CICS is pleased to host Turkish novelist Orhan Pamuk, who will present his work to the public. The world-acclaimed author will read excerpts from his work, discuss his experience as a writer, and respond to questions from the audience. This event is made possible by a generous grant from the Keyman Family.

Orhan Pamuk is one of the most respected literary figures of our day, and his name has been mentioned on numerous occasions for the Nobel Prize for Literature. The Times Literary Supplement has recognized him as "one of the most interesting literary figures anywhere," and he has been compared to Nabokov, Proust, Borges, and Calvino. Pamuk's acclaimed works have been translated to over thirty languages and have won a number of distinguished awards both in his home country, Turkey, and in Europe.

His most important literary pieces, which have captured the attention of American and European literary circles and the wider public, include The White Castle, The Black Book, The New Life, and My Name is Red. His works have become famous for their disentanglement of the multitude of identities that compose the soul of modern Turkey. Orhan Pamuk is also an important public intellectual in his native Turkey, and took position in critical political issues. In his latest work, Istanbul: Memories and the City, Pamuk's paints a portrait of his native city through his personal memories, and addresses the question of Orientalism through his reading of the works of European travellers to Istanbul.

Orhan Pamuk will read at 6 p.m., Monday, April 24th, at Northwestern University’s McCormick Tribune Forum Room, 1870 Campus Drive, Evanston. The event is free and open to the public.

Selected Bibliography

- The White Castle, translated by Victoria Holbrook, 1990
- The Black Book, translated by Güneli Gün, 1994
- My Name Is Red, translated by Erda M. Gökçen, 2001
- Snow, translated by Maureen Freely, 2004
- Istanbul: Memories and the City, translated by Maureen Freely, 2005

MISSION :: CICS sponsors and facilitates collaborative interdisciplinary scholarship on crucial problems facing the world. Our activities promote dialogue on international affairs thereby enriching educational programming at Northwestern. Working with a variety of organizations and communities, we contribute to preparing exemplary global citizens.
Interview with Brian T. Edwards
By Magnus Briem and Rita Koryan
Friday, February 3rd, 2006

How did you get interested in Morocco?
The way Americans viewed Arabs and the Arab world—the combination of fear and fantasy—was a topic that had seemed urgent to me at least since the early 1990s. During the 1990-91 Gulf War, just before I started graduate school, it was clear that there were intense and immediate preconceptions about the Arab world. I was struck then how those attitudes relied on persistent stereotypes about the region and how they sometimes made reference to Hollywood films, or other such unauthoritative representations. At the same time, as a theoretical or disciplinary question I was interested in examining the relation of culture and representation to politics and history – and in not taking that relationship for granted. At first I was interested in how Morocco—the most accessible location of the Arab and African “exotic” at least since Mark Twain’s trip to Tangier in 1867—was viewed through the familiarizing frames of literary, artistic and cinematic portraits by outsiders. As I became more familiar with Morocco, however, studying Arabic and having conversations with Moroccan academics and graduate students, I became increasingly interested in the complicated and sometimes unpredictable ways in which Moroccans had responded to or recoded American portraits of their country and culture.

Continued on Page 3

Interview with Dilek Barlas
By Magnus Briem and Rita Koryan
Friday, February 10th, 2006

During her yearlong stay here at NU, Visiting Scholar, Dilek Barlas has been working on her new book on Turkish Diplomacy and Naval Policy in the Balkans and in the Mediterranean, which focuses on the period from the Republic’s Foundation until the Second World War. Dilek Barlas is an Associate Professor of History at Koc University in Istanbul, Turkey, where she teaches courses on Turkish History, the History of the Balkan Countries, European History, and History of Ideologies. She received her Ph.D. in 1993 from the University of Chicago, and is the author of Etatism and Diplomacy in Turkey, 1929- 1939: Economic and Foreign Policy Strategies in an Uncertain World and numerous articles on Turkish diplomatic and naval history. Professor Barlas can be reached at: dbarlas@ku.edu.tr.

For her current book project, Professor Barlas decided to examine Turkish foreign policy during the Inter-War years. While the literature covers the country’s foreign policy during the Cold War, there has been little research on Turkish diplomatic and foreign policy during the decades between the two World Wars. According to Professor Barlas, this is not a coincidence: Turkey’s immense importance for the West during the Cold War is reflected in the vast quantity of research that covers that specific time period. The inter-war years however reflect an entirely different story. Barlas

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How does the United States view of the “Orient” differ from that of the Europeans?

Edward Said focused on European modes of containing, knowing and ruling North Africa and the Middle East; for him, colonial rule was tied to knowledge production, which can be described as encyclopedic or “comprehensive,” in both senses of the word. For American power, however, the cultural particularity of the region has generally been of less concern, while more attention is focused on the geopolitical dynamics of the present—especially what interests other competing economic and political powers have in the region. It is not a phenomenon new to the 2003 invasion of Iraq, therefore, that academic “research” or knowledge about a place is given little credence by those in power in Washington. This was not the case for London or Paris in the colonial period, where sometimes elaborate justifications for rule were based on academic or cultural knowledge (biased or “corrupt” though it was, to use Said’s word regarding Orientalist scholarship). The French political projects in the Maghreb or in Egypt included sociologists, art historians, anthropologists, linguists, architects, etc. There was almost an obsession with which the French studied and catalogued Berber carpet designs, say, or linguistic particularities, or architectural forms. Such projects were either funded or encouraged by the French government and generally of great interest to them. These often made their way back into political discourse and decision making, such as the very design of the French protectorate in Morocco based on an idea of Moroccan cultural distinctiveness. American political projects in the Arab world, on the other hand, do not generally invest in such projects, nor evidence much interest in such knowledge.

My hypothesis in *Morocco Bound* is that this distancing of political decision making from knowledge of or interest in Arab cultures is part of what distinguishes American Orientalism. One of the ways the U.S. succeeds France and Britain in this regard is to look toward the French or British for the research and cultural expertise.

Continued on Page 8
CICS and FIG launch new Working Group, “Europe on the Edge.”

CICS and FIG have launched a new faculty and graduate research working group theme, “Europe on the Edge,” the purpose of which is to assess the significance of European integration, for politics, for history, for “civilization,” by focusing on its “edge,” its peripheries, the “place” where “Europe” “stops,” where it attempts to, or must define and reveal itself in the way in which it confronts, gestures toward, identifies, negotiates with its Other. Europe’s “edge,” thus understood, manifests itself not only geopolitically, but socially, culturally, and discursively.

The geopolitical frontier displays a complex and fascinating mix of negotiation and exclusion, of cultural encounter within the modernist discursive framework of democratization and liberalization, combined with atavistic suspicions of the Other who resides beyond the frontier – the frontier between Europe and Asia, Christianity and Islam, Latin Christianity and Orthodox, west and east, industrialized, democratic core and struggling periphery.

But the periphery does not simply separate Europe from its cartographical “outside.” It also demarcates the “European,” who lives and plays in the most ancient but elegantly restored urban cores, and the Other, who is often consigned to the 1960s “international style” high-rises of the urban peripheries. Here the periphery is composed of populations of “immigrant origin” from North Africa and Turkey who remain politically and economically subordinate, even after several generations of living on EU soil.

The workshop also examines the audio-visual media, which affect center-periphery relations in their very determinate form and function, as extreme “compartmentalization” and its opposite, ubiquitous “linkage.”

Thus conceived, the workshop is a pluri-disciplinary effort spanning the range from the social sciences to literary studies to critical and media theory. The Working Group hopes to attract many kinds of expertise, from political economy and diplomacy to philosophical, cultural-anthropological, sociological and literary analysis, francophone literature, critical studies, media analysis and migration studies.

Convened by Samuel Weber, Avalon Professor of the Humanities, and Michael Loriaux, Co-Director, French Interdisciplinary Group, the workshop’s first meeting featured a documentary, “Banliyö,” produced, directed, and discussed by Francesco Ragazzi, CICS Visiting Scholar and PhD candidate at the Institut d’Études Politiques. The film makes concrete the view of Europe from the edge, in this case from the perspective of a Turkish immigrant community experiencing the cultural and economic tensions of life on the “periphery of a periphery,” a housing project in a far-flung suburb of Paris. In the second meeting, Michael Loriaux offered a presentation entitled “Inside Out: Europe’s Elusive Core,” which addressed the inability of the discourse in which European Union is discussed to legitimate the European project and mobilize energies because it gestures away from the concrete geopolitical problem, the Rhineland frontier, that the European Union was designed to address.

This year, the workshop will function primarily as a speakers’ series, allowing participants to become familiar with the nature and possibilities of the project, and so determine where they would like to take it in the future. Spring Quarter speakers will include Laurent Amar of the French Conseil Supérieur de l’Audio-visuel, Nacira Guenif of the University of Paris, Marc Crépon of the École Normale Supérieure, and Bernard Stiegler of the Centre Pompidou. See details in “Fig News.”

Conference on Human Rights: “The Chains that Remain” Human Trafficking in a Global Context Northwestern University, April 6-9 2006

The third annual Northwestern University Conference on Human Rights (NUCHR), in coordination with the first annual National Summit of the Campus Coalition Against Trafficking (CCAT), is proud to announce a national student conference on human trafficking that will bring talented undergraduate and graduate student leaders and activists from colleges across the United States to Northwestern’s Evanston campus on April 6-9, 2006. As one of only a few international student-run conferences on human rights for college-age students, NUCHR is a yearly conference initiative founded by Northwestern undergraduates and funded entirely by Northwestern University, which provides grants to student delegates from across the country to come and discuss specific topics in the human rights field. Past conferences have focused on United States’ Interventionist policy as well as US Policy towards AIDS in the developing

Continued on Page 5
The International Youth Volunteerism Summit seeks to engage the passions of young people and help them develop the skills they need to enact responsible, effective, and sustainable global change.

Over the course of four days in the last weekend in February, student leaders from over 30 American universities and 16 countries (including 9 students flown from countries abroad including Nigeria, Ukraine, and Pakistan) participated in discussions and workshops with founders, directors and representatives from some twenty five internationally focused nonprofit and nongovernmental organizations. The students - chosen from a pool of over 500 from more than 75 countries - were urged to think critically and analytically about the potential pitfalls of their own international engagement, and then presented with opportunities to build the skills they need to be more responsible, effective, and sustainable in that engagement. The Summit offered students the chance to choose and participate in six of twenty-six available workshop, covering every topic from “engaging local populations in your international project planning” to “change marketing,” and led by everyone from the Founding Summit Directors, Jon Marino and Nathaniel Whittemore (“Utilizing University Resources”), themselves undergraduates, to Edwin Futa, the General Secretary of Rotary International (“International Networking”).

The student staff – including more than 40 undergraduates representing every school at the university – was awed by the extent to which our participants connected with our vision of producing better, more critical engagement. They seized the opportunities we gave them and began almost immediately to offer their own suggestions for how to go further with global capacity building.

As a final productive outcome, delegates have been invited to submit funding proposals for projects that they would like to implement around the world. In the next few months, IYVS will contribute $5000-10000 towards at least one project and help find global enabling partners.

Today’s undergraduate leaders are powerfully committed to international involvement and community engagement. They are open to criticism, and pragmatic in their approach to change. The Directors of IYVS hope to continue to offer them opportunities to improve their relevant knowledge, skills, and connections by founding the Just Naïve Enough Global Capacity Initiative at Northwestern, a set of programs designed to maximize the potential of the undergraduate experience to develop engaged global citizens.

For more information about IYVS2006 of the Just Naïve Enough Global Capacity Initiative, please see: www.iyvs.org
For photos from IYVS, visit: www.stylocreations.com/iyvs
Dr. Britta Rehder, senior research fellow at the Max-Planck-Institute for the Study of Societies in Cologne (Germany), will be a visiting scholar at CICS for the Spring quarter. She received her Doctorate from the Humboldt-University in Berlin and is a member of a working group on “Institutional Change and Institutional Complementarities” at the Max-Planck-Institute, which is co-directed by Prof. Kathleen Thelen from the NU Political Science Department. Her work focuses on industrial relations and the transformation of German capitalism. During her stay at CICS she will be conducting research on the impact of courts and the legal profession on German collective bargaining institutions. In this context, she will join a workshop hosted by Kathleen Thelen and the CICS on “Institutional Change and the Law”. Dr. Rehder’s office will be located in the CICS, Room 204.

Professor Haldun Gülalp has received a Ph.D. in Economics from the University of Ankara and in Sociology from State University of New York at Binghamton. He is currently a Professor of Sociology at the Boğaziçi University (Istanbul, Turkey) where he teaches courses on Political Sociology, Contemporary Issues in Turkey, Religion Politics and Social Change, etc. Professor Gülalp is one of the best-known scholars in the social sciences in his country, Turkey, and has written a number of books and articles in Turkish on Political Islam, Capitalism and Turkey, Theories of Imperialism, etc. He has also edited a book in English, Citizenship and Ethnic Conflict: Challenging the Nation-State, London: Routledge (forthcoming). Northwestern students will have a unique opportunity to work with Professor Gülalp, as he will be co-teaching (with History Department Lecturer, Fariba Zarinebaf) a fascinating course on a timely topic: “Islam & Secularism: Iran & Turkey (History 391-0).”

Thomas Saretzki, is a Visiting Research Scholar during the spring term 2006. He is University Professor of Environmental Policy and Politics at the Center for the Study of Democracy at the University of Lueneburg, Germany. He received his doctorate and his venia legendi (habilitation) in political science from the University of Hamburg. He has written many articles on various issues of environmental and technology policy, on concepts and methods of policy analysis and on problems of democratization. His primary areas of scholarly interests include policy analysis, political sociology and democratic theory. While at CICS, he will be working on approaches to international relations inspired by Jürgen Habermas, on the relation of democracy and the environment and on new concepts of policy analysis and deliberation. He can be reached at thomas.saretzki@uni-lueneburg.de.

Interview with Dilek Barlas Continued

Barlas contends that this history challenges the conventional view of the region as inherently conflictual and divided. Further her account demonstrates that in periods of great power retrenchment, there are conditions under which small and medium-sized states are able to work closely together and assert their independence collectively rather than against one another. At a time when many question the ability of the United States to sustain the commitments it has made around the globe, Barlas’ research suggests that the politics of leading medium and small states within various regions of the world may well be the key to understanding the patterns of stability and conflict that develop in the world today.

The book will be co authored with Serhat Guvenc. Dilek will be focusing on diplomacy while Serhat has been working on the naval military history. The two have conducted research in the archives in France, Britain, Italy, and Washington, gathering diplomatic correspondence and other supplementary material. The theoretical component, which comprises of a definition of a Middle Power has been completed hitherto, and the two are currently working on the actual historical Turkish policies in the Mediterranean during their stay here at Chicago. The first draft of the much awaited book is due in December, and once in its final form this fresh work will definitely invigorate a debate on this much neglected time period.
In Spring Quarter FIG will pursue its efforts to forge institutional ties with top-ranked French universities. Éloi Ficquet and José Kagabo of the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales will be visiting NU in May, to meet faculty students, and identify areas in which cooperation would be of interest to both schools. Sylvain Ferrari of the École Polytechnique visited NU on March 16 to discuss our student exchange program. Ferrari met with representatives of FIG and the Office for International Program Development.

Bernard Stiegler will visit Northwestern May 1 and 2. Stiegler is Directeur du département du développement culturel of the Centre Pompidou in Paris. He is by training a philosopher, and is one of the foremost analysts of technology and culture. His major work, Technics and Time, has appeared in English. In Echographies of Television, also available in English, Stiegler and Jacques Derrida examine the social and political ramifications of new teletechnologies. Other books by Stiegler include De la misère symbolique, Passer à l’acte, Constituer l’Europe, and Mécréance et Discrédit. At Northwestern, Stiegler will lecture on Freud, Marcuse, and Derrida at 4:30 on Monday, May 1, and will intervene in the working group “Europe on its Edge” at noon on Tuesday, May 2.

Philosopher Marc Crépon of the École Nationale d’Administration will be visiting during the week of May 8. Crépon specializes in German and French philosophy of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, notably Nietzsche, Rosenzweig, and the emergence of the discourse of nationhood in the late eighteenth century. He is the author of Les géographies de l’esprit, which examines the construction of “peoples” in German philosophy from Leibniz to Hegel. He co-authored La langue: source de la nation; Le malin génie des langues: essais sur Nietzsche, Heidegger, Rosenzweig; Les promesses du langage: Benjamin, Rosenzweig, Heidegger; L’imposture du choc des civilisations; and Langues sans demeure. Crépon will intervene in “Europe on the Edge” to present his latest work, L’Europe et ses altérités, and will offer a Café Philosophique, among other interventions and presentations.

Roger-Pol Droit of the journal Le Monde will be visiting the campus in late May – the date has yet to be determined. Besides being a journalist, Droit is CNRS research faculty specializing in philosophy, in which field he is known most notably for his studies of the western philosophical appropriation of oriental religious thought. Several of his books are available in English, notably Astonish Yourself!: 101 Experiments in the Philosophy of Everyday Life and The Cult of Nothingness: The Philosophers and the Buddha. Among his other works are L’oubli de l’Inde: Une amnésie philosophique and Fous comme des sages : Scènes grecques et romaines.

Nacira Guénif-Souilamas, sociologist at Université de Paris XIII will discuss Representations in the Media of French Muslim Women in Europe on the Edge. Guénif specializes in feminist and family aspects of immigration, received her Phd from the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales. Her thesis, “Artisanes de libertés tempérées: les descendantes d’immigrants nord-africains en France entre sujétion et subjectivité” received the Le Monde Prize for Academic Research in 1998. She has two books scheduled to appear in France in 2006, Sociologie des immigrants en France, and an edited work, La république mise à nu par son immigration. She has contributed to two other edited volumes that have appeared recently, «Deuxièmes générations», descendants d’immigrants ou nationaux d’origine immigrée ? edited by Maryse Potvin, Paul Eid et Nancy Venel, and Penser l’altérité dans les médias, edited by Isabelle Rigoni.
FIG News Continued

Laurent Amar, Director of European and International Affairs for the Conseil Supérieur de l’Audiovisuel (CSA) will speak on The CSA’s Efforts to Discourage Programs that Incite Hatred in the series “Europe on the Edge,” and will offer a causerie on Turkey’s candidacy for membership in the European Union. Amar is a graduate of the Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, the Institute of political Studies in Paris (IEP), and ENA (National School of Administration). He was a departmental director of the General Secretariat of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for European Economic Cooperation (SGCI). He subsequently served in the Permanent representation of France to the EU, where he specialized in environmental policy. He was appointed Director of European and International Affairs for the Conseil Supérieur de l’Audiovisuel in 2004 (CSA), the French version of the FCC.

FIG has scheduled two causeries in Spring. The first, by Laurent Amar as reported above will take place on April 20. The second, which is scheduled for May 11, will feature Noora Lori, ’06, who will present her paper “The Institutionalization of Unassimilation in France.” In addition to the Café Philo with Marc Crépon, a number of other Cafés are in the works. Stay tuned . . .

Interview with Brian T. Edwards Continued

(and then often disregard that expertise as overly familiar or decadent). We see this in American literary and cinematic Orientalism where there is often as much interest in representing the European colonizers as the “exotic” natives, and also in declassified reports of the State Department during the colonial and early postcolonial period.

In Morocco Bound, I suggest that it is possible that this distancing is effected within American cultural representations themselves. Cinema is crucial to understanding American Orientalism. Cinema is, after all, the great cultural form of the twentieth century, and the ways in which film reorganizes ideas of time and space in the modern period, and also creates an idea of a viewing spectator subject, turn out to be central to the ways in which the U.S. follows the earlier imperial forms that precede it. If the twentieth century may be considered the so-called American century, we must take into account the ways in which Hollywood films helped imagine a space for American political projects and how the relationship to politics, if there is any, plays out. As I said earlier, one of my concerns is the relationship between representations and history. I did not want to take for granted that cultural representations necessarily affected history and politics, a common assumption in literary studies after Edward Said. Would the formation of stereotypes and racist representations of Arabs in Hollywood fantasies have an effect on politics and history? Perhaps, or perhaps not. But the role of cinema as a way of organizing the world cannot be ignored.

Why did you choose to focus on the Maghreb for your book?
Until the early 1970s, representations of the Maghreb formed the basis for the American imaginary of the Arab world. Desert films and popular novels set in the Maghreb featuring nomadic Bedouins, sheikhs, Foreign Legion pictures, casbahs, and Arabian Nights tales were all part of the Hollywood image of Arabia, and what later ideas about the Arab world built on. Of course the image of the Maghreb as a familiar and foreboding place was established well before the development of moving pictures. During the 1790s and early 1800s, Americans were fascinated by the “Barbary pirates” (one of the first American novels is a tale of “white slavery” entitled The Algerian Captive, and Benjamin Franklin wrote letters

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Interview with Brian T. Edwards Continued

critical of the enslavement of Africans in America under the pen name of a Tunisian who justified slavery of white people). The familiar line from the Marines’ anthem—“From the halls of Montezuma to the shores of Tripoli”—captures this period and refers to the first deployment of the Marines to the coast of North Africa. Morocco in particular was an immensely popular destination following the development of package tourism in the mid-19th century. Mark Twain’s account of Tangier in his first book The Innocents Abroad documents this interest—and very amusingly! Following the Second World War, Morocco became increasingly marginal to the political concerns of the United States, though there was real worry within the State Department about it following in the footsteps of Indochina in the 1950s, an anxiety heightened by the Algerian revolution. As a result of its marginality, it became popular again with tourists, hippies, and anthropologists. The country is accessible to outsiders, at least outwardly so, yet remains an aura of the “exotic” at the same time—something the Moroccan tourism industry is relatively successful at exploiting.

Also it is important to recall that the Maghreb is both African and Arab. The African American press in the Second World War was often interested in this “Africanness,” as were in a different way the hippies. It is precisely the richness of the place, its complexities and contradictions that calls for attention to the nuances found in literary texts and cultural representations.

What are you working on now? How does it relate to Morocco Bound?

I am working on two new projects. The first is called, “After the American Century,” and looks at the circulation of ideas about America and American culture in North Africa and the Middle East. I’m interested in the supposedly depoliticized realm of culture, again pursuing the question of how ideas about culture—in this case Arab and Iranian representations of or responses to American culture—might relate to politics. I focus on media culture, cyber culture, material culture, as well as on the rise in American studies programs in the region. In discussions of culture and globalization, we know that local meanings are made in the encounter with foreign or global objects. For example, the familiar case of how local adaptations of McDonalds restaurants around the world make new spaces out of the foreign object. The question I am trying to answer is: what sorts of meanings do Arabs and Iranians make out of American cultural forms when the context for thinking about America is so complicated? By focusing on the responses to American cinema, material culture (which includes fast food franchises as much as American products such as Nike) and the new spaces that cybercafes offer to young people in the region, both on the internet and in the café itself, I am trying to open up several debates, including the simplistic references to the “Arab street” so common in the American media. As the research is proceeding, I am increasingly interested in the ideas that students and teachers attach to American literature and American “civilization” while studying it, where there seems to be more freedom to think outside the mainstream and also more complexity about what one might say or understand about the U.S. or about American culture. I’m not of course looking for simple answers!

Another aspect that I am pursuing is the advent of globalization. Morocco Bound for the most part ends in 1973, when American attention shifts to the Middle East more decidedly. But 1973 is also arguably the advent of globalization. I hypothesize that culture and cultural meanings operate differently as a result of globalization. Information, media outlets, acceleration of the diasporic movement, and the use of the technologies by diasporas are novel factors that must be taken into account. The title of the new project is “After the American Century,” then, for two reasons: first, to reflect the changed circulation of culture within the context of globalization; second, to wonder about the meanings that Arabs and Iranians make of American culture within the age of more aggressive American intervention in the region. When I was writing Morocco Bound I was often asked if there is a reverse “Orientalism” that may be spoken about. In some ways this new project attempts to address that question by showing how the process of meaning-making in North Africa and the Middle East rethinks those American cultural objects that make their way there.

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What does the project entail?
This past year I did a lot of traveling to set up the project. I made trips to Tehran, Cairo, Fez, Beirut, and Tunis, and during the summer I’ll return to Fez for several more weeks. I am collaborating with research centers based at universities in these cities and working with local research assistants, following conversations about American films and literature, and observing and sometimes participating in the building of American studies programs in those cities. My research assistants are looking at cyber cafes, fast food franchises and other spaces that people consider elements of global culture newly coming into their midst.

You mentioned a second project. What is that?
The other project I am working on is institutional as much as it is a research project. “Globalizing American studies” is a multi-year project which I started in 2004, in part because I wanted to bring to Northwestern other scholars working on American studies in a comparative fashion (and also in many cases to meet them myself)! My sense was that there was a new generation of scholars who were thinking through the famous conceptual block known as American exceptionalism, and I wanted to bring them together here. So we’ve hosted annual conferences here at Northwestern since then, as well as some occasional speakers. I am currently finalizing the program for the third annual conference that will be held Friday, May 5th in Harris Hall 108. This year’s conference features scholars of American culture and society from the United States, Iran, Egypt and Lebanon. There is a bit of a Middle East emphasis this year, in part because of some very dynamic scholars I’ve met during my travels this year, though that has not always been the case. A number of topics will be covered, such as American educational missionaries in the Middle East during the 19th century, the relationship of the recent “Kifaya” movement in Egypt to American politics, the contemporary American cultural interest in Iran (e.g., Reading Lolita in Tehran) seen from an Iranian perspective, transnational adoption, and immigration policy. In a larger sense, the project aims at the creation of a network of scholars in a number of fields (English, history, political science, anthropology, African American studies, media studies, American studies and comparative literature), who examine American culture and history comparatively and in its transnational movements. We have had good audiences the past two years and a dynamic conversation. Dilip Gaonkar and I are currently editing a collection of some of the essays presented here, which we’ve developed with their authors. We hope to see that collection in print in 2007.

Brian T. Edwards (Ph.D. Yale University) is the author of Morocco Bound: Disorienting America’s Maghreb, from Casablanca to the Marrakech Express, New Americanists Series (Durham, NC, and London: Duke University Press, 2005). He teaches and writes about twentieth-century American literature and culture in its international context; fields of interest include American studies, cultural and diaspora studies, colonial and postcolonial discourse, film, and globalization. He directs the Globalizing American Studies Project, a multi-year initiative with the Center for Global Culture and Communication and CICS, which features a series of conferences and symposiums and occasional speakers. With Dilip Gaonkar, he is co-editing a collection of essays emerging from this project. Edwards’s new book project is entitled “After the American Century,” which looks at the circulation of the figure of ”America” in North Africa and the Middle East since 1991. He was named a 2005 Carnegie Scholar by the Carnegie Corporation of New York for this project.

For excerpts of Professor Edwards’ Book, Morocco Bound, please visit the CICS website (http://www.cics.northwestern.edu/pages/content/English).

Professor Edwards can be reached at: bedwards@northwestern.edu
Calendar of Events :: Spring Quarter 2006

MARCH
CICS - Keyman Family Program in Modern Turkish Studies
Thu 03/30 : 5:00 – 7:00 p.m.
Soli Ozel, Professor at Istanbul Bilgi University and Columnist at Sabah Daily.
“Finding one’s way: Turkey and the Transatlantic Alliance” Harris 108, 1881 Sheridan Road.

CICS and Comparative and Historical Sociology Workshop
Fri 03/31 : 3:30 – 5:00 p.m.
Mara Love, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Sociology
“Blinded Like a State: The Revolt against Civil Registration in Nineteenth-Century Brazil” Sociology Department Seminar Room, 1808 Chicago Avenue

APRIL
CICS - Keyman Family Program in Modern Turkish Studies
Tues 04/04 : 5:00p.m. – 7:00p.m.
Omer Taspinatar, Director of the Turkey Program at the Brookings Institution and Adjunct Professor at the Johns Hopkins University, School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS).
“The Identity Crisis of Europe and Turkey” Ripton Room 201, Scott Hall, 601 University Place

Conference on Human Rights :: Thu 04/06 – 04/09
“The Chains that Remain : Human Trafficking in a Global Context” Northwestern University, Location to be announced

CICS, Historical and Comparative Sociology Working Group
Fri 04/07 : 9:00a.m. – 5:00p.m.
Workshop, “Institutional Change and the Law” Sociology Department Seminar Room, 1808 Chicago Avenue

Faculty & Fellows Colloquium :: Fri 04/14 : 12:00p.m. – 1:00p.m.
Seamus O’Driscoll, College Fellow, Department of Slavic Languages & Literatures
“Quesny’s ‘Tableau Economique’ and the Birth of the Economic Text” Sociology Department Seminar Room, 1808 Chicago Avenue

CICS Presents :: Mon 04/17 : 4:00p.m.
Hartmut Berghoff, University of Goettingen
“Persistence or Demise of the Classic ‘Mittelstand’? Small and Medium-sized Family Firms in the Federal Republic of Germany”

Faculty & Fellows Colloquium :: Fri 04/21: 12:00p.m. – 1:00p.m.
Karen Alter, Associate Professor, Department of Political Science
“Transplanting Europe’s Supranational Institutions into a Latin American Context: The Story of the Andean Court of Justice”

Faculty & Fellows Colloquium :: Fri 04/28: 12:00p.m. – 1:00p.m.
Benjamin Frommer, Associate Professor, Department of History
“The Postwar Reckoning: Europe’s Confrontation with its Nazi Past”

CICS and the Center for African American History :: 04/21 – 04/22
“Black Europe and the African Diaspora Symposium” Harris Hall 108, 1881 Sheridan Road

CICS - Keyman Family Program in Modern Turkish Studies
Mon 04/24 : 6:00p.m. – 8:00p.m.
Orhan Pamuk, Award-Winning Novelist Presentation of his works McCormick Tribune Forum Room, 1870 Campus Drive

CICS and Comparative and Historical Sociology Workshop
Fri 04/28 : 3:30p.m. – 5:00p.m.
Mansoor Moaddel, Professor, Sociology, Eastern Michigan University.
“The Worldviews of Iraqi Publics: Religion, Gender, Ethnicity, and Foreign Occupation” Sociology Department Seminar Room, 1808 Chicago Avenue

MAY
CICS and Classical Traditions Initiative :: Thu 05/04
Gonda Van Steen, Associate Professor, Department of Classics, University of Arizona Francesca Schironi, Assistant Professor, Department of Classics, Harvard University
“Political Uses of Ancient Drama in Post-War Greece and Italy” Location To Be Announced

Faculty & Fellows Colloquium :: Fri 05/05: 12:00p.m. – 1:00p.m.
J. Andrew Grant, CICS Visiting Scholar and Social Sciences and Humanities research Council of Canada Postdoctoral Fellow
“National Self-Determination and Secession : East Timor, Eritrea, Aceh, and Cabinda in Comparative Context”

CICS and Comparative and Historical Sociology Workshop
Fri 05/05: 3:30p.m. – 5:00p.m.
Vivek Chibber, New York University, Sociology
“Reviving the Passive Revolution: Development and Modernity through a Gramscian Prism” Sociology Department Seminar Room, 1808 Chicago Avenue

CICS and School of Communication :: Fri 05/05
Conference “Globalizing American Studies III”
Harris Hall 108, 1881 Sheridan Road

Faculty & Fellows Colloquium :: Fri 05/12 : 12:00p.m. – 1:00p.m.
Stephen Eisenman, Professor, Department of Art History
“Parapraxis on Olympos - Abu Ghraib in the History of Art”

CICS and Comparative and Historical Sociology Workshop
Fri 05/12 : 3:30p.m. – 5:00p.m.
Mounira Charrad, University of Texas - Austin, Sociology
“State, Islam, Gender: A Comparative Historical Approach” Sociology Department Seminar Room, 1808 Chicago Avenue

CICS Debate :: Thu 05/18 : 5:00p.m. – 7:00p.m.
Dan Blumenthal, Resident Fellow, American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research Robert Ross, Professor, Department of Political Science, Boston College
“China’s Rising Military Power and How the US Should Respond” Harris Hall 108, 1881 Sheridan Road

Faculty & Fellows Colloquium :: Fri 05/19 : 12:00p.m. – 1:00 p.m.
Lauren McCollough, Program Manager, Crimes of War Project
“The Crimes of War Project: Promoting education and a better understanding of International Humanitarian Law”

CICS - Keyman Family Program in Modern Turkish Studies
Tue 05/23 : 6:00p.m. – 8:00 p.m.
Teleconference : Barry Rubin, Abensohn Visiting Professor in Israeli Studies, American University and Stephen Kinzer (moderator), Professor, Department of Political Science “Turkey’s Middle East Challenge: Interests, Problems, and Policies.” Library Forum Room, NU Main Library Building, Evanston

Faculty & Fellows Colloquium :: Fri 05/26 : 12:00p.m. – 1:00 p.m.
Alvaro Nascimento, Rockefeller CICS Visiting Scholar
“Black Sailors’ Rebellion of 1910: Race and class in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.”

CICS and Comparative and Historical Sociology Workshop
Fri 05/26 : 3:30p.m. – 5:00p.m.
Sarah Babb, Boston College, Sociology
“Forging Development Paradigms: U.S. Politics and the Multilateral Banks” Sociology Department Seminar Room, 1808 Chicago Avenue
**Keyman Family Program in Modern Turkish Studies – Spring Quarter Events**

In addition to a striking literary event with Orhan Pamuk, the Keyman Family Program in Modern Turkish Studies is sponsoring this coming Spring quarter a number of interesting presentations revolving around Turkey! Soli Ozel, whose impressive credentials include, Professor at Istanbul Bilgi University, columnist at Sabah Daily, editor of the Turkish print edition of Foreign Policy magazine, and advisor to the Turkish Industrialists’ and Businessmen’s Association’s (TUSIAD) Chairman will be presenting: “Finding one’s way: Turkey and the Transatlantic Alliance,” on Thursday, March 30th. On April 4, we will be featuring Omer Taspinar, Director of the Turkey Program at the Brookings Institution and Adjunct Professor at the Johns Hopkins University, School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS), who will discuss: “The Identity Crisis of Europe and Turkey.” Finally, First Abensohn Visiting Professor in Israeli Studies at American University, Barry Rubin will join us on May 23rd from Washington in a challenging teleconference which will be moderated by Political Science Professor and New York Times journalist, Steven Kinzer. The topic of discussion will center on Turkey’s Middle East challenge.

**Announcements**

The CICS Summer Study Abroad Deadline has been extended to April 15th. Students who wish to attend the Programs in Prague (Czech Republic), Istanbul (Turkey), Krakow (Poland) and Dubrovnik/Split (Croatia) have until April 15, 2006 to submit their application. For details contact Project Coordinator, Rita Koryan: r-koryan@northwestern.edu

We are in the process of redesigning our website. The Center’s new site will be found at the same URL address, www.cics.northwestern.edu, and is expected to be completed and operational during the course of the Spring Quarter. The new site will be more user-friendly and will contain more information with regard to our events and outreach activities.