Turkey’s ruling Justice and Development Party (Adalet ve Kalkýnma Partisi, AKP), which emerged in August 2001 as a byproduct of the banned pro-Islamic Welfare Party (Refah Partisi, RP, 1983-1998) and Virtue Party (Fazilet Partisi, FP, 1997-2001), is viewed as the most developed instance of Muslim democracy. Although staunch secularists (e.g. the bureaucratic-military elite, judiciary, and Kemalist circles) view the AKP as a continuation of the Islamic movement in Turkey due to the fact that most of the founders and members of the AKP came from the pro-Islamic National Outlook tradition, the AKP presents itself as a conservative, democratic, reformist, and modern center-right formation.

Since 2001, the AKP has competed in two general (2002 and 2007) and two local elections (2004 and 2009). In November 2002, it received 34.3 percent of the votes and formed the first single-party government in Turkey since 1991. In the 2004 municipal elections, its share of the vote rose to 41.2 percent and increased again in the July 2007 general elections to almost 47 percent, marking a landslide victory vis-à-vis its rivals. This success was remarkable in Turkish political life given the fact that since the 1960s no other party has ever received such support in a general election. More significantly, for the first time since the 1950s, a ruling party was able to increase its share of the vote in its second term.

That said, in the March 2009 local elections, the AKP’s votes unexpectedly decreased to 38 percent, while the opposition parties, especially the pro-Islamic Happiness Party (Saadet Partisi), increased in popularity. Interestingly, the AKP’s popularity among the Kurds also decreased. During the July 2007 national elections, the AKP had received 45 percent of total votes in provinces mostly populated by Kurds (i.e. Diyarbakir, Van, Siirt, Sanliurfa, Mus, Mardin, Hakkari, Sirnak, Batman, Bitlis). The candidates of the pro-Kurdish Democratic Society Party (Demokratik Toplum Partisi, DTP), however, gained 40 percent of the votes in those places. It is rather interesting that support for the AKP in these provinces decreased to 31.5 percent, while the DTP increased its votes to 44 percent and regained control of several municipalities. This was a shocking outcome for AKP officials because it was expected that certain government initiatives such as the introduction of a public TV channel (TRT 6), which broadcasts only in Kurdish, and the transfer of economic resources to the region would promote Kurdish support for the ruling AKP. Despite this expectation, Kurds opted for supporting the ethnonationalist party. Turkish Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan openly stated that he was not satisfied with the election results.

How can we explain this result? One reason for the rising popularity of the AKP in its first term (2002-2007) was that, to the surprise of several circles, the party adopted an open and strong reformist and pro-Western stance once it ascended to power. Thus, the AKP government pursued an extensive and ambitious reform agenda across several issue areas in its first term – more than 500 laws were adopted in just two years. This reformist attitude boosted support for the party in the July 2007 general elections, particularly among liberals, business groups, pro-EU circles and the Kurds. However, it is puzzling that since 2005, the pace of democratizing reforms
Tuesday, September 22
EUCE/ESC Lecture
Professor Jonathan Stevenson, visiting from the Strategic Research Department, U.S. Naval War College. 12:00 noon, 4130 Posvar Hall. For more information, please contact Karen Lautanen at kal70@pitt.edu.

Monday, September 28
Model G20 Simulation for Undergraduates
This is an opportunity for undergraduates to learn more about the G20 and international affairs. 10:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m., William Pitt Union Ballroom. To register, please email Sandra Hall at ssh13@pitt.edu with your name, email address, and country preference(s). Students will receive an informational packet relating to their assigned country by email. All of the information needed to prepare for the conference will be contained in that packet, although students may wish to do additional research. Depending on student response, more than one student may be assigned to a country. Pizza will be served at the conclusion of the event.

Monday, September 28 - Saturday, October 3
International Week - “World Fusion: A New Era of Global Identity”
This annual event promotes collaboration among various divisions and departments as well as student groups on campus and strengthens the University of Pittsburgh as a center for international education. For a detailed calendar of events, please visit www.ucis.pitt.edu/global/internationalweek. Sponsored by the Global Studies Program and the Office of Cross-Cultural and Leadership Development. Please contact intlweek@pitt.edu with any questions.

Tuesday, October 6
EUCE/ESC Lecture
Professor Dr. Martin Sabrow, visiting from the Zentrum fuer Zeithistorische Forschung at the Humboldt University-Potsdam. 3:30-5:30 p.m., 4130 Posvar Hall. For more information, please contact Karen Lautanen at kal70@pitt.edu.

Wednesday, October 7
Participants will include Prof. Alberta Sbragia, Prof. John Ravenhill, 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.

MARK YOUR CALENDAR:
Thursday, November 5
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.

In conjunction with University of Pittsburgh events commemorating the 20th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall, this contest invites undergraduates to submit essays that address the theme of “The Berlin Wall and the Fall of Communism in Europe, 1989-2009: Myths and Realities.” A faculty committee will judge the essays. First prize is $300, second prize is $200, and third prize is $100. Winners will be announced at the end of the Berlin Wall symposium on Thursday, November 5, 2009, 12:00-5:00 p.m., in 4130 Posvar Hall.

Rules for submission: Essays must be a minimum of 3 pages and a maximum of 5 pages, double-spaced, and single-sided, using a 12 point font with one-inch margins. Four copies of each essay must be submitted by 4:30 p.m. on Friday, October 2, 2009. Essays are to be placed in an envelope marked “Berlin Wall Essay Contest” and left at the reception desk for the University Center for International Studies, 4400 Posvar Hall, or addressed to Timothy Thompson, Associate Director, EUCE/ESC, 4200 Posvar Hall.

The contest is sponsored by the History Department, the Center for Russian and East European Studies (REES) and the EUCE/ESC. Please contact Steve Lund (EUCE/ESC) at slund@pitt.edu or Gina Peirce (REES) at gbpeirce@pitt.edu with any questions.
The European Union (EU) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) are European-based organizations that have historically focused on different policy areas: economic and political integration for the former and defense and security for the latter. However, given the changes in Europe during the past two decades, including multiple enlargement rounds for both the EU and NATO, their areas of policy competence have become less distinct. For example, the EU created the European Security and Defense Policy (ESDP), while NATO requires potential member countries to meet transparency and democracy related goals before their accession to the alliance. In the wake of these changes, many now debate whether the EU and NATO are collaborators or competitors. A distinguished panel of diplomats, scholars, and analysts met on April 7, 2009 at the Pittsburgh Athletic Association to discuss the future of, and the relationship between, these organizations at a conference sponsored by the University of Pittsburgh's Matthew B. Ridgway Center for International Security Studies, the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs (GSPIA), and the European Union Center of Excellence (EUCE).

Professor Donald Goldstein, Interim Director of the Ridgway Center, Professor Alberta Sbragia, EUCE/ESC Director, and University of Pittsburgh Provost James V. Maher led off the conference with background information and a welcome. With his subsequent presentation, Professor Goldstein became the conference provocateur. He questioned NATO's current makeup and its role in international affairs. His remarks underscored the lack of clarity in NATO's post-Cold War mission, its relationship with Russia, and even the appropriateness of its name. Professor Goldstein succeeded as a provocateur given the participants did subsequently engage in a free and open discussion of the issues he raised.

Dr. Charles Skinner, an adjunct professor in GSPIA and a former U.S. diplomat in Europe, introduced U.S. Ambassador to NATO Kurt Volker. Ambassador Volker's long and distinguished career as a foreign service officer included many assignments working on European security issues. He was appointed NATO Ambassador in July 2008 by President Bush. In his presentation, Ambassador Volker made the argument that there are clear differences between the identities of the EU and NATO. The EU supports transnational governance, while NATO focuses on collective defense and security. Dispelling critics’ claims that NATO has lost relevance, Ambassador Volker indicated that various countries including Georgia, Macedonia and Ukraine continue to seek membership in the alliance. He further argued that NATO has expanded its role in international affairs by conducting five operations simultaneously, ranging from preventing ethnic cleansing in the Balkans to patrolling the Mediterranean Sea and the Gulf of Aden. Ambassador Volker added that, even with all of these activities, rebuilding Afghanistan and defeating the Taliban remain NATO’s top priorities.

As to NATO’s largest eastern neighbor, Ambassador Volker stated Russia would be welcome in NATO if it adhered to the alliance’s democratic values. He added that, even in its present state, Russia could be a valuable partner in the efforts to combat terrorism, battle pirates off of the Somali coast, and fight the flow of illicit drugs from Afghanistan.

Turning to potential EU-NATO collaboration, Ambassador Volker stated there are a number of ways the organizations could cooperate to address the challenges the transatlantic community faces. However, he said that the historical problems between EU member Cyprus and NATO member Turkey prevent greater cooperation. He noted that the EU’s and NATO’s inability to collaboratively provide police trainers and election monitors in Kosovo is due to the antagonistic relationship between Cyprus and Turkey. Although this animosity is gradually waning, Ambassador Volker predicted it will continue to impede the EU’s and NATO’s future ability to cooperate.

GSPIA professor Michael Brenner began the second conference session by arguing that the Global War on Terror (GWOT) is poorly designed and is holding NATO hostage to the unrealistic expectation that GWOT is a winnable conflict. He further posited that although victory in Afghanistan is a laudable goal, it was not achievable because no one could accurately define what a victory in Afghanistan means. Professor Brenner then compared the U.S. to the winless Detroit Lions in light of controversial U.S. incursions into Afghanistan, Iraq, and Somalia and its support for Israel’s war

Continued on page 6
GRANT FOR FACULTY RESEARCH OR TEACHING IN GERMANY

EUCE/ESC announces the 2009-2010 competition for the University Center for International Studies (UCIS) Grant Program for Faculty Research or Teaching in Germany to help faculty plan and carry out collaborative research or teaching in Germany. The application deadline is October 15, 2009. For more information and application procedures please visit www.ucis.pitt.edu/euce/faculty/funding/Germany.html. Please direct questions to Timothy Thompson, Associate Director, tst@pitt.edu or 412-624-3503.

DAAD STUDY SCHOLARSHIPS FOR FINE ARTS, ARCHITECTURE, MUSIC, AND DANCE

These scholarships aim to provide highly qualified graduate students in the fields of fine art, design, film, music, choreography and architecture with an opportunity to complete a program of additional studies, with or without earning a formal degree, at a German institute of higher education. For more information, please visit www.daad.org/?p=gradstudy_arts. Please submit applications to Timothy Thompson, Associate Director, EUCE/ESC, 4200 Posvar Hall by October 15, 2009 in order to be considered for nomination as a priority candidate.

DAAD STUDY SCHOLARSHIPS

Study Scholarships provide highly qualified individuals in non-artistic academic fields with an opportunity to do 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. Please submit applications to Timothy Thompson, Associate Director, EUC/E/ESC, 4200 Posvar Hall by November 1, 2009 in order to be considered for nomination as a priority candidate.

DAAD RESEARCH GRANTS

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. This grant is open to applicants in all fields. However, there are restrictions for those in healthcare related fields. For more information, please visit www.daad.org/?p=gradresearch. Please submit applications to Timothy Thompson, Associate Director, EUCE/ESC, 4200 Posvar Hall by November 1, 2009 in order to be considered for nomination as a priority candidate.

GRANTS FOR RESEARCH AND ADVANCED LANGUAGE TRAINING

American Councils for International Education: ACTR/ACCELS is now accepting applications for its 2010-2011 Title VIII Grants for Research and Advanced Language Training programs in Central Asia, the South Caucasus, Russia, Southeast Europe, Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine. Applications are available for download at www.americancouncils.org/research. Applications for Spring 2010, Fall 2010, Academic Year 2010-2011, and Spring 2011 programs must be postmarked by October 1, 2009. For more information, please email outbound@americancouncils.org.

PRINCETON SOCIETY OF FELLOWS POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS

The Princeton Society of Fellows, an interdisciplinary group of scholars in the humanities, social sciences, and selected natural sciences, invites applications for the 2010-2013 fellowship competition. Three three-year postdoctoral fellowships will be awarded this year, including the Open Fellowship in the Humanities and Social Sciences and the Fellowship in Humanistic Studies. Applications are due by October 1, 2009. For more information on the 2010-2013 Fellowship competition, application form, and guidelines, please visit: www.princeton.edu/~sf/new_fellowships.shtml.

JACOB K. JAVITS (JKJ) FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

JKJ Fellowships are awarded to eligible students of superior ability, selected on the basis of demonstrated achievement, financial need, and exceptional promise, to undertake graduate study in specific fields in the arts, humanities, and social sciences leading to a doctoral degree or to a master's degree in those fields in which the master's degree is the terminal highest degree awarded to the selected field of study at accredited institutions of higher education. Applications are due October 5, 2009. For more information, please visit www.ed.gov/legislation/FedRegister/announcements/2009-3/082109c.html.

CALL FOR PAPERS & REVIEWERS: SPORT & THE EU REVIEW

Launched in 2009, Sport&EU Review invites submissions for forum contributions as well as peer-reviewed articles and proposals for themed special issues for publication. Contributions should reflect the general interests of the Association for the Study of Sport and the European Union. Sport&EU Review aims to provide coverage of the full range of issues relevant to the study of sport and the European Union. For more information about contributions, proposals, or reviewing, please visit www.sportandeu.com/review/.
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has substantially flagged. Several commentators observe that the AKP suffers from “reform fatigue.” Other than raising doubts about the AKP’s real commitment to Turkey’s integration with the EU, this Euro-fatigue also appears to have caused a decline in the AKP’s popularity among pro-reform and pro-EU groups in society.

Another factor that we should emphasize is the economy. Extant empirical studies indicate that economic considerations play a substantial role in voting preferences among the Turkish electorate. After the 2000 and 2001 economic crises, the Turkish economy started to perform rather well. For example, between 2003 and 2006, the economy grew by 7.3 percent on average. However, the pace of economic growth has declined since 2007, and the economy was hit hard by the recent global financial crisis. For instance, in 2008, the growth rate was only 1.1 percent. In 2009, the economy is expected to shrink substantially. In parallel to the declining growth rates, unemployment rates increased dramatically. Despite this major economic turmoil, the AKP government underestimated the impact of the global economic crisis on the Turkish economy. Erdogan once stated that the Turkish economy would not be affected much by the global crisis. Thus, it appears that although economic success increased the party’s votes in 2007, the recent economic problems and the government’s inability to deal effectively with the economic malaise reduced the support for the AKP. As a case in point, the party’s votes in industrial cities declined significantly.

With respect to the declining popularity of the AKP among the Kurds, it is interesting to see that although it adopted a rather liberal and democratic approach to the Kurdish problem in its first term, the party started to send mixed signals on the same issue in its second term. In its first term, for instance, in June 2004, the state-run TV channel, TRT, started to broadcast in Kurdish, Bosnian, Arabic, and Circassian, which was considered an unimaginable event in Turkey. In addition, parents were allowed to name their children as they desired (i.e. Kurdish names can now be chosen). During his visit to Diyarbakýr in August 2005, Erdogan stated that “Turkey has a Kurdish problem. Turkey made mistakes in the past in dealing with this problem. However, the solution should be more democracy, more citizenship rights, and more welfare.” It has been argued that such a liberal position bolstered the AKP’s popularity among Kurds. He even used rather nationalist discourses such as “Love the country, or leave the country.” More importantly, the AKP government allowed the military to initiate a major cross-border land operation into northern Iraq in February 2008. We might debate the reasons for this change, but one thing seems to be certain: these developments alienated the majority of Kurds who had voted for the AKP in the 2007 general elections.

It is obvious that Turkey’s Muslim democrats are facing major political (e.g. declining popularity) and economic challenges (e.g. severe economic crises) during their second term in office. To what extent is the AKP ready to deal with these challenges? It appears that the AKP suffers from several limitations. First, its notion of democracy is rather majoritarian in the sense that the party officials attribute ultimate power to the majority of people. Democracy is reduced to electoral competition. Furthermore, similar to other political parties, intra-party democracy within the AKP remains rather weak. Unconditional loyalty to a charismatic leader is the dominant understanding within the party. Another problem is that although women are very active in the party’s rank-and-file, they are less visible at the higher echelons of the party.

Despite these difficulties, the AKP might still have a bright future. This, however, requires that the party return to its reformist, liberal, democratic attitude. Interestingly, we already see the signs of such a return. For instance, after the March 2009 local elections, the AKP adopted relatively more liberal rhetoric and initiated a major opening in the Kurdish issue. Government officials are also working on a separate democratization package to accommodate Alevi demands. Other than such openings, the AKP should also win the hearts and minds of the secular circles. The AKP’s efforts to introduce the notion of conservative (Muslim) democracy to Turkish politics creates fears within the secular circles that the AKP ultimately aims at Islamicizing the secular Republic. For instance, the AKP was accused of being a center of activities contrary to the secular order and brought to the Constitutional Court in March 2008. The chief prosecutor demanded the party be closed down and its 71 leading figures, including President Abdullah Gul and PM Erdogan, be banned from politics for five years. However, in late July 2008, the Court ruled against closing the governing AKP but decided to cut the party’s state funding by half in response to charges that it threatened the secular regime during its six years in power. Given these concerns and the warning by the Court, the party needs to be extremely careful in its words and deeds to avoid charges of political Islamism. Thus, it becomes important that the party alleviate the fears of secular groups. This in return would not only enhance its popularity and legitimacy in society but also open a new venue in Turkish transformation towards a consolidated democracy, which would also prove that Islam can peacefully coexist with secular and liberal values and structures.
Continued from page 3

against Hamas and Hezbollah. He concluded that GWOT is, in fact, a nemesis of, rather than a savior for, the transatlantic alliance.

Former U.S. Ambassador to NATO Robert Hunter (1993-1997), currently with the RAND Corporation, concluded the second session by arguing that the U.S. needs to stay engaged in European affairs through NATO, while at the same time maintaining constructive relations with Russia. To do this, he recommended that the Obama administration continue its efforts to establish a rapprochement with Europe by closing Guantanamo Bay, initiating negotiations with Iran over its nuclear program, and addressing climate change. To maintain a constructive relationship with Russia, Ambassador Hunter suggested that the U.S. not “poke Russia in the eye” by supporting Ukraine’s accession to NATO.

Session three began with Jolyon Howorth, currently a visiting professor at Yale University, who described the EU’s creation of the ESDP as a “shift in history’s tectonic plates.” He acknowledged that, even with this shift, the EU and NATO approach security challenges in different ways given the organizations’ differing mindsets on security policy. However, Professor Howorth indicated that the EU and NATO can cooperate internationally to meet their common challenges.

Dr. Frédéric Bozo, a professor at the Université de Paris III (Sorbonne Nouvelle), provided the conference with a French perspective on the EU and NATO. He argued that France’s decision to rejoin NATO’s integrated military command, though largely symbolic, was an important gesture because it demonstrated France’s commitment to NATO. Professor Bozo explained that the decision illustrates President Sarkozy’s Atlanticist tendencies. He noted that after France’s commitment to rejoin NATO’s command structure, one of its officers took charge of the alliance’s command transformation unit, an important organization in the ongoing modernization of NATO. Despite the events above, Dr. Bozo further argued that France intends to build a true Euro-based defense structure within the EU.

Angelantonio Rosato, a Fulbright-Schuman research scholar at the University of Pittsburgh, concluded session three with a focus on NATO’s role in Afghanistan. He argued, given that Afghanistan has become a “feudal-narco” state with high levels of poverty and opium production, NATO faces a difficult mission in the country because of its reluctance to take casualties and its lack of strategic goals. Mr. Rosato concluded by offering three alternatives for NATO policy in Afghanistan: create a Bosnia-like protectorate, leave the Taliban to retake control of the country, or support a traditional Pashto leader to head the government.

The final presentation of the conference was given by Professor Eric Remacle, head of the political science department at the Université Libre de Bruxelles. He focused on the EU and NATO’s possible roles in nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. Professor Remacle noted that the Obama administration’s related policy goals include securing loose nuclear materials and weapons, ratifying the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, and negotiating and implementing a third Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START-III). He argued that NATO could be at the forefront of U.S. non-proliferation policy given that several of its members have U.S. nuclear weapons. It also has a framework for tactical air and ballistic missile defense, and it interacts with Russia through the NATO-Russia Council. However, he did not suggest that NATO seek the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, given the belief of some in the alliance that the weapons deter future Russian ambitions and help bind European defense policies with those of the U.S. Professor Remacle did suggest that, in light of the higher utility placed on nuclear weapons by NATO compared to the EU, he does not believe that the organizations will be able to work together effectively on these issues in the immediate future.

In summary, this gathering provided an opportunity for its participants to exchange information and perspectives on a host of controversial yet fascinating defense and security issues related to the EU and NATO. The audience, consisting of students, faculty, and members of the public, in turn benefited from the presentations and discussions. Despite the difficulty the EU and NATO have in cooperating regarding policy goals and strategies, the presentations and discussions suggest that the answer to the question posed by the conference’s title is not black and white. Instead, the EU and NATO are both collaborators and competitors and are likely to remain so for some time.

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.
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.

New Course Spotlight:
“The EU’s Emerging Global Authority: Ambitions, Challenges, and Opportunities”
This 1.5-credit course examines the extent to which the EU has or has not emerged as a global authority and norm setter by considering a series of contemporary foreign policy areas where the EU has been engaged. It will be taught by Professor Martin Holland, Jean Monnet Chair ad personam and Director of the National Centre for Research on Europe at the University of Canterbury, New Zealand. GSPIA Course PIA2493, Class 37074; Political Science Course PS2401, Class 37113. Wednesdays and Fridays, 9:00 a.m.-12:00 noon, October 7-23, 2009, 3600 Posvar Hall.

Faculty, Student, and Alumni News

Izabel Anca Galliera - Hungarian Room Committee Grant, to research artist Miklos Erhardt and the “Big Hope” project to determine ways art can intervene in sensitive social conditions in Budapest, Hungary.

Thomas R. Dunn - Frank & Vilma Slater/Scottish Room Committee Scholarship, to research Alexander Wood, 18th century entrepreneur, in Edinburgh, Scotland.

Amy E. Cymbala - Italian Room Committee Scholarship, to research female art patrons of the Medici family in the 17th century in Parma, Mantua, and Ferrara, Italy.

Undergraduate Awards:

Lauren W. Brune - German Room Committee Scholarship, to study German language and culture at the University of Augsburg in Augsburg, Germany.


Kimberly A. Fetsick - Italian Room Committee Scholarship, to study Italian philosophy at Scuola Lorenzo de’ Medici in Florence, Italy.

Laura A. Czarnak - Polish Room Committee Scholarship, to study Polish language and culture through the Kosciuszko Foundation at Jagiellonian University in Cracow, Poland.

Important Announcement for Certificate Students Graduating in December 2009:
If you are planning to graduate with the Graduate or Undergraduate Certificate in West European Studies or European Union Studies in December 2009, please submit a completed graduation application to EUCE/ESC by Wednesday, September 16. If you have any questions or wish to schedule an appointment to review your progress toward the Certificate, please contact: Thomas Allen - Graduate Student Advisor: tfa3@pitt.edu; Stephen Lund - Undergraduate Student Advisor: slund@pitt.edu.
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
- September 22 - Lecture: Prof. Jonathan Stevenson. 12:00 noon, 4130 Posvar Hall.
- September 28 - Model G20 Simulation 10:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m., William Pitt Union Ballroom.
- October 2 - Undergraduate Essay Contest submissions due by 4:30 p.m., 4400 Posvar Hall.
- October 6 - Lecture: Prof. Dr. Martin Sabrow. 3:30-5:30 p.m., 4130 Posvar Hall.
- October 7 - Jean Monnet Symposium: “Regionalism in Many Guises?” 1:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m., 4130 Posvar Hall.
- October 8 - Lecture: Prof. John Ravenhill. 2:00 p.m., 4130 Posvar Hall.