Obama Won, Now What? A European Perspective on the U.S. Election

by Julie Draper, Newsletter Editor

EUCE/ESC, University of Pittsburgh

Following the recent inauguration of President Barack Obama, many Europeanists at the University of Pittsburgh have been eager to consider the impact an Obama presidency might have on transatlantic relations. On January 28, 2009, the European Union Center of Excellence and European Studies Center (EUCE/ESC) hosted a panel discussion primarily organized by EU and the World, a new Graduate School of Public and International Affairs student organization, and aptly titled “Obama Won, Now What? A European Perspective on the U.S. Election.” The panel included Professor Michael Brenner, Professor Eric Remacle, Professor Alberta Sbragia, and Mr. Angelantonio Rosato and reflected a diversity of nationalities and academic interests, which provided for a lively and multi-dimensional discussion.

Michael Brenner, Professor of International Affairs, spoke first, arguing two core propositions. First, he conjectured that foreign policy under an Obama administration will differ little in substance from foreign policy under the Bush administration, as others might propose; rather, the main difference will be in the “mode of address” or, as Brenner further described it, “nuance and method.” Brenner’s evidence for his assertion are Obama’s choice of appointments for advisors and Cabinet members—with the notable exception of General James Jones as National Security Advisor—as well as Obama’s own statements calling for a “fresh mindset” but not necessarily a change in U.S. objectives overseas.

To support his argument, Brenner cited three current issues that demonstrate a European tendency to defer to the U.S.: 1) the world financial crisis; 2) the release of prisoners from the Guantanamo Bay detention center; and 3) the handling of the conflict in Gaza. Regarding the world financial crisis in particular, Brenner observed that European leaders took their own measures but deferred from major action until seeing “what Mr. Obama does.” Brenner argued that U.S. action regarding the financial crisis could be best described as “Laurel and Hardy on Wall Street” and that Europeans would be “feckless and irresponsible” to continue a practice of following the U.S. lead on these or other issues.

The second panel presenter was Eric Remacle, Distinguished Visiting Professor of Political Science from the Université libre de Bruxelles, who began by noting the bipartisan European support of Obama’s victory. Remacle then proceeded to discuss his views on the potential impact of an Obama administration on the transatlantic relationship. First, he identified a popular conception about the existence of a recent transatlantic grievance connected with the Bush administration. He argued that such a perception exaggerated minor differences in the
MARCH CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Tuesday, March 3
Lecture:
“Women in Italy During the Last Two Centuries”
Stefania Licini, Associate Professor of Economic History at the University of Bergamo, Italy, will present this lecture. Her research interests focus on the economic and social history of the 19th century in Italy. 12:00 noon, 4130 Posvar Hall. For more information, contact Karen Lautanen at kal70@pitt.edu.

Wednesday, March 4
Lecture:
“Europe’s Obama Challenge”
Michael Brenner, Professor of International Affairs and a Fellow of the Center on Transatlantic Relations at SAIS in Washington, D.C., will give this lecture. Prof. Brenner has published widely on American foreign policy, European politics, and the Middle East. 12:00 noon, 4130 Posvar Hall. For more information, contact Karen Lautanen at kal70@pitt.edu.

Thursday, March 5
Discussion:
“Inclusive Democracy - Beyond the Tyranny of the Majority: Conversations on Consensus and Community Building”
Peter Emerson, an international authority on electoral systems and an activist within Ireland’s Green Party, will lead this discussion. 12:00 noon-2:00 p.m., Cathedral of Learning 2017. The program includes a light lunch. Please RSVP to tsssw@pitt.edu.

Monday, March 16
Lecture:
“Framework for Advancing Trans-Atlantic Economic Integration Between the EU and the U.S.”
Susan Dudley was the Co-Chair of the EU-U.S. High Level Regulatory Cooperation Forum in the Bush Administration and will present this lecture. 12:00 noon, 104 Mervis Hall. For more information, contact Karen Lautanen at kal70@pitt.edu.

Saturday, March 21
Fourth Annual Graduate Student Conference on the EU
“The Future of the EU: External Challenges and Internal Debates”
This conference highlights graduate student research that addresses some of the broad challenges the EU currently faces. The conference will be open to students, faculty, and the public. For more information and a schedule, visit www.ucis.pitt.edu/eucl/events/gradconf/index.html. Pittsburgh Athletic Association. Contact Emilie Blais at EUconf@pitt.edu with any questions.

Tuesday, March 24
Lecture:
“Should Europe Have a Social Policy?”
Hilary Silver, Professor of Sociology, Brown University, will present. Prof. Silver is currently finishing a book on grassroots initiatives to combat social exclusion and unemployment in France and Germany. 12:00 noon, 4130 Posvar Hall. For more information, contact Karen Lautanen at kal70@pitt.edu.

Friday, March 27, 2009
Undergraduate Research Symposium 2009
Selected undergraduates, grouped into panels according to topic, will give brief presentations based on their research papers. The presentations are open to the public. 9:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m., William Pitt Union. For more details, contact Sandra Hall at ssh13@ucis.pitt.edu.

Thursday, April 2
Pizza & Politics:
“The EU and the Obama Administration: A New Chapter in EU-U.S. Relations”
William Burros from the EU Delegation in Washington, D.C. will present on the topic of the EU and the Obama administration as a new chapter in EU-U.S. relations. 12:00 noon, 4217 Posvar Hall. For more information, contact Sandra Hall at ssh13@pitt.edu.

Mondays in March Film Series:
Germany on the Move
March 16 - Call Cutta, a film about two people connected anonymously via a call enter and a mobile phone, followed by a series of short films commemorating the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
March 23 - Eight new short films from the Oberhausen Short Film Festival.
March 30 - Sixteen music videos from the most recent Oberhausen competitions.

All films are free to the public and accessible to a non-German-speaking audience. 7:00 p.m., 207 David Lawrence Hall. For more information, please contact Prof. Randall Halle at 412-648-2614.
Transatlantic Relations: One Student’s Perspective in Response to a Recent Transatlantic Video Conference

by Steve Sorce

BA Candidate, Department of History

Steve Sorce is currently a junior history major pursuing a Certificate in European Union studies.

Several recent events sponsored by the European Union Center of Excellence and the European Studies Center (EUCE/ESC) focused on the challenges and changes that face the United States and the European Union. The relationship between these two entities is one that has been built gradually, brick by brick, following the destructive aftermath of the second World War. The sentiment at these meetings has been a recognition that in a world so interdependent, nations must work together on a greater level than ever before, using their collective strengths to create lasting solutions for the 21st century wherever common ground can be found. Environmental well-being, terrorism, the economic crisis, energy security, and common defense are just a few of the challenges that require a multilateral effort. The question that now remains is, what new opportunities might lie ahead under an Obama administration? Can there be greater cooperation?

On January 26, 2009, less than a week after the inauguration of the 44th American president, EUCE/ESC hosted a transatlantic video conference that offered insight into the topic of transatlantic relations. The conference involved presentations by Professor Marc Vanheukelen and Professor Eric Remacle and was entitled “EU-U.S. Relations in a Time of Change: Taking Stock of the Lisbon Treaty and President Obama’s Inauguration.” The video conference allowed participants on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean to engage in a discussion. The means of communication used in the conference shined a light on what lies ahead in terms of innovative ways of connecting people through technology. While such technology can not substitute for face-to-face human exchange, it certainly adds to speed, efficiency, and convenience of communication.

As a young EU scholar, I was particularly interested in the topics addressed by the video conference presenters. What follows are my own conclusions about the transatlantic relationship in light of what I have been learning as an undergraduate. In the last decade or so, we have appropriately begun to obtain a fuller understanding of the challenges we face in the 21st century. The conference emphasized the notion that greater cooperation is required between the U.S. and EU, as well among the European nations. This is not always an easy task. Cooperation can often be difficult. This was a key concept in the video conference presentations. From what I can see, difference in experience contributes to difference in perceived realities, thus opposed interests can sometimes clash. Concerns may differ between political bodies and their citizens, as well as between one government and another. It seems that this is due to our diverse histories and perspectives arising from collective and individual cultures shaped by past experiences. Although the EU and the U.S. have many shared goals and values, I notice several areas where the two powers diverge.

Americans tend to have a rogue or cowboy attitude epitomized by phrases like “it’s a free country” and “my way or the highway.” The U.S. has a history of taking action unilaterally in contrast to the multilateralism practiced extensively in Europe. During the video conference, there were arguments made both for and against this statement about American unilateralism. Depending on who you ask in the world, the argument can also be made that a “multilateral” EU is in fact a unilateral actor on the world stage.

Also, most American wars have been fought on foreign soil thus making war in the mental framework of Americans much different to that of Europeans. Europeans by contrast have been fighting each other for dominance for over 3,000 years, many times laying waste to the European homelands. Only recently have they begun to unite peacefully and gradually. Europeans tend to feel somewhat indifferent towards American power because of the relatively short time it took to attain such a position.

Many Europeans have come to see the United States as an arrogant imperial power in the world. On the other hand, Americans might resent that notion and say that the actions taken by the U.S. are those which attempt to promote peace and ensure security at home and in the world. An example given at the conference was the 2003 invasion of Iraq and the policies that followed during the Bush administration. Negative public opinion among Europeans and their governments toward the U.S. policy resulted in a strenuous burden on transatlantic relations during this period. Also, since the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) has arguably lost a sense of purpose and necessity with communism no longer posing a threat to the West. While the alliance still functions as its members share many of the same goals and values, the question remains: what will the alliance’s common goals be for the 21st century so as to avoid stagnation and a lack of purpose? How will an Obama administration lead within the NATO alliance? What might be the new direction involving NATO enlargement or missile defense?

Continued on page 5
Fellowships, Grants, and Opportunities

Call for Papers
International and Interdisciplinary Conference
The Center for Spirituality, Ethics, and Global Awareness and International Program at Davis and Elkins College in West Virginia invites papers on human rights, international law, and collective violence for its upcoming conference on April 17-18, 2009. The deadline for abstracts is March 10, 2009. For more information, please contact Chandana Chakrabarti, Dean of International Programs and Director of the Center for Spirituality, Ethics, and Global Awareness at 304-637-1293 or Chakrabartic@DavisAndElkins.edu.

EU Studies Summer Program in Brussels
The EU Studies Summer Program in Brussels offers U.S. students the opportunity to study the emergence of a united Europe. Running from July 6 to August 14, 2009, the program will consist of two courses plus an EU simulation. The six-week program features lectures and seminars by leading experts on the EU from both sides of the Atlantic, as well as site visits to major EU institutions and organizations involved in European integration. The program is open to all upper level undergraduate students with an interest in the EU enrolled in a degree program at U.S. and Canadian universities. Applications are due by March 9, 2009. For more information, please visit jsis.washington.edu/euc/students/brussels.shtml. Questions regarding the program can be directed to Mark Di Virgilio, Exchange Program Coordinator, at euc@u.washington.edu.

Call for Papers
Aleksanteri Conference 2009:
Cold War Interactions Reconsidered
The 9th Aleksanteri Conference will take place at the University of Helsinki on October 29-31, 2009 and aims to challenge traditional analyses of the Cold War by looking at new ways to view and conceptualize the international and transnational histories of the Cold War era. Proposals for panels and abstracts for individual papers are due March 15, 2009. Please visit www.helsinki.fi/aleksanteri/conference2009/index.htm for more information.

BIGSSS PhD and Post-Doctoral Fellowships
The Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences (BIGSSS) invites applications to its PhD and post-doctoral fellowship program. Successful applicants will pursue a topic in one of the following thematic fields: global integration; integration and diversity in the new Europe; social integration and the welfare state; attitude formation, value change, and intercultural communication; or life-course and lifespan dynamics. Applications are due by March 15, 2009. For more information, visit www.bigsss-bremen.de/index.php?id=954. Address questions to admissions_officer@bigsss_bremen.de.

Short-Term Visitor – Carleton University
EU Studies and Transatlantic Relations (Canada-EU)
The Centre for European Studies at Carleton University (Ottawa) invites applications from European scholars for a short-term research-teaching visit from July 6-August 17, 2009 (exact dates to be determined). The applicant must be from an EU country and have expertise in European integration and the EU and/or trans-Atlantic relations (EU-Canada). The application deadline is March 16, 2009. For additional information, please visit www.carleton.ca/ces/grants/Visiting_2009.pdf or contact Prof. Joan DeBardeleben, Director, Centre for European Studies, at joan_debardeleben@carleton.ca.

Russian & East European Summer Language Institute
Students with a research interest in Central or Eastern Europe are invited to consider a variety of intensive language courses offered by the University of Pittsburgh Center for Russian and East European Studies. All courses are equivalent to one academic year of college-level language instruction, and some incorporate a study abroad component. All applicants may apply for scholarships. Detailed information and applications are available at sli.slavic.pitt.edu. The application deadline is March 20, 2009. For more information, please contact Christine Metil, Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures at 412-624-5906 or slavic@pitt.edu.

Call for Papers
Sport and the EU: Looking Back, Thinking Ahead
The organizers of the 2009 4th Annual Workshop at the University of Stirling Scotland invite papers addressing the legal, management and policy issues that pertain to the relationship between sports and the EU. The aim of the workshop is simply to provide a supportive, stimulating environment for considered discourse among those interested in the EU’s relationship with sport. Those wishing to present a paper should register for the workshop and submit a 150-word abstract to Dr David Mc Ardle, School of Law, Airthrey Castle, University of Stirling, Scotland FK9 4LA (or email to d.a.mcardle@stir.ac.uk). The deadline for submitting registration forms and abstracts is March 31, 2009. For more information, please visit www.sportandeu.com.

Continued on page 7
Continued from page 3

What may prove to be a stumbling block on the way to closer ties and a more united Europe is public opinion. Without public support, politicians are forced to rethink their proposed ideas. This was the case in 2008 with the Lisbon Treaty. The Treaty of Lisbon, which would have created a more central authority in the EU, was a key topic at the conference. The treaty was put to referendum in Ireland and was voted down by the Irish people. Some saw this as a speed bump on the way to progress, and others felt the no vote forced the hand of the establishment to reconsider how the treaty might better work at the member state level and not just the level of the EU.

On the other hand, public opinion can be so in favor of a particular course that there is little or no opposition and thus nothing to check the ambitions of those who wish to take such a path. This was the case with the decision to go to war in Iraq, which shared popular support among citizen and elite alike. I believe this is also true for President Barack Obama’s accession to the executive office. How will he use his majority in the senate and popular support of the American people to move forward with new ways of interacting on the transatlantic level? The president has a tremendous opportunity to bring about change that works for a more secure and prosperous world. However, while it is the job of the president to speak for our country to other countries, it is the responsibility of the people to consider optimistically the directions our leaders take but also view them with a good deal of constructive skepticism. Skepticism is the driving force in scientific discovery. It is skepticism that allows us to be open-minded and reshape or even discard previous notions and beliefs.

So as we march forward, let us keep this in mind. Many of the good ideas of the past were at one time unpopular, and the brave few who embraced these views were criticized, demonized, or even put to death. Success is the result of much personal sacrifice, whether it be setting aside an ego for a more open debate or helping someone in need. It is both good and true that transatlantic solutions will have a greater role than ever before, and it is doubly true that if we can succeed as a collective world of individuals. Humans have been living and dying side by side on this planet for a long time, and things certainly are not how they used to be. But by the same token, some things never change. The beginning of something new is a direct result of that which came before, some prior form or state as described in Newton’s first law. Change is the cycle of endings and beginnings. Having said this, it is true that all things will end, and I am confident that before those ends are reached there lies, always, a chance to be made new.

Note: Comments on this article are encouraged and appreciated; please email Steve Sorce directly at sf19@pitt.edu.

EUCE/ESC Newsletter:

Director: Professor Alberta Sbragia
Associate Director: Timothy Thompson
Editor: Julie Draper

For newsletter announcements, comments, or submissions, e-mail: eucnews@pitt.edu

EUCE/ESC would like to thank the U.S. Department of Education and the European Commission for funds for this issue.
Continued from page 1
domestic handling of issues such as the environment and reproductive choices and did not reflect the generally positive nature of the current relationship. He also observed that the transatlantic relationship is significantly influenced by domestic political cycles. The Obama presidency is marked by a general alignment of these separate national political cycles in a way that recalls the Clinton era and suggests the possibility of continued positive relations.

Remacle also observed that some Europeans lean toward a belief that U.S. foreign policy will tend to implicitly align with European interests, which recalls Brenner’s observation and criticism of Europe’s recent inclination to wait to see what action the U.S. plans to take before finalizing its own decisions. Remacle cautioned against this, saying that American foreign policy will always be led by American interests and may or may not support those of the EU. He also suggested that Obama may have a somewhat revised vision of American interests compared to Bush. Specifically, Remacle envisioned a slight shift in emphasis in American policy towards economic concerns and away from costly overseas military endeavors. This provides reason for the change in “nuance and method” that Brenner predicted; the U.S. will have to rely more heavily on successful diplomacy to relieve its military burden. Remacle went on to characterize this possible shift in U.S. tactics as moving from coercion to persuasion, from alliances and treaties to concentric diplomacy, and from bilateralism to multilateralism.

Professor Alberta Sbragia, Director of the EUCE/ESC, focused on the trade component of EU-U.S. relations, proposing that “President Obama’s policy will have a structural impact on world trade.” She began with a brief history of EU and U.S. trade policy, particularly with regards to bilateralism and multilateralism. Following World War II, the U.S. was very committed to multilateralism, while the European Economic Community (EEC, now known as the EU) pursued bilateral free trade agreements with its former colonies. While the U.S. criticized such agreements as inherently hostile to multilateralism, it eventually made its own pivotal break with multilateralism in the 1990s with the negotiation of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). Sbragia described this as “American regionalism in response to EU regionalism.”

This turn of the tables continued with a shift in the EU towards multilateralism, exemplified by the stance of World Trade Organization Director-General Pascal Lamy. The most recent Bush administration, however, continued to push further in the other direction, advancing a policy of “competitive liberalization” in which the U.S. sought to negotiate as many bilateral trade agreements as possible. In order not to be left behind, the EU “got back in the game” of bilateralism, evidenced by attempted negotiations with Latin America and more recently India, Canada, and South Korea. Sbragia observed that this has led to an interesting hybrid of bilateralism and multilateralism on the world stage. While both the U.S. and the EU continued to engage in their own multilateral agreements, they have become increasingly committed to separate bilateral agreements.

Sbragia also described the current economic relationship between the U.S. and the EU as one of “competitive interdependence,” not only as a result of having a shared interest in not allowing any other multilateral trade associations to obtain dominance in the global economy, but also due to a remarkable amount of reciprocal multinational investment. Looking ahead, she recognized that it is not yet clear where trade policy under President Obama will go, and the situation may stand more or less frozen for some time due to the current financial crisis. She also suggested that the EU’s shift back to bilateralism has helped it begin to catch up with the U.S. and possibly even enable it to regain the dominance in world trade it once had as the EEC prior to NAFTA.

Finally, Italian journalist and Fulbright scholar Angelantonio Rosato shed light on the importance of the relationship between the EU and Russia for EU-U.S. relations. “Russia, today, is not a global energy supplier,” Rosato said. He argued that Russian claims of exporting gas to China are a bluff because the infrastructure for such an export does not yet exist, nor does China seem interested. In light of that, Rosato suggested that despite poor relations with the EU as a whole, Moscow would prefer to continue bilateral trade interaction with individual European countries. “What do you own that was made in Russia?” Rosato asked the other discussion participants, underscoring the Russian need for a market for one of their few marketable resources.

On the other hand, Rosato pointed out that, unlike China, the EU cannot afford to turn its back on Russia because of its own increasing energy needs. Currently, the EU imports 25 percent of the gas it consumes from Russia, a substantial figure. The question remains whether Moscow will be able to fulfill the growing EU energy demand; nevertheless, the U.S. must take into account the importance of Russia to the EU in the transatlantic relationship.

Absorbed in full, the panel discussion was deeply informative and addressed a wide range of issues with a combination of broad strokes and nuanced analyses. While we cannot yet know what EU-U.S. policies are to come in the next four years, we can enjoy the informed speculation of these four scholars in the meantime.
FACULTY, STUDENT, AND ALUMNI NEWS

NOTE TO EUCE/ESC AFFILIATED FACULTY, STUDENTS, & ALUMNI:
Please keep us informed about your professional achievements pertaining to the study of the EU and Europe. Send news of awards offered, grants received, books recently published, job appointments accepted, etc., to the newsletter editor at eucnews@pitt.edu.

Professor Giandomenico Majone recently had a paper published in the Scottish Jean Monnet Centre of European Excellence Working Paper Series. Majone was a long-term EUCE/ESC visitor during the early part of this decade. Majone is also the pre-eminent scholar on regulation in the EU. The paper is titled, “Liberalization, Re-Regulation, and Mutual Recognition: Lessons from Three Decades of EU Experience” and is available at www.gla.ac.uk/media/media_105683_en.pdf. Please also note that this information was shared by former EUCE/ESC-affiliated student and Pitt alumni Maurizio Carbone, now a faculty member at the University of Glasgow and Director of its Jean Monnet Centre.

Attilio Stajano, a past EU Fellow at the University of Pittsburgh (1997-1998), recently published a second edition of Research, Quality, Competitiveness: European Union Technology Policy for the Knowledge-Based Society, with forewords by Brian M. Murphy and EUCE/ESC director Professor Alberta Sbragia. This book addresses the intersection of research policy and industrial policy. While he was in Pittsburgh, Stajano worked on a study of how U.S. universities create links with business, transfer technologies, and create spin-offs. Additional information about the book can be accessed online at stajano.deis.unibo.it/RQC.htm or by contacting Stajano directly at attilio.stajano@unibo.it.

NEW COURSE: “FRENCH POLITICS AND SOCIETY”
This course offers a critical sociological exploration of some of the major cultural and political issues that have defined contemporary France. Drawing on readings, films, and brief lectures, the course will be organized around the theme of “citizenship and ethnicity.” We will examine such issues as: multiculturalism, post-colonialism, immigration, regionalism, social movements, nationalism, language, religion, education, racism, minority rights, and Europeanization. A background in sociology is useful but not required. Students working on West European or EU studies certificates are especially encouraged to enroll. Sociology 1414, Fall 2009, Tues-Thurs: 4:00-5:15p.m., 3 Credits.

FELLOWSHIPS, GRANTS, AND OPPORTUNITIES CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

SUMMER UNIVERSITY: “NORMATIVE POWER EUROPE? EUROPEAN POLITICAL CULTURE IN GLOBAL POLITICS”
European University Viadrina in Frankfurt, Germany welcomes advanced students and young researchers from the social sciences, economics, humanities, and law to the Viadrina Summer University, June 15-July 1, 2009. The Summer University combines lectures, small seminar discussions, student presentations, practical training, and case studies. Applications from candidates who already hold a first degree and/or have specialized in issues related to the program will receive preferential treatment. The deadline for applications is April 15, 2009. Visit www.kuwi.eu-frankfurt-o.de/de/studium/summeruniversity/index.html for more information.

EITM EUROPE SUMMER INSTITUTE 2009
Mannheim University’s Faculty of Social Sciences and the Mannheim Centre for European Social Research will conduct the Empirical Implications of Theoretical Models (EITM) Europe Summer Institute on the problems of testing theoretical models from a political-economic perspective. The institute will take place from June 29-July 11, 2009 and is designed for advanced graduate students and junior faculty whose research and teaching would benefit from training seminars on the link between methods of empirical analysis and theoretical models. The application deadline is April 15, 2009. For more information, please visit eitm.sowi.uni-mannheim.de.

NEW GSPIA GRADUATE COURSE:
“The EU:Emerging Global Authority: Ambitions, Challenges and Opportunities”
This short course examines the extent to which the EU has–or has not–emerged as a global authority and norm setter. The main areas to be covered include: identifying the EU’s policies, values, and norms in external relations; external perceptions of the EU; Common Foreign and Security Policy; European Security and Defense Policy missions; the EU and Africa and EU Election Observation; and how to build a better EU as a foreign policy actor. Visiting Professor Martin Holland from the University of Canterbury, NZ, will teach the course. This 1.5-credit course will be taught for 3 weeks during October. Students working on West European or EU studies certificates are especially encouraged to enroll. Course numbers and days/times to be taught will be determined soon.
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.

**TO THE POINT...**

MARK YOUR CALENDARS
- **March 3** - Lecture: “Women in Italy During the Last Two Centuries.” 12:00 noon, 4130 Posvar Hall.
- **March 4** - Lecture: “Europe’s Obama Challenge.” 12:00 noon, 4130 Posvar Hall.
- **March 5** - Lecture: “Inclusive Democracy.” 12:00 noon-2:00 p.m., 2017 Cathedral of Learning. RSVP necessary.
- **March 16** - Discussion: “Framework for Advancing Trans-Atlantic Economic Integration.” 12:00 noon, 104 Mervis Hall.
- **March 16** - Film Series: Germany on the Move. 7:00 p.m., 207 David Lawrence Hall.
- **March 21** - 4th Graduate Student Conference on the EU. 9:00 a.m.-6:30 p.m., Pittsburgh Athletic Association.
- **March 23** - Film Series: Germany on the Move. 7:00 p.m., 207 David Lawrence Hall.
- **March 24** - Lecture: “Should Europe Have a Social Policy?” 12:00 noon, 4130 Posvar Hall.
- **March 25** - Lecture: “Europe’s Cacophony.” 12:00 noon, 4130 Posvar Hall.
- **March 27** - Undergraduate Research Symposium 2009. 9:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m., William Pitt Union.
- **March 30** - Film Series: Germany on the Move. 7:00 p.m., 207 David Lawrence Hall.
- **April 2** - Pizza & Politics: “The EU and the Obama Administration.” 12:00 noon, 4217 Posvar Hall.

University of Pittsburgh
UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES
EUROPEAN UNION CENTER OF EXCELLENCE
EUROPEAN STUDIES CENTER
4200 POSVAR HALL
PITTSBURGH, PA 15260

Phone: 412-648-7405
Fax: 412-648-2199
E-mail: euce@pitt.edu
www.ucis.pitt.edu/euce/euce.html