



# West European Studies

October 2009

## West European Studies

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## WEST Exchange

Professor Lois R. Wise, Director

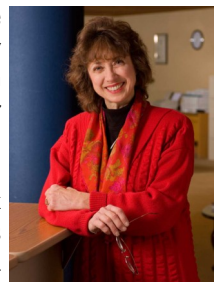
WEST is off to a great start this academic year. We have a fine group of six new M.A. students starting this fall who have a diverse range of area study interests that balance well with our current study body. You can learn more about them on page 3. We had some important milestones this calendar year with some students defending their theses and others on the verge of completion right now. Our recent grads have found strong professional positions in a tough economy. We are very proud of our students and their accomplishments.

The WEST team is gaining tenure and experience. Long-term WEST affiliated Prof Roy Gardner has joined our Advisory Board taking the place of Bill Scheurman whom we thank for his service. Both our new staff and GAs are bringing WEST well into the current media age with more professional publications and Webpage. WEST now has its own Facebook

page and blog and we are already experiencing many hits. Please check us out on the web and let us hear from you!

We've already awarded six Domestic Travel Awards to IU faculty. We have a number of conferences and events that will take place during the fall. We are hosting the renowned Swedish Poet Göran Sonnevi whose writing addresses issues of national identity and perceptions of self as well as timely contemporary concerns related to the expanding membership of the European Union. The related speakers include IU Professors Ransel and Raun as well as invited experts. On October 23rd our European Union Center will present a one-day conference in

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## Wind Energy Hits New Heights

Professor Rebecca Barthelmie

*Professor Rebecca Barthelmie is a Professor in the Atmospheric Science Program at IU and in March 2009 was presented with the European Academy for Wind Energy Scientific Award 'for extraordinary efforts and achievements in wind energy research'. The following article is a summary of her research.*

With some regional variations wind energy enjoys wide public support in Europe and wind farms are being installed in almost every country from Estonia to Portugal and from Iceland to Greece with total installed capacity of 70,000 MW (70 GW). Wind energy is the fastest growing source of electricity generation

having overtaken natural gas. Wind energy provides 3.7% of the electricity demand in the European Union (EU) as a whole. Denmark meets about 21% of its electricity from wind while comparable numbers for Germany and Spain are 11% and 7%, respectively. Wind energy currently supplies electricity for 30 million households in the European Union.

The rapid rise in wind energy generation over the last seven years is due to many factors not least of which are; the need for increased electricity generation without increased emissions of carbon dioxide; the replacement of aging nuclear and coal plants; energy security given

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## &gt;&gt;Exchange

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Indianapolis called *European Union Regulatory Policy: Lessons for Indiana*.

WEST is focusing on developing and offering new courses. Frank Hess, who directs our Modern Greek Program, is working on a Modern Greek module in summer intensive format. Gene Coyle, our in-house former CIA Operative, will offer an exciting course this spring on Contemporary Security Issues in Western Europe. WEST is collaborating

with Political Science to offer the Model EU course this spring which will be led by Marti Grau i Segú, a former EU Parliamentarian—interviewed on pages 8 and 9. Michelle Facos is developing a web-based course on Scandinavian art called “Vikings to Visionaries” for distance learning.

WEST continues to co-sponsor lectures including the recent talk by Professor Alec Hargreaves on North African migrants to France, which will soon be posted on our website. Career Night is Nov 3rd. The calendar is already full with upcoming events, so please keep in touch and come to as many of these events as you can.

## Spanish Cooperation in the Face of ETA Violence

Janice Duchene, Political Science Ph.D. Candidate/WEST Ph.D. Minor

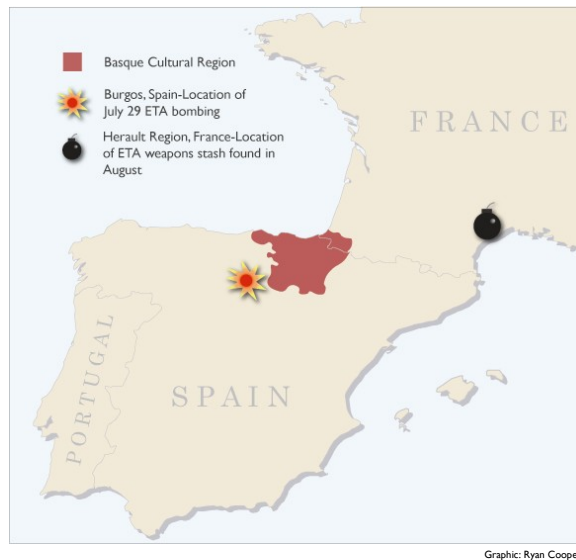
Although in a period of decline, the Basque militant group ETA (*Euskadi Ta Akatasuna*) made the cruel gesture of marking its 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary on July 29, 2009 by detonating a car bomb outside police barracks in Burgos, Spain, injuring more than fifty people, followed by another bomb that killed two policemen in Majorca. What made these events even more of a surprise is that the Spanish government felt strongly that ETA was “on its knees,” weakened by recent Spanish-French arrests of key ETA leaders. In order to understand the events of July 2009, one must examine ETA’s role in Spain’s Basque Country, as well as the recent cooperation efforts between Spain, France, and the European Union. Can Spain and France’s increased cross-border cooperation efforts eradicate an organization known for its perseverance? Is lasting peace in the Basque Country a possibility, and if so, what will this require?

ETA itself formed in northern Spain’s Basque Country in 1958 in response to General Francisco Franco’s outlaw of the Basque language (*Euskara*) and repression of regional autonomy. ETA thus quickly gained support from the Basque people for a fight for independence from the central Spanish state, by whichever means possible. ETA began using political violence in 1968 and is responsible for the deaths of more than 820 people, most of whom have been police officers or politicians.

Since the early 1980s, ETA has significantly weakened, both because of the increased self-governance following Franco’s

death in 1975, as well as public disillusionment with continuing violence. However, even in the midst of ETA’s decline and especially after the 1992 capture of many of its top leaders in France, it has kept its presence felt through the use of street violence and other similar measures. While ETA attempted various ceasefires, including the signing of the 1998 Treaty of Lizarra and 2006 peace talks with the Spanish Zapatero government, they have always fallen short when Spain proved unwilling to give ETA the political influence it sought.

The Spanish state, faced with the continued threat of ETA aggression, has responded with its own counter-terrorism measures. In 2000, as a reaction to ETA’s policy of increasing street violence, Spain enacted new police measures, including the establishment of a special court for minors accused of politically motivated violence. In 2001, Spain changed its penal code to include provisions against terrorist-associated violence such as car bombings and assassinations. Most recently, in 2009, Spain banned all Basque parties seen as having any links with ETA from running in the regional elections. This last move is especially controversial, since it raises fears that Basques who no longer have a political outlet may have greater incentive to join ETA.



Graphic: Ryan Cooper

Spain soon realized it could not battle ETA alone, especially since ETA increasingly used locations within southern France to store its weapons and hide supporters. Spain and France

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## Meet the New MAs

Julia Broadway

**Hometown:** Marquette, MI

**Education:** B.A. in English from the University of Michigan; Spent Junior year at the University of York in England

**Languages:** Italian and Spanish

**Research Interests:** Contemporary immigration issues in Western Europe, modern questions of national identity, and organized crime in Italy

**Hobbies:** Reading, traveling, cooking, playing the flute, watching movies and TV



Left to Right: Jason Gonzales, Jessica Forbes, "Gillian Thiebe," Julia Broadway, and Ryan Cooper

Ryan Cooper

**Hometown:** Brownsburg, IN

**Education:** B.A. in Geography and German from Ball State University; Spent one semester at JLU Universität in Giessen, Germany

**Languages:** German and Dutch

**Research Interests:** Modern German history, German reunification, Transportation in Europe

**Hobbies:** Playing guitar, reading the news, cartography

Jason Gonzales

**Hometown:** Chesterton, IN

**Education:** B.S. in Biology from IU; A.A. in Italian from the Defense Language Institute; M.A. in International Strategic and Military Studies from Libera Università Internazionale di Studi Sociali of Rome

**Languages:** Italian and Spanish

**Research Interests:** The future of NATO

**Hobbies:** Motorcycle riding, fishing, bike riding

Jessica Forbes

**Hometown:** Louisville, KY

**Education:** B.A. in International Affairs and French from Murray State University; Studied one semester in Dijon, France and a summer in Bregenz, Austria

**Language:** French

**Research Interests:** Contemporary Franco-German relations and immigration

**Hobbies:** Reading, studying European History, learning about France and French culture, traveling,

Gillian Thiebe

**Hometown:** Martinsville, IN

**Education:** B.A. in International Business and French from Ball State University

**Language:** French

**Research Interests:** The effects of student exchange programs on national stereotypes, attitudes and culture

**Hobbies:** Triathlon training, reading, traveling and spending time with family and friends.

## Spanish Language Sees Renewed Popularity in Greece

Stephen Fafulas, Hispanic Linguistics Ph.D. Candidate/WEST Ph.D.



This past summer I was fortunate enough to visit Greece as a FLAS recipient to study Modern Greek. Aside from a tremendous advancement in my overall proficiency in Modern Greek, I was fascinated to discover a growing interest in and popularity of Spanish language and culture in Greece. As a Ph.D. student of Spanish linguistics and a learner of the Spanish and Greek languages myself, I was naturally drawn to learn more about this recent phenomenon.

Immediately I discovered the Instituto de Cervantes which serves to promote Hispanic culture and train the next generation of instructors needed to fill the demand of public and private Greek institutions now offering Spanish as a foreign

language. At the Institute, I was welcomed by Juan Piqueras, the director of language studies, who spoke to me about the expanding number of Greeks learning Spanish and invited me to the first Iberoamerican Festival of Literature in Greece to be held on the official day of the Spanish language, June 24th. The slogan of the festival "Three languages, three voices, one heart" was designed to represent the union of the Greek, Spanish, and Portuguese languages and honor a renowned author from each country. This increased popularity of Spanish language and culture in Greece reflects not only the rich histories and cultures of both Spain and Greece, but also many of the central issues of Western Europe today.

Although the surge of Greeks studying Spanish as a foreign language is a relatively recent occurrence, the presence of the Spanish language in Greece is not. The origins of Spanish in Greece mark a time of great conflict and change for all of

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## Alumni Spotlight: Dr. Robert H. Cox



OU File Photo

In this issue we shine the Alumni Spotlight on Dr. Robert H. Cox, who received his WEST M.A. in 1988. Upon completion of his Political Science Ph.D. from Indiana University in 1989, Cox joined the faculty in the Department of Political Science at the University of Oklahoma, where he remains today as a tenured professor. Perhaps by no accident Dr. Cox has been very involved in Area Studies at OU most notably working as the founding Director of the School of International and Area Studies from 2001 until this year. He currently serves as the Co-Director of the European Union Center, teaches both graduate and undergraduate courses in comparative politics, globalization, and the EU/Western Europe, and serves as the president of the Western College Alumni Association.

Outside the institutional setting, Dr. Cox has established himself as a well-known scholar in the study of welfare states. His professional articles have appeared in peer-reviewed journals such as *Social Policy and Administration*, *World Politics*, and *Appiquée: An International Journal of Economic Analysis*. Dr. Cox has also contributed chapters in several scholarly books, served as a frequent commentator on European affairs for KGOU Radio, and, since 2005, served as Co-Editor of *Governance: An International Journal of Policy, Administration and Institutions*. His latest endeavor, a book entitled *Ideas and Politics in Social Science Research*, is set for publication in 2010.

### >>ETA

Continued from Page 2

have cooperated on judicial matters, including those allowing for “temporary handover of ETA members arrested in France to Spanish authorities for interrogation in Spain, before being tried in France,” a measure agreed to in the European Convention of 1957 and reinstated in 2001. Since 2002, France and Spain have also task developed forces to improve police information exchange. The ministries work together in areas such as finance, allowing them to freeze financial assets of suspected terrorists. With such measures in place, France, especially since 2003, has focused on “unraveling... armed cells” of ETA in southern France.

These measures have allowed for recent events such as the French Court of Appeal authorizing a “temporary handover to Spain of the ex-military chief of ETA, Garikoitz Aspiazu (also known as 'Txeroki') between September 21-26, 2009. This allows the Spanish court to try Txeroki for five out of the twenty-five charges he currently has pending in Spain. In addition, Franco-Spanish police cooperation in cross-border operations after the July 2009 bombings has led to the arrest of three suspected high-level ETA operatives in remote

Herault, France on August, 19, 2009, and the seizure of more than a ton of explosives hidden by ETA.

The European Union as a whole has supported Spain’s fight against ETA as well. The EU agreed to terrorist watch lists, which allows for “freezing assets of terrorist groups,” has created a common definition of terrorism, and a system of fast track extradition for any criminal suspects by the European Arrest Warrant. Additionally, watch lists used by the United Nations and United States to categorize terrorist organizations include ETA members as well as related political wings (Batasuna and Herri Batasuna).

Cooperation initiatives between Spain, France, and the rest of Europe have proved instrumental in weakening ETA. However, as made clear in July of 2009, ETA will not disappear without a fight. Therefore, the continued expansion of cooperation will be key in maintaining ETA’s decline. In addition, and perhaps most importantly, Spain must pay careful attention to the Basque Country and the citizens themselves to ensure that ETA does not gain a new generation of recruits. This will require providing opportunity for a political voice to those who might currently be deprived of it.



## Summer Teacher Workshop:

“Exploring Cultural Identity through Music”

Tia Trueblood, WEST M.A. '09

For high school teachers of foreign languages, finding new materials to interest teenagers can be a challenge. West European Studies dedicated its summer teacher workshop to help meet this need: incorporating culture into the language classroom. By focusing the workshop on the social, cultural, and political influences of music on a country's national identity and languages, teachers moved beyond teaching modal verbs and sentence structure to addressing contemporary European society, in their target language. 50 teachers from four states represented the French, German, and Spanish classrooms of today's high schools.

The June workshop featured a special guest performance and interactive presentation by Dr. Chris Smith, Ethnomusicologist and director of the Vernacular Music Center at the Texas Tech School of Music. Smith emphasized the value of auditory and aesthetic learning while providing the teachers with a sense of confidence in presenting music to young learners. Inspired to begin exploring European music for their classroom, the teachers attended a panel discussion by four IU experts. Sue Touhy of the IU Ethnomusicology and Folklore Department introduced the theme of music and sociopolitical movements to develop an understanding of national culture. Vlad Smishkewych, co-director of the IU

International Vocal Ensemble, addressed how teachers could bypass and dismantle stereotypes in teaching music and culture of Western Europe. Judah Cohen, Assistant Professor of Ethnomusicology and Lou and Sybil Mervis Professor of Jewish Culture shared contemporary forms of Jewish musical expression with the teachers, placing a particular emphasis on the musical representations of Anne Frank in France, Germany, and Spain. Doctoral student in Music Education Cyndy Nasman completed the panel discussion with her commentary on incorporating visual representations of music in the language classroom.

After the panel, the teachers worked together in their target language to develop lesson plans that incorporated contemporary European music into their classroom and a handful of teachers earned graduate credit for the lesson plans created. The workshop was co-sponsored by the Mary Margaret Barr Koon Fund, Department of French & Italian, Departments of Germanic Studies and Spanish & Portuguese, and the Indiana University School of Education.

For more information on news and opportunities for K-12 educators, visit our blog at <http://liuwest.wordpress.com>

## Faculty & Student Updates\*

- Professor **Fritz Breithaupt** (Germanic Studies) has been appointed as Henry H.H. Remak Scholar for 2009-2010 by Indiana University's Institute for Advanced Study.
- Professor **Aurelian Craiutu** (Political Science) saw the publication of two projects:
  - *Toqueville on America after 1840: Letters and Other Writings*, edited and translated with an interpretive study and notes by Aurelian Craiutu and Jeremy Jennings (Cambridge University Press, 2009), 578 pp.
  - *America Through European Eyes: British and French Reflections on the New World from the Eighteenth Century to the Present*, edited by Aurelian Craiutu and Jeffrey C. Isaac (Penn State University Press, 2009), 288 pp.
- Professor **Elinor Ostrom** (Political Science) gave lectures on “A Framework for Analyzing Social-Ecological Systems,” “Collective Action and the Commons,” and “Theory and Experiments Related to the Commons” at the Frankfurt School of Finance and Management, University of Bayreuth, and University of Göttingen, respectively, in June and July. She also recently received the Reimar Lüst Award for International Scholarly and Cultural Exchange from the Fritz Thyssen Foundation and the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation in Germany.
- M.A. student **Nicole LaLonde** is currently completing a six week research internship at the British Library in London to aid them in highlighting the various resources available to researchers. Her bibliography on the British National Party and far-right in Britain will be published on the British Library website.
- Ph.D. minor and FLAS Fellow **Wil Rankinen** traveled to Savonlinna, Finland for a 3-week CIMO summer intensive language course studying intermediate Finnish. On August 11<sup>th</sup> he gave a presentation entitled “*Sounding Out a Dialect: Michigan's Upper Peninsula Vowel Systems.*” at the Michigan Iron Industry Museum in Negaunee, MI.

\*All updates are volunteered. If you would like your award, publication, or accomplishment to be included in the next newsletter, let us know at: [west@indiana.edu](mailto:west@indiana.edu).

## Recent Additions to the WEST Media Library

- *Show Me Love*, Swedish
- *Gone With the Woman*, Norwegian
- *O'Horten*, Norwegian
- *White Night Wedding*, Icelandic
- *Jar City*, Icelandic
- *The Assault*, Dutch
- *Edge of Heaven*, German
- *Tell No One*, French
- *Belle Toujours*, French
- *Beauty and the Beast*, French
- *The Triplets of Belleville*, French
- *The Red Balloon*, French
- *The Tree of Wooden Clogs*, Italian
- *The Wall*, Turkish, French
- *Steam: The Turkish Bath*, Turkish, Italian
- *Deep Red*, Italian
- *Mafioso*, Italian
- *The Earth Trembles*, Italian
- *Saturn in Opposition*, Italian
- *The Orphanage*, Spanish

Stop by Ballantine 542, Monday-Friday, 8:00AM-5:00PM, and peruse our collection of West European films. All rentals are free.

### >>Wind

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Part of the 2008 off-shore wind farm, Lillgrund, Sweden

that the European Union currently imports 50% of its energy needs; improvements in wind energy technology; reduced costs of wind energy; provision of direct and indirect employment through research and technology development and turbine production. Europe's wind energy industry employed 154,000 people in 2007 and the global market continues to be dominated (more than 60%) by European companies. Vestas, from Denmark, has a 25% market share for wind turbines. All of these combine to make increasing the share of electricity generation from wind an attractive proposition.

The average size of wind turbines being installed is 2 MW. Each turbine supplies electricity for 1375 average European households (or about 600 households in the US) and results in 4.4 tons of avoided carbon dioxide emissions per year.

This generation of turbines are large, complex structures weighing 250 tons, reaching 120 m into the atmosphere and having a rotor diameter of 80 m or about 125% the size of the wind span of a Boeing 747 jet. Wind turbines are typically deployed in groups or wind farms, the typical size being about 100 MW (about one-third of the 300 MW for an average coal-fired power station). In addition to displaced carbon dioxide, wind energy does not emit sulfur or nitrogen oxides, produces no waste and once planning is granted can be deployed and grid connected within a few months.

The main disadvantages of wind energy are seen as the visual appearance and the issues of integration into the grid. Generally environmental consequences are minimal. Although wind energy has received a great deal of attention for bird deaths, wind turbines were listed as a minor hazard for birds by the US Fish and Wildlife Service in comparison with strikes with buildings, communication towers, cars, cats and poisoning. The issue of noise from wind turbines remains an urban myth; turbine noise has been substantially reduced and should not present a problem to households located more than about 800m away except in special circumstances. In a 2007 survey in the EU, wind energy was the most popular form of electricity generation after solar with 71% public support. In countries like Denmark with high wind energy penetration, acceptance is higher (93%).

Because of space constraints in Europe the largest developments for wind energy will be offshore reducing visual impact. The EU plans 150 GW to be installed and operating offshore by 2020, up from around 1 GW today. In various countries of Europe, there are already plans for more than

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**>>Spanish**

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Western Europe. In 1492, a large number of Spanish speaking Jews were expelled and dispersed throughout Europe. At the same time, Greece, which had recently fallen under Ottoman rule, was undergoing a vast transformation. Interestingly, a majority of the uprooted Sephardic Jews found refuge in Salonika (Thessaloniki) where they rapidly flourished, playing a significant role in the local economy as well as cultural and intellectual advancement.

One of the linguistic implications of this event was the emergence of a new language variant spoken by the Sephardic Jews in Salonika. Initially, this form of Spanish reflected much of the grammar and vocabulary of the mother tongue during the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. But, with time and upon contact with other languages in the region, this variety of Spanish, typically referred to as either Judeo-Spanish or Ladino, developed into a unique dialect, borrowing heavily from Hebrew, Arabic, Greek, Turkish, and even French. Unfortunately, as a result of the great fire of 1917 in Salonika and the Holocaust, the vitality of this once flourishing language was severely diminished.

Given that Greece, the EU, and Western Europe are currently undergoing immense changes, the ramifications of lan-

guage mixing and ethnic diversity are of extreme importance. In fact, one of the central issues echoed throughout Greece today is precisely that of immigration, which carries a number of major social, economic, and cultural implications along with it. Among the growing percentages of ethnic groups found throughout the country, one must include the Hispanic community, comprised of a large portion of Spaniards, along with more than 15,000 South Americans who live and work in Greece. Considering this growing population and the possibility of expanding economic ties and tourism, it is not at all surprising that the number of Greeks learning Spanish as a second or third language is rapidly growing. This is highlighted by the incorporation of Spanish as a foreign language in primary, secondary, and private school curriculums. Thus, the resurgence of Spanish in Greece has been set in motion, and the linguistic, cultural, and historical impacts of this are beginning to be felt.

So, what will this revival of the Spanish language and culture mean for Greece? Only time will tell. What is certain is the fact that these events merit scholarly attention from a wide range of fields, among them Spanish linguistics and the acquisition of Spanish by native Greek speakers, which I hope to address as part of my doctoral studies.

**>>Wind**

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100 GW of offshore wind capacity. The switch to renewables requires some changes to traditional grid integration as electricity from wind has to be accepted into the grid as it is generated. Transmission operators are developing more sophisticated techniques to manage variable generation, just as they have to meet variable demand. For wind these include short-term forecasting, economic benefits and penalties for deviations from planned production and enhanced transboundary grid connectors. Transmission operators in Denmark state from experience that absorbing 20% of electricity from wind into the grid does not present a problem and are already planning for integration of 50% from wind which is the national target.

The major issue in developing wind energy is not related to resources, the environment or integration but to uncertainty in government policy and support. Like all renewable energies, wind energy is capital intensive so developers usually borrow capital to invest and need a stable return on their investment. Most energy supply receives some kind of subsidy or release from payment for externalities so that renewables, far from being more expensive alternatives, are frequently competitive economically. Support mechanisms are not harmonized in Europe and several types are being used. By far the most successful and economic is the feed-in tariff where suppliers are guaranteed a price for electricity over a

sufficiently long period (e.g. five years). This is in use of Germany and has resulted in Germany having the largest installed capacity of wind energy in the world. Others working successfully include Green Certificates that operate within a liberalized market in Denmark and the Non-Fossil Fuel Obligation certificates in the UK. In addition to consistency at the national level, wind energy can be promoted or stymied by planning policy at a local level. This has been a major issue in the UK where many GW of wind energy capacity are held up from deployment or rejected by local planning agencies in contrast to national policy and indicates the need for more coherent integration of planning.

Wind energy can be seen as the triumph of a small industry through many challenges, most of which are not technical. However, relatively small amounts of investment in research compared to other energy sources like nuclear have paid dividends in terms of more efficient, quieter and economic technology. Wind turbines are becoming larger, stretching into unexplored regions of the atmosphere and demanding new investigation into how wind turbines should be deployed.

*For a more in depth look at Dr. Barthelmie's work in wind energy, see: Barthelmie, R. J. (2007). "Wind Energy: Status and Trends." Geography Compass 1(3): 275-301.*

# REGISTER NOW FOR THE EURO CHALLENGE 2010!

**Euro Challenge 2010** is an opportunity for 9th and 10th grade students to learn about the European Union (EU) and the euro. Each team will make a 15-minute presentation describing the current economic situation in the euro area and analyzing a specific economic challenge in an EU country of their choice. Teams then answer questions from a distinguished panel of judges.

Cash prizes for the top teams are generously provided by The Moody's Foundation.

Regional teacher orientation seminar: Chicago on November 20, 2009

Preliminary rounds: Chicago on March 26, 2010

Semifinal and Final rounds: New York City on April 27, 2010

For more information about the event, please visit the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago's website:

<http://www.chicagofed.org/education/euro.cfm> or [www.euro-challenge.org](http://www.euro-challenge.org)



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# EU @ IU

## Interview with Former EP Member

Brant Beyer, EU Center Project Manager

October 2009

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Former EP  
Member

The European 9  
Union in the  
21st Century

On the Front- 10  
lines of the  
Transatlantic

This year, IU will be hosting a visiting scholar, Martí Grau i Segú, who was a Member of the European Parliament (EP) until this summer's European Parliamentary elections. During his time as a member of the Socialist Group in the Parliament representing Catalonia, he served on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection Committee and as a substitute member of the Foreign Affairs Committee. EU Center staff recently talked to Mr. Grau i Segú about his time as an MEP, the recent European Parliamentary elections, and the future of this institution.

Given that Mr. Grau i Segú's experience prior to becoming an MEP was as a parliamentary advisor to the Foreign Affairs Committee, he wanted to serve on the Foreign Affairs Committee. Although he was a substitute member, he managed to travel extensively on EP inter-parliamentary trips to other countries, building ties between the EP and national parliaments. In addition, he was the shadow Rapporteur on the 2007 Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) report, which he helped draft. However, it was his tenure on the Internal Market Committee that strengthened his understanding of the EU. While the member states still guard their foreign affairs powers, the Parliament has the muscle to draft legislation that affects the economies of the member states. The Internal Market is the core of the EU and the area where the EP has some of its strongest powers. Mr. Grau i Segú experienced this power while the Rapporteur on the Small Business Act, where he drafted for an opinion for the Internal Market Committee on the European Commission's plan to improve the performance of Small and Medium Businesses.

While the EP has gained significant powers since its inception, it is still poorly understood by the European electorate. This is partially reflected by the voter turnout in the June 2009 election, where 43 percent of the electorate went to the polls, the lowest since direct representation was introduced in 1979. While this reflects the declining level of participation at all levels in Europe, Mr. Grau i Segú believes that the EU also remains poorly understood by the voters. For instance, the EU has a different vocabulary than member state government (i.e. commissioner versus minister). Simply changing the EU terminology would strengthen the EU at the expense of national sovereignty, as citizens realized the powers of the EU and how it corresponds to their national governments.



EU Center File Photo

The September 16th EP reconfirmation of Jose Manuel Barroso as European Commission President demonstrated the weakness of the EU system in Mr. Grau i Segú's eyes. Unlike a national assembly, the EP does not really produce an opposition to the Commission, since the EP can only dismiss the whole Commission and does not have the opportunity to compete with Mr. Barroso on forming the College of Commissioners. While the Lisbon Treaty will grant the EP more powers, this alone will not produce a more coherent parliament. Even when the EP does have an opportunity to influence the Commission, it fails to use all of its powers. The Socialists failed to offer real alternative to Barroso, nor did the parliament have a real debate on his confirmation. Instead, leaders in the EP used negotiated informal agreements in order to preserve their own powers.

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## &gt;&gt;Segú

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To remedy this problem, Mr. Grau i Segú believes that transnational European parties need to be built, as the current system of European formations of national parties does not produce a clear platform. Under the current system, voters cannot determine if MEPs vote for national or ideological reasons. For instance, while the Spanish Socialists voted for Barroso's reconfirmation based on guidelines from the Spanish government, two members of the Party of Catalan Socialists (which was elected on a joint list with the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party) chose to abstain due to their own electoral promises. Thus, even in a federated country like Spain, the voters have little say over the composition of the EP electoral lists or how the MEPs vote. As a result, the EU needs to have real European parties with individual members from across the 27 member states and encourage parties to nominate candidates to run in any country regardless of a candidate's citizenship. This process has already started, as European party groups now offer double-membership as either parties or individuals can join an European party group, but this process still needs to grow.

The creation of true European parties, along with the Lisbon Treaty, will also further the current trend of the growth of the regions and the European levels of governance at the expense of the member states. According to Mr. Grau i Segú, the European Parliament has a very positive role in the region, because its unique transnational nature has created a diverse, multilingual, and tolerant institution with politicians who understand that European issues traverse borders. One only has to look at his native region of Catalonia, where regional parties are represented in the EP to see the strong links between the Parliament and the regions. The Lisbon treaty introduces a mechanism to improve cooperation among the European, national, and regional parliaments, to prevent one body from infringing on the powers of another. This mechanism will help strengthen all of the parliaments, and along with more transnational European political parties, the European Parliament may become a more powerful institution in the European system.

*Mr. Grau i Segú will be teaching courses on the Model EU and European Union Foreign Policy in the spring.*

## EU21 Summer Course

Kristen McIntyre, REEI M.A./SPEA M.P.A.

The strength of the *European Union in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century* program was its combination of classroom instruction with the opportunity to interact with European Union and French government officials currently working to shape public policy. For two weeks this May, my fellow students and I benefited from a variety of informative lectures hosted by *École Nationale d'Administration* (ENA) in Paris, France. ENA is one of the country's *grande écoles*, the French government's prestigious network of elite universities. ENA concentrates on preparing students to enter the country's civil service and its success can be seen in the large number of alumni that are working in high-ranking positions throughout France.

ENA's experience and background allowed them to arrange for a variety of French civil servants and EU officials to speak to us about relevant topics that are currently facing France and other EU member states. The program began by having Ségolène Barbou des Places, a professor of European Union Law at the University of Amiens, speak to our group about the organization of the EU and the institutional issues that have arisen from its recent enlargement. After this comprehensive overview, the subsequent speakers focused on the particular issues that they are working on in their fields. For instance, Rodolphe Pellé, the Deputy Head of Trade Policy, WTO, and Regional Agreements division in the French Ministry of Finance, spoke with us on the international trade policy of the EU. Virginie Jorissen, the current Deputy Di-



2009 EU in the 21st Century Summer Study Trip participants

EU Center File Photo

rector of European Affairs at the French Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, discussed the EU's Common Agricultural Policy. These speakers brought their own experiences and expertise to the lectures.

Besides participating in lectures, our education continued outside of the classroom in the afternoons. ENA arranged for our group to visit several French government institutions, such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and National Assembly. We also went to the international headquarters of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and the office of Confrontations Europe, a French think tank

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that focuses on the current challenges facing the European community. These visits were not merely sightseeing opportunities. Instead, at each location ENA had arranged for us to speak with someone working within the department and allowed time for us to interact with the speaker and ask questions.

While I enjoyed the entire experience, the highlight for me came on the final day. ENA had arranged a roundtable discussion with the Hungarian, Polish, and Slovenian Ambassadors to France. François-Gilles Le Theule, the director of ENA, led the discussion, which focused on the integration of eastern European states in the EU. As Ambassadors of member countries that have only recently entered the European Union, they spoke at length about their governments' initial reasoning for joining the organization and the difficulties they experienced meeting the EU's rigorous application process. Each ambassador was quick to refute the notion that their states have only gained from their entry into the EU. Rather, they pointed out that each country was forced to make considerable economic and political concessions in order to qualify for membership.

Another important topic that was addressed in the roundtable were the countries' dislike of the expression "old and new Europe". On hearing this phrase being used, Tomasz Orłowski, the Polish Ambassador to France, immediately pointed out that his country is in fact an old member of Europe and the other Ambassadors quickly agreed. This was an expression that our group had heard frequently in our seminars and in our conversations with French and EU representatives during our time in Paris. The disagreement on the use of this phrase was an enlightening example on how even though the EU has made considerable strides in uniting its member states, it is still a union of 27 independent states who continue to view the world from unique perspectives. Opportunities like to this, to learn about the EU from Europeans, added a new dimension that would be difficult to replicate in the United States.

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## European Commission Internship

Paul Pass, WEST M.A. '09

Upon completion of my coursework at IU, I began an internship with the Delegation of the European Commission to the USA. Before I describe my tasks at the Delegation, I would first like to talk about what the Delegation is and what it does. It serves as a quasi-embassy from the EU to the US. It is an embassy in the fact that it reports back to Brussels on developments in the US and promotes the ideals of the EU throughout the US. It is *not* an embassy in that it does not perform consular functions. The Delegation also does not represent any one country; in fact it only officially represents one institution of the EU: the European Commission; although Delegation officials will answer queries about the European Parliament and the Council of Ministers. The Delegation may become the Delegation of the entire European Union if the Treaty of Lisbon passes later this year. Future plans include the transformation of the Delegation into a full fledged EU Embassy with consular powers, but there is much work in the ways of diplomatic discussion before this can occur. This future is for *standard* diplomacy to decide; I will discuss how I worked on matters of *public* diplomacy in the early months of 2009.

At the Delegation, I served as the Outreach Intern within the Office of Press and Public Diplomacy. My main tasks were to



Paul Pass (Right) with John Bruton (Left), Head of the Delegation from the European Commission to the USA

Image: Paul Pass

write background material for the Ambassador's missions, communicate with American high school and university students, and prepare speeches for the Delegation's Deputy Spokesperson. The Ambassador's background material included information on the political and economic situation of his destination, which were frequently accompanied by brief bios on people that the Ambassador would meet on his tours. As part of the Outreach Team, my colleagues and I organized missions to Boston, Chicago, Missouri, New Mexico, New York City, Philadelphia, and Texas. I was particularly proud with the Ambassador's mission to Missouri. Dur-

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ing a departmental meeting, I mentioned the idea of the Ambassador throwing out the first pitch at a St Louis Cardinals game due to the importance of baseball in American culture. My colleagues and I worked closely with the baseball club to arrange the event and the end result was the introduction of the Ambassador to 40,000 Cardinals fans. Also on the Ambassador's Missouri agenda was a radio show interview with Charlie Brennan of KMOX 1120. I was able to listen to the interview online and the Ambassador quoted trade data directly from the briefing materials I had given him only a few days before.

My interaction with American high school and university students resulted from their personal visits to the Delegation headquarters in the West End neighborhood of Washington DC. We discussed current topics within the EU such as the possibility of Turkish membership, the ageing population, and climate change policy differences between EU and the US. This interaction was one of the most rewarding parts of my internship because I was able to observe public diplomacy in action. I witnessed that the students left the Delegation with more information and knowledge than when they had entered. I could also see many of the students' excitement at being so close to EU policy despite being thousands of miles away from Brussels.

The speeches I wrote for the Delegation's Deputy Spokesperson were on such topics as climate change, counter terrorism, and human rights. These speeches conveyed the message of the EU: what it has already accomplished in its

first fifty years and what it plans to accomplish in the near future. The Deputy Spokesperson used the speeches I had written for events in Buffalo, Los Angeles, and Washington DC.

Another highlight of my internship was Europe Day. More than twenty-five European embassies opened their doors to the public on May 9 to celebrate the "Schuman Declaration," a 1950 speech by French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman that proposed an end to European warfare by placing the continent's coal and steel industries into a single high authority. This proposal is often seen as the beginning the EU. The embassies involved in this fête featured exhibits on political and economic developments, as well as cultural celebrations such as live music and dancing native to the respective country. I assisted the Delegation's Europe Day team by organizing displays that highlighted European Union environmental accomplishments and the rising status of the Euro as a global currency.

During my time at the Delegation, I was able to meet amazing people as diverse as a colorful Scotsman that drove the Ambassador around town, Swedish and Danish press officers that communicated to each other in three languages, and a French environmental expert with a penchant for American sports. My internship was a rich and worthwhile experience and although it was shot, it will remain with me forever. I wholeheartedly recommend an internship at the Delegation of the European Commission to the USA for anyone interested in the transatlantic partnership and who wants to see this alliance in action.

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