Welcoming Professor Ronald H. Linden, New European Union Center of Excellence and European Studies Center Director

Lawrence Feick, Director of the University Center for International Studies (UCIS), recently announced that Professor Ronald H. Linden has accepted the appointment as the Director of the European Union Center of Excellence and European Studies Center, starting immediately. Dr. Linden is a Professor of Political Science and has been a faculty member at Pitt since 1977.

Dr. Linden’s research career has focused on Central and Southeastern Europe, including in recent years Turkey. He is co-author and editor of the forthcoming volume, *Turkey and Its Neighbors: Foreign Relations in Transition*. Other publications on the region include introductions for and editing of two *Special Issues of Problems of Post-Communism* on “The Meaning of 1989 and After” (2009) and on “The New Populism in Central and Southeast Europe” (2008). He is the author of “EU Accession and the Role of International Actors,” in Sharon Wolchik and Jane Curry (eds.) *Central and East European Politics: From Communism to Democracy*, 2nd edition and “The Burden of Belonging: Romanian and Bulgarian Foreign Policy in the New Era,” *Journal of Balkan and Near Eastern Studies* (2009). He was also a contributing author to the volume *The Berlin Wall: 20 Years Later*, published by the U.S. Department of State in 2009 to commemorate twenty years since the fall of the Berlin Wall.

In 2009-2010, Dr. Linden was awarded a Transatlantic Academy Fellowship from the German Marshall Fund in Washington, D.C. While in Washington, D.C. for the year, he took part in a project devoted to studying Turkish foreign policy.

Dr. Linden has received research grants from the National Council for Eurasian and East European Research and from the International Research and Exchanges Board. He has been a Fulbright Research Scholar, a Fulbright Distinguished Lecturer, a Research Scholar at the Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies of the Woodrow Wilson Center, a Senior Fellow at the United States Institute of Peace under the Jennings Randolph Program on International Peace, and a Guest Scholar of the East European Studies Program of the Woodrow Wilson Center.

In addition to his time as a faculty member in Political Science at Pitt, from 1989 to 1991 Dr. Linden served as Director of Research for Radio Free Europe in Munich, Germany, where his responsibilities included supervision of the publication of the weekly report on Eastern Europe. During 1984-89 and 1991-98, he served as Director of the Center for Russian and East European Studies.

Please join UCIS and the EUCE/ESC in welcoming Ron as we start 2011.
Friday, February 18th & Saturday, February 19th
Working Conference: “The Spanish Civil War’s Impact on the Political Cultures of the Spanish Republic, the USSR, and International Communism”

Presenters include Enrique Moradiellos Garcia, Universidad de Extremadura, Cáceres; Daniel Kowalsky, Queens University, Belfast; Glennys Young, University of Washington, Seattle; and Olga Novikova Monteverde, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid. Time & location TBD. For more information, please contact Karen Lautanen at kal70@pitt.edu. Sponsored by: European Studies Center, European Union Center of Excellence.

Friday, February 18th & Saturday, February 19th
Undergraduate Model EU
The Undergraduate Model EU offers students a chance to learn about the EU through a hands-on simulation of a specific European Council meeting. For more information, contact Timothy Thompson at tst@pitt.edu. Sponsored by: European Union Center for Excellence, European Studies Center.

Tuesday, February 22nd
A.S.M. Ali Ashraf, PhD Candidate, Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, will present. 12:00 noon, 4130 Posvar Hall. Sponsored by: European Studies Center, European Union Center of Excellence.

Thursday, February 24th
Participants will include scholars from Europe and the U.S. 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m., Patrician and Crown-Mural Rooms, Pittsburgh Athletic Association. For more information, please contact Karen Lautanen at kal70@pitt.edu. European Union Center for Excellence, European Studies Center, the Department of Political Science.

Friday, February 25th
Participants will include scholars from Europe and the U.S. 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m., Patrician and Crown-Mural Rooms, Pittsburgh Athletic Association. For more information, contact Karen Lautanen at kal70@pitt.edu. Sponsored by: EUC/ESC at the University of Pittsburgh, the Department of Political Science, and the American Political Science Association.

Faculty, Student & Alumni News

Four Pitt Students are Winners in National Contest
Four University of Pittsburgh students have been recognized as winners of Freedom Without Walls Campus Weeks, a nationwide contest sponsored by the German Embassy. Thirty universities across the U.S. participated in campus weeks programs that included lectures, workshops, concerts, and film screenings, as well as speech and wall art contests, all generated to explore the legacy of the fall of the Berlin Wall on November 9, 1989. Congratulations to these students:

Chris Rovensky and his film “Biofuels on Marginal Lands To Remediate Heavy Metal Soil Contamination” has been chosen as the winner of the “Change in Your Neighborhood” contest.

Chris Lippert, Ansel Barchowsky, and Adam Sparacino with their film production “Smart Grid Control Methodology for Integrated Distribution Management” were chosen as winners of the “Green Shot” contest.

Professor Guy Peters Appointed to International Scientific Advisory Board
Guy Peters, Professor in the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, has recently been appointed to the newly established International Scientific Advisory Board, a cooperative, pan-university council at Zeppelin University (ZU) in Friedrichshafen, Germany.

Peters is one of 14 members appointed from the Universities of Chicago, New York, Pittsburgh, Stanford, Sydney, Warwick, and York. Members are appointed for three years and meet annually at ZU. Cooperation is planned in various fields of work, including research and advisory support of the overall development of ZU with special attention to research in international exchange for researchers and students, especially the training and accompaniment of young scientists.
Global Justice and Global Democracy: An Interview with Michael Goodhart

Michael Goodhart, Associate Professor of Political Science and Women's Studies, was a recipient of an EUCE Grant for Faculty Research or Teaching in Germany for the summer of 2010. In the following interview with newsletter editor Julie Draper on November 29, 2010, Goodhart discusses his time in Berlin, his work on democracy and the EU, and his new research on global injustice.

Julie Draper (JD): Congratulations on your EUCE Grant for Faculty Research or Teaching in Germany last summer. What did that grant enable you to do?

Michael Goodhart (MG): By way of background, in 2008-2009 I was an Alexander von Humboldt Foundation Research Fellow, which meant that I was able to spend a year in Berlin at the Hertie School of Governance, a private policy school, and work on my own research projects, in this case a book on global injustice. The EUCE grant allowed me to return to Berlin for a couple of months last summer to teach a graduate seminar on global justice in the Berlin Graduate School for Transnational Studies (BTS). The BTS is a collaboration between the Hertie School, the Social Science Research Center Berlin (WZB), and the Free University of Berlin, and it specifically focuses on issues connected with globalization and transnationalism. Teaching a seminar on global justice there was great, as it allowed me to get to know some BTS students, to get back to the Hertie School, and spend more time thinking and writing about the issues I'm addressing in my new book.

JD: How was teaching in Berlin different from your experience teaching at Pitt?

MG: In a way, the BTS is not so different from Pitt. It actually models itself more on U.S. PhD programs than is typical in Germany. That said, European political science is instinctually more normative than American political science, so in a sense my work fits quite naturally into the BTS approach. At Pitt, I the only graduate course I teach is one on democratic theory and democratization. I don't really have the chance to teach a graduate course on global justice here, so that was very valuable and interesting.

JD: Could you talk about your new book on global justice?

MG: My book is actually about global injustice, which is an important distinction. For a long time, ideal theory has been the dominant approach to theorizing about social justice, both globally and within the nation-state. This approach assumes that you first have to work out what an ideally just world would look like and then guide reform with reference to that. Philosophers being philosophers, political theorists being political theorists, they are trained to and habituated to argue about the ideal case, and so they spend a lot of time trying to sort out whether this or that takes primacy, or how we resolve a question in the abstract. In my new book, I argue against this ideal theoretical approach and suggest that we can make the world a much better place simply by focusing on reducing injustice. Genocide, hunger, death from curable disease, infant mortality, these kinds of avoidable bads are pretty theoretically uncontroversial. We can be fairly confident that eliminating those things will make the world better, even without a fully realized conception of justice. After explaining why we don't need answers to the three main questions that dominate the debates on global justice, the book proposes some suggestions for how we would answer the questions that do need to be answered politically and institutionally to reduce injustice.

JD: Was being in Germany specifically useful for your research?

MG: It wasn't—not directly. But there were significant indirect benefits. First, I am working with a German co-editor on an edited book on human rights since 9/11, which is coming out in early 2011 (Human Rights in the 21st Century: Continuity and Change since 9/11; Palgrave: 2011). Two conferences were instrumental in the preparation of that book. The first was in Berlin in 2007, the second was in Pittsburgh in 2008, funded in part through the EUCE. Being in Berlin made collaboration with her much easier. Second, I already have ties in Berlin through the Humboldt Fellowship. The Humboldt Foundation is great in that they'll fund research on anything, just so long as you are willing to go to Germany to do the research. It's very much a program about building networks and promoting intellectual exchange. For me, the Hertie School is a great environment for research because there are people there who are interested in the questions I am interested in. The EUCE grant was a great opportunity to go back to teach, to learn more about how the German university system works, and so forth. It also gave me a chance to further improve my language skills and to deepen and extend those networks.

[GOODHART Continued on page 6]
Fellowships and Opportunities

EUCE Faculty Grant Competition - Round Two
The EUCE, with partial funding from the European Commission, offers grants for research related to post-World War II European integration for University of Pittsburgh faculty in any department or school. For more information, visit http://www.ucis.pitt.edu/euce/faculty/index.html or contact Timothy Thompson at 412-624-3503 or tst@pitt.edu. The deadline is February 18, 2011.

Summer 2011 EU Pre-Dissertation Fellowship
This EUCE/ESC fellowship competition is for advanced graduate and professional school students at the University of Pittsburgh who are pursuing research or internships related to post-WWII European integration. The award is intended to assist students who need to pursue their research agenda on-site in Europe or to participate in an internship directly related to their research. For more information, please visit www.ucis.pitt.edu/euce/students/graduate/EUCE-Pre-Dissertation.html or contact Thomas Allen at 412-624-5404 or tfa3@pitt.edu. The deadline is 5:00 p.m., March 1, 2011.

2011-12 European Union Dissertation Fellowship
This EUCE/ESC fellowship competition is for advanced Ph.D. students at the University of Pittsburgh who are writing a dissertation on a topic directly related to the EU’s development, institutions, policies, identities, external relations, and/or relationship with individual member states. For more information, visit www.ucis.pitt.edu/euce/students/graduate/EUCE-Dissertation.html or contact Thomas Allen at 412-624-5404 or tfa3@pitt.edu. The deadline is 5:00 p.m., March 1, 2011.

Institut D’Etudes Politiques De Paris (Sciences Po)
The University of Pittsburgh offers a direct exchange program for undergraduate and graduate students with Sciences Po. While some courses are taught in English, applicants must possess a level of French proficiency to sufficient to get along in the urban environment of Paris. Applications must be coordinated with and approved by the European Studies Center. For more information, undergraduates should contact Steve Lund at slund@pitt.edu; graduate students should contact Thomas Allen at tfa3@pitt.edu. The deadline is March 1, 2011.

Call for Proposals: Jean Monnet Teaching Modules
Jean Monnet Modules are short teaching programmes in the field of European integration studies at higher education institutions. For more information on how to apply, visit http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/llp/funding/2011/call_jean_monnet_action_kal_2011_en.php. The deadline is February 15, 2011.

Council for European Studies (CES) Pre-Dissertation Research Fellowships
Designed for students in the early stages of the dissertation process, CES Pre-Dissertation Research Fellowships include a $4,000 stipend, travel support for attending the CES International Conference of Europeanists, and the opportunity to publish in Perspectives on Europe, a CES publication. For more information, visit http://www.ces.columbia.edu/awards/fellowship_info.html. The deadline is February 15, 2011.

Central European University (CEU) Summer University
Applications are invited for the CEU Summer University in Budapest, which hosts high-level, research-oriented, interdisciplinary, and innovative academic courses, as well as workshops on policy issues for professional development in the social sciences and the humanities. For more information, visit http://www.summer.ceu.hu. The deadline is February 15, 2011.

Summer 2011 Faculty Development Seminar in Berlin
The series of annual faculty and expert development seminars of Studienforum Berlin will be continued with a 10-days seminar to be held in Berlin from June 17-27, 2011, on “United Germany Turning 21: A ‘Berlin Republic’? - Achievements, Shortcomings, and Current Trends.” Scholars and experts from outside of academia are also welcome. More information is available at http://www.studienforum-berlin.de/facultyseminar_2011.html. An early bird discount is available for applications submitted by February 28, 2011.

European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR) Summer School on Interest Group Politics
This year’s ECPR Summer School on Interest Group Politics will be hosted at the University of Virginia and in Washington, D.C. focusing on the theme of “Global Advocacy.” For more information, visit: http://batten.virginia.edu/GlobalAdvocacy.html or http://www.ua.ac.be/SGIG/SUMMERSCHOOL.

EUCE/ESC Newsletter:
Director: Prof. Ronald Linden
Associate Director: Timothy Thompson
Editor: Julie Draper

For newsletter announcements, comments, or submissions, please email eucnews@pitt.edu.

EUCE/ESC would like to thank the European Commission for funds for this issue.
During the last academic year (September 2009-April 2010), a UCIS tuition remission scholarship enabled me to study as a non-degree visiting student in the History graduate program at the University of Pittsburgh. Thanks to a special cooperation between my home university, the University of Augsburg, and Pitt, one student from Augsburg is granted this scholarship each year. Needless to say, I was honored when the University of Augsburg informed me that I would receive the stipend. In Augsburg, I am pursuing a double degree in teaching English and History for secondary schools and a Masters degree in Modern and Contemporary History with minors in Ancient History and American Studies.

Among the many prestigious departments at Pitt, I decided to apply for the graduate program in History. The coursework was appealing, and the prospect of working with such distinguished and renowned scholars like Seymour Drechsler and devoted Europeanists like DAAD visiting scholar Árpád von Klimó appeared to me as an outstanding opportunity for my academic development. While studying history intensively, I also expected my proficiency in spoken and written English to improve tremendously—which it did. On August 10th, 2009, I left Germany for an exciting year that would exceed my expectations in many respects.

During my first days in Pittsburgh, I went to the History Department in order to introduce myself and to get to know the staff, professors, and my fellow students. Everyone was incredibly kind and helpful, so that I found my way in the U.S. university system rather quickly. My advisor Bill Chase and I set up a schedule that included a course with Professor Alberta Sbragia called “The Politics of the European Union.” As an historian working on European history, I found that this course and its discussions opened whole new perspectives for my work. It provided me with a more profound and diverse knowledge about the institutions of the European Union, how they came into being, how they developed, how they work, and also whether there can be observed a certain path-dependency that allows us to make presumptions about Europe’s future. The course provided real insight into the prospects and problems associated with the EU enlargements from a political science point of view.

In an independent study with Árpád von Klimó on the “Idea of Europe” during the 19th and the 20th century, I developed a keen interest in cultures of memory in Europe, especially in the differences between “Western European” cultures of memory and those of their “Eastern European” compatriots. I’m deliberately using quotation marks because there is in fact no such thing as a “Western European” or an “Eastern European” culture of memory. There are not even homogeneous national collective memories in the Europe of today. In the same way that every human being has multiple identities, cultures of memory are heterogeneous as well.

But there are certain trends to be observed which make the grouping of memories into a “Western” and an “Eastern” culture – as simplistic as it may appear – useful practice. There is a tendency in which the tragic “double memory” of Nazi and Communist terror in Eastern European countries in the enlarged European Union collides with a Western European culture of memory that has been based on the experiences of World War II and the Holocaust. The latter experiences are to a certain degree the reason why European cooperation in Western Europe came into being in the first place. From a Western European perspective, Eastern European calls for an inclusion of the Eastern European traumata following 1945 (in a construct we could—again simplistically—call a “collective European memory”), is often seen as downplaying the victims of the Holocaust. This whole conflict thus increasingly leads to a hierarchization of victims. This is, of course, the situation we face 20 years after the fall of the Iron Curtain.

Thanks to my time at Pitt, my current research seeks to elucidate the complex causes, correlations and controversies built around memory and its cultivation in modern Europe. If it weren’t for UCIS and Pitt, I would not have encountered this complex but exciting area of scholarship, which provides a path which I will pursue in my Master’s thesis back here in Germany. The close contact the professors at Pitt offered me—which we do not have in Germany—was essential for getting me to where I find myself today. But what comes to my mind when reminiscing about my time in Pittsburgh is, of course, not only my time in the classroom. I also remember holidays like Thanksgiving or Christmas, which I was lucky enough to spend with one of the loveliest families I know. I remember the sometimes
[GOODHART Continued from page 3]

**JD:** You’ve presented several lectures and papers concerning Turkey and the EU in the past few years, mostly recently “On the Turkish Question: The EU as Exemplar of Post-Political Citizenship?” in Stockholm last May. How would you define “the Turkish question,” and why is it so salient to the broader conversation about democratic governance in the EU?

**MG:** Typically when people talk about the Turkish question, they mean the question of whether or not Turkey will gain admission to the EU as a full member, but what I’m trying to do in this particular paper is to use the debates around Turkish memberships as a launch pad for a critique of cosmopolitan theory. A lot of cosmopolitan theorists have pointed to the EU as an example of the most advanced instance of cosmopolitanism on the ground, proof that it’s not just a pipe dream. What I find interesting about the debate surrounding Turkish membership and the questions it raises about the EU and cosmopolitanism more broadly is that it affords a rare chance to work from the real world back to theory in an intriguing way. While there are a number of articles out there that discuss whether the EU is violating its cosmopolitan principles by making it hard for Turkey to get in, for example, the question I’m interested in flows in the opposite direction: what do the political and theoretical difficulties with bringing Turkey into the Union suggest to us about some of the key assumptions of cosmopolitan theory and how might we use this debate as an opportunity to probe, challenge, investigate further cosmopolitanism as a normative-theoretical approach to politics?

**JD:** As a normative theorist, what do you see as the relationship between normative and empirical scholarship?

**MG:** I see them as complementary. Political science needs both. Part of the reason we want to understand the way things are and the way things work empirically is so we can make intelligent choices about what kinds of policies we pursue. But in order to do that, we also need to know what values we hold and why and be able to articulate connections between those values and the different institutional and policy options. The difficulty is the skill sets that are required are pretty dramatically different, so it’s difficult to be conversant in both of these things. That’s not to say it’s impossible, but it’s uncommon. I’m a consumer of empirical political science research, but not a producer of it. It’s unfortunate that political theory and empirical research are often seen as being at odds with one another, and there are historical reasons for that. But I think that the kind of work that I do, which I refer to as problem-based political theory and which is grounded in actual contemporary political problems, is becoming more and more common among political theorists. I think it’s gaining political theory broader acceptance in the discipline in a way it hasn’t had for some time. More and more normative work, especially by younger scholars, is being published in mainstream political science journals, for example.

**JD:** In your article “Europe’s Democratic Deficits Through the Looking Glass: The European Union as a Challenge for Democracy,” published in 2007, you state that “sovereignty is an increasingly less useful fiction for understanding our political world.” Would you say that differing conceptions of democracy approach fiction? Are some conceptions of democracy more or less useful than others?

**MG:** Democracy is a really difficult thing to study, partly because we have many different normative conceptions of it, as well as many different ways to measure it empirically. Walter Bryce Gallie called it “an essentially contested concept,” meaning one about which there is fundamental disagreement, such that it’s impossible to say what democracy is without saying something controversial. But I don’t think it’s a fiction, at least not in the same way sovereignty is.

Sovereignty is a fiction in a certain sense because it never was what it said it was. There never was an absolute supreme authority within a particular territory that had complete control; maybe occasionally some things verged on that, but it was always more of an ideal. To say it’s a fiction is not a criticism. All kinds of abstractions in social science are not true, strictly speaking, but they can still be very useful. Assume all members of Congress are motivated by reelection. It’s not true, but it provides us with a very simple, powerful tool for analyzing their behavior that often lets us make a lot of correct predictions. Sovereignty used to work in the same way; it was a useful fiction. As the world changes, it has become less relevant, less useful—meaning that it corresponds less and less with reality. If that gap between the fiction and the reality gets too broad, the concepts and abstractions become problematic.

Democracy is different because we actually do have lots of democracies in the world, and even though they may not be perfect, it’s something that people really care deeply about, and it’s something that, especially the empirical conceptions, does correspond with the state of the world. Still there are some fictions involved. For example, the idea that the people rule. Except in very limited local circumstances, it’s just not true. Those fictions are very difficult because they get in the way of clear thinking about the challenges based in democracy, what democracy is actually good for, why we care about it, to protect and strengthen it.

**JD:** How did you become interested in the study of democracy, particularly democratic theory?

[GOODHART Continued on page 7]
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MG: I’ve been interested in politics for as long as I can remember. When I went to graduate school, I initially had in mind that I would write a more historical dissertation in the area of democratic theory, maybe about Thomas Paine and democracy in the early American context. There was a lot of fascinating democratic innovation in the colonies and in the states prior to the ratification of the Constitution, and I found Paine very appealing as someone who was both a theorist and an activist. But the professor I was working with died unexpectedly, and around the same time, I started getting interested in globalization and its impact on democracy and human rights. I read a book by Benjamin Barber called Jihad vs. McWorld that was very important in my intellectual development. I realized that the questions I was interested in had contemporary relevance, because globalization was creating precisely same kind of environment of experimentation and innovation in the context of social upheaval that had interested me about the founding period.

JD: On your website, you note that the study of global justice and the study of global democracy often remain “surprisingly and disturbingly insulated from one another.” How do you understand global justice to be bound up with global democracy?

MG: It’s hard to imagine a just society that’s not democratic. Empirically, we have many, many studies that say democratic governments do better protecting their citizens’ human rights. This relationship often seems to get ignored or downplayed. I recently presented a paper arguing that the single most important thing that could be done to increase global justice, or to minimize or reduce global injustice, would be to promote the spread of democracy to more and more states. Forget about world parliaments and global redistribution of wealth and all that pie-in-the-sky stuff. Let’s talk about creating global mechanisms to encourage more states to become democratic in a non-coercive way.

JD: Do you have any ideas for what those global mechanisms to promote democratization could be?

MG: I think positive conditionality could be used, with the EU as a good example. During the recent EU expansions, the idea was to use this big carrot, EU membership, to encourage other countries to voluntarily undertake reforms. And countries did so because the idea of membership was really attractive. Of course there are some problems and limitations to this, but the model is an interesting one because of what I view as the success of the reforms that were undertaken without coercion—or at least very little coercion, by historical standards. Any of those states could have said, no thanks, we’ll stay outside, and no one was going to invade them, cut off trade with them, etc. It was a choice, even if it was a choice in which the deck was stacked in favor of one of the options.

What I try to do is adapt this model globally and apply it to membership in international organizations of all kinds. For example, countries that are not democracies would have a very minimal status in the international community. They would still be able to be members of the UN General Assembly, to make treaties, to conduct defensive wars—basically all the things sovereign states could traditionally do. But anything beyond that, such as membership in the WTO, UN special agencies, participation in and making international law, all these privileges should be made conditional on compliance with international democratic human rights norms. There’s a lot of controversy on precisely what these norms should be, but for the purposes of this paper, I try to set that controversy aside and just show that the mechanism could work, to show that normatively the idea is an attractive one.

Pretty much everyone believes that there are contexts in which forcible intervention into the affairs of another country is legitimate—genocide, widespread starvation, a military coup and brutal repression, name your situation—to protect certain international norms. If that’s the case, it seems obvious that things that could be done to promote the same norms that are not nearly so coercive, that involve carrots rather than sticks, and that would hopefully prevent those kinds of dire situations from arising, should be acceptable to everyone for whom these forcible conditions of intervention are acceptable. Yet there’s hardly any discussion of this. We ought to find a way to encourage the proliferation of our values in minimally coercive ways.

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very emotional debates and discussions about current political events and, of course, about history with my friends from the History Department, in which my European perspective sometimes differed from those of my American friends. I remember the racketball games at the Petersen Events Center after a long day in the library. I remember trips to New York, Gettysburg, Washington, D.C., and an epic cross-country road-trip right before my return to Germany. I remember going to concerts, the opera, and sports events in Pittsburgh’s beautiful sports arenas. But most of all, I remember all the kind and helpful people that made life in Pittsburgh a pleasure. Thanks to UCIS, I was able to meet those people and to take a huge step forward in my personal and professional development. I thank you very much for affording me this opportunity.
- **February 18 & 19** - Working Conference: “The Spanish Civil War’s Impact on the Political Cultures of the Spanish Republic, the USSR, and International Communism.”

- **February 18 & 19** – Undergraduate Model EU.

- **February 24** – Panel: “Do Information and Expertise Impact Decision-making in the European Parliament?” 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m., Patrician & Crown-Mural Rooms, Pittsburgh Athletic Association.


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