



Newsletter



Miami-Florida European Union Center of Excellence - FIU

VOLUME 4, ISSUE 26

JANUARY-FEBRUARY 2014

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Before and After the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP): The E.U and the U.S

On the last day of February, 2014, the University of Miami was the site of a day long seminar on the developing Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) between the European Union and the United States. This seminar sponsored by the Jean Monnet Chair and the Miami-Florida European Union Center of Excellence (for a full list of contributing or-

ganizations see below) brought together academics from across the nation and politicians from both sides of the Atlantic to discuss this

trade partnership that is currently undergoing negotiations. The seminar featured two morning sessions, and two afternoon sessions. Each seminar featured a number of esteemed scholars, who in front of an audience of members of the business community, academics, and politicians, discussed a myriad of issues of concern related to this partnerships development.

Following an opening address by Minister Antonio de Lecea, the Principal Advisor of the Delegation of the European Union in the United States, the mornings first seminar was chaired by Jean

Monnet Chair and MEUCE Co-Director Dr. Joaquín Roy from the University of Miami. Scholars from several universities presented papers and discussed the background of the treaty, such as Michelle Egan of American University, who asked “Is the TTIP Really that Different?” Those that are eager to see this trade partnership become a reality would



From left to right: Hon. Adolfo Barattolo, Consul General of Italy , Antonio de Lecea, Minister, Principal Advisor, Delegation of the European Union to the USA ; Dr. Leonidas Bachas, UM; Dr. Rebecca Friedman, FIU; Dr. Joaquín Roy, UM

be pleased with Professor Egan’s assertion that the “EU and the United States have made progress in dealing with regulatory barriers”. The TTIP, as the successor to

one of the 300 plus trade agreements between industrialized nations in the last 20 years, arguably offers the potential to dramatically increase investment and trade between the United States and the European Union, yet Joseph A. McKinney of Baylor University’s paper “Challenges on the Way to a Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership” argued that differences in the regulation of financial services between the EU and the United States remained as a potential roadblock in negotiations.

The morning’s second session





Before and After the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP): The E.U and the U.S (cont')



focused on 'special issues' that related to the TTIP, and was chaired by Beverly Barrett of the University of Houston. Some of the 'special issues' discussed included the Automotive sector, genetically modified foods, and currencies. These scholars arguments strengthens the notion that due to the difficulty of creating a trade and investment partnership between two economically successful, but differently regulated regions, increased attention must be paid to sectors of the economy that may be particularly complicated to resolve.

Following the morning's session participants adjourned for lunch, which was a welcome respite from the intensely focused discussion of the morning's sessions. Following this hour long break, participants were energized and eager to participate in the afternoon's sessions. The first of the afternoon, chaired by Ambler Moss of the University of Miami, focused on the implications of this trade partnership on the Western Hemisphere. Appropriately enough, the academics on this panel included representatives from across the Western Hemisphere, including Kurt Hubner of the University of British Colombia, Finn Laursen of the University of Southern Denmark, Gustavo Vega of El Colegio de Mexico, Felix Pena of Universidad Nacional de Tres de Febrero, Buenos Aires, and Carlos Malamud of Universidad Nacional a

Distancia/Instituto Eleano (Madrid). The variety of regional perspectives allowed for a lively discussion, as participants discussed the ways that Free Trade Agreements such as TTIP affect regions disparately.

The day's final seminar expanded the scope of discussion geographically as participants discussed TTIP in the context of the wider world. This session, chaired by Manuel Cienfuegos of the Universitat de Pompeu Fabra, saw a discussion of the impact of TTIP on Africa by Professor Olufemi Babarinde. The impact of TTIP on Eastern Europe was covered in a paper by Tamas Novak, Austrian Marshall Plan Foundation/ Center for Transatlantic Relations (SAIS). The expansion of the discussion outside of the Western Hemisphere highlighted the impact that large scale trade and investment partnerships like TTIP have on the global economy, and the need for seminars such as this to flesh out the challenges, concerns, and opportunities created by these partnerships.

Ultimately, this seminar of February 28th was successful, but clearly more discussion is needed as the negotiations and enactment of the treaty become a reality. The Miami-Florida European Union Center of Excellence and its partner organizations will surely do their part to contribute to this discussion, and share the implications with the wider academic and business community.

By Jason Chohnis



Panelists of the Seminar on TTIP

For more information on this event, visit the following link:

<http://miamieuc.fiu.edu/events/general/2014/miuce-seminar-before-and-after-the-ttip-um/>



The European Parliament and the Enlargement of the EU



One theme that has often been the subject of fervent public debate and discussion is the effects of past enlargement of the European Union as well as speculation over if and when future European nations may be added into the EU. On Tuesday, Jan. 28th, 2014 the Miami-Florida European Union Center of Excellence (MEUCE) hosted a lecture on this subject by Geoffrey Harris, the Deputy Head of the European Parliament (EP) Liaison Office with the United States Congress and formerly the Head of the Human Rights Unit within the Secretariat General of the European Parliament. Mr. Harris, who at a previous point in a career as an EP official dating back to 1976 was in charge of the European Parliament's delegations dealing with EU enlargement and relations with other neighboring countries, was able to provide FIU students and faculty with an experienced perspective in his lecture entitled "The European Parliament and the Enlargement of the EU."

Mr. Harris provided an overview of the history of the enlargement of the European Union from its humble origins of 6 member countries to its present number of 28. While such a process of rapid enlargement has had its hiccups, Mr. Harris emphasized that the greatest achievement of the European community and its collective political organizations has been the establishment of

peace over the geographic span of the European Union, a region that experienced tragic and brutal war over the first half of the twentieth century. Mr. Harris discussed many of the issues surrounding potential member nations of the European Union, including Turkey and Ukraine. Following Mr. Harris' lecture, the floor was opened for questions from the students and faculty



Mr. Geoffrey Harris, Deputy Head of the European Parliament Liaison Office with the U.S Congress

members in attendance, which lead to further elucidation by Mr. Harris about the role of European identity politics in the recent political turmoil surrounding Ukraine and Russia. Mr. Harris emphasized that Ukraine is a nation enveloped by 'Russia' and the EU. He added, "Looking into the future, one issue that is overlooked in the concern with Putin and Russia, is that Russians are partially European themselves." While Mr. Harris indicated that the idea of Russia being part of

the European Union was probably unrealistic, he mentioned that in the 1940s France and Germany being linked together would have been unimaginable. MEUCE was lucky enough to get the opportunity to ask Mr. Harris a few questions about the European Union after his lecture session.

MEUCE: You mentioned today that the European Union plays a role in the expansion of democracy, rule of law, and market economies. How does it do this?

GH: Obviously since there are certain criteria for joining the EU, by definition democracy promotion is one of these conditions. When it comes to the wider relations with the world, there are a lot of instruments at the disposal of the EU. Initially the European Neighborhood policy was meant to and does include a significant offer of democracy promotion. I.E as countries become more democratic the EU will help them more. In the global sense, which was my previous job if you will, the EU uses all of its financial instruments, aid policy, to set conditions for countries for aid around the world. It has dialogues on Human Right issues with all nations. So its part of a raison d'être of the EU and the assumption based on European experience are that democratic countries are capable of establishing peaceful relations amongst themselves.



The European Parliament and the Enlargement of the EU (cont')



Mr. Geoffrey Harris, Deputy Head of the European Parliament Liaison Office with the U.S Congress discussing "The European Parliament and the Enlargement of the EU"

MEUCE: So in your current role do you still have a promotion of Human Rights?

GH: Our office certainly does. We did last week, we had an event to mark 25 years of the Sakharov prize, and we hit on the idea of inviting former winners of the Sakharov prize, which is a global human rights award, those that happened to be nearby to Washington. Some came from China, Cuba, some from Nigeria, and some from the Washington Post, because among the winners of the Sakharov prize for freedom for thought have been reporters.

MEUCE: You mentioned some are opposed to the enlargement of the EU. In your opinion, if the European Union were to somehow dissolve today, how would it be seen?

GH: You mean if the whole thing dissolved. Well nobody is actually recommending that. Some are saying that they should have less power at the supranational level. Even the extreme right, no one is suggesting to leave the whole thing. There are actually no political parties of any significance saying we should leave the structure.

MEUCE: You mentioned another

challenge would be Russia's presence in the East. You also mentioned that the behavior of Russia might make Ukraine more likely to join the European Union. How so?

GH: External factors will always have their impact won't they? So external factors have lead Ukraine, at the level of institutions, to hesitate to join this association agreement which might have lead to accession at some point down the road. So there are always external factors. The rise of China is also a factor leading to Europe to be very careful that its own economy is strong enough to withstand the competi-

tion and is influencing the idea of a transatlantic trading partnership.

MEUCE: Is the enlargement of the EU in the best interests of the United States?

GH: Certainly, the enlargement has lead to a creation of a zone of stability right up to the borders of the Russian federation. The threat of nuclear war in Europe is now marginal.

By Jason Chohonis

For additional information on this event, please visit the following link:
<http://miamieuc.fiu.edu/events/general/2014/meuce-lecture-the-european-parliament-and-the-enlargement-of-the-eu-fiu/>



Geoffrey Harris with FIU European Studies Students (center), Dr. Rebecca Friedman, Co-Director, MEUCE, FIU (left), and Christine I. Caly-Sanchez, Associate Director, MEUCE, FIU (right)



The Jewish Revival in Contemporary Poland



Dr. Geneviève Zubrzycki, Director of Polish Studies, Center of Russian, Eastern European and Eurasian Studies, University of Michigan

Judaic Studies at Michigan, focuses her research on national identity and religion, collective memory, mythology and the politics of commemorations, and the place of religious symbols in the public sphere and has previously published an award winning book entitled *The Crosses of Auschwitz: Nationalism and Religion in Post-Communist Poland*. This earlier work by Zubrzycki examines the historical memory of the Holocaust in postcommunist Poland. Her newest book project constitutes an attempt to understand why a contemporary fascination with the Jewish culture in particular exists in Poland today, as is evidenced by a growing number of cultural festivals and institutions affiliated with the Jewish religion and culture.

Poland today, unlike the Poland of 1931, is much more homogenous in ethnicity and religion, with 96% of the population identifying as Ethnic Polish and 95% as Catholic. Dr. Zubrzycki informed students that today a political debate exists within Poland over whether or not a pluralistic, civil society can exist in such a homogenous nation. Dr. Zubrzycki argued that Catholic Poles who desire an open and pluralistic society see the historical presence of Jewish people within Poland despite their demographic scarcity.

For many, the historical presence of Jews in Poland is evidence that it can be a pluralistic society. Dr. Zubrzycki explained how Jews are both considered "Other" and "indigenous" to Poland. By recovering Jewish history progressive Poles can build pluralism and promote a model of the nation--the civic nation-- that is open regardless of ethnicity or race or creed

Poland's attempts to build a civic nation, as opposed to a nation that is defined by ethnicity and religious creed, can be seen in the Non-Jewish Pole appreciation and celebration of Jewish culture. From festivals celebrating Jewish food and music to protestors wearing t-shirts emblazoned with the words "I am a Jew" as a way of mocking right wing anti-semitism, the notion of Polish and Jewish identity continue to be intertwined and featured in political discourse. In Poland, a country with a complicated historical past, the idea of national identity continues to evolve and shift as Poles engage with their own historical legacy. With scholars such as Dr. Zubrzycki exploring the sociological and historical conditions that affect Poland today, Poland's future, past, and national identity creation will be easier for scholars and students on either side of the Atlantic to understand and interpret.



Dr. Geneviève Zubrzycki, Director of Polish Studies, Center of Russian, Eastern European and Eurasian Studies, University of Michigan,



Engaged Students in FIU's Graham Library listening to Dr. Zubrzycki's presentation



Dr. Geneviève Zubrzycki and the Jewish Revival in Contemporary Poland (cont')



Following her lecture, Dr. Zubrzycki took a few minutes to answer a few questions from MEUCE and students.

MEUCE: The efforts to have a Jewish culture in Poland, and have it be included as part of the Polish identity through Jewish festivals, Jewish events, and through the promotion of the idea that ‘Polishness’ doesn’t exclude being Jewish?

GZ: These festivals are for everyone, but they are mostly by and for Poles. They are for Polish people who are rediscovering part of Polish culture and environment that has disappeared and that has been largely silenced during Communism. Under Communism there was little talk of Poland’s Jewish past or of the Holocaust.

MEUCE: The memory under the Communist period was that Germany was at fault for World War 2?

GZ: Yes, and that the Russians liberated Poland. And Jewish victims were not spoken about as Jews, but as Polish citizens and as citizens of X,Y, or Z country. So, the Jewish identity of victims who were killed as Jews, not as citizens of France or Poland, disappeared. In the foreground was Polish heroes and martyrs and Soviet liberators. So for 50 years there was very little talk about the Holocaust. In addition, the war was fought physically largely on Polish soil. So many have relatives who were in a labor camps, concentration camps, or were killed. The memory of the war is therefore very close; it often has a personal, family connection. In that



From left to right: Dr. Stanislaw Wnuk, Dr. Rebecca Friedman, Dr. Geneviève Zubrzycki, Beata Paszyc, Dr. Tudor Parfitt

context, it is harder to see anything particular about Jewish suffering. So after 1989 it was very difficult for Poles to hear talk about the Holocaust and Jewish suffering, which had not been spoken about in Poland. Plus, they had suffered themselves. It lead to very difficult situations.

MEUCE: So there was a pushback to this movement?

GZ: There was a pushback to this, yes. My first book, *The Crosses of Auschwitz*, was about that pushback from a certain segment of the population. When people started saying ‘Auschwitz is ours!’ there was a controversy when self-defined Poles-Catholics erected crosses outside of Auschwitz to protest what they considered to be a Jewish ‘takeover’ of a site they considered to be the site of their own martyrdom. But the so-called War of the Crosses was also part of a broader argument about whether Polishness is essentially related to Catholicism. The pushback was against the Judaization of Auschwitz as well as the secularization of Poland and of national identity. Some inscriptions on crosses had statements such as ‘Poland always Catholic.’

MEUCE: So in your lecture you made the argument that one of the reasons these events (Jewish cultural events) are being supported and held is not necessarily because of Jewish Poles, but rather that non-Jewish Poles are consciously or unconsciously using this as a way to promote multiculturalism?

GZ: Yes. So, if you look at the number of Jews in Poland, the numbers are small, about 40,000. They are certainly not the only patrons and organizers of all of these events, of the 20 festivals of Jewish culture that take place in cities and small towns.. A lot of these festivals are organized by non-Jews for non-Jews, and this is part of an attempt to question whether or not the Polish identity is solely about folk dancing and Catholicism, or whether Poland can be diverse.. Since there are not that many other ethnic groups since the end of World War II, Jews have come to represent and ‘demonstrate’ multiculturalism. Jewish material traces remind Poles what Poland once was. What I find interesting is that the focus is primarily on Jews and not on other Others, such as Ukrainians, for example.

MEUCE: Or the Roma perhaps....

GZ: Right. So the question is, why Jews and not other groups? That’s what my new project investigates—the various meanings of Jewishness for contemporary non-Jewish Poles..

By Jason Chohonis



Ukraine and the Revenge of Geography



From left to right: Dr. Rebecca Friedman, Dr. Ralph Clem, and Dr. Tatiana Kostadinova

The Miami-Florida European Union Center of Excellence (MEUCE) on February 10th, 2014, responding to the daily headlines, turned its attention to the political upheaval in Ukraine. MEUCE was proud to host a lecture by Dr. Ralph Clem, FIU Emeritus Professor of Geography, entitled "Ukraine and the Revenge of Geography." Ukraine, which has recently seen its political future become the subject of geopolitical gamesmanship and domestic protests, was the focus of this well received lecture.

Following an introduction by MEUCE director Dr. Rebecca Friedman, Dr. Ralph Clem first provided students with a remedial geography lesson on Ukraine and its historically precarious position between Germany and Russia. As the 7th largest European nation in terms of population and largest in terms of

area (excluding Russia), Ukraine is an immensely important country that has a startlingly low life expectancy and Human Development Index (HDI) ranking for a large European nation. Dr. Clem informed students and guests that while Ukrainian ethnicity and language predominate in Ukraine, the Russian ethnicity and language are well represented as well, particularly in the Eastern region of the nation. Following this overview, Dr. Clem dove headfirst into a discussion of the geopolitical importance of Ukraine, and the way that space (location/size) and place (population/resources/climate) contribute to the today's political drama. Clem covered a broad temporal range, as he expanded the scope of discussion back to the turn of the twentieth century and the late Tsarist Period. Ukraine (which means Frontier in Russian) has historically been the region in which many large empires have met in their efforts to expand their sovereignty.

Dr. Clem then pivoted his attention to the protest sit-



Dr. Tatiana Kostadinova (left) answering the audience questions. Dr. Friedman

uation today and indicated that "most of the protest and civil unrest have occurred in the regions that are ethnically Ukrainian." By contrast, the Ukrainian areas that have supported Russia are both demographically and linguistically Russian, and also house Russian pipelines that carry valuable natural gas. A resurgent, nationalistic, and aggressive Russian state that holds a large amount of Ukrainian debt is very concerned with the future of Ukraine, particularly due to the access that Ukraine provides to the Black Sea at Sevastopol on the Crimean peninsula. Dr. Clem indicated that "the most important port of the Russian Navy is located within Ukraine." Dr. Clem indicated that the European Union and the United States have acted either tentatively or ineptly in countering Russia's influence in Ukraine. Dr. Clem expressed his opinion that "the United States doesn't have a dog in this fight"

Following Dr. Clem's presentation, FIU's own Dr. Tatianna Kostadinova provided her viewpoint on the pro-



Captivated students learning about the situation in Ukraine



Ukraine and the Revenge of Geography (con't)



Dr. Ralph Clem presenting "Ukraine and the Revenge of Geography"

tests as well as elucidated a demographic overview of the protesters themselves. Dr. Kostadinova indicated that students have been asking exactly who the protesters were and shared information from recent surveys where Ukrainian protesters in Kiev were canvassed. According to Dr. Kostadinova, "70% said they were protesting in response to Brutal oppression" and "54% wanted the replacement of President Yanukovich" due to his rejection of the EU investment and acceptance of Russian loans. Most importantly with relation to the European Union, over 70% of protesters wanted official association with the European Union. Other major concerns of Ukrainians included increased living standards and less endemic corruption. As 72% of the protesters indicated that they would stay as long as is needed to enact change, this movement does not seem to be in risk of petering out anytime soon. Dr. Kostadinova stated that one of the most interesting insights provided by this survey is the revelation that 26% of the protesters are Russian speakers, indicating that the protest movement doesn't break cleanly along linguistic lines.

Following Dr. Kostadinova's statements, the floor was opened up to questions from the audience. Dr. Clem informed one student that "who would win out is very difficult to tell. The country is almost evenly divided in numerical and voting terms. There is no clear imbalance. If Yanu-

kovich runs again, he very well may win." Another question centered on the importance of social media, and provocative protest methods, which Dr. Clem indicated have had a significant role in Kiev's protests. One student expressed concern that endemic and systemic corruption wouldn't disappear with Yanukovich's loss of power, to which Dr. Clem agreed but argued that Yanukovich's brand of corruption is particularly egregious. One student asked if the United States is trying to insert themselves into this region. Dr. Clem indicated that the Russians think the U.S is trying to meddle in this region and are not comfortable with it, and that some actions by U.S officials may have been reckless. In response to a question by Dr. Markus Thiel of FIU Dr. Clem indicated that "the EU should be out in front of this" as they have the associations and agreements in place that may allow some leverage. Yet, the myriad of national viewpoints within the EU may make determined action difficult. One hopes going forward that regardless of the desires of foreign powers, the Ukrainian people are able to achieve their own political goals and improve their standard of living in peace and prosperity.

By Jason Chohonis

For more information, please visit <http://miamieuc.fiu.edu/>



Dr. Clem (right) answering the audience questions

A Comparison of Sacred and Secular in Northern Europe and Japan



From left to right:
Dr. Rebecca Friedman,
Dr. Steven Heine, and Dr. Jeffrey Cox



Dr. Steven Heine
Director of Asian Studies, FIU

What is the relationship in our modern, high tech world, among words like Atheism, Secularism, and the idea of the Sacred? IS there an overarching sense of religiosity? This nebulous question formed the background of a lecture hosted by the Miami-Florida European Union Center of Excellence (MEUCE) and the Asian studies Program at FIU. This roundtable featuring lectures by Dr. Jeffrey Cox of the University of Iowa and Dr. Steven Heine of Florida International University (FIU) was well attended and featured insightful and thoughtful discussion. The event, which took place on February 11th, 2014, was started by comments and introductions from MEUCE co-director Dr. Rebecca Friedman who explained that this lecture series was part of an ongoing effort to create a sustained conversation on the EU and Asia.

The lecture began with Dr. Steven Heine, a Professor of Religion and Director of Asian Studies at FIU who recently published a book entitled *Sacred High City, Sacred Low City: A Tale of Religious Sites in two Tokyo Neighborhoods*. Dr. Heine indicated that ideas of “the sacred” can be seen throughout all of Tokyo and reflect the historical construction of Edo/Tokyo. Dr. Heine highlighted why these religious temples survive in the midst

of a modern high tech city. According to Dr. Heine, there is a sacred atmosphere to these temples and practices and they reflect more than a simple superstitious adherence. Dr. Heine indicated that Japanese religious behavior has some similarities with the idea of civic religious adherence but that in Japan, unlike the United States, there is not a clear divide between what residents consider to be sacred or secular. Dr. Heine introduced the idea of “sacro-secularisms”, sacred places and practices within a modern secular reality. One example of this sacro-secularism is the presence of a buddhist statue in the midst of demolished buildings. Another example would be the modern aesthetic changes that household temples have undergone to fit into the secular items within a household. In essence, Dr. Heine explained that there are even shrines that are meant to promote good governance, creating an ambiguous separation be-



Dr. Jeffrey Cox, British, Social, Imperial, and Religious History, University of Iowa

A Comparison of Sacred and Secular in Northern Europe and Japan

tween “church and state,” as is understood in the American context.

Following Dr. Heine’s presentation, the floor was turned over to Dr. Jeffrey Cox, a Professor of History at the University of Iowa. Dr. Cox, who received his PhD in History from Harvard, and has written extensively on British History and the use of secularization by historians. Dr. Cox indicated that he thinks it should be asked whether even countries largely considered secular, such as Germany, “Can even be called secular countries?” After all, a country such as Germany has income taxes that provide for churches and a large amount who have received religious education. Dr. Cox emphasized that the courses on religion that teenage children receive, even if not meant to inculcate religious be-

liefs, indicate that the definition of secularism is not rigid or monolithic. In England, Dr. Cox indicated, students receive religious education as well. In essence, Dr. Cox indicated that the ‘secular age’ in which we supposedly live has many holdovers from the ‘religious age’. Dr. Cox used this point to argue that the historical process of secularization as it is conceptualized needs rethinking. Rather than thinking of history as a transition from less religiosity to more religiosity, Dr. Cox argued instead that “there is all sorts of religion around in the secular age if you know where to look for it.”

Following the comments of both speakers, the floor was opened up for discussion. One student asked if Germany going forward would be more, or less religious than previous periods. Dr. Cox argued that even those

that are secular in Germany may be religious in some way in that they have spiritual beliefs. One student asked if the cost of religious activities had any impact on what religious traditions were preserved, indicating that maybe Japanese citizens would depart from expensive funeral rites. Dr. Heine answered “that one of the interesting things is that people are still willing to pay these costs”, indicating that the process of secularization isn’t simply motivated by economic considerations. Other questions covered the role that tourism, travel, and cultural diffusion play in the promulgation of religious ideas in a supposedly ‘secular age’.

Ultimately, this lecture lead to more questions than answers. In other words, the speakers did their job. Students and faculty members in attendance left the lecture with the information needed for further inquiry and thought.

By Jason Chohonis

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or please visit

<http://miamiuc.fiu.edu/events/general/2014/meuceasian-studies-roundtable-dr-jeffrey-cox-univ-of-iowa-fiu/>



Dr. Cox, of the University of Iowa, speaking to enthusiastic FIU students





Public Sector Leadership: The French and U.S Experience



Nathalie Loiseau, Director of ENA

What makes a good leader? This subject, [oft debated](#), was fervently discussed at a recent conference in Miami, Florida. The Miami-Florida European Union Center of Excellence (MEUCE) was proud to be able to participate and contribute to the Second ENA/Florida International University Dialogue on Public Administration “Public Sector Leadership: The French and U.S. Experiences.” This dialogue brought together students and academics from Florida International University (FIU) and Ecole Nationale d’Administration (ENA) to discuss the idea of leadership on both sides of the Atlantic, what constitutes leadership, and how nations and universities should go about facilitating leadership. Two and a half years ago FIU students traveled to Strasbourg, Germany to engage in the first of these dialogues, and on March 3rd, 2014 students and academics from ENA took their turn and traveled to the FIU School of Business to continue the discussion.

The morning featured an introduction by Kenneth Furton, the FIU Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences who emphasized the need for FIU to engage in global

academic discussions, and Nathalie Loiseau the Director of ENA who described leadership as a buzzword in need of exploration and common definition. Following this early morning introduction, those in attendance were treated to a series of roundtable and panel discussions. First on the slate was a roundtable discussion of FIU and ENA students chaired by MEUCE Co-Director Dr. Rebecca Friedman. These graduate students and future public servants were tasked with discussing what exactly leadership was. For Shahed Al-Tammar, an FIU PhD student of Public Affairs “Leadership is based on three fundamental principles: knowledge, skills, and attitude” whereas FIU PhD student of Public Affairs David Rivera (and former member of the U.S House of Representatives) described leadership as requiring “empathy and ability to foster public good will.” ENA student Irène Domenjoz stated that she does “not think there is one set of criteria to describe leaders. There are as many ways to lead as there are leaders. But one thing that unites leaders is vision.” Mayra Beers (Director of the Center for

Leadership, FIU) and Fabrice Larat (Director of CERA, ENA) commented on the definitions of leadership provided by the student panelists and Dr. Beers indicated that “leadership has to be across disciplines and across sectors to be effective”, an effort surely initiated by today’s panels. Dr. Larat emphasized that these different conceptions of leadership are like “pieces of a jigsaw puzzle” that must be put together appropriately.

The second round of discussion on March 3rd took the form of a panel discussion entitled “Leaders and Managers: What are the differences?” This panel featured speakers who have had experience as public leaders in France and the United States, including Katy Sorenson (President and CEO of Good Governance Initiative, University of Miami), Renaud Dutreil (Former Minister for Public Administration, France) and Charles Scurr (Executive Director of the Citizen’s Independent Transportation Trust). Katy Sorenson spoke about her time as a county commissioner in Miami-Dade County and the insights that she gleaned in this role, stating “good



From left to right: David Rivera, Mayra Beers, Christine I. Caly-Sanchez, Fabrice Larat, Major Michael Gregory, Irène Domenjoz, Catherine Bobo, Nathalie Loiseau, Constance Favereau, Dr. Meredith Newman, Shahed Al-Tammar, Dr. Rebecca Friedman

Public Sector Leadership: The French and U.S Experience (con't)



Irène Domenjoz, ENA Student



David Rivera, FIU PhD student of Public Affairs and former member of the U.S House of Representatives



Renaud Dutreil, Former Minister for Public Administration, France

leaders start by having a core set of values that they are able to communicate, a healthy ego, the ability to inspire others to act, courage, a sense of fairness and justice, willingness to learn, strength and stamina, and above all integrity." As the CEO of the Good Governance Initiative Mrs. Sorenson outlined some of the issues that leaders in Miami Dade County have to tackle, from ignorant administrators to corrupt colleagues, yet emphasized that the better leaders of Miami have had a good sense of vision and cultural awareness. Mr. Renaud Dutreil emphasized that "today we need good leaders who are also good managers but we don't necessary need managers to be leaders." Mr. Dutreil also pointed

out that the participation of France in the European Union adds another level of complexity to French leadership that U.S leaders need not address. Charles Scurr argued that the difference between managers and leadership is "outmoded. That in the United States when a manager rises to a certain level they must become a leader as well in order to succeed." Mr. Scurr shared his experiences as a city manager and leader of the 1989 Super Bowl in Miami and informed the audience that "public administration can be really very interesting."

Following lunch, the afternoon saw two more panels of academics and political leaders. One panel entitled "1:30-2:45 p.m. Panel

2: Forms of leadership: Which kind of public sector leaders do we need in which situations?" in which Alina Hudak (Deputy Mayor, Miami-Dade County) Jean-François Monteils (Court of Auditors, France), and Howard Frank (Chair, Department of Public Administration, FIU) discussed some of the objectives and difficulties involved in finding the right leaders for the right applications. Deputy Mayor Hudak shared her perspective, and that she "is not an academic, but someone that has worked in government for over thirty years", but shared that in her time she has discovered there is "no textbook version of a leader" but rather many personal styles. Jean-



Katy Sorenson,
President & CEO of Good Governance Initiative



From left to right: Catherine Bobo, Rachel Emas, Charles Scurr, Renaud Dutreil, Katy Sorenson



Public Sector Leadership: The French and U.S Experience



Jean-François Monteils,
Court of Auditors, France



Alina Hudak, Deputy Mayor,
Miami Dade County



Hon. Philippe Létrilliart,
Consul General of France, Miami

François Monteils spoke about the historical shifts that the French Civil Service, the benefits and the drawbacks to the “French model of leadership, there is no decision without crisis. People are unable to decide on issues sometimes without a crisis.” Americans familiar with the U.S system of governance may feel like that the differences are not as great as some may have thought. Mr. Frank discussed the differences between authoritarian leaders and democratic ones, and argued that “perhaps the democratic ethos lends itself towards good decisions and coalitions.” These disparate academics and politicians, though unable to flesh out a concrete definition of leadership, contributed to the discussion of what characteristics those we call ‘good leaders’ might

possess. The days final panel “How to identify, select and train potential leaders?” was chaired by Philippe Létrilliart (Consul General of France, Miami) and saw speakers Shirley Gibson (Former Mayor of Miami Gardens) and Nathalie Loiseau (Director of ENA) discuss the challenges of finding and training a future generation of leaders in the United States and Europe. Former Mayor Shirley Gibson informed MEUCE that her idea of a leader isn’t “based on what title or position they have, but rather but by their individual truths. Leaders are found in every profession, formal or informal.” Nathalie Loiseau, the director of ENA, informed MEUCE that she would define good leadership as “it was very interesting to listen to very different definitions of leadership. We are all struggling to find out what leadership really means and what it requires, because if we want to select and train future leaders we need to know what is at stake. I really appreciated the definition that there is a difference between leaders and managers. That managers do things right and leaders do the right thing. A leader is a little bit more about vision and inspiring others, knowing where to go rather than how to do it. It is not a toolbox leadership, it is very difficult to teach actually.”

Overall, while those looking to discover the essence of leadership may have found that a leader cannot be simply defined, the discussion and collaboration in this seminar should aid institutions in finding and training a future generation of leaders. The Miami-Florida European Union Center of Excellence was proud to have had a hand in developing this conference and looks forward to seeing what the next round of transatlantic dialogue has in store.

By Jason Chohonis

For more information please visit:

<http://miamieuc.fiu.edu/events/general/2014/conference-on-leadership-do-french-us-approaches-differ-fiu/>



Dr. Allan Rosenbaum, Director of the Institute for Public Management and Community Service, FIU



Nathalie Loiseau, Director of ENA; and Dr. Mark Rosenberg, President of FIU



Conversations on Europe lead to continued collaboration



The Miami-Florida European Union Center of Excellence (MEUCE) is an established participant in the videoconference Conversations on Europe hosted by our colleagues at the University of Pittsburgh European Center of Excellence to the benefit of FIU's faculty and students. These videoconferences focus are open to all of the ten EU Centers of Excellence across the United States and are on contemporary and historical subjects that concern the European Union and its member states. These events allow scholars and practitioners from both sides of the Atlantic to have a conversation on these pressing issues of the day. This spring, Florida International University (FIU) students, faculty and staff have already had the opportunity to participate and contribute to several of

these collaborative discussions with much success. Roughly once a month FIU students gathered in Florida International University's Green Library and contributed to these discussions with some of the United States and Europe's top officials and scholars via video conference.

On January 16th, 2014 the first videoconference of the new year took place. This event, entitled "The Big Bang 10 years Later: East Europe and the EU after Expansion" brought together scholars from the University of Texas, Pittsburgh, and other universities as well as officials from the European Union (EU). The discussion centered on the challenges and successes of the 2004 expansion of the EU from 15 to 25 members, with Eastern Europe's place in the EU a particular area of focus. Students left with more

knowledge about past and this transformation as well as with more questions about where Europe will go from here.

A second videoconference hosted by the University of Pittsburgh took place on February 18th, and was entitled "Spy Games: Technology and Trust in the Transatlantic Partnership". This conference explored the consequences and implications of the recent revelations that the United States' NSA may have spied extensively on foreign leaders and domestic citizens. This conference brought together scholars from the United States, Germany, and Israel. As one might expect, opinions about whether or not the activities of the United States are unusual or warranted differed amongst scholars and students and a lively discussion ensued. From Edward Snowden to Angela Merkel, from those advocating increased privacy to those arguing for increased security, this videoconference featured a plethora of strong opinions. What all participants seemed to agree on was that the innovations of the Internet Age mean that the contours of privacy and surveillance will continue to be defined over the coming decades.

Those students and faculty who have been unable to participate in these past videoconferences have not missed their chance to engage in world-class academic discussion. On March 18th, 2014 from 12-1:30 PM MEUCE will participate in a videoconference hosted by the University of Pittsburgh entitled "The Thorn and Thistle in Europe's Side?" All those interested in vibrant academic discussion should see the MEUCE website for more information at <http://miamieuc.fiu.edu/> or visit our [facebook page](#).



One of the video conference series on "conversation on Europe" with the University of Pittsburgh—"Does Turkey have a future in Europe?"



FIU Honors College students explore France with Professor John Bailly



Florida International University (FIU) is home to a number of innovative scholars who defy the conventional divisions of academic disciplines. The Miami-Florida European Union Center of Excellence (MEUCE) was pleased to have had the opportunity to sit down with one such scholar, Professor John Bailly, to discuss the study-abroad program he oversees, entitled "France Study Abroad: Art, War, and Human Rights."

"It's an Honors College class, which means that students are from all different disciplines and all different majors," Professor Bailly explained when asked about the structure of the program. These exceptional students take a 3-credit course in the spring at FIU where they do most of their readings and preparatory work, followed by another 3-credit course during the month of July in France where they will conduct presentations. Like the students participating in this course, the course itself is interdisciplinary in nature. Dr. Bailly explained that the subject matter is "primarily the pursuit and struggle for human rights, all of the leaps forward and all of the setbacks in France as well as in the United States." Students learn about the political, intellectual, and cultural conflicts of France's history dating back to the ancient regime (though Professor Bailly elaborated that the bulk of the course covers events starting from the French Revolution), and in many cases get to explore the sites of these conflicts in person.

Professor Bailly explained that the course emphasized certain conflicts in great depth due to their relationship with human rights struggles, and stated "We really focus on the French Revolution, as a time with the most aspirations for human rights. We jump to World War II, and in World War II France, this country of incredible aspirations succumbs to its darkest days." World War II has a very prominent place in this course, as students participate in a poignant

project in conjunction with the American Battle Monuments Commission. This "Normandy American Cemetery Project" was developed by Professor Bailly because he "really wanted a connection between our students today and the men and women who served in D-Day, in Operation Overlord." The Miami-Florida European Union of Excellence is proud to have had a small role in this project's genesis in that Professor Bailly, conceived of the project while developing this course as a recipient of a MEUCE Faculty Curriculum Develop-



Professor John Bailly and FIU Students Studying Abroad in France

ment Grant. While in France developing this course Professor Bailly traveled to the Normandy American Cemetery, a place of rest for thousands of people, but desired a way to help students "connect on a human level, not an abstract academic level" with these names on grave markers and tombstones. Professor Bailly explained his intentions: "What I wanted was for each student to pick one person that is interred at the Normandy American Cemetery and to find out as much as they can about their life. But then, not do necessarily a historical project but more of a personal reflection that can take whatever form they want." Professor Bailly said that there have been many successes, but that one of the greatest achievements of this project was the request by the staff of the Normandy American Cemetery to include these

student works in the files of the interred. In the future those exploring those exploring this cemetery will have archival evidence of the connections made between FIU students and those fighting in a war with grave human rights consequences generations ago.

Students participating in this study abroad program also participate in a project that brings them into contact with contemporary Paris. This project, called the "Over Under Paris Project", gives students an opportunity to explore and share their experiences of the sides of this beautiful city not usually witnessed by tourists. Assigned a specific branch of the Paris metro line, groups of students are tasked with traveling to the individual stops of the line and exploring the station and its above ground vicinity. Students are expected to share their experiences through the medium of their choice, be it collages of photographs, film, other visual media, or even textual creations such as haikus that describe the experience of the student. As an artist himself, Professor Bailly is able to help these students of divergent disciplines share their individual experiences through artistic expression.

Undoubtedly students that have participated in this program have found their experience worthwhile. Professor Bailly explained that one student that previously participated, a Mr. Corey Ryan, enjoyed the program to such a degree that he is now employed as an assistant to Professor Bailly and has been an integral part in the development of the course. While it is unlikely that all that participate in this program will have such a long-term relationship with the program, undoubtedly the experiences and relationships forged during their time under Professor Bailly's tutelage will contribute to their development as students and advocates of human rights. For more information on the programme, click on : <https://ugrad.fiu.edu/studyabroad/Pages/FranceHonors.aspx>



100 years ago Europe plunged into global war



Over the past fifty years the European continent has enjoyed mostly uninterrupted peace, in large part thanks to bonds of friendship created by the European Community and the European Union (EU). Things have not always been so calm in Europe however! This year, 2014, marks the centennial anniversary of the start of one of history's most devastating conflicts, The First World War. This global war, which would ultimately lead to the death of over 9 million combatants, began on July 28th, 1914 following the assassination of the Austrian heir to the throne Archduke Franz Ferdinand. This assassination of the Austrian throne would trigger a series of treaty obligations and plunge Europe, and ultimately the world, into a new form of mechanized combat like none before.

What exactly caused World War I, or the Great War as it is also known, has been debated by countless scholars and politicians. We certainly will not resolve these questions here. What is certain is that in the years leading up to 1914, the nations of Europe were concerned with building up their military and imperial resources to flex their imperial might. Along with Imperial conquest and military building came the urge to form alliances to dissuade enemy nations from military engagement. Ultimately, the nations of the United Kingdom (U.K), France, and Russia would ally (and be known as



Austrian Heir, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, whose assassination would spark World War 1.



The badly scarred trenches of the Western Front

the Allied Powers) against the nations of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire (who would be known as the Central Powers).

This war saw the mobilization of previously unheard of material and human resources in the waging of 'total war'. New and frightening military innovations were used in this four-year conflict, including the U-Boat, Mustard Gas, War planes and Tanks. The home front mobilized all of its resources as governments forbid any anti-war propaganda at home and women went out into the workforce in unprecedented numbers. They entered fields previously unimaginable, whether in munitions factories or nurses on the front. A prewar arms race between the United Kingdom and Germany would see the building of massive warships known as dreadnoughts, each capable of wielding immense firepower. Most importantly, massive numbers of men and women fought and built weapons of war to destroy

their neighboring Europeans. While both sides initially expected the war to progress quickly in their favor, after initial German advances the war bogged down into trench warfare, and millions of men would die in a scarred landscape fighting for miles of torn earth.

In 1917, the nation of Russia would undergo revolution and leave the war, and the United States, angered by apparent German U-Boat attacks would enter the war. Within a years time this war of attrition and absolute economic disruption would lead to the collapse of the German state and victory for the Allied powers. At 11 a.m. on November 11th, 1918 a ceasefire took effect and 'The Great War' had concluded. More than 9 million combatants had died, four nations ceased to exist as sovereign powers, and the map of Europe, Africa, and Asia had been redrawn. Unfortunately, the lasting legacy of this tragic war would not be lasting peace as many, including U.S President Woodrow Wilson would hope. The punitive nature of the treaty of Versailles and the worldwide depression occurring just a decade after the war's close would contribute to the hostilities that would lead to World War II (1939-1945).

Today, the continent of Europe is at peace, due to the efforts and collaboration of those of the European Union and European Community. Yet it is important that Europeans and Americans both are aware of this tragic conflict that cost so many lives, for so little gain. For those looking to learn more about this conflict (and there is a lot more to learn!), look for MEUCE programming on the 100-year anniversary over the course of the next year.

By Jason Chohonis



Machine Gun Crew wears gas masks as a defense against poison gas

In Collaboration with the Consulate General of France in Miami, the MEUCE will organize a series of events at FIU to commemorate the 100-year anniversary of WWI .



Dr. Carol Damian and Frost Art Museum Offer International Perspective



Dr. Carol Damian , Director of the Patricia and Phillip Frost Art Museum



The Frost Art Museum on FIU's Modesto A. Maidique Campus

Students at FIU are increasingly aware that the Modesto A. Maidique campus houses one of the regions most respected museums, the [Frost Art Museum](#). This museum, recently named Miami's best museum by the [Miami New Times](#), routinely houses world class exhibits that celebrate the artistic creations of many of the globes most innovative artists. Yet many students may be unaware of the large amount of labor that goes into organizing and running such a fine museum, work that is largely done behind the scenes by Frost Museum Curator [Dr. Carol Damian](#). Dr. Damian and the Frost museum just wrapped up last year's successful series of exhibitions revolving around the theme *Commemorating 500 Years-Spain, Florida and the Caribbean*, which revolved around Ponce de Leon's travels to Florida and incorporated many Spanish artists. Dr. Damian took some time to speak with the Miami-Florida European Union Center of Excellence (MEUCE) about what students and visitors have to look forward to this Spring.

Dr. Damian shared that many of the upcoming exhibitions have a significant relationship with the European artistic world. "One of the most exciting exhib-

its we have upcoming is the Pulitzer Photo exhibit. These are prize winning photos from all over the world, from the photo of Iwo-Jima to the Haitian earthquake." Dr. Damian informed MEUCE "It is a major exhibit that will have something for everyone, as everyone, no matter how old you are or where you come from, will recognize some photos. We are doing this in collaboration with the school of journalism and mass communication, who are organizing panels with some of the Pulitzer winning photographers." This series is entitled *Capture the Moment: Pulitzer Prize Photographs* and will be open from February 12th through April 20th, 2014, and will offer students a way to immerse themselves in this vivid and historical medium. One example of these iconic photographs is Joe Rosenthal's World War II depiction of the raising of the flag by U.S Marines on Iwo Jima (1945 Pulitzer).



Joe Rosenthal's Pulitzer Winning Photograph of Iwo Jima during World War II



Dr. Carol Damian and the Frost Art Museum (cont')



The Frost Museum also has an active and symbiotic relationship with the Wolfsonian Museum located in sunny South Beach. As a result of this relationship, the Frost Museum is currently showcasing an exhibit entitled *Modern Beauty?: The Aesthetics of Perceptual Simultaneity* that features mostly European pieces. According to Dr. Damian, this exhibit explores the idea "beauty in art, and perceptions of beauty. What is Beauty? This is the focus of this exhibit. Running from January 22nd to April 6th, 2014, *Modern Beauty?* will feature a number of different types of artistic media for students to explore their own conception of beauty.

Those walking through the Frost Museum may not even know that they are immediately in the presence of great European art as soon as they open the doors of the museum. However, a simple glance upward would reveal the enchanting artwork of Spanish artist Javier Velasco, part of a collection entitled *Deep Blue*. This collection of translu-

cent blue glass may escape one's glance at first, but once witnessed is hard to ignore. This exhibit will be up for the remainder of 2014, so visitors will have multiple opportunities to ponder Mr. Velasco's artistic message.

Some of the artwork exhibited within the Frost Museum is created by artists who are not themselves from Europe, but who have chosen European subjects. One such exhibition is that of Argentinian artist Karina Chechik, entitled *Architectures of Light*. According to Dr. Damian this exhibit "she works in sacred spaces. She goes and photographs the architecture of museums, temples, synagogues, pyramids, and paints from them." These peaceful works are accompanied by another series that may evoke peaceful feelings in visitors, that of Miler Lagos' work *LAT 65.31N LONG 114.13W*. These videos by Lagos allow one to feel as if they have been transported in sight and sound to the Arctic Circle.

Those looking to visit the Frost Museum later in the spring

semester will have the privilege of viewing the works of Polish artist Monica Weiss in a series entitled *Sustenazo (Lament II)* which opens April 23rd of this year. Her artwork, which takes the form of a video and photography and "explores the expression of lament through the gestures of a woman. Dr. Damian shared that "she lives in New York now, but her work is really about Polish and Jewish experiences."

This summer will also feature several interesting exhibitions at the Frost Art Museum. One such exhibition, entitled *European and Caribbean Master: Another History of Caribbean Art*, explores the "aesthetic dialectical exchange" between European artists and Caribbean artists from the sixteenth through the nineteenth century, an exchange that has long been ignored by historians. "Its an exhibit that is being generated by a Paris gallery, and the curator goes to the Caribbean and she visits, but that nobody ever talks about how Caribbean artists are trained on the French Academic programs." Dr. Damian informed MEUCE "So she is going to bring French artwork from the Academy and put it together with Caribbean works. This combination will show that there is a European influence on Caribbean art up to the current day."

Whether one is a trained art historian or a novice in the art world, the Frost Museum at FIU promises to have an exhibition that visitors will find entertaining and insightful. Students of FIU and residents of Miami will be sorely remiss if they miss out this Spring.

For more information on the variety of exhibitions and events offered by the Frost museum please visit <http://thefrost.fiu.edu>.



Javier Velasco's *Deep Blue*, Hanging from the Ceilings of the Frost Museum

By Jason Chohanis

Miami-Florida European Union Center of Excellence



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SOME OF OUR UPCOMING 2014 EVENTS



- March 13 Local Florida Euro Challenge Competition 2014
- March 20 Lecture on “Immigration and the Radical Right in Europe”
- March 20-22 EUCE Annual Networking Meeting
- March 22 Workshop on Research and Innovation Fundings— Horizon 2020
- March 25 Panel Discussion on “Crisis in Ukraine: a Teach-in”
- March 28-29 Two-day EU Conference on Gender and Generations
- April 4 WWII US Veterans Recognition Award Ceremony
- April 8 Lecture on "The EU and Russia: Competition and Conflict in the Common European Neighborhood”
- April 9 Workshop on Horizon 2020
- April 16 Euro Challenge Competition Recognition Award for Florida winners

For details please visit: miamieuc.fiu.edu - Events
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