Scholarly Adventures on the Island of Cyprus

by Renate Blumenfeld-Kosinski, Professor of French

Department of French and Italian, University of Pittsburgh

A large billboard in front of the Bedesten or “lockable bazaar” in North Nicosia takes the observer effortlessly through many centuries of Cypriot history. Originally a 12th century Byzantine church, this edifice was remodeled by the Lusignan dynasty (of French origin) in the 14th century. After the Turkish conquest in the 16th century, it was transformed into a warehouse; now it is being renovated into what may well be its original splendor with the help of funds from the EU. Billboards proclaiming EU participation in various restoration projects crop up as frequently in the Turkish-speaking, Muslim-dominated North as in the Greek-speaking, Orthodox-dominated South. In many ways, Cyprus is reclaiming its heritage with the help of the EU. This heritage was always multicultural.

Throughout the centuries, a multiplicity of people of different faiths coexisted—for the most part peacefully—on this important trading post in the Eastern Mediterranean. Greek and Latin Christians, Muslims, and Jews formed a vibrant society governed by the Lusignans from 1191, when Richard the Lionheart conquered the island from the Greeks and sold it to Guy de Lusignan, until 1489, when the Venetians took over, followed by the Turks in 1571. The Ottoman era lasted until 1878, at which point Britain first simply “administered” Cyprus, only to annex it in 1914. The island became independent in 1960 and has been divided since the Turkish invasion of Northern Cyprus in 1974. The history of Cyprus is thus one of many different cultures and faiths. In the South (the Republic of Cyprus), North Cyprus is described as “since 1974 occupied by Turkish troops.” The Northern part of the island refers to itself as the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, a country that is recognized only by Turkey. Although border crossings are now easier, tensions persist.

One figure that stands out in the long history of the island’s Lusignan era is Philippe de Mézières (1327-1405), a Frenchman of the lower nobility who was chancellor of Cyprus in the mid-1360s. How did this pious soldier who would later become a prolific writer end up on this island? Philippe had been in the service of a number of masters, including the Italian Visconti; he had also made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem at age twenty. There Christ had revealed to him the Rule for a new order of chivalry, the Ordre de la passion de Jésus-Christ. Orders of chivalry, such as the Templars, were first founded at the time of the first crusades; they had both military and charitable functions. The task of Philippe’s new order would be to retake the Holy Land from the Muslims. When Philippe visited Cyprus in the late 1350s, he was captivated by the Lusignans’ dreams of a crusade and formed a deep friendship with King Peter I with whom he traveled through Europe to drum up support for this venture. They never managed to regain the Holy Land, but instead, in October 1365, they attacked the wealthy Egyptian port of Alexandria, which they looted and then abandoned. Philippe left Cyprus in 1367 and was not present when his dear friend Peter I was brutally murdered by his barons in 1369. Overcome by grief, Phillipe decided to live for a while with a confraternity in Venice and then moved on to Avignon and Paris, where he became an advisor to the French king Charles...
CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Friday, October 2
Alexander Thompson, Associate Professor of Political Science at Ohio State University, will present this lecture as part of the Research in International Politics Speaker Series. 11:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m., 4500 Posvar Hall. For more information, contact Michael Goodhart at michaelgoodhart@gmail.com.

Friday, October 2
International Week Lecture: “The Secret Police of the Former East Germany: Their Dissolution and Legacy”
David Gill, Deputy Representative of the Council of the Protestant Church in Germany to the Federal Republic of Germany and the EU. 1:00 p.m., Teplitz Memorial Courtroom, School of Law. For more information, contact Gina Huggins at glc@pitt.edu.

Friday, October 2 - Saturday, October 3
ICMA Fall Conference
A collaborative conference between the International Center of Medieval Art and the Department of History of Art and Architecture, with sponsorship from the Medieval and Renaissance Studies program. Frick Fine Arts. For a full program, please visit the ICMA website at www.medievalart.org/htm/events.html?contentframe=/htm/events/symposia.html.

Tuesday, October 6
Lecture
Professor Dr. Martin Sabrow, visiting from the Zentrum fuer Zeitgeschichte Forschung at the Humboldt University-Potsdam. 4:00-6:00 p.m., Frick Fine Arts. For more information, contact Karen Lautanen at kal70@pitt.edu.

Wednesday, October 7
Jean Monnet Symposium: “Regionalism, Innovation, and Environmental and Economic Crises: Challenges for Asia, NAFTA, and the EU”
This semester’s Jean Monnet Symposium participants will include Prof. Alberta Sbragia, Prof. John Ravenhill (see Oct. 8 lecture below), Prof. Julia Gray (Political Science), Prof. William Keller (GSPIA), and Prof. Thomas Rawski (Economics). 1:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m., 4130 Posvar Hall. For more information, please contact Thomas Allen at tfa3@pitt.edu.

Thursday, October 8
EUCE/ESC Lecture
Professor John Ravenhill, visiting from the Department of International Relations, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies at the Australian National University. 2:00 p.m., 4130 Posvar Hall. For more information, please contact Karen Lautanen at kal70@pitt.edu.

Friday, October 9
Nicholas C. Tucci Lecture: “Shakespeare Italianate: Skeptical Crises in Three Plays of Shakespeare”
Lawrence F. Rhu, Professor of English and Comparative Literature and William Joseph Todd Chair in Italian Renaissance at the University of South Carolina. 5:00 p.m., Cathedral of Learning 244B. Copies of pertinent articles are available for review in Cathedral of Learning 1328. For more information, please contact Monika Losagio at losagio@pitt.edu.

Thursday, October 15
Lecture:
"The Financial Crisis: A Transatlantic Perspective"
Mr. Nigel Nagarajan, Economic and Financial Counselor and Head of Economic and Financial Affairs at the Delegation of the European Commission to the U.S. in Washington, DC. 1:00 p.m., 4217 Posvar Hall. For more information, please contact Sandra Hall at ssh13@pitt.edu.

Tuesday, October 20
Lecture:
“European and U.S. Responses to Terrorism: A Critical Review”
A.S.M. Ali Ashraf, PhD Candidate, GSPIA. 8:00 p.m., Sutherland Hall, First Floor Lounge. For more information, please contact Veronica Distas at dristas@pitt.edu.

Thursday, October 15
Symposium on the 20th Anniversary of the Fall of the Berlin Wall
12:00 noon-5:00 p.m., 4130 Posvar Hall. For more information, please contact Karen Lautanen at kal70@pitt.edu.

The European Colloquium
The European Colloquium is a research seminar related to European history, societies and culture and will resume meetings in the History Department this academic year. The group will convene about every four weeks during the academic year, usually on a Thursday afternoon, and discuss current or recently published research. For more information, please contact Professor Irina Livezeanu at irinal@pitt.edu or 412-648-7466.
Comparing Immigration Policies in Europe

by Emilie Blais

PhD Candidate, Political Science

Emilie Blais was a recipient of a EUCE pre-dissertation fellowship for the summer of 2008.

The adoption of immigration policies by European governments and the EU is a contentious issue for many reasons. Many domestic groups have divergent interests and strive to influence the policy-making process, which also reflects different political interests through the elected representatives deciding on the issue. For many years now, there has been a sense of urgency for developing new immigration policies in European countries and for the EU as a whole, as the demographic pressure and the need for more labor became important for sustaining the economic growth of the EU.

Thanks to the generosity of the European Union Center of Excellence (EUCE), I was able to investigate how immigration policies are developing and changing in certain member states (France and Germany) and according to which interests they do so, whether partisan political interests, citizen interests, or economic interests. Previous studies on immigration policies in Europe have looked at factors such as electoral calculations, immigrants’ mobilization, historical development of institutions and discourses, and the normative effects of international actors such as the Council of Europe and the EU. Economic interests of domestic groups (i.e. businesses, unions, etc.) have not been studied in combination with citizens’ interests (i.e. general public opinion) and political interests (i.e. electoral calculations) in the development and change of immigration policies. Considering that legal immigration in Europe is usually defined as highly skilled labor, it seems inadequate to exclude economic interests in the study of immigration policies. Even in the case of illegal immigration, economic interests could potentially play an important role as individuals and employers involved in this type of relation (illegal immigrant worker and employer) sustain a two-tier economic market. In addition, immigrants can be seen as posing a challenge to the European welfare state, a concern that is highly connected to economic dimensions.

My original hypothesis focused on the system structures of each country to explain the immigration policy outcome and why they differ between countries, as the structures integrate differently the interests of domestic groups in policy formulation and reforms. Based on whether a system makes one type of interest more dominant than others or combines them differently, I expected a range of immigration policy outcomes from more to less restrictive ones. Thus, in the case of France, I expected restrictive immigration policies based on the dominance of political interests in the system, because it is a centralized system and the government faces fewer obstacles from the opposition and also because political actors are promoting cultural unity based on principles of political inclusion that entail cultural assimilation for immigrants. On the other hand, in Germany, I expected immigration policies to be relatively more open because political power is more diffuse and faces more opposition. This system presumably allows for the indirect inclusion of other interests at the federal level in the elaboration of immigration policies through the hearing of groups in the permanent committees in the Bundestag and the required approval of acts by the Bundesrat.

After conducting interviews with leaders of different groups and elected representatives, my preliminary findings to some extent confirm my hypothesis, at least in the case of France. It remains difficult to propose any preliminary findings in the case of Germany at this point, as the number of interviews I was able to conduct was limited. With regard to the most recent reform in immigration, political interests dominated in France, with the President of the Republic as a leader. Nicolas Sarkozy was elected in 2007 with a promise to reform immigration rules in the country, and his political party has the majority of seats in the Assemblée Nationale and the Senate. Consultations of non-governmental groups occur, as they are sometimes invited to participate in ad hoc legislative commissions; however, the non-governmental groups and the politicians involved in policy-making all reported that the influence of the non-governmental groups was very limited, even nearly nonexistent.

I realized while I was doing field research that it is quite difficult to isolate the impact of the EU in the immigration policy realm since the member states still remain powerful in this area. I started to conduct research a month and a half before France took up the presidency of the Council. This change in leadership proved to be very significant for my future research, as France pushed forward the “European Pact on Immigration and Asylum,” which sets principles that member countries now have to implement in their own immigration policy and in their work toward a common immigration policy at the European level. Even more interesting was that the proposal put forward was an exact replica of the French immigration policy. Despite these findings, it does not mean that political interests dominate across cases. Economic interests can possibly dominate in other type of systems, as the limited number of interviews I was able to conduct in Germany point to a better integration of these groups and others in policy-making related to immigration. ✴
**FELLOWSHIPS, GRANTS, AND OPPORTUNITIES**

**DAAD Study Scholarships & Research Grants**

DAAD Study Scholarships provide highly qualified graduate students in non-artistic academic fields with an opportunity to conduct independent study in Germany or to complete a full Master's degree program at a German university. For more information, please visit [www.daad.org/?p=gradstudy](http://www.daad.org/?p=gradstudy). DAAD Research Grants are awarded primarily to highly qualified PhD candidates who are early in their academic/professional careers or to individuals wishing to earn a doctoral degree in Germany. Funding may also be granted to recent PhDs who would like to conduct research. For more information, please visit [www.daad.org/?p=gradresearch](http://www.daad.org/?p=gradresearch). Please submit applications to Timothy S. Thompson, Associate Director, EUCE/ESC, 4200 Posvar Hall by November 1, 2009 to be considered for nomination as a priority candidate.

**UCIS-EUCE Faculty Fellowship**

The University Center for International Studies (UCIS) and the EUCE announce the Faculty Fellowship Program for full-time, tenure-stream and tenured faculty in business, law, or public and international affairs. The purpose of the fellowship is to enable faculty members to undertake research projects that enhance the University's capabilities in some branch of EU studies. Fellowships are awarded for either the Fall 2010 or Spring 2011 semester and include a limited research fund. **The deadline for submitting applications is November 2, 2009.** For more information, please visit [www.ucis.pitt.edu/euce/faculty/funding/UCIS-EUCE-Fellowship10-11.pdf](http://www.ucis.pitt.edu/euce/faculty/funding/UCIS-EUCE-Fellowship10-11.pdf). Please direct questions to Timothy S. Thompson, Associate Director, EUC/ESC, at [tst@pitt.edu](mailto:tst@pitt.edu) or 412-624-3503.

**EUCE/ESC Small Grants Program**

The EUCE/ESC Small Grants Program is available on a rolling basis until available funds are depleted. **Awards for the year are made on a rolling basis until available funds are depleted.** For more information, please visit [www.ucis.pitt.edu/euce/faculty/funding/SmallGrantInformal.html](http://www.ucis.pitt.edu/euce/faculty/funding/SmallGrantInformal.html).

**EUCE/ESC Faculty Research Grant Competition**

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. Grants will be awarded competitively with significant consideration given to how the proposal contributes to the EUCE’s priorities. For more information, please visit [www.ucis.pitt.edu/euce/faculty/funding/EUCEGrant.html](http://www.ucis.pitt.edu/euce/faculty/funding/EUCEGrant.html). **The deadline for the 2009-2010 competition is December 11, 2009.** Please direct questions to Timothy S. Thompson, Associate Director, EUC/ESC, at [tst@pitt.edu](mailto:tst@pitt.edu) or 412-624-3503.

**EUROPEAN GRANTS COMPETITION**

The BMW Center for German and European Studies at Georgetown University invites papers for its 14th Annual Graduate Student Conference on February 5-6, 2010. The conference will focus on the continuing evolution of the European continent in the interconnected world of the 21st century. Abstracts must be submitted to [cgesgradconference@georgetown.edu](mailto:cgesgradconference@georgetown.edu) by October 15, 2009. For more information, please visit [cges.georgetown.edu/research/conferences/gradstudentconference](http://cges.georgetown.edu/research/conferences/gradstudentconference).

**CALL FOR PAPERS: INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR TOLERANCE**

The University of Pittsburgh will celebrate the United Nation's International Day for Tolerance this year with a conference on November 16, 2009. Interested persons are cordially invited to submit papers on one of the following issues: Human Rights, Education, Peace, Religions and Peace, Justice, Democracy, Women, and Children. **Abstracts should be emailed to Ms. Enkhe Adjaya at ade7@pitt.edu by October 16, 2009.** For more information, please visit [ise.pitt.edu/symposium/speakers2009/Call for Papers IDT 2009.pdf](http://ise.pitt.edu/symposium/speakers2009/Call for Papers IDT 2009.pdf).
From Brussels to the Last Bus Stop of the World: A Conversation with Martin Holland

by Julie Draper, EUCE/ESC Newsletter Editor

Professor Martin Holland is the Director of the National Centre for Research on Europe at the University of Canterbury in New Zealand and will be visiting the University of Pittsburgh from October 4-24, 2009. He will be teaching a course entitled “The European Union’s Emerging Global Authority: Ambitions, Challenges and Opportunities.” When he came to Pittsburgh for a shorter visit last spring, EUCE/ESC newsletter editor Julie Draper had the opportunity to ask him the following questions about New Zealand and his research on public perceptions of the EU:

JD: How did you end up in New Zealand?
MH: By accident. I saw a job advertisement at the University of Canterbury in The Economist in 1984 and had a telephone interview. Before that, I had some temporary appointments here and there—two years in Germany, one year in Italy. My first job in South Africa looking at apartheid and foreign policy began my interest in the EU. You could say I’ve been very peripatetic. I was born in London to an Irish mother and an English father.

JD: To what extent do you identify as a New Zealander?
MH: I do not identify as English or Irish. I identify very strongly intellectually as an EU citizen. In everyday life, I am 100% Kiwi. I root for New Zealand sports teams. You might call me a traitor—I have no affection for the land of my birth and see myself more as a European Federalist.

JD: Americans generally have an international reputation for being brash, fiercely independent, and arrogant. Can you make any similar generalizations about New Zealanders?
MH: I would describe New Zealanders as “decent people.” That’s not to say they’re all good. They do have a very strong attachment to equality, which I find very refreshing, having grown up in a very class-based society in England. No one calls me “Professor,” and people have as much respect for the person who collects their rubbish as anyone else.

JD: In which project currently under your supervision as the Director of the National Centre for Research on Europe do you feel most personally invested?
MH: I’d have to say all of them. All of the research projects we run started out as my ideas; then I sought out funding and hired people to do the work. The goal of the Centre is to link academic study with policy-making, and I would say that the analysis we’re doing on perceptions of the EU is probably the most important in having an impact on policy. The EU is not yet taken as seriously as we think it should be.

JD: Do you have any thoughts on how current patterns of immigration in New Zealand affect the overall public perceptions of the EU in New Zealand?
MH: Significant numbers of German and former Yugoslav immigrants bring with them much more modern views on European diversity. Meanwhile, it’s important to note that Kiwis are like the Irish—we go overseas a lot. For example, many young New Zealanders spend two or three years working in Europe and then return. Up until now, no one has studied how this affects New Zealand’s view of Europe.

JD: How do you predict the new administration in New Zealand will impact relations between New Zealand and the EU?
MH: Broadly speaking, there’s a bipartisan approach to politics in New Zealand—no fundamental policy differences at all. The new government is of the center right and seeks less government, so I see no growth in bureaucracy. The previous government very symbolically announced opening an embassy in Sweden, but now there is talk of that not happening because of a lack of funds. Overall, I predict the relationship will remain fairly steady, probably not expanding or growing. It’s a risky strategy. New Zealand is the last bus stop of the world. You need to keep reminding people that you’re there.

Continued on page 7
Continued from page 1

V and tutor to his son, Charles VI. After Charles V’s death in 1380, Philippe retired to the Celestines, a rather severe monastic order in Paris, though without becoming a monk. He continued to play a role in contemporary politics and wrote a number of political and spiritual works of which the most important is arguably the Songe du Vieil Pelerin (The Dream of the Old Pilgrim; 1386-89), now available in a very readable modern French translation by Joël Blanchard.

In the Songe, Philippe lays out his vision of a political system that builds on the moral qualities of the ruler and the wisdom of his advisors. Justice, the pursuit of peace (the Hundred Years War had been dragging on since 1337), and the equitable treatment of the French populace are some of the ideals Philippe presents couched in an elaborate allegory. He has the figure of Ardent Desir, his alter ego, roam the world in search of a place that would be worthy to receive Queen Truth’s forge of bons besants (good money). No place is worthy (at least not yet), but in the process of the futile search, Philippe manages to put forth many principles for sound government and France’s economic well-being. Some of Philippe’s ideas are surprising and forward-looking. For example, he envisages a national banking system where the state would function as a lending agent. Even more intriguing is his vision of a sort of European Parliament avant la lettre, in which elected European leaders would come together, without excessive pomp or grand dinners, to discuss the problems that plague their countries, such as wars, civil wars, and the Great Schism of the Western Church. According to Philippe, the delegates must leave behind all past rancor and not engage in recriminations but rather in constructive dialogue until they agree on reforms that will do away with war, oppression, and all the other ills that rulers tolerate within their states. In a touching reminiscence, Philippe recalls a discussion he had on this subject with the late Charles V while they were riding together in the vicinity of Melun. In the intimate setting of a ride à deux, the king discussed at great length his vision of this European Council that would put an end to the divisions Europe experienced at all levels. Alas, this vision remained a utopian one, for neither the Hundred Years War nor the Great Schism ended in Philippe’s lifetime. Nonetheless, Philippe is still regarded as one of the most important political thinkers of the late middle ages.

Philippe’s œuvre is equally interesting to literary scholars and historians. Representatives from both of these two groups gathered on a hot June day in 2009 at the University of Cyprus in South Nicosia to tackle the multi-faceted production of this medieval writer. The conference had been in the making for two years. My own interest in Philippe is longstanding, and I had often thought how important it would be to bring different disciplines together in a project centered on him. Thus, at a dinner table at the Medieval Congress in Kalamazoo, Michigan in 2007, the idea of an interdisciplinary international colloquium took shape. Kiril Petkov from the University of Wisconsin at River Falls and I enlisted the help of Chris Schabel and Nicolas Coureas, two historians at the University of Cyprus, for the local arrangements and began our fundraising, which resulted in major grants from the Florence Gould Foundation and the Gladys Krieble Delmas Foundation. The EUCE/ESC and the School of Arts and Sciences at the University of Pittsburgh, as well as several departments at the University of Cyprus, also contributed much needed funds.

When over thirty scholars from seven different countries gathered in an old villa in Nicosia, the excitement was palpable. The group included senior historians, such as Philippe Contamine of the French Academy, Michel Balard of the University of Paris, David Jacoby of Hebrew University Jerusalem, and Peter Edbury of the University of Wales, as well as a number of younger scholars from Cyprus, France, England, Poland, Lebanon, and the U.S. Over three days, we explored the works of Philippe, as well as the context for his life and writings, such as trade in the Near East, the involvement of Venetian families in the crusades, and the corrupted coinage found at a particular site on Cyprus that fits in with Philippe’s complaints about the difficulty of finding “good money.” The atmosphere was extremely collegial, and each day ended with a wonderful dinner for forty people (would Philippe have approved?). We are now gathering the results of our meeting in order to publish a volume that will shed new light on Philippe’s oeuvre and the age in which he lived. We feel that we practiced what he preached, embodying a vision of harmony between different views and different countries, even different continents. We walked in his footsteps – literally and metaphorically.

Note: For further reading on medieval Cyprus, please see Angel Nicolaou-Konnari and Chris Schabel, eds., Cyprus: Society and Culture 1191-1374 (Leiden, Boston, 2005) and Peter W. Edbury, The Kingdom of Cyprus and the Crusades 1191-1374 (Cambridge, 1991).

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

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Continued from page 5

JD: How would you characterize current New Zealand-Australia relations, particularly with a mind to the how that influences their relationships with other countries and the EU?

MH: Historically, New Zealand has followed the lead of Australia but probably won’t admit to it. But recently, Australia has been more aligned with the recent Bush administration on Kyoto, Iraq, etc., while New Zealand has adopted the opposite stance, close to that of Germany and Sweden. This is a historically unprecedented parting of ways, probably reflecting a change of government in both countries. It will be interesting to see whether we continue to be distinct from each other. There’s also no longer a big brother mentality towards Australia, a fear that Australia will be angry if we don’t do something they do. Australia has also always been more confrontational and hostile to the EU, which is almost counterintuitive, considering that they have a much higher number of Italian, Greek, and Balkan immigrants.

JD: How does Australia feel about the trade exception granted to New Zealand by the EU to access the EU market?

MH: There’s no fallout towards New Zealand certainly, but there is a high degree of antagonism towards the EU in public opinion, as well as by the press and stakeholder elites.

JD: One of the courses you teach is titled “The United States of Europe.” Is this a play off the United States of America?

MH: I stole the title from Jean Monnet’s memoirs, a phrase where he talks about a future United States of Europe (USE). My formative political experience was in the 1970s when the UK debated membership in the European Community, and I have been a Federalist ever since. I believe passionately in the European integration process as an intellectual and a personal commitment. My course is meant to be provocative. Most students are not believers in a USE, in fact, sometimes it is even seen as a malignant development, doing away with national sovereignty. As I often tell my students, you won’t find the f-word in any of the treaties, but there are a lot of elements of federalism written into them, such as subsidiarity, having the same currency, etc. It’s a watered-down federalism. There’s quite a high degree of commonality while still respecting national difference. Rather than creating a common European, the EU seeks to retain national diversity while working towards a common cause. What the Americans did is much simpler, and maybe it’s the right way because it worked, but what the Europeans are trying to do is much harder and comes out of a belief that multiculturalism can work. I believe a USE is, in my lifetime, achievable, but not guaranteed.

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**Fellowships, Grants, and Opportunities**

**EUI Post-Doctoral Fellowship Opportunities**
The European University Institute (EUI) in Florence, Italy offers several fellowship opportunities for junior post-docs in an early stage of their academic career. For more information about Max Weber Fellowships and Jean Monnet Fellowships, please visit [www.eui.eu/ServicesAndAdmin/AcademicService/PostdoctoralFellowships](http://www.eui.eu/ServicesAndAdmin/AcademicService/PostdoctoralFellowships). Applications for both competitions are due by October 25, 2009.

**Call for Papers: “Europe Twenty Years After the Fall of the Berlin Wall: The New Europe, New Europes?”**
The Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies Foundation Pierre du Bois for Current History invites abstracts for proposed contributions to an October 2010 conference in Geneva. The conference will analyze the transformations in Europe following the fall of the Iron Curtain and contextualize EU eastern enlargement within the long-term development of European integration up to the present. Abstracts must be submitted to [colloque2010@fondation-pierredubois.ch](mailto:colloque2010@fondation-pierredubois.ch) by October 30, 2009. For more information, please visit [www.fondation-pierredubois.ch](http://www.fondation-pierredubois.ch).

**Call for Papers: “Nations and States: On the Map and In the Mind”**
The 15th Annual World Convention of the Association for the Study of Nationalities (ASN) welcomes proposals on nationalism, ethnicity, ethnic conflict and national identity in Central Europe, the Balkans, the former Soviet Union, the Caucasus, the Turkic world, and Central Eurasia. Proposals and fact sheets, which can be downloaded at [www.nationalities.org](http://www.nationalities.org), must be submitted by email to Dominique Arel at darel@uottawa.ca and darelasn2010@gmail.com by November 4, 2009. For more information, please visit [www.nationalities.org](http://www.nationalities.org) or contact Convention Executive Director Gordon N. Bardos at [gnb12@columbia.edu](mailto:gnb12@columbia.edu).

**Institut D’Etudes Politiques De Paris (Sciences Po)**
The University of Pittsburgh offers a direct exchange program for graduate students with Sciences Po in Paris, France. Courses are taught in French and some in English, though an applicant needs to have a level of proficiency sufficient to get along in the urban environment of Paris. The deadline for the 2010-11 academic year exchange is February 26, 2010. The application must be coordinated with and approved by the European Studies Center. For more information, graduate students should contact Thomas Allen at [tfa3@pitt.edu](mailto:tfa3@pitt.edu). More information can also be found at [www.sciences-po.fr/portail/fr-fr/international/english2/](http://www.sciences-po.fr/portail/fr-fr/international/english2/).
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
- October 2 - Lecture: Alexander Thompson. 11:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m., 4500 Posvar Hall.
- October 2 - Lecture: David Gill. 1:00 p.m., Teplitz Memorial Courtroom, School of Law.
- October 2-3 - International Center of Medieval Art Fall Conference. Frick Fine Arts.
- October 6 - Lecture: Prof. Dr. Martin Sabrow. 4:00-6:00 p.m., Frick Fine Arts.
- October 7 - Jean Monnet Symposium. 1:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m., 4130 Posvar Hall.
- October 8 - Lecture: Prof. John Ravenhill. 2:00 p.m., 4130 Posvar Hall.
- October 9 - Nicholas C. Tucci Lecture: Lawrence Rhu. 5:00 p.m., Cathedral of Learning 244B.
- October 15 - Lecture: Nigel Nagarajan. 1:00 p.m., 4217 Posvar Hall.
- October 20 - Lecture: A.S.M. Ali Ashraf. 8:00 p.m., Sutherland Hall, First Floor Lounge.
- October 27 - Pizza and Politics: A.S.M. Ali Ashraf. 12:00 noon, 4130 Posvar Hall.
- November 5 - Symposium on the 20th Anniversary of the Fall of the Berlin Wall. 12:00 noon - 5:00 p.m., 4130 Posvar Hall.

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