This issue includes articles by several Foreign Language Area Studies (FLAS) Fellows. FLAS Fellowships are funded by the U.S. Department of Education with the express intent of promoting the study of a modern, European foreign language within a cultural, scientific, historical, or artistic framework. Fellowships are awarded annually for summer and academic year study. Summer awards must be used for intensive language study, while academic year awards may be used for required coursework or dissertation research. Aaron J. Abbarno received a FLAS Fellowship for the 2007-2008 academic year and is featured here as he reports on the interrelated issues of immigration and integration and his experience with the emergence of Arabic as a European language.

Politically Correct: Studying Arabic as a “European” Language

by Aaron J. Abbarno

PhD Candidate, Department of Political Science

For the past year, the EUCE/ESC has generously funded my continued Arabic language study. The Center's ability to grant Arabic language fellowships to Europeanists reflects the fundamental importance of new demographic trends: Europe's countries, especially in the west, are growing as countries of immigration, and they increasingly host immigrants from the Arab world.

Immigration and the related issues of integration are now two of the most challenging matters facing Europe. These issues are marked by vitriolic public debate and electoral contestation, the rise of extreme-right parties, and increasing legitimization of xenophobic politics.

More often than not, the politics of immigration in Europe revolve around language. Most of the original EU member states uphold restrictive immigration control policies, and many more have stringent linguistic integration requirements. However, distinguishing immigration from integration policies has grown increasingly difficult. Since 2003, for instance, immigrants seeking lawful entry into the Netherlands must pass a three-hour language test checking whether they can speak, read, and write in Dutch. Immigrants must also cover the costs of language training. The number of applications for entry received in Rotterdam fell by 80 percent in the second half of 2003.

The tension on the ground is more palpable. During a recent trip to Barcelona, I witnessed first-hand the daily politics of language when I tried to help an Arab tourist ask for a price quote in a local market. The shopkeeper chastised us both—him, for “daring to live here” without speaking Spanish, and me, for encouraging “bad behavior.”

Such daily conflicts in the inevitable rough-and-tumble of language politics suggest that communication in one or more European languages is no longer sufficient as a means to understanding Europe’s migrant communities or how they might ultimately affect stable governance and policy outcomes in receiving states.

I am indebted to the EUCE/ESC for funding my own exposure to Europe’s most contested language: Arabic. With the EUCE/ESC’s generous financial support through a FLAS Fellowship, I studied intermediate and advanced Modern Standard Arabic.
**SEPTEMBER CALENDAR OF EVENTS**

**Thursday, September 11**  
**Panel Discussion:**  
“Transatlantic Perspectives on Health Care Reform: The EU and U.S. Compared”  
Dr. Marc Smyrl, Associate Professor, Université de Montpellier I and University of Denver, and Ms. Anne-Laure Beaussier, PhD candidate and research fellow, Université de Montpellier I, will present “Reforming European Health Care States: Programmatic Actors and Policy Change.” Dr. Beaufort Longest, M. Allen Pond Professor of Health Policy and Management, University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Public Health, will present “Health Care Reform in the United States: A New Beginning or a New Continuation.”  
12:00 noon, 4130 Posvar Hall. For more information, please contact Karen Lautanen at kal70@pitt.edu.

**Wednesday, September 24**  
**EUCE/ESC Center Lecture:**  
“European Union Foreign Policy”  
Marc Vanheukelen is the Head of Unit for DG RELEX C1, United States and Canada, at the European Commission.  
12:00 noon, 4130 Posvar Hall. For more information, contact Karen Lautanen at kal70@pitt.edu.

**Monday, September 22 - Sunday, September 28**  
**International Week 2008**  
International Week offers a wide range of educational and recreational cultural events. For more information, visit www.ucis.pitt.edu/global/internationalweek/. See below for a few featured events sponsored by the EUCE/ESC and which pertain to West European and EU studies.

**Wednesday, September 24**  
**International Week Cultural Event**  
**Film: Kolya**  
A confirmed bachelor is in for the surprise of his life when a get-rich-quick scheme backfires, setting off a wild set of circumstances and leaving him with a pint-sized new roommate. Directed by Jan Sverak. Film is in Czech with English subtitles; 105 minutes. Free to the public.  
8:00 p.m., 4130 Posvar Hall. For more information, contact Gina Peirce at crees@pitt.edu.

**Tuesday, September 30**  
**EUCE/ESC Center Lecture:**  
“Changing Intergenerational Relationships in the Ageing Societies of Europe”  
Dr. Andreas Hoff, James Martin Senior Research Fellow, Oxford Institute of Ageing.  
12:00 noon, 4130 Posvar Hall. For more information, contact Karen Lautanen at kal70@pitt.edu.

---

**EUSA News**  
The following is a reminder from the European Union Studies Association (EUSA), of which the University of Pittsburgh European Union Center of Excellence is a sustaining member.

EUSA invites scholars and practitioners engaged in the study of Europe and the EU to submit panel and paper proposals for its 2009 Eleventh Biennial International Conference, April 23-25, in Los Angeles, California. All paper and panel proposals must be submitted online by September 30, 2008 at www.eustudies.org. Please address all questions to eusa@pitt.edu.
A debate exists among EU scholars regarding the degree to which negotiations among the EU member states are largely cooperative and consensus-oriented in nature or whether they are predominantly characterized by the use of “hard bargaining” tactics. As a result, analyzing the particular conditions under which member states bargain has become an important focus of study in the EU literature. Several factors have been shown to impact the types of tactics that member states adopt when negotiating in the EU, including the issue area in which the member states are negotiating, the degree to which a negotiation is politicized, the governing decision-rule, and the size and power of a given member state. Following this line of research, I examined if and how the practice of issue linkage—in other words, bringing together different issues for joint consideration— influences EU negotiations.

During the summer of 2007, a EUCE/ESC Fellowship enabled me to conduct interviews with member state representatives in the Committee of Permanent Representatives (COREPER) and the Council of Ministers’ Working Groups in order to analyze potential answers to this question. The interview evidence I obtained during this fellowship demonstrated that issue linkage plays a major role in EU decision-making and subsequently that EU member states adopt different tactics depending on the interrelationships of the particular set of issues over which they are negotiating.

First, the interview evidence supported the initial conjecture that issue linkage is a key feature of negotiations among the EU member states. For example, the Services Directive covered the following three issues: identifying the driving principle on which the liberalization of the services sector would be based; establishing criteria for the screening of national legislation to ensure compliance with the directive; and determining which services sectors should be exempted from the scope of the directive.

In another example, the Framework Decision on Combating Racism and Xenophobia encompassed issues such as defining what constitutes criminally racist and xenophobic behavior, protecting freedom of expression and freedom of the press, and deciding whether or not to include references to Stalinism under the scope of the dossier. The inclusion of multiple issues in a single directive, which these examples exhibit well, is a characteristic of almost all legislation negotiated in the EU.

In addition to exposing the prevalence of issue linkage in EU negotiations, the interview evidence demonstrated that the relative importance of the linked issues impacts the type of negotiation tactics that member state representatives choose to adopt. In particular, if a directive includes one central issue on which member states on both sides of the negotiation have a large degree of interest at stake, member states are more likely to implement hard bargaining tactics.

Evidence of this can be seen in the early stages of negotiation on the Services Directive. For member states on both sides of the negotiations, the central issue was the country of origin principle, which requires that service providers follow the laws of their country of origin rather than the laws of the country in which the service is rendered. In comparison to the country of origin principle, the other issues involved in the negotiation were viewed as significantly less important. Negotiations among the member states over this dossier were characterized by a large degree of conflict and competition over this issue. In other words, the member states largely adopted hard bargaining tactics due to a particularly controversial issue linked to other issues.

In contrast, if member states place relatively equal importance on the different issues in the dossier, more cooperative types of tactics are likely to be adopted. The latter stages of the negotiations over the Services Directive highlight this. In February 2006, the European Parliament removed the country of origin principle from the directive, replacing it with the freedom to provide services principle. This new driving principle was not as controversial or important as the country of origin principle to the EU member states. Other issues included in the dossier were therefore closer in relative importance to this new driving principle than they had been to the country of origin principle. This decreased differential created a greater potential for mutually beneficial trade-offs in the negotiations among EU member states. In particular, the more economically liberal member states were willing to accept the freedom to provide services principle as the driving principle of the dossier, while less liberal member states accepted the screening of national legislation to ensure compliance with the directive. Clearly, the member states employed more cooperative tactics in this stage of the negotiations.

This research underscores the central importance of issue linkage in EU negotiations, as well as exhibits the important impact that the relative importance of linked issues can have on the negotiation tactics adopted by the EU member states. This preliminary evidence highlights the need for more systematic research and testing of the impact of issue linkage on the type of negotiation tactics that characterize a given EU decision-making process.
Visiting Scholars

Dr. Cesare Cuttica, PhD in Intellectual History from the Department of History and Civilization at the European University Institute in Florence, Italy, will be conducting post-doctoral research in residence in the Department of History and the EUCE/ESC. His doctoral thesis is titled, “Adam... The Father of All Flesh: An intellectual history of Sir Robert Filmet (1588-1653) and his works in seventeenth century European political thought.”

Patricia Otero Felipe, visiting from the University of Salamanca, Spain, will be conducting research on comparative Spanish politics during the fall semester. Her research interests include comparative politics, regional integration in the EU, political parties in Latin America, electoral behavior and public opinion, parliamentary elites, democratic institutions, and political parties’ positions towards European integration in the southern countries.

Mine Pinar Gözen, a doctoral candidate from the School of International Studies at the University of Trento, Italy, will be conducting research on humanitarian intervention and human security in residence at the Ford Institute for Human Security, housed with the Graduate School of Public and International Affairs (GSPIA). When asked why she decided to join the Ford Institute as a Visiting Fellow, she replied, “The Ford Institute, with its focus on human security and recognized experts, gives me a valuable opportunity to further my research on humanitarian intervention and to enhance the human security aspect of my doctoral dissertation.”

Dr. Stefan Lorenzmeier, LL.M., University of Leiden, will be teaching a course titled “Introduction to European Union Law” as Visiting Professor of Law during the first seven weeks of the fall semester at the School of Law.

Affiliated Faculty - Recent Additions

Despina Alexiadou, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science. In 2006, Professor Alexiadou came to the University of Pittsburgh as a guest lecturer on “The Politics of Price Stability.” Her areas of interest include comparative and international political economy with a special focus on political party systems and macroeconomic policies.

M. Pinar Emiralioglu, Assistant Professor, Department of History. Emiralioglu finished her PhD in 2006 at the University of Chicago. Her areas of expertise include the political, cultural, and intellectual history of the Ottoman Empire, cartography, and Islamic civilization.

Julia Gray, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science. Professor Gray earned her PhD at the University of California at Los Angeles in 2007. Her interests focus on international relations, international political economy, and quantitative methods.

Arpad von Klimo, German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) Assistant Professor, Department of History. Professor von Klimo earned his PhD at Freie Universitat Berlin. His primary areas of study are central European history and nationalism.

Other Faculty News

Michael Goodhart, Associate Professor, Director of Graduate Studies, Department of Political Science, is in Germany for the 2008-2009 academic year as an Alexander von Humboldt Foundation Research Fellow. His research interests include democracy and human rights in the context of globalization.
The Importance of Language: Studying Polish as a Student of Law  
by J. Katherine Drabecki  
J.D. Recipient, School of Law, 2008  

J. Katherine Drabecki received a FLAS Fellowship for the 2007-2008 academic year.

While I have always been interested in international affairs, traditional legal education tends not to cater to such interests. Fortunately, the University of Pittsburgh School of Law’s Center for International Legal Education is an exception, helping internationally inclined students like myself take full advantage of the international opportunities available at the University of Pittsburgh. For me, this meant not only integrating more political and policy aspects into my legal education, but also incorporating intensive language classes through a Foreign Language Area Studies (FLAS) Fellowship during the 2007-2008 academic year. In my case, I received the fellowship to study the Polish language in addition to my regular curriculum as a third-year law student.

My father is a second-generation Polish American, and I have always identified closely with my Polish heritage, which is one reason I chose to study Polish. With regard to the Polish language, however, I began the 2007-2008 academic year as a beginner: I spoke no Polish. My father, being a heritage speaker, had no one with whom to speak Polish after his mother passed away, and he spoke Polish less and less. Nonetheless, the sounds of Polish, so strange to most English speakers, were at least familiar to me, and that was very helpful as a beginner. I am excited about how much I learned to speak and understand over the course of the past academic year.

My Polish class incorporated all the elements of language. For example, we had a written homework assignment based on readings and conversations, and our speaking lessons incorporated the grammar that we learned for each lesson. Having class four days per week, a tutor on the fifth day, and homework seven days a week helped me learn through repetition and constant reinforcement. My previous study of the Spanish language also helped. Having already gone through the process of learning one foreign language’s vocabulary, grammar, and syntax, I was able to apply those learning skills to Polish as well. Now, after only two semesters, I can have conversations, brief as they may be, with my father in Polish, which he tells me “warms his heart.”

A second and perhaps more important reason for my decision to study Polish is that I believe being able to speak a language other than English is an essential skill for anyone who wants to work in an international context, as I do. Even though English is “the language of business,” the ability to speak another language allows a person to engage with people on a different level. Sharing a language helps to build a sense of trust and familiarity, which I believe is essential for business transactions, especially across borders.

For example, as a new member of the EU, Poland has become part of the largest economy and trading bloc in the world. Poland’s economic and political situation has changed drastically in the past 30 years, and even prior to Poland’s accession, the EU helped foster that development. However, cultural differences remain between the newer Eastern members, like Poland, and the older Western members. Being able to speak a language is one of the best ways to truly understand another culture. My ability to speak Spanish has helped me to understand the Spanish culture more thoroughly, and I have no doubt that my ability to speak Polish will help foster the same understanding about the Polish culture.

As a result of my study of Polish, I have incorporated a more Euro-centric political viewpoint into my studies. For example, last spring I wrote a seminar paper addressing the current situation in Poland with regard to the mass emigration to Western Europe and the effect that has had on the domestic labor force. The previous semester, I worked on a project in which I analyzed the risks and benefits of opening a business in Poland.

I hope to find a job working in international transactions, specifically in international commercial arbitration. Since I hope to work in Europe or at least to work closely with European lawyers during my career, I intend to use my new language and analytical skills to become a better lawyer. I anticipate that my ability to speak both an Eastern and a Western European language will be a significant asset to me professionally, as well as help me more effectively analyze and understand the EU as it continues to expand.
Continued from page 1

Modern standard Arabic is the variety of the Arabic language most widely used in print and broadcast media and is the Arabic most often spoken by the formally educated. My classes followed the immersion method of language instruction, whereby English is cast aside and students engage in grammar and syntax training and conversation as if they were in Cairo.

Beyond enabling me to have brief conversations with maltreated tourists in Europe, studying the Arabic language has heightened my grasp of its native speakers’ cultural and religious practices. These themes, in turn, inform my own research on political behavior and tolerance in Europe, where immigrants’ perceived “otherness” is a major source of political disquiet.

Language, moreover, remains a central point of contention between the EU and its member states’ governments. Although the EU lacks competence over immigrant integration except in specific areas relating to anti-discrimination, its recent directives on family reunification (2003/86/EC) and on the status of immigrants who are long-term residents (2003/109/EC) have effectively restricted member states’ ability to close their borders and confine the rights of legal immigrants already living in Europe. In response, many states, as illustrated by the Dutch example, promote tough language standards as a prerequisite for entry. Indeed, member states fought hard to insert into these directives the intentionally vague provision that immigrants may be refused entry if they are considered “unfit” to integrate.

Ultimately, this political contention revolves around the immigrants who speak non-European languages. In a recent EUCE/ESC newsletter article, Professor Carolyn Ban detailed the intriguing new language politics in the post-enlargement European Commission. From a demographic viewpoint, Europe continues to enlarge as its countries become more attractive as destinations for immigrants. The politics of language already figure prominently into immigration control and integration policies, and for students of European politics, it is increasingly important to recognize their implications for traditional forms of political competition in Europe. Studying languages like Arabic as European languages is, in two words, politically correct.

For Students Graduating in December:
An Important Announcement

Dear Certificate Students:

If you are planning to graduate with the Graduate or Undergraduate Certificate in West European Studies or European Union Studies in December 2008, please submit a completed graduation application to our office by 12:00 noon on Thursday, September 17. Graduation applications received by the Registrar’s Office after September 19 will require a late fee and should be taken directly to G-1 Thackeray Hall (but please provide us with a photocopy of the application for your Certificate file). If you turn in your form late, please check that your expected date of graduation in PeopleSoft matches the application and that the student plan abbreviations also match. Also, be sure your name appears on the form as you would like it to appear on the Certificate and that your address is that to which your Certificate should be mailed approximately two months following the graduation date. The fall 2008 term code is 2091.

Please note that the graduation application for your Certificate is in addition to the one you turn in to Thackeray Hall for your major. Please do not hesitate to contact us and schedule an appointment to review your progress toward the Certificate should you have any questions.

Dr. Thomas Allen - Graduate Student Advisor: tfa3@pitt.edu.

Stephen Lund - Undergraduate Student Advisor: slund@pitt.edu.
Fellowships, Grants, and Opportunities

**New Grant Program for Faculty Research or Teaching in Germany**

Recent developments in German higher education, such as the Excellence Initiative fostering the development of new research clusters, underscore an interest in expanding opportunities for collaborative faculty-level research or teaching in Germany. The University Center for International Studies (UCIS) at the University of Pittsburgh has created a grant program to help faculty plan and carry out collaborative research or teaching in Germany. The Faculty Research or Teaching in Germany Grant Program is administered by the EUCE/ESC.

Examples of possible projects include arranging and conducting research with a relevant scholar/researcher at a German university or research institute or arranging to teach at a German university. Full-time and part-time tenure-stream, tenured and non tenure-stream faculty, including lecturers and contract faculty at the University of Pittsburgh from all schools and departments, centers, institutes, and campuses are eligible to submit a proposal. Grants awarded typically range between $3,000 and $8,000. **Applications are due October 15, 2008.** Please direct questions to Timothy Thompson at tst@pitt.edu or 412-624-3503.

**The Robert Bosch Foundation Fellowship**

The Robert Bosch Stiftung and CDS International award twenty fellowships for United States citizens between the ages of 23 and 34 with professional experience in one of the following fields: business administration, economics, law, public policy, journalism, or mass communications. Fellows will complete a nine-month program consisting of two high-level work phases in major German institutions and three seminars throughout Europe. Bosch fellows meet with key decision-makers in the public and private sectors, thereby strengthening their understanding of the issues facing Germany, the European Union, and the transatlantic relationship today.

German language skills are not required at the time of application. Intensive language training is provided as needed in the United States and Germany prior to the program year. Fellows receive a generous compensation package, including a monthly stipend, health insurance, and all program-related travel expenses. **Applications must be received no later than October 15, 2008.** Program information and application materials are available for download at [www.cdsintl.org/~fromusa/bosch.htm](http://www.cdsintl.org/~fromusa/bosch.htm). For further information, please contact bosch@cdsintl.org or call 212-497-3518.

**Institut d’Etudes Politiques de Paris (Sciences Po)**

The University of Pittsburgh offers a direct exchange program for graduate and undergraduate students with Sciences Po in Paris, France. Applicants must know French on a level strong enough to take classes, write papers, and take exams in that language. **While the deadline for the 2009-2010 academic year is March 16, 2009, students may still apply for the spring 2009 term by October 31, 2008.** Visit [americancenter.sciences-po.fr/Studyrat/Studyratgradex.htm](http://americancenter.sciences-po.fr/Studyrat/Studyratgradex.htm) or contact Dr. Thomas Allen at tfa3@pitt.edu for more information on the graduate exchange and Mr. Stephen Lund at slund@pitt.edu for the undergraduate exchange.

**German Studies Seminar 2009**

The Fulbright Commission in Berlin is pleased to announce the German Studies Seminar 2009 for U.S. scholars at American universities and colleges. The 2009 seminar will take place from June 7-9, 2009 and focus on “Germany’s Future: New Parties - New Solutions?” The seminar will be conducted in English. **Applications are welcome until November 1, 2008.** For application information, please contact Program Officer Alisha Scott at ascott@cies.iiie.org or Program Associate Abby Greenwell at agreenwell@cies.iiie.org.

**DAAD Study Scholarships for Artists and Musicians**

These scholarships aim to provide highly qualified students in the fields of fine art, design, film, music, choreography, and architecture with an opportunity to complete program of additional studies, with or without earning a formal degree, at a German institute of higher education. Graduate study scholarships are granted for one academic year (10 months) with the possibility of a one-year extension and must take place during the German academic year (October 2009 to July 2010). **The application deadline is November 1, 2008 for all arts applicants.** For application guidelines and further information, please visit [www.daad.org/?p=gradstudy_arts](http://www.daad.org/?p=gradstudy_arts). Please contact kim@daad.org with any questions.

**DAAD Study Scholarships**

These scholarships are awarded to highly qualified graduating seniors or those who have received an undergraduate degree in any discipline for a year of independent study or a full Master’s degree program at a German university. Graduate study scholarships are granted for one academic year (10 months) with the possibility of a one-year extension and must take place during the German academic year (October 2009 to July 2010). Study proposals should explain why a particular program has been chosen and how it will further the applicant’s educational and career goals. **The application deadline is November 15, 2008 for all non-arts applicants.** For application guidelines and further information, please visit [www.daad.org/?p=gradstudy](http://www.daad.org/?p=gradstudy). Please contact kim@daad.org with any questions.
TO THE POINT...

Videos of many EUCE/ESC lectures can now be found online in streaming video format. Also, opening lectures from hosted conferences or symposia will be available live through the UCIS website: http://www.ucis.pitt.edu/pils. We will make an effort to advertise which lectures will be included.

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 11 - Panel Discussion: “Transatlantic Perspectives on Health Care Reform: The EU and U.S. Compared.” 12:00 Noon, 4130 Posvar Hall.
- September 15 - Lecture by French Ambassador Pierre Vimont. 1:00 p.m., William Pitt Union Lower Lounge.
- September 16 - Pizza and Politics: “The Dutch Presidency and Turkish Accession.” 12:00 noon, 4130 Posvar Hall.
- September 22-28 - International Week. For specific events, visit www.ucis.pitt.edu/global/internationalweek/.
- September 24 - Lecture: “European Union Foreign Policy.” 12:00 Noon, 4130 Posvar Hall.
- September 30 - Lecture: “Changing Intergenerational Relationships in the Ageing Societies of Europe.” 12:00 noon, 4130 Posvar Hall.

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

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