At a recent speech in Brussels, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for European and Eurasian Affairs Philip Gordon remarked, “It is always striking when you deal with Turkey that you’re dealing with energy, NATO, the European Union, the Middle East, Iran, Cyprus, Greece; there’s hardly an issue that Turkey isn’t related to.” In fact, Secretary Gordon could have easily added relations with Russia, changes in and around the Black Sea, and the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict to the list of high profile topics that swirl around Turkey yet affect both Europe and the U.S.

In recent years, Turkey has been engaged in an activist foreign policy designed to achieve, in the words of Foreign Minister Ahmet Davutoğlu, “zero problems” with neighbors. Considering how many neighbors there are (seven contiguous) and who they are, this is a tall order. Still, Ankara has been pursuing active engagement, with an eye toward creating what is termed “strategic depth” in its often-turbulent neighborhood. This has produced, for example: a shift in orientation toward a settlement in Cyprus; a significant set of overtures toward Arab states in the Middle East and a concomitant worsening of relations with Israel; fulsome and even warm relations with Iran; and an extraordinary overture to normalize ties with Armenia.

All of this has occurred—and is inextricably tied up with—Turkey’s long and fitful journey toward full membership in the EU. An applicant since 1987 and a candidate member since 1999, Turkey’s formal negotiations did not even begin until 2005 as the EU was consumed with absorbing ten, then twelve, new member states, most former communist countries of East Europe. Currently, this journey is proceeding at an excruciatingly slow pace, but even that may come to a halt if progress on resolving or easing the division of Cyprus is not forthcoming. Divided since intercommunal fighting in 1974, the island remains split into a larger Greek-Cypriot and smaller Turkish-Cypriot areas, with some 35,000 Turkish troops still based in the north.

Cyprus is a full member of the EU, and Turkey, as a member of a Customs Union with the EU since 1996, is obliged to recognize the Nicosia government and to open its air and sea ports to Cypriot-flagged ships. But Turkey has declined to do so on the grounds that the Turkish Cypriot part of the island remains isolated and is, de facto, not part of the country. The EU’s acquis communautaire, for example is labeled by Brussels as “suspended” in the Turkish Cypriot area. More to the point, Ankara remains chagrined that its own support of the settlement proposed by UN Secretary General Kofi Annan in 2004 and accepted by Turkish Cypriots did not change the situation—as the Greek-Cypriot side voted the plan down. Yet Cyprus was admitted anyway, and EU promises to ease the isolation of the Turkish Cypriots remain unfulfilled. Direct talks are underway now between the two communities, but if some movement is not forthcoming and the status quo continues, Turkey’s position vis-à-vis the EU will suffer. As it stands now, public support in Turkey for joining is soft but holding (at just under 50 percent), and in any case, the hostile attitudes toward Turkish membership of such European leaders as

**Continued on page 6**
Friday, January 22nd
Lecture: “Geographic Scale and Constitutional Control in the Process of European State Formation”
David Stasavage, Professor of Politics, NYU. 12:00 noon, 4500 Posvar Hall.
For more information, please contact Julia Gray at jgray@pitt.edu.

EU DELEGATION MARKS HISTORIC NAME CHANGE

With the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty, the Delegation of the European Commission to the United States became the Delegation of the European Union to the United States on December 3, 2009. To mark the occasion, European diplomats were joined by representatives from Congress, the State Department, and the District of Columbia when a new name plate was unveiled for the Delegation’s offices in Washington, D.C.

“This marks an important moment in the history of the European Union,” said Angelos Pangratis, Acting Head of the Delegation of the European Union to the United States. “The Lisbon Treaty allows the European Union to be more democratic, more open, more accountable and effective. And externally we become more coherent—we will speak with one voice. Our name change today is a direct manifestation of this.”

The Lisbon Treaty provides for the creation of a new European External Action Service (EEAS) - effectively a diplomatic corps for Europe. Congressman Robert Wexler, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Europe, noted that the Lisbon Treaty allows the European Union to be more coherent—will speak with one voice. And externally we become more coherent—we will speak with one voice. Our name change today is a direct manifestation of this.”

Spring 2010 EUCE/ESC VISITORS-IN-RESIDENCE

The following European students and scholars will be studying, conducting research, and teaching at the University of Pittsburgh during the spring 2010 semester in conjunction with the EUCE/ESC:

Daniela Parisi is a full professor in Economics at the Catholic University of the Sacred Heart/(Universita Cattolica del Casro Cuore) in Milan, Italy. She is in residence in Pittsburgh as an Italian Fulbright scholar during the spring term and will be teaching a course "Italian History and the appeal of the U.S. as land of economic, cultural, social, and scientific opportunities (1850-1950)."

Juhani Sormunen currently works for the European Commission in Brussels as Advisor to the Director-General of DG Translation. He be at the University of Pittsburgh from January to July 2010 as an EU Fellow.

Bernhard Sassmann is a visiting graduate exchange student from Augsburg, Germany in the Department of History for the 2009-2010 academic year. His research focuses on the constitutional history of the Weimar Republic and the transformation process in the eastern European countries (1985-1995).

Elyes Ghanmi is a PhD candidate in Political Science at the Universite libre de Bruxelles and will be in Pittsburgh completing research on his project "The Institutionalization of EU-U.S. Relations: The Evolution of a Cooperation" from January to July 2010.

Tuesday, January 26th
Videoconference
Eric Remacle, Professor of Political Science, the Université Libre de Bruxelles. 12:00 noon, 211 David Lawrence Hall. For more information, please contact Karen Lautanen at kal70@pitt.edu.

Thursday, January 28th
Lecture: “Immigrant Integration and Anti-discrimination Policy in Europe”
Terri Givens, Associate Professor, University of Texas at Austin. 12:00 noon, 4217 Posvar Hall. For more information, please contact Karen Lautanen at kal70@pitt.edu.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT:

Starting January 4, 2010, Professor Carolyn Ban will be the Acting Director of the European Union Center of Excellence and the European Studies Center while Professor Alberta Sbragia is on a year-long sabbatical.

Professor Ban is a professor at the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs (GSPIA). Serving as dean of GSPIA for almost ten years from 1997, in 2006-2007 she was a visiting professor at the Institute for European Studies of the Université libre de Bruxelles and returned to full-time faculty status in September 2007. In spring 2009, she received a Fulbright Fellowship and spent five months at the Public Management Institute of the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, conducting research on the motivation of staff of the European Commission and continuing her research on the impact of enlargement and of administrative reform on the Commission.

We welcome Professor Ban to the Center in Professor Sbragia's absence.
Understanding Limits and Power of NGOs as Agents of Europeanization: The Case of Turkey

by Gunes Ertan

Doctoral Candidate, Graduate School of Public and International Affairs

Gunes Ertan was the recipient of an EUCE Pre-Dissertation Fellowship for the summer of 2009.

Since the recognition of Turkey as a candidate country for EU membership by the Helsinki Council in 1999, there has been a growing academic interest in the Europeanization process in Turkey. Most of these studies approach Europeanization as a top-down process and almost exclusively focus on the institutional reforms initiated by successive Turkish governments since the beginning of candidacy. On the other hand, one of the strategies of the European Commission to foster the Europeanization process in Turkey has been to provide funds for Turkish non-governmental organizations (NGOs) through its civil society strengthening programs. Currently, the EU is the largest donor to Turkish NGOs and provides funding for hundreds of NGOs that work on diverse issues, such as human rights, education, and poverty reduction.

According to the Delegation of the European Commission to Turkey, NGOs have a crucial role in fostering the EU’s values, goals and policies, especially in regard to democratization of state-society relations. As highlighted in the Europeanization literature concerning Central and Eastern Europe, the process of Europeanization has significant overlap with democratization, as is also the case in Turkey. One of the most challenging conditions for Turkey to realize full membership in the EU is to succeed in the application of the Copenhagen political criteria, which requires the “development and stabilization of institutions that guarantee democracy, the rule of law, human rights and respect for and protection of minorities.” Despite the EU’s increasing emphasis on NGOs as agents of Europeanization in Turkey, the assumptions that shape the EU’s reliance on NGOs for institutional change, as well as the capabilities of NGOs funded by the EU to promote social change, remains an under-investigated issue.

This summer I had the chance to explore these issues with the support of the European Union Center of Excellence (EUCE) Pre-Dissertation Fellowship Program. The fellowship enabled me to travel to Turkey (Ankara, Istanbul, and Diyarbakir) in order to interview human rights NGOs and officials of the Delegation of the European Commission to Turkey. I interviewed most of the Turkish NGOs funded through the EU’s European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights program, as well as the major human rights NGOs that are not funded by the EU.

When I started my research, my goal was to investigate some exploratory research questions by utilizing the critical literature on donor recipient relations. For example, which social groups are represented by the NGOs that are funded by the EU? Do they have a social base? Who is left out? How are the goals and identities of civil society actors changing in the process? What are the fundamental differences between the NGOs that are funded by the EU and ones that are not funded by the EU?

During my interviews, I identified three groups of human rights NGOs in Turkey based on their membership and administrative structure: 1) NGOs that are founded and managed by the individuals who belong to the social groups that they claim to represent (e.g. internally displaced people), 2) NGOs that are run by the “elite” of the social group that the NGOs claim to represent (e.g. highly educated, upper-class Kurds), and 3) NGOs that are mostly managed by urban middle-class professionals that provide advocacy services for the victims of human rights violations.

My interviews revealed that the NGOs in the first category could rarely access the funds provided by the EU due to the limited skills and resources of their personnel. These NGOs generally need to generate partnerships with more professional NGOs in order to be a part of the larger projects, though when they collaborate with professional NGOs their views tend to be under-represented during the agenda-setting and decision-making processes. During my interviews, I also collected data on the collaboration networks of the NGOs. Analysis of this data will help me to explore the relationship between the network structure and accessibility of EU funding in more formal ways.

Moreover, my interviews showed that NGOs that are working in certain issue areas were also less likely to receive funds since the EU tries to distance itself from the NGOs that openly address social problems that the government is not willing to recognize. Consequently, NGOs working on issues such as women’s rights or children’s rights are more likely to receive funds than NGOs focusing openly and solely on the Kurdish problem.

Overall, this summer through the EUCE’s Pre-Dissertation Fellowship Program, I developed a greater understanding of the relationship between the EU and the NGO community in Turkey. My observations and findings during my research have greatly contributed to the process of the construction of my research design for my dissertation.
CALL FOR PAPERS AND PANEL PROPOSALS: 5TH PAN-EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON EU POLITICS
The European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR) invites paper and panel proposals for its Fifth Pan-European Conference to be hosted by the Faculty of Economics of the University of Oporto and the University Fernando Pessoa in Porto, Portugal from June 24-26, 2010. The Standing Group’s Pan-European Conference is the largest academic conference on the European Union in Europe and brings together scholars working on the European Union from all over the world. For more information, please visit www.jhube.it/ecpr-porto. The deadline for proposals is January 20, 2010.

CALL FOR PAPERS: 3RD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POLISH STUDIES
The Copernicus Endowment for Polish Studies at the University of Michigan welcomes proposals for papers and presentations at the 3rd International Conference in Polish Studies to be held September 16-18, 2010 in Ann Arbor, Michigan. The Steering Committee is particularly interested in receiving proposals that cut across disciplinary boundaries. Novel approaches to Polish Studies, in both theory and practice, will be favored over papers that merely attempt to fill in available scholarship. Please submit an abstract of 250-500 words as a Microsoft Word (.doc or .docx) file by email to polishstudies@ctools.umich.edu. The deadline for abstracts is January 15, 2010.

CALL FOR PROPOSALS: “L’EUROPE EN FORMATION”
“L’Europe en Formation” welcomes proposals for articles to appear in the summer 2010 issue of the journal and in its online version, which will focus on the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (EMP). Articles may include case studies about a Mediterranean country and its development with respect to the EMP agenda or discuss, for example, difficulties of democracy promotion in the region. For more information, please visit www.cife.eu. The deadline for proposals is January 20, 2010.

CALL FOR PAPERS: UACES 40TH ANNIVERSARY CONFERENCE
The University Association for Contemporary European Studies (UACES) invites proposals for panels and papers for its upcoming conference in Bruges, “Exchanging Ideas on Europe 2010: Europe at a Crossroads.” For more information, please visit www.uaces.org/bruges. The deadline for proposals is January 22, 2010.

CALL FOR PAPERS AND PANEL PROPOSALS: 5TH ANNUAL SPORT&EU CONFERENCE
The Association for the Study of Sport and the EU (Sport&EU) invites the submission of paper and panel proposals addressing issues pertaining to sport governance and to the role of public authorities including but not limited to the EU and non-governmental sports organizations at different levels in the governance of sport. The organizers will value proposals that do not focus only on professional sport; papers analyzing the consequences of the Lisbon Treaty are welcome as well. For more information, please visit www.pswx.ugent.be/seuc2010. Please contact charlotte.vantuyckom@ugent.be or b.garcia-garcia@lboro.ac.uk with any questions. The deadline for proposals is January 25, 2010.

JACK WILSON FUND SCHOLARSHIP FOR RESEARCH IN INTERNATIONAL CONTEXTS
The Jack Wilson Fund Scholarship was created to provide financial assistance for innovative, international opportunities that foster an appreciation of and better understanding among different cultures. Priority will be given to ideas that promote peace and community development. Applicants must have completed their junior year of undergraduate studies by the summer of 2010 or be enrolled in a graduate program. Their field of study must be international affairs, political science, world cultures, inter-cultural communications, social work, education, art, or music. For more information, please visit www.pittsburghfoundation.org/Images/JackWilsonApplication31.pdf. Please contact Deborah Turner at turnerdl@pghfdn.org with any questions. The deadline for submissions is January 29, 2010.

DISSERTATION PROPOSAL DEVELOPMENT FELLOWSHIP
The Dissertation Proposal Development Fellowship is designed to help 2nd and 3rd year Ph.D. students in the humanities and social sciences formulate more effective doctoral dissertation proposals. For more information about eligibility requirements and an application, please visit www.ssrc.org/fellowships/dpdf-fellowship/. Please contact Melanie Vignovich at mav65@pitt.edu with any questions. The deadline for applications is January 29, 2010.

FUNDED JOURNALISM INTERNSHIP PROGRAM IN BERLIN
Freie Universitat Berlin and the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) are pleased to announce the third year of an intensive scholarship-supported summer seminar/internship
Bulgarian Turks as an Internally Fragmented Ethnic Minority across an External Border of the EU

by Hande Sözer

PhD Candidate, Department of Anthropology

Hande Sözer was a recipient of a EUCE Dissertation Fellowship for the 2009 academic year.

On July 5, 2009, during the Bulgarian national elections, I was in Bursa, Turkey, in a migrant neighborhood of different generations of Bulgarian Turks. On that day, when about 83,500 Bulgarian citizens voted in Turkey, I met a young Turkish woman (Aysel), her husband (Salih), her baby (Sedef) and her brother-in-law (Mehmet). The complexity of the research I had started to undertake has never been so clear to me: Mehmet was only a Turkish citizen, since he had “escaped” from 1970s Bulgaria with a tourist visa, while Salih, a 1989 migrant, held Bulgarian-Turkish dual citizenship as well as EU citizenship. Aysel is “only” a Bulgarian (and EU) citizen in Turkey with a residence permit from “the Foreigner’s Office” as an ethnic Turk, yet she was a mid-1990s migrant. Sedef, the baby, is a dual Bulgarian-Turkish and EU citizen even though she was born in Bursa, Turkey. Ironically, the case points out a reversely territorialized citizenship status of the oldest and youngest members of a random Bulgarian Turkish family: Bursa-born Sedef (and even Sedef’s daughter) remains a Bulgarian and EU (as well as Turkish) citizen, while Sedef’s uncle (Mehmet) who was born in Bulgaria and lived there for a long time is not!

It is well known that EU integration has led to the gradual removal of impediments to border crossing within the EU, while the external borders of the Union are increasingly impermeable, at least legally. Yet some ethnic groups have affiliations stretching across state borders, both internal to the EU (e.g. Irish in the Republic and the UK, French in France and Belgium) and across external borders (e.g. Russians in Estonia and Germans in non-EU countries). The EU’s policies on problems of such divided populations seem to be sensitive to the needs of the individual communities under the tailor-made projects of the Poland and Hungary: Assistance for Restructuring their Economies (PHARE) and the European Neighborhood Policy (ENP). Often, however, policy discourses have portrayed such communities as homogenous entities with members sharing uniform needs; thus, internal differences within the same community can be rendered invisible. To what extent and in what ways is the transformation of a national border to an EU external border experienced by non-EU citizens who are ethnic kin to an EU national group but ethnic minorities on an everyday level?

In that light, with the support of the European Union Center of Excellence (EUCE), the Center for Russian & East European Studies (REES) and the National Science Foundation (NSF), I am conducting my dissertation research on Bulgarian Turks as a minority in both Turkey and Bulgaria. In 2007, following Bulgaria’s EU accession, the border between Bulgaria and Turkey became the external border of the EU, with Bulgarian Turks long residing on both sides of the border.

The internal differentiation of Bulgarian Turks precedes the year 2007. Following the Ottoman-Bulgarian border formation in 1878, Bulgarian Turks became a disfavored minority in Bulgaria and a “kin-nation” to Turkey, though they are also divided between Alevi and Sunni Muslims. The term Alevi is used in my research for the so-called “heterodox” Muslims of Bulgaria, They are clearly differentiated from the Sunni Muslims in terms of their belief system, rituals, and practices which have a specific reference to the caliphate Ali. Alevi seem generally to be the most disfavored segment among the generally disfavored minority, since Sunni Islam is the only state-recognized Islam in both Bulgaria and Turkey. Furthermore, after the migrations in 1878, 1910s, 1930s, 1951, 1972-1977, and 1989, some Bulgarian Turks migrated to Turkey while others remained in Bulgaria. Their differing statuses divided the community along the residential affiliations marked by the political border. Until 1990, Bulgarian Turks’ place of residence strictly conditioned their status as either Bulgarian or Turkish citizens. After 1990, a dual citizenship regime was introduced for only the 1989 migrants (around 315,000 people). 125,000 migrants then returned to Bulgaria in the first few months while others remained in Turkey. All 1989 migrants became Turkish citizens with rights to “renew” their Bulgarian citizenship. Thus, 1989 migrants may become dual citizens, unlike non-migrants or pre-1989 migrants. In 2007, the EU accession of Bulgaria magnified the 1989 and pre-1989 migrant distinction among the Bulgarian Turks, as 1989 migrants became eligible also for EU citizenship. All Bulgarian citizens except the pre-1989 migrants can become EU citizens, including the Bulgarian Turks in Bulgaria, dual 1989 migrant dual citizen Bulgarian Turks residing in Turkey!

In my interviews in Bursa with Bulgarian Turks, the narratives are marked by the tension between pre-1989 and 1989 migrants. The pre-1989 migrants often see being excluded from dual citizenship rights as unfair, causing differentiated access to resources “even within the same family.” More strikingly, however, the dual affiliations of the 1989 migrants are considered “double agents” in both Bulgaria and Turkey: “here they are Ahmet, after Kapikule [the border gate between

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Nicholas Sarkozy and Angela Merkel have not changed. The latest report on Turkey, issued by the European Commission in November, was less critical of the country than such reports have been in the past but was unequivocal on the requirement that Turkey treat Cyprus as a full member state: “As long as restrictions remain in place on the free movement of goods carried by vessels and aircraft registered in Cyprus or whose last port of call was in Cyprus, Turkey will not be in a position fully to implement the acquis relating to this chapter” (p. 85 of the report).

Both the international and the domestic environments within which these negotiations are proceeding have changed since EU candidacy was achieved. The EU created a Black Sea littoral with the admission of Romania and Bulgaria. The wars in Iraq and Afghanistan and the Russian invasion of Georgia in 2008 have put Turkey’s northwestern neighborhood squarely in the center of Turkey-EU relations. The EU has undertaken several initiatives in the region, including the “Black Sea Synergy” in 2007 and the new “Eastern Partnership” overture that includes some Black Sea countries, like Ukraine. Active and positive involvement of Turkey in this region will be necessary if such general plans are ever to achieve concrete results. Case in point: the EU’s attempt to create a unified energy policy and achieve diversity of its external energy supply, i.e., away from Russia, leads directly to one location: Turkey’s sea and land bridges for sending gas and oil to Europe.

With its strategic position enhanced, Turkey has not stayed passive. It has actively engaged Russia—now its leading trade partner—in diplomacy. This has related both to energy—agreeing in October to let studies begin so that the Russian-built “South Stream” pipeline can cross Turkish territorial waters in the Black Sea—and to frozen conflicts, like that in Nagorno-Karabakh involving Armenia and Azerbaijan. Prime Minister Vladimir Putin received a warm welcome in Ankara when he visited this past fall, and Turkey’s reaction to Russian dismemberment of Georgia was quite muted. In September, when Foreign Minister Davutoglu visited Tbilisi, Georgia, a Deputy Undersecretary at the Foreign Ministry visited Sukhumi, the capital of the breakaway Abkhazia region.

It would be wrong to see this as an East-vs.-West choice—at least Turkey’s foreign policy makers do not see it this way. For example, Turkey has by no means retreated from involvement in European energy plans. The same month the South Stream agreement was signed, Turkey signed the long-delayed agreement on the Nabucco Pipeline, which is envisioned to bring through Turkey to Europe some 30 bcm of natural gas. Moreover, U.S. President Barack Obama’s visit in April 2009 was widely praised in the country and produced the same “Obama bounce” in favorable views toward the U.S. that was seen elsewhere in Europe (though it was smaller in Turkey).

What appears to be happening is an assertion—or some say, reassertion—by Turkey of its influence in a region that was once under its considerable influence. The conception of the country and its history held by Turkey’s leaders and population is one that embraces what they see as the best of the Ottoman legacy. Combined with the advantages that the country’s geostrategic position now brings them, it seems to this government only natural that Turkey should take a leading role in the region. If this can help secure a more peaceful neighborhood, e.g. in the Middle East or Nagorno-Karabakh, then the view is that Turkey not only can but should be a major actor.

Domestically, this activism is supported by a newly empowered political and economic elite no longer as interested in getting the West’s approval. While the government of the Justice and Development Party of Prime Minister Recip Erdogan moved vigorously to satisfy EU demands for adaptation of domestic law and, as noted, tried to accommodate the EU on Cyprus, its enthusiasm for such actions seems to be flagging as the EU did not reciprocate. More importantly, the economic and sociological changes that Turkey has undergone in the last decade have brought to influence more conservative, more Islamic, and now more powerful actors from Anatolia and eastern Turkey. These “Anatolian tigers” form the key attentive public for the government’s actions, and they support the notion of a more assertive Turkey. Foreign policy is no longer the sole preserve of a tiny political elite or the military, and actions that are seen to serve Turkey’s own needs—as opposed to those dictated to it by external actors—and at the same time conform to popular notions of Turkey’s own history and culture have significant domestic support.

This year I am fortunate to be able to engage in research on Turkey’s foreign relations as part of a team of scholars based in Washington, D.C. Four senior and two junior scholars form the Transatlantic Academy supported by The German Marshall Fund of the United States, the ZEIT-Stiftung Ebelin und Gerd Bakeries of Germany, the Robert Bosch Sifting, and the Lynda and Harry Bradley Foundation. My own work in this area has been supported with grants from the EUCE, for which I am very grateful, and has already been enriched by interaction with colleagues in the Transatlantic Academy and the policy community in Washington.
program in Berlin for American journalism and communications students. This is a new and exciting opportunity targeted primarily at currently enrolled undergraduate students, but a limited number of graduating seniors, recent graduates and Master's students may be accepted as well. Applicants must have at least advanced intermediate German skills to take part in the program. For more information, please visit www.daad.org/page/internexchange/. The deadline for applications is January 31, 2010.

**MPIfG Postdoctoral Fellowships**

The Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies (MPIfG) offers up to four postdoctoral fellowships a year, including one especially designed for researchers from Central and Eastern Europe. During their tenure, fellows are expected to reside in Cologne and participate in the intellectual life of the institute. For more information, please visit www.mpifg.de/forschung/postdoc_program_en.asp. The deadline for applications is January 31, 2010.

**Professional Training Program on EU External Action**

Marie Curie Initial Training Network EXACT is an EU-wide Ph.D. and professional training program on EU External Action for university graduates and researchers in an early stage of their professional and academic careers. Application requirements, forms, and further information on the program can be found on the EXACT webpage: www.exact-training.net. Please contact Wulf Reiners, Jean Monnet Chair for Political Science/Prof. Wessels, University of Cologne, Germany at wulf.reiners@uni-koeln.de with any questions. The deadline for applications is January 31, 2010.

**Call for Proposals: 3rd ECPR Graduate Conference**

The 3rd European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR) Graduate Conference will be held at Dublin City University from August 30 to September 1, 2010 and invites paper and panel proposals. For more information, please visit www.ecprnet.eu/conferences/graduate_conference/dublin/documents/proposal_how_to_submit.pdf. The deadline for proposals is February 1, 2010.

**ECPR Press Jean Blondel Prize**

Each year, the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR), in association with ECPR Press, awards the Jean Blondel Prize for the best thesis in politics, including international relations, political theory, and public administration. For more information, please visit www.ecprnet.eu/funding_and_awards/prizes_phd_index.asp. Please contact Mark Kench at mkench@essex.ac.uk with any questions. The deadline for submissions is February 1, 2010.

**Call for Papers: 4th Annual GRACEH**

The 2010 Graduate Conference in European History (GRACEH) to be held in Budapest on May 6-9, 2010 seeks submissions that use biography to interrogate the concept of identity, as well as papers addressing methodological and epistemological issues regarding the genre. Case studies exemplifying the wider theoretical discussion will also be considered. For more information, please visit graceh2010.wordpress.com. Please send a 300 word abstract and a brief CV in a single Word document to graceh@ceu.hu by February 1, 2010.

**Paul Mullen**

It is with deep sadness that we have learned of the recent death of Paul Mullen, a good friend of the Center, on December 24, 2009. Paul received his BA from the University of Virginia, his law degree from UCLA, and his PhD in Political Science from the University of Pittsburgh. While a student at Pitt, he also earned a Graduate Certificate in West European Studies. Paul was selected as a European Community Studies Association (ECSA) Marshall Fellow at the European University Institute (EUI) and as a Visiting Research Fellow at the Institute for European Union Studies at Vrije Universiteit (VUB) in Brussels.
If you would like to be added to the EUCE/ESC newsletter’s electronic distribution list, please email the Center at euce@pitt.edu. Include the subject line “Newsletter” and your name, address, and affiliation. You can also call us at 412-648-7405 or send a fax to 412-648-2199. In addition, the latest edition of the newsletter and a complete, updated list of events can always be found at our website: www.ucis.pitt.edu/euce/euce.html.

MARK YOUR CALENDARS
- **January 22** - Lecture: “Geographic Scale and Constitutional Control.” 12:00 noon, 4500 Posvar Hall.
- **January 26** - Videoconference with Eric Remacle. 12:00 noon, 211 David Lawrence Hall.
- **January 28** - Lecture: “Immigrant Integration and Anti-Discrimination Policy.” 12:00 noon, 4217 Posvar Hall.

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RESEARCH IN GERMANY.DE LAUNCHES NEW NEWSLETTER
Internet portal "Research in Germany" now offers a newsletter with current information on the research landscape in Germany. The bi-monthly newsletter reports on projects and research, opportunities for cooperation and cutting-edge developments in the fields of high-tech strategy in Germany. The newsletter is a part of the Internet portal "Research in Germany, which includes an overview of the German research landscape, the latest news and events, a web catalog with more than 200 annotated links on life and research in Germany. Check out the portal at www.research-in-germany.de. Subscribe to the newsletter at www.research-in-germany.de/newsletter.

DAAD (German Academic Exchange Services) just publicly announced the winners of the 2009/10 Graduate Study Scholarships. Winners from the University of Pittsburgh are: Brianne Cohen, Harrison Grafos, and Alexandra Newton
Here is a link to the DAAD Web site announcing this.