-modern, and post-welfare societies.

America Seen Through Foreign Eyes

March 24-27, 2005

http://www.indiana.edu/~iupolsci/docs/foreign_eyes.pdf

Features four panel discussions of how foreign writers have expressed their views of America since its founding.

Gender and Feminism under Post-Communism

March 31-April 3, 2005

<http://www.indiana.edu/~reeiweb/events/2005/roundtables05.htm>

This "Roundtable on Post-Communism" series conference will focus on the development of feminism and the impact of feminist theories on the reshaping of gender roles in public policies, representations, and social and cultural practices.

Celebrating the Bicentenary of

Tocqueville's Birthday (1805-2005)

April 8, 2005

Woodburn Hall 218

<http://www.indiana.edu/~iupolsci/docs/tocqueville.pdf>

This conference discusses Alexis de Tocqueville's works as well as his influence on the social sciences as part of the 200th anniversary celebration of his birth.

Islam in the West Lecture Series

March 23 and April 20, 2005

http://www.indiana.edu/%7Ewest/Islam_Lecture.html

Professors Yvonne Haddad of Georgetown University and Shireen Hunter of the Center for Strategic and International Studies, will visit in March and April, respectively to lecture on Islam in Western politics. Details will be posted soon.

Summer Dutch Institute at IU-Bloomington this summer



Indiana University-Bloomington will be hosting the Summer Dutch Institute this summer from May 10-June 16. There is still plenty of room available for students wishing to take a full year of Dutch language instruction in a six-week period.

Intensive Beginning Dutch meets five times a week for four hours each morning, and is taught by a native Dutch speaker. Students also have the

option of enrolling in "Anne Frank in Perspective," a course taught in English that covers the young girl's diary in the historical context of the Second World War and the Jewish Holocaust. This course is an excellent complement to the language course

and meets in the afternoons.

All students regardless of residency will pay Indiana in-state tuition. Graduate students may apply for FLAS funding. Applications for FLAS funding are available at www.indiana.edu/~west/flas.html.

For more information on this exciting opportunity, visit us at www.indiana.edu/~sdi, or contact us via e-mail at west@indiana.edu, with the subject heading "SDI."