Conservation Concerns: The European Union Center of Excellence
Academic Conference 2008

by Dr. Pamela J. Stewart and Professor Andrew Strathern

Department of Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh

From March 27-29, 2008, we were privileged to hold a conference on “Landscape, Heritage, and Conservation: Farming Issues in the European Union,” ably assisted by the staff of the European Union Center of Excellence. The topic was one on which we have worked for many years, particularly in relation to Scotland and Ireland. The cross-disciplinary set of regional experts whom we brought together for the occasion specialized in France, Norway, Scotland, and Spain. They included geographers, agricultural economists, national park experts, and anthropologists. Their interests spanned many countries in addition to their primarily regional interests. The aim of the conference was to promote discussion on the place of conservation in the overall profile of farming and to examine the effects of changes in the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) in the European Union (EU). The CAP continues to be an important focus of EU policy generally, and its operations affect the lives of many different categories of farmers from year to year, depending on altering policy emphases. Discussion on the formal papers presented revealed the great complexities of stake-holding in the landscape at large. Since our focus was on the farming populations and their responses to government initiatives, we noted ways in which farmers occupy a crucial interstitial niche: they are stewards of the land, and at the same time they depend on it for their livelihood, just as others depend on them for food. There is a potential tension between stewardship and making a living through profitable enterprise, a tension which CAP policies have been designed to resolve by supplying subsidies that encourage conservation and by supporting with subsidies those “Less Favored Areas” (LFAs), mostly pastoral uplands, where it is harder to make a profit.

One issue involved is the size of the farm in relation to its ownership and functions. Keeping small farms going tends to help farming families to stay in business. Larger-scale operations may also represent expanded family units. EU policies have been crafted to stabilize rural populations based on farming in LFAs. Amalgamations of farms would negate such an aim.

Another issue is the place of parks and recreation areas. These are often established where arable farming is not feasible, but they may encroach on, or incorporate, pastoral areas. The Cairngorms National Park in Scotland has provided help to some landowners on its margins who have been willing to promote recreational access to the Park through their own land.

Our own fieldwork has taken us into the Glens area in Scotland that borders on

Continued on page 6
**November Calendar of Events**

Thursday, November 6  
Lecture: “Do Markets Punish EU Backsliders?”  
Julia C. Gray, Assistant Professor of Political Science, presents. Her research has received many awards and focuses on the political economy of international finance, regional trade organizations, and emerging markets.  
**12:00 noon, 4217 Posvar Hall.** For more information, please contact Karen Launtanen at kal70@pitt.edu.

Thursday, November 6  
Lecture: “Mrs. Polonius Goes to Italy: An Intimate Guide to Shakespeare’s Europe”  
Julia Reinhard Lupton, Professor of English and Comparative Literature at the University of California, Irvine. This educational jaunt through Shakespeare’s Italy explores the weird and wonderful iconography of hotels, hospitality, safe sex, prescription medicine, and forbidden books in *Romeo and Juliet, All’s Well That Ends Well,* and *Othello.* Undergraduate students are especially encouraged to attend.  
**4:00 p.m., G24 Cathedral of Learning.** For more information, please contact Hannah Johnson at hrjohn@gmail.com.

Friday, November 7  
Graduate & Faculty Seminar: “Shakespeare and Italy: Enter Through Theory”  
Julia Reinhard Lupton, Professor of English and Comparative Literature at the University of California, Irvine. This talk outlines an approach to Shakespeare and Italy that is both responsive to contemporary theory and fully oriented by the landmarks and neighborhoods of the plays themselves.  
**1:30 p.m., 362 Cathedral of Learning.** For more information, please contact Hannah Johnson at hrjohn@gmail.com.

Tuesday, November 11  
Lecture: “The End or the Return of the Balkans?: Serbia, FYROM, Kosovo, Bosnia, and Montenegro”  
Dr. Dimitris Keredis, Associate Professor of International Relations, University of Macedonia, was previously a lecturer at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University; he has also served as the Director of the Kokkalis Foundation.  
**12:00 noon, 4217 Posvar Hall.** For more information, please contact Karen Launtanen at kal70@pitt.edu.

Thursday, November 13  
Lecture: “From Nationalism to ‘Third Worldism’?: The Changing Self-Image of Catholics in Hungary and Italy During the Cold War”  
Arpad von Klimo, German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) Assistant Professor of History, will present this lecture.  
**3:00-5:00 p.m., 3703 Posvar Hall.** For more information, please contact Karen Launtanen at kal70@pitt.edu.

Friday, November 14  
Nicholas C. Tucci Lecture: “Murder, Real and Represented: The ‘Caso Cogne’ and Contemporary Italian Narrative”  
Ellen Nerenberg is an Associate Professor of Romance Languages & Literatures and Feminist, Gender, and Sexuality Studies at Wesleyan University. Her primary fields of interest include 20th and 21st century Italian literature, cinema, and cultural studies. A reception will be held in the Croghan Schenley Room following the lecture.  
**5:00 p.m., 144 Cathedral of Learning.** For more information, please contact Monika Losagio at losagio@pitt.edu or 412-624-5221.

Tuesday, November 18  
Lecture: “The EU: An Emerging Foreign Policy Actor”  
Martin Holland, Director, National Centre for Research on Europe, Jean Monnet Chair of European Integration and International Relations, University of Canterbury, New Zealand will present.  
**12:00 noon, 4130 Posvar Hall.** For more information, please contact Karen Launtanen at kal70@pitt.edu.

Wednesday, November 19  
Pizza and Politics: “To Intervene or Not to Intervene: International Ethics and National Interests in Humanitarian Atrocities”  
Pinar Gözen, a doctoral candidate visiting from the University of Trento, Italy, will present. Gözen is currently researching humanitarian intervention and human security.  
**12:00 noon, 4130 Posvar Hall.** For more information, please contact Sandra Hall at ssh13@pitt.edu.

Thursday, November 20  
Pizza and Politics: “Northern Dimension and the Black Sea Synergy: An Assessment of EU-Russia Regional Cooperation and Energy Relations”  
Ekaterina Turkina, PhD candidate, GSPIA, will present.  
**12:00 noon, 4217 Posvar Hall.** For more information, please contact Karen Launtanen at kal70@pitt.edu.

Friday, November 21  
Tea and Talk: “The EU: An Emerging Foreign Policy Actor”  
Martin Holland, Director, National Centre for Research on Europe, Jean Monnet Chair of European Integration and International Relations, University of Canterbury, New Zealand presents.  
**3:30 p.m., 3500 Cathedral of Learning.** For more information, please contact Karen Launtanen at kal70@pitt.edu.
For many years, the Muslim community living within the borders of the European state was seen as mostly a social issue for governments. High unemployment, substandard housing, and the cultural, educational, and religious requirements of the Muslim community were viewed as the major problems preventing their “successful” integration. However, after the events of September 11, 2001 in the United States (many of those responsible for the attack had been living in Germany), then Madrid in 2004 and London in 2007, the Muslim community living in Europe quickly became a security dilemma for their governments. In that instant, the attention of policymakers immediately shifted from social policy to immigration, border control, police forces, and the movement of people.

Thanks to the generosity of the European Union Center of Excellence (EUCE), I was given a grant this summer to investigate how this shift from a social to a security issue has affected the relationship between the European state and the Muslim minorities who live within its borders. My working hypothesis asserted that this shift produced a negative impact on the Muslim community because diverting governmental attention (i.e., funds and policies) to security issues would only lead to greater segregation and distrust among Muslims towards the state. After conducting interviews with both representatives of the state and of the Muslim community in Britain, the Netherlands, and Belgium, I found that, surprisingly, the shift has benefited the relationship in some ways, in addition to some of the predicted negative implications.

Most notably, the terrorist incidents have led to an increase in Islamophobia in many European states, which has manifested itself in mosque burnings, anti-Islamic rhetoric and actions, increased harassment by law enforcement, and blatant discrimination against Muslims in housing and employment. However, it has also led to an increase in dialogue between the state and the Muslim community, which parties on both sides see as a positive development.

According to a senior official at the Muslim Council of Britain (MCB), the largest Muslim interest group in Great Britain, the relationship between his organization and London has not always been interactive. Like other Muslim groups in other European states, the MCB spent much of its time talking at the government, instead of talking with it. Before the terrorist incidents, the MCB had hardly any dialogue with the British government and was only asked to participate in inter-religious or cultural consultations with other civil society groups. While cultural and religious understanding is an important part of European life, these meetings never produced any concrete policy prescriptions or laws. In periodic statements to the government, the MCB released its opinions on everything from education policy to anti-discrimination legislation to employment policy to issues that affected just the Muslim community, such as prayer rooms and halal meals in schools, the training of Imams, and the building of mosques. However, because these opinions were not solicited by the British government, they were only “taken under advisement,” and the MCB became increasingly frustrated with their inability to gain access to, and work with, the government.

This type of one-way relationship, in which the Muslim organizations issued their unsolicited opinions to their government, existed in almost every European state pre-2001. While the states understood the social problems that existed within their Muslim communities, they never asked the Muslim groups to work with them to solve unemployment, discrimination, or substandard housing. This changed after the terrorist incidents, as the states began to turn to these Muslim organizations for answers.

After the terrorist acts, European governments began to call on the Muslim organizations within their states and demanded to know why members of their community were resorting to terrorist acts and asked for their cooperation to stop terrorism. Thus, groups like the MCB became involved in a two-way relationship with the state, seemingly overnight. Now that they had access to the state, Muslim groups were able to point out the social inadequacies that caused anger within the Muslim community and work with the state on making sound social policy. According to the MCB official, his organization is now frequently consulted by the British government for policy input on social issues. Important legislation that his group worked on regarding anti-discrimination and education was recently passed into law, an accomplishment that he counts as one of MCB’s greatest successes.

Ironically, when the European states began to view their Muslim communities as a security dilemma, their governments realized the necessity of improving the social conditions of Muslims within their borders. And even though this is an unintended consequence of recent terror events, both the European Muslim community and the European state view this newly forged two-way interactive relationship as a positive development. Hopefully, this relationship will continue to be beneficial in the years ahead.
ESC Faculty European Grant Competition

The European Studies Center (ESC) announces the 2008-2009 grant competition for full-time faculty for research on Europe not focused on the EU. The competition is open to full-time faculty affiliated with the EUCE/ESC. The competition will award grants for research-related activities to be carried out during the academic year, although the end date of the activity is negotiable. The deadline for the 2008-2009 grant competition is December 5, 2008. For more information and an application form, please see www.ucis.pitt.edu/euce/faculty/funding/EuropeanGrant.html. Please direct questions to Timothy S. Thompson, Associate Director, at tst@pitt.edu or 412-624-3503.

EUCE Faculty Research Grant Competition

The European Union Center of Excellence (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. The purpose of the EUCE Faculty Grant Competition is to develop faculty expertise in the EU which will lead to eventual publication. For faculty with minimal expertise in the EU, participation at a conference that will begin their study of the EU may be part of a faculty member's proposal. On-site field work is preferred for more established EU scholars. The deadline for the 2008-2009 competition is December 12, 2008. Please see www.ucis.pitt.edu/euce/faculty/funding/EUCEGrant.html for more information and the application form. Please direct questions to Timothy S. Thompson, Associate Director, at tst@pitt.edu or 412-624-3503.

Call for Papers

5th History of European Integration Research Society (HEIRS) Colloquium: “The Cultural Lens: Innovative Approaches and Methodologies on the History of European Integration”

The approaches and methodologies associated with a turn towards the so-called “New Cultural History” are rapidly increasing their presence in different areas of historical research. However, the study of the History of European Integration through this cultural lens has not, apparently, been so dynamic. Therefore, our interest for this call for papers lies in outlining concrete cases of the use of cultural history approaches and methodologies concerning any period (hence also including analysis related to European integration projects before the foundation of the European Communities, e.g. the interwar period, etc.) and any research area related to the History of European Integration. We welcome papers from postgraduate researchers at all career stages, including first year PhD researchers. Abstracts of 500 words maximum should be sent to: heirs-eu@uk2.net. The deadline is December 15, 2008. For any questions related to the conference, contact Cristina Blanco Sío-López at: Cristina.Blanco.Sío-López@eui.eu. For further information on HEIRS, please, refer to the HEIRS website at www.heirs-eu.org.

Mellon Postdoctoral Teaching Fellowships in the Humanities and Humanistic Social Sciences (2009-2011)

The University of Pennsylvania School of Arts and Sciences invites applicants for four two-year postdoctoral teaching fellowships in the humanities and humanistic social sciences. Fellows will teach one course per term. Eligibility is limited to applicants who will have received their PhD within two years prior to the time they begin their fellowship at Penn (August 2007 or later). $48,377 stipend. The application deadline is December 15, 2008. We are especially seeking one fellow who will study and teach from Penn’s growing collection of medieval manuscripts. For guidelines and application, see the School of Arts and Sciences website www.sas.upenn.edu/deans-office/Mellon. Please direct questions to Kevin M. F. Platt, Associate Professor and Chair, Department of Slavic Languages and Literatures, at kmfplatt@sas.upenn.edu or 215-746-0173.

2009 EUSA Prize for Best Dissertation

The European Union Studies Association (EUSA) Prize for Best Dissertation in EU studies will be awarded in 2009 for a dissertation written in English on any aspect of European integration submitted in completion of the PhD at any university between September 1, 2006 and August 31, 2008. The student must have defended and deposited the final dissertation and graduated (been awarded the PhD degree) during this period as well. Dissertations submitted for students who did not receive the PhD degree and graduate during the specified time period will be disqualified. Only one dissertation per department at an institution may be nominated for this prize. The prize carries a cash award of $250. Department chairs (not the dissertation committee chair) should submit an electronic copy of the dissertation with a short cover letter (letter of transmittal) from the chair to the EUSA Administrative Office at eusa@pitt.edu. Please put 2009 Best Dissertation in the subject line. Dissertations that are not submitted by the department chair will be disqualified. The deadline is January 5, 2009. For more information, please visit the EUSA website at www.eustudies.org.
Framework for a Multiplicity of Mottled Voices

by Brianne Cohen

PhD Candidate, Department of History of Art and Architecture

Brianne Cohen was a recipient of a Foreign Language Area Studies (FLAS) Fellowship for the summer of 2008.

With the aid of a FLAS Fellowship, I was able to study German intensively for seven weeks this summer in Vienna, Austria. It was a tremendous opportunity. My dissertation will focus on issues of xenophobia, violence, and the rise of right-wing populist parties in Europe today, and therefore, it has been critical that I immerse myself in different European communities in order to investigate these themes on a local level. Last summer, a separate FLAS Fellowship provided me with the opportunity to study French in Paris, and coupled with my stay in Vienna this summer, these fellowship experiences have equipped me to better address the social, political, economic, and historical complexities of anti-immigrant feelings arising in different European cultures.

My language school in Austria, the ActiLingua Academy, was smaller than others that I have encountered but offered the same quality of instruction and materials. This allowed for more intimate classrooms and more in-depth class discussion. One of the best aspects of the program was its international character. I lived with three other ActiLingua students – a Finn, an Italian, and a Spaniard – in a centrally-located apartment, and my courses included students from all over the world. In my apartment, my roommates and I all knew German to a different degree, so we were able to help each other in unique ways. My Finnish friend helped me with quite complicated grammar, and we were all able to aid our already trilingual Italian roommate who was just beginning to study German.

ActiLingua also offered extracurricular cultural activities almost every evening and weekend. I could continue practicing my German with friends on urban guided tours, in art museums, and on longer weekend excursions to different cities and towns around the country. I found that, as foreigner, I could not have had a more supportive environment, from my residence to the classrooms. Indeed, the academy not only aided me greatly in developing critical language skills that I will need for my dissertation research but also helped me to learn about the city, country, and culture in a thoughtful way. The Museum Quarter, an outstanding cultural complex in the city for art and dance, was one of my most frequent destinations.

Additionally, my FLAS Fellowship gave me the opportunity to conduct extensive archival research at the Bawag Foundation. My dissertation will investigate the film and video work of contemporary artist Harun Farocki, who teaches in Vienna and whose work is collected specifically by this art institution. In the Foundation's media center, I was able to view dozens of the artist’s films and videos for the first time, as many of them are unavailable or difficult to access in the United States, and I also pored through thick binders full of secondary and primary sources regarding his work. Most importantly, this research confirmed for me the significance of Farocki’s practice for my dissertation, and it has better prepared me to give a conference paper this fall on one of his video installations, Deep Play (2007), at the University of Pittsburgh.

In Vienna, I studied not only Farocki's practice as it relates to these issues, but also explored works throughout the city by other younger artists grappling with similar concerns regarding difference in communities. Moreover, I was able to visit the Berlin Biennial, a major international exhibition of contemporary art that occurs every two years in Berlin. The show exposed me to critical practices that I had never encountered before, particularly from Eastern Europe, which will inform my dissertation research. To be sure, the FLAS fellowship enabled me to develop crucial German language skills for my work, as well as allowed me to encounter a rich diversity of critical artistic production in Europe today.

As a result, I also learned of the critical work of a younger European artist collective, Henry VIII’s Wives, which I will investigate further in my dissertation, along with Farocki’s practice and the work of well-established Swiss artist Thomas Hirschhorn. These contemporary artists all produce installation works that challenge reductive or xenophobic representations of European immigrants and attempt to propose more productive methods for imagining community and political affiliation that both recognize and reconcile cultural difference. Hirschhorn’s work addresses such issues by involving cross-cultural communities inside and outside of the gallery space, whereas Farocki and Henry VIII’s Wives combine cinematic theater space with traditional gallery space in order to create radically challenging alternative sites for both collective and engaged viewership. These politically-charged artworks attempt to provide a framework for a multiplicity of mottled voices to work together simultaneously, and my own lived experience learning German in Vienna has enabled me to better conceptualize my study of their efforts.
the Cairngorms. We have stayed at the top end of one of these glens and also at its southern point where it meets the wider open valley spaces of Perthshire and Angus. At the top end, we find that pastoral farming continues much as it has before, with tenant farmers running sheep and cattle and growing hay as fodder. The local landowner has encouraged settlement and refurbishing of houses to keep the glen populated. The glen dwellers want to keep their area free from too much tourist activity connected with the Park. At the southern end, one farmer entered all his land into the Rural Stewardship Scheme for five years, extensively setting aside arable areas for wildflowers and birds or butterflies and receiving subsidies for these schemes. When the scheme runs out, however, he also plans to return to cropping, as well as tending sheep. He can plan his own actions, since he is an owner, not a tenant. These examples show micro-geographical variations in practices in accordance with ecology, opportunities, and ownership.

Another of the field areas is Ayrshire in southwest Scotland. We have studied a hill farm there that comprises a large acreage of rough hill pasture and about 100 acres of “in-bye” land used for cropping hay for livestock. When the farm complex came up for sale during 2007, research indicated that Scottish Natural Heritage was prepared to offer grants for fencing, woodlands, stock reduction, and heather regeneration on the hill. Wind turbines, it turned out, could not be allowed, partly because of proximity to a local airport (Prestwick). In the end, the hill was lost to conservation through the sale of the farm to a barrister, whose interest appeared to be in shooting rights and tax write-offs. This example shows the vagaries of the market and contingencies of sale of areas that might otherwise be reintegrated into conservation efforts. Meanwhile, however, one local farmer quietly continued with a set-aside variant: planting barley to be harvested for fodder with an undergrowth of plants that helps provide an environment for birds.

On the recreational side, authorities continue to develop schemes. For example, an elaborate plan is sponsored by the East Ayrshire Council to institute the River Ayr Way, described in their promotional brochure as “Scotland’s first source to sea path network which follows the river for 66 km. (44 m.) from its source at Glenbuck to the sea at Ayr….Admire the stunning Sorn Castle and the beautiful section….through the Ayr Gorge Woodlands” (n.d., The riverway from SOURCE TO SEA, East Ayrshire Council Outdoor Access Unit). North of Ayrshire, in the Glens region, heather management schemes continue, and the wet summer weather of 2008 brought out one of the most striking expanses of heather blooms we have seen to date, while south of Ayrshire in Dumfries and Galloway the Scottish Countryside Alliance Educational Trust reports concerns that 63 percent of the heather has been lost in the last 60 years. The Scottish Execu-

Conservation remains a vital issue in the European landscape. This year, however, brought with it a world-wide economic downturn, fueled by crisis in the American credit markets, increases in the costs of producing food, threats of global warming and food shortages, and a disastrous summer season of rain and flooding in Scotland, which led some of our farming friends to suggest that Scotland was getting the worst part of global warming: it was warmer but also wetter — another case of an ill wind that blows nobody any good?

Farmers inevitably will respond in the way that our Glens farmer has to the overall shift in world food supplies, regardless of the vagaries of climate. When we asked him if he was interested in applying for a new range of conservation projects for 2009, he replied that it was all too complicated and he saw nothing in it for his farm at this time. Similar trends are reported in the U.S., where farmers were said in April 2008 to be taking their land out of set-aside and cashing in on surging prices for wheat, soybeans, and corn (New York Times, April 9, 2008, p. A1).

It is interesting to note how trends in cropping vary over time. Talking with Ayrshire farmers in August 2008, we asked them about the cultivation of oats. One farmer in his 80s mused in response that oats, previously used as feed for horses among other things, had almost disappeared from the landscape, replaced by higher-yielding varieties of barley. Because of the great historical importance of oats and its continuing use for porridge and oatcakes, we have begun a project on this crop and its associations with Scottish identities, customs, and language, including in diaspora contexts. We call the project, including a book and potentially an interactive website, “The Oats Within Us.”

We are planning to go ahead with the publication of the revised papers from our March conference, potentially in the new series which we co-edit on European anthropology with Carolina Academic Press that now has our Minorities and Memories: Survivals and Extinctions in Scotland and Western Europe (Strathern and Stewart, 2001, Carolina Academic Press, Durham, NC) as its first volume.
EUROPEAN COMMISSION RENEWS EUCE DESIGNATION

The European Union Center of Excellence (EUCE) recently submitted a grant proposal for renewal of its designation as an EUCE for the 2008-2011 period. The EUCE was successful in what turned out to be a rigorous competition and was notified of the renewal of its funding from the EU Commission this past summer. The Pittsburgh EUCE was launched in 1998 as one of the first ten EUCE centers in the U.S.

EUROPEAN UNION LAUNCHES “STUDY IN EUROPE” WEBSITE

The European Commission has launched a new “Study in Europe” website to encourage international students to study in the EU. The website (www.study-in-europe.org) provides comprehensive information on courses offered at European higher education institutions, together with information and advice on admission procedures, tuition and living costs, scholarships, and the higher education environment in Europe.

“European higher education offers outstanding quality, diversity, and opportunity,” said Ján Figel’, European Commissioner for Education, Training, Culture and Youth. “Europe has a worldwide reputation as a center of excellence in learning, and the ‘Study in Europe’ project will make it easier for potential students around the world to see all that European higher education has to offer.”

Europe has more than 4,000 higher education institutions ranging from top-level research establishments to small, teaching-focused colleges. The site covers academic institutions in 32 European countries.

SPOTLIGHTED SPRING 2009 GRADUATE COURSES
“Europe, Human Security and the Security-Development Nexus”
Professor Eric Remacle

This 1.5-credit course explores the reasons for the merging of security and development policies in the European Union and its Member States and the emergence of a European human security agenda within the wider context of the United Nations, World Bank, and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. The focus will be European policies towards crisis areas (Balkans, Caucasus, Middle East, Great Lakes Africa, and South and Southeast Asia) and peace building activities like: regulations about antipersonnel landmines, small arms and light weapons, conflict timber and conflict diamonds, policies of conditionality and sanctions, assistance to transitional justice, peace building, security governance, and security sector/system reform in fragile states. GSPIA Course Number: PIA2492 Class Number: 21340, Political Science Course Number: PS2320 Class Number: 15330. Fridays, 9:00 a.m.-12:00 noon, January 9-February 6, 2009, 3200 Posvar Hall.

“Politics and Policy-making in the European Union”
Dr. Achilleas Mitsos

This 1.5-credit course will deal with the factors determining --and the process leading to--deeper integration. Normative arguments, based on fiscal federalism theory for and against greater centralization, will be contrasted with the positive analysis of the extent to which policy transfer towards the European level actually takes place in various policy fields. The importance and role of distributional consequences in determining the shifting balance between member states and the EU in the group of ‘shared policies’ will be analyzed. All policies have spatial redistributive effects, but only for a few of them is this ‘revealed’ through the EU budget. This budgetary redistributive impact may be explicit or implicit, real or perceived, exclusive or accessory, indispensable or subsequent. The actual way multi-level governance functions in each of the three major EU ‘spending’ policies (agriculture, structural funds, research) will be studied: the process and the actors involved, member states and the European institutions, stable and ‘opportunistic’ coalitions during policy transfer, policy shaping, and policy implementation. The outcome of the interplay of these forces will be compared with ‘normative’ conclusions on the form of these policies and the relative power of the EU. Political Science Course Number: PS2309-1200 Class Number: 36936, GSPIA Course Number: PIA2390-1200 Class Number: 36935. Mondays & Fridays, 9:00 a.m.-12:00 noon, February 9-February 27, 2009, 3200 Posvar Hall.
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
- November 6 - Lecture: “Do Markets Punish EU Backsliders?” 12:00 noon, 4217 Posvar Hall.
- November 6 - Lecture: “Mrs. Polonius Goes to Italy.” 4:00 p.m., G24 Cathedral of Learning.
- November 7 - Seminar: “Shakespeare and Italy: Enter Through Theory.” 1:30 p.m., 362 Cathedral of Learning.
- November 11 - Lecture: “The End or the Return of the Balkans?” 12:00 noon, 4217 Posvar Hall.
- November 13 - Lecture: “From Nationalism to ‘Third Worldism’?” 3:00-5:00 p.m., 3703 Posvar Hall.
- November 14 - Lecture: “Murder, Real and Represented.” 5:00 p.m., 144 Cathedral of Learning.
- November 18 - Lecture: “The EU: An Emerging Foreign Policy Actor.” 12:00 noon, 4130 Posvar Hall.
- November 19 - Pizza and Politics: “To Intervene or Not to Intervene.” 12:00 noon, 4130 Posvar Hall.
- November 20 - Pizza and Politics: “Northern Dimension and the Black Sea Synergy.” 12:00 noon, 4217 Posvar Hall.