



EUROPEAN UNION CENTER OF EXCELLENCE

EUROPEAN STUDIES CENTER

NEWSLETTER

March 2011

University Center for International Studies - University of Pittsburgh



*Image courtesy of the European Commission
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Developing a Law Course in a Foreign Language

by Vivian Curran

Professor of Law, University of Pittsburgh

A generous grant from the European Union Center of Excellence (EUCE) is permitting me to develop a Law School course in French on International Arbitration. The course figures as part of the School of Law's efforts to prepare our students to become effective professionals in the practice of U.S. law in a world in which transnational considerations and contacts are exploding at so fast a rate that lawyers with local practices encounter them increasingly.

For example, a Pitt Law graduate who practices Pennsylvania estate law may have a client who is inheriting from a relative in another country. Alternatively, the client may be a citizen from abroad, perhaps working in town for a foreign company doing business in Pittsburgh, and who wonders what would happen if he or she were to die in Pittsburgh. Another of our graduates may have a client who has been injured locally by a product purchased locally but produced in Germany by a German manufacturer whose assets are located in Germany.

Not only can capital move around the world with the click of a computer mouse, but litigants around the world are seeking the most favorable laws when they sue. Such a practice was previously known as “forum shopping” when used to designate a search by U.S. litigants among potential states within this country. It has transmuted to the international arena now that the number of transnational contacts has exploded, such that more than one country has a reason to hear the case. Accordingly, this practice has become known as “international forum shopping.”

One result of the increase in transnational cases in U.S. courts has been an increased need for U.S. lawyers and judges to understand foreign law where one party argues, or all parties agree, that the law of a foreign country governs one or more issues of a case. In response to this situation, Justice Breier of the U.S. Supreme Court and others have noted the importance for law schools to teach foreign law, in order that the future lawyers of this country know how to educate judges in the legal memoranda they address to the courts. At the moment, lawyers generally hire legal experts to address such questions of foreign or transnational law.

A principal difficulty for the expert can be to communicate effectively to lawyers and judges how to understand legal systems that, unlike our own, are not common-law systems. Most countries of the world, and all in Continental Europe, are civil-law systems, based on a legal tradition that differs from our own in important ways, many of which are not self-evident. The legal expert who is a native of the foreign legal system may not always find ways to convey information effectively to the common-law recipient of the information, while U.S. experts who speak and read the language of the foreign country and understand the underlying civilian concepts of law may be hard to find.

Transnational cases bring in their wake innumerable new and interesting legal

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Monday, March 14th

Lecture: “International Child Abduction: the Child’s Objections to Return: a Rights Approach”

Dr. Anastasia Grammaticaki-Alexiou, Professor of Law, Aristotelian University of Thessaloniki, Greece. **5:00 p.m., Alcoa Room, Barco Law Building.** Sponsored by: Center for International Legal Education, European Studies Center, European Union Center of Excellence, Global Studies Center, Alexander S. Onassis Public Benefit Foundation (USA).

Tuesday, March 15th

Lecture: “Legal Protection of Cultural Heritage: A Human Rights Based Approach”

Dr. Anastasia Grammaticaki-Alexiou, Professor of Law, Aristotelian University of Thessaloniki, Greece. **12:00 noon, 4130 Posvar Hall.** Sponsored by: Center for International Legal Education, European Studies Center, European Union Center of Excellence, Global Studies Center, Alexander S. Onassis Public Benefit Foundation (USA).

Lecture: “Twenty Years After Reunification: The Source of Germany’s Foreign Policy Conduct”

Dr. Sebastian Harnisch, Professor of International Relations and Director of the Institute of Political Science, University of Heidelberg. **Professor Sabine von Dirke** and **Professor Patrick Alterdorfer** of the University of Pittsburgh will respond. **4:30 p.m., Steinberg Auditorium, Baker Hall, Carnegie Mellon University.** Sponsored by: Center for International Relations and Politics, Modern Languages Department.

Wednesday, March 16th

Lecture: “Illicit Art Trade: the Effectiveness of Greek & EU Efforts Aiming at the Protection of Cultural Property”

Dr. Anastasia Grammaticaki-Alexiou, Professor of Law, Aristotelian University of Thessaloniki, Greece. **2:00 p.m., 4130 Posvar Hall.** Sponsored by: Center for International Legal Education, European Studies Center, European Union Center of Excellence, Alexander S. Onassis Public Benefit Foundation (USA).

Thursday, March 17th

Lecture by Rafal Trzaskowski

Dr. Rafal Traskowski, Member of European Parliament, Christian Democrats. **12:00 noon, 4217 Posvar Hall.** Sponsored by: European Union Center of Excellence, European Studies Center.

Friday, March 18th

Symposium: “Within the Boundaries: Jews and Others in Medieval French Culture”

Kirsten Fudeman, Sharon Kinoshita, and Deana Klepper.

1:00 p.m. – 4:30 p.m., 602 Cathedral of Learning. Sponsored by: Jewish Studies Program, Medieval & Renaissance Studies Program, Humanities Center, Department of French & Italian.

Tuesday, March 22nd

Jean Monnet Lecture: “Investor Protection in the System of European Capital Market Law: Legal Foundations and Outlook”

Visiting Professor **Dr. Thomas Moellers** from the University of Augsburg. **12:00 noon - 1:00 p.m., Alcoa Room, Barco Law Building.** This lecture has been approved for one hour of CLE credit. For more information, contact Gina Huggins at glclark@pitt.edu. Sponsored by: Center for International Legal Education, European Union Center of Excellence, Education and Culture DG Lifelong Learning Programme.

Lecture: “The State of Loyalism Today in Northern Ireland: A Report from the Ground”

Dr. Tony Novosel, Department of History. **12:00 noon, 4217 Posvar Hall.** Sponsored by: European Union Center for Excellence, European Studies Center.

Wednesday, March 23rd

Lecture: “EU Public Diplomacy and Visibility in Asia”

Dr. Martin Holland, Director of the National Centre for Research on Europe and Jean Monnet Chair of European Integration and International Relations, University of Canterbury, Christchurch, NZ. **4:00 p.m., 4217 Posvar Hall.** Sponsored by: European Union Center of Excellence, European Studies Center, Asian Studies Center, Global Studies Center, University Honors College.

Thursday, March 24th

Pizza & Politics:

“Expanding Intimate Citizenship: Europeanization and Reproductive Decision Making in Croatia”

Brittany Rast, PhD student, Anthropology. **12:00 noon, 4217 Posvar Hall.** Sponsored by: European Union Center of Excellence, European Studies Center.

Thursday, March 31st

Panel: “The Nexus of Global Climate Change and Energy: Transatlantic Perspectives”

Alexander Carius, co-founder and Managing Director of Adelphi Research, Berlin, and **Dr. Edward Rubin**, Alumni Professor of Environmental Engineering and Science, Carnegie Mellon University. **1:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m., Alcoa Room, Barco Law Building.** Reception to follow. Sponsored by: European Union Center of Excellence, European Studies Center, Global Studies Center.

The End of the Central European Dream or: an Unpleasant Awakening in Budapest

by Victoria Harms
PhD Student, Department of History

Victoria Harms was the recipient of a EUCE Summer Dissertation Research Award for the summer of 2010.

The Hungarian parliamentary election of April 2010 dealt a final blow to the agonizing, pro-longed decline of liberalism in Hungary and cemented a radical shift to the right on the Danube's picturesque waterfront. With 53 percent of the votes, FIDESZ-KNP, the country's largest center-right party, won a glaring victory. Jobbik, whose paramilitary Magyar Gárda proudly parades the streets in newly appropriated Nazi Arrow-Cross uniforms, obtained a frightening 17 percent. After years of political and economic crisis, the previously ruling Socialist Party could count its 20 percent more than lucky. The SZDSZ, the liberal party that came in second in the first democratic election of 1990, was eventually ousted from parliament, leaving the government in the hands of a profoundly rightist elite.

What has happened in the once "happiest barrack of the Eastern bloc"? My thesis about Hungarian intellectuals in the 1980s and their dream of a unified, peaceful Central Europe addresses precisely this question. For sure, matters are more complicated than they appear at first sight. In the 1980s, János Kádár's Hungary was a promising favorite of the West. As early as the 1960s, it had introduced market economic mechanisms, its dissidents did not disappear to anywhere but the West, travel was comparatively unrestricted, and the regime's overall performance and willingness to cooperate was unique among its State Socialist neighbors.

Nevertheless, Hungary's relative economic prosperity relied solely on the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other donors' generosity. Kádárism barely glossed over the many social frictions following the brutal crushing of the revolution in 1956. Since the late 1970s, liberal intellectuals defied and decried authorities and popular passivity alike. In fact, most of them had started their political careers by criticizing existing State Socialism from the left. The events of 1956 and 1968 derided their illusions and annihilated any possibilities of reforming the system. The "New Faith" had fallen from grace. However, these Hungarians were "lucky"; although they still suffered from police harassment and occasional arrests, they were allowed to travel to the West and—more importantly—to return. They had financially magnanimous and influential friends abroad, particularly in West Germany and the U.S., who generously supported the intellectual opposition.

The intellectual biographies of the participants within this informal transnational network bore striking similarities. They shared a common understanding of the past, and their

world views were equally formed by the Holocaust and the Second World War. In the 1980s, they pinned their hopes on "Central Europe," a historical fiction that has been superficially integrated in the "EU"ropean myth. Twenty-five years ago, György Konrád, Miklós Haraszti, György Dalos, János Kis, István Eörsi and others openly ruminated over a Danubian alternative to both East and West. On their numerous trips across the Iron Curtain, they had witnessed the significant and intolerable shortcomings of both systems. Only if the peoples of the region ended their serfdom from Moscow and Washington and joined hands could they achieve a harmonious and independent world as it had already existed before the First World War.

This part of the story—the almost chivalrous struggle of eloquent, urbane dissident intellectuals—has been canonized. However, in order to understand Hungary today, one has to consider the polarization between these liberal, mostly Jewish cosmopolitans and their populist counterparts. In the 1980s, the Hungarian opposition split into the so-called 'urbánus' and 'népi' factions. These disputes galvanized around issues such as the 1920 Peace Treaty of Trianon, the dispute over the Hungarian minority in Transylvania, the post-1945 Yalta order, the nature of '56, and the country's complicity in the extermination of its Jewish and Roma citizens in 1944-45.

Today, "Central Europe" houses petty nationalisms and violent xenophobia. Despite formal integration into the European Union, the region tends to muddle from one parochial neighborhood fight to the next. As my interviewees avowed dispiritedly, their exaggerated hopes and unrealistic expectations of over 20 years ago had paved the way to today's distorted yet exonerating belief in a double occupation. Viktor Orbán's Hungary contends that the country was unjustly occupied from 1944 (Nazis) until 1989 when the secretly tried and executed prime minister of 1956 was finally re-buried. It is alleged that through all these years, the true Magyar has courageously endured oppression and now only claims what is properly his, particularly Transylvania.

The EUCE's doctoral summer research grant allowed me to pursue the lesser known side of this story. Hence, I was able to follow the traces populist and cosmopolitan dissidents have left in Budapest, Vienna, Bremen, and Berlin. Moreover, I visited several places and regions that were dear or significant to them, such as Cluj in Transylvania or Bratislava in Slovakia.

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FELLOWSHIPS AND OPPORTUNITIES

University of Pittsburgh Opportunities:

EU Studies Summer Program in Brussels

The EU Studies Summer Program in Brussels offers advanced undergraduates the opportunity to study the emergence of a united Europe in its dynamic core and is intended for students interested in the politics of the EU. The five week program features lectures and seminars, as well as meetings with European officials and site visits to major EU institutions and organizations. For more information, contact Steve Lund at slund@pitt.edu. **The deadline is March 11, 2011.**

Russian and East European Summer Language Institute

The 2011 Summer Language Institute at the University of Pittsburgh offers intensive language courses and study abroad programs. All courses are equivalent to one academic year of college-level language instruction. For more information, visit www.slavic.pitt.edu/sli/. Please direct questions to Christine Metil at slavic@pitt.edu. **The deadline is March 18, 2011.**

Newman Award for International Intergenerational Project Initiatives

The Newman Award is a competitive \$1,000 grant intended to partially support the expenses of international travel incurred by a University of Pittsburgh student involved in an academic project with an international intergenerational component. The student must be enrolled in a UCIS graduate certificate program during the grant award period or be a rising senior undergraduate. More information about eligibility and application procedures can be found at <http://www.ucis.pitt.edu/main/newman.html>. **The deadline is March 25, 2011.**

Programs at Other Institutions:

Monash European and EU Centre International Research Fellowships 2011-2012

The International Research Fellowship Programme provides funding support to international visiting fellows at the Monash European and EU Centre, Monash University (Caulfield campus) in Melbourne, Australia, for periods of up to one month. For more information, visit <http://www.monash.edu.au/euro-pecentre/>, or contact Pascaline Winand at pascaline.winand@monash.edu. **The deadline is March 7, 2011.**

2011 Summer Study Tour to Europe

The World Affairs Council of Pittsburgh is accepting applicants for a study tour to Paris, Brussels, and an eastern city (tbd) from June 25-July 2, 2011. The tour will focus on current cultural, political, economic, and security issues facing Europe as well as U.S.-European relations. It will be tailored to the

interests of secondary school teachers, administrators, curriculum coordinators, and university faculty. Contact Amiena Mahsoob at amiena@worldaffairspittsburgh.org for more information. **The deadline is March 18, 2011.**

Six Funded 4-Year PhD Fellowships

The Salzburg Centre of European Union Studies (SCEUS) is looking for new candidates for doctoral student positions for the period of October 2011-September 2014. By contributing their research, doctoral students will analyze the "Boundaries of Europe." For more information, visit <http://www.uni-salzburg.at/pls/portal/docs/1/1411603.PDF>. **The deadline is March 15, 2011.**

Jean Monnet International Summer Seminars in Rome

The Jean Monnet European Center of Excellence of the University of Rome "Tor Vergata" invites applicants for the 2011 Summer Seminars: "Integrating Europe in a Changing World." The Seminars are divided into two modules that can also be taken individually: "The EU Institutions and Decision Making after the Lisbon Treaty" (July 4-8, 2011) and "The EU Foreign Policy after the Lisbon Treaty" (July 5-11, 2011). For more information, visit www.eusummerseminar.uniroma2.it. **The deadline for grant requests is March 30, 2011. The deadline for full-tuition paying participants is May 30, 2011.**

PhD workshop on the Political Economy of Integration

This workshop will be hosted by the Jean Monnet Centre of Excellence and the Europa Institute at the University of Edinburgh on June 10, 2011. Paper topics are open to all relevant fields and scholarly approaches within the framework of the political economy of European integration. For more information, visit <http://www.law.ed.ac.uk/europa/>. Please direct questions to Charlotte Rommerskirchen at c.s.rommerskirchen@sms.ed.ac.uk. **The deadline is March 31, 2011. ♦**

EUCE/ESC Newsletter:

Director: Professor Ronald H. Linden
Associate Director: Timothy Thompson
Editor: Julie Draper

For newsletter announcements, comments, or submissions, please email eucnews@pitt.edu.

EUCE/ESC would like to thank the Delegation of the European Union for support for the Center.

Medical Education, Professional Discrimination, and the “Scottishness” of the Royal Navy Medical Service, 1815-1860

by Christopher Myers
M.A. Candidate, Department of History

Christopher Myers was the recipient of a European Studies Center Summer Pre-Dissertation Research Award for the summer of 2010.

On July 20, 2010, I was hunched over a desk in the Wellcome Library for the Study of the History of Medicine in Central London reading the personal papers of Scottish surgeon James McWilliam. I was aware of him due to his medical exploits on the demographically calamitous Niger Antislavery Expedition to West Africa of 1841-42. It was then that I stumbled across a curious quote in his letter of introduction to the expedition captain Henry Dundas Trotter. McWilliam stated that he “entered the service after failing examination before the Society of Apothecaries of London and being denied membership by the Royal Colleges [of Physicians and Surgeons] of London.” This quote set me off on a three-week research binge, during which I pored over ships’ medical logs, surgeons’ personal papers, Niger Expedition correspondence, Navy Medical Service documents, and select documents related to British medical education.

It seemed inconceivable to me that a surgeon who would only eight years later be instrumental in the first British attempt at mass experimentation with quinine as a treatment for African malarial fever would not be found competent to practice medicine in England. Unable to come up with a satisfying answer, I stepped back and spent several days transcribing the 1765-1870 register of graduates from Edinburgh Medical College. Comparing the names of the Niger Expedition surgeons, which I had collected in previous secondary research, I found that five of the eight surgeons were Edinburgh graduates. The Navy Medical Service surgeon corps seemed to be disproportionately Scottish. As I moved my search to the British National Archives, I slowly developed a hypothesis that the Navy Medical Service was particularly receptive to the appointment of Scottish surgeons.

By the first week of August, I was shifting through Navy Medical Service correspondence and medical forms. In these stacks of papers, I found five memoranda, written over a period of fifteen years, entitled “Requirements for Appointment,” which specified the educational and professional training necessary for appointment as an assistant surgeon. The first piece of evidence supporting my hypothesis that the Navy Medical Service encouraged the appointment of Scottish surgeons was the presence of the three major Scottish medical schools (Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen) on the list of institutions whose medical degrees and courses could fill requirements. The second piece of evidence was that the educa-

tional requirements expanded in each successive version of the memorandum as more scientific specialties (such as medical botany and chemistry) were added. This stood out to me in light of articles I had read, which concluded that Scottish medical schools adopted a more empirical, observational, and experimental curriculum at the turn of the 19th century. My tentative hunch is that the Royal Navy heavily recruited Scottish surgeons because it could not convince large numbers of British medical school graduates to volunteer due to the deplorable conditions aboard vessels in the Royal Navy.

This tentative answer to my question concerning the Royal Navy’s recruitment practices has led me to develop what I initially thought was a far-fetched hypothesis: that there were systematic, institutional barriers to Scottish surgeons attempting to practice medicine in England. In particular, I wondered why Scottish surgeons would join the Royal Navy if they had the option of practicing in Scotland or England. It is becoming obvious that practicing in Scotland or England was not an option for these Scottish surgeons. Farther north, the oversaturation of the labor markets for physicians and surgeons in Scotland forced Scottish medical graduates to look for employment outside Scotland. The decision to enter the Royal Navy was related to push factors as much as it was to pull factors.

Near the end of my trip in mid-August, I corresponded with the archivist for the Royal College of Surgeons of London. He advised me that the definitive answer to my question might lie in the licensing abilities granted to both Royal Colleges and the Society of Apothecaries in the 1820s and 1830s. Since parliamentary licensing acts required all medical professionals to obtain licenses in their fields of practice, policies that flatly rejected Scottish candidates for licenses could act as an effective barrier to the entry of Scottish surgeons into the English medical community. This would in turn protect the dominance of English medical graduates and long-existing family networks of medical professionals. This seems to be the best answer I can find for the rejection of James McWilliam by all three licensing bodies.

The fact that medical education and civilian and naval professional policy created a Scottish majority in the Navy Medical Service is interesting. However, there must also be some wider historical significance to this development. That

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issues and have vastly increased the expert testimony on foreign law that parties have proffered to U.S. courts in recent years. But a principal result of globalization in fact has been a massive turning to international arbitration as an alternative to traditional litigation, particularly in matters concerning transnational commerce. International treaties make arbitral awards legally enforceable in many countries of the world today. Perhaps most importantly, international arbitration permits parties that do not hail from the same legal system to ensure that they have at least one arbitrator from their own legal system. Thus, at least one common-law and one civil-law arbitrator will sit on the three-person arbitral panel. When dealing with cases in which one side is common-law and the other civil-law in legal system of origin, arbitrators often find that their colleagues from the other legal system interpret both the relevant contract and the party understandings differently from what has been expressed by the party from their own legal system.

The arbitrator often can be of great assistance in communicating with his or her colleagues more effectively than the parties themselves, who may have less of a sense of the other system, and therefore less of a sense of the likely pitfalls in communication with arbitrators from the unfamiliar legal culture. Moreover, just as certain legal fora, such as the European Court of Justice and the European Court of Human Rights, have developed into fascinatingly bimethodological institutions after years of adjudication involving both common-law and civil-law judges, so too seasoned international arbitrators hone comparativist skills with each experience on a mixed panel.

Over the years, the Pitt School of Law has been a pioneer in teaching foreign languages in a legal context and has for many years considered that U.S. lawyers are in fact *disadvantaged* by the apparent advantage that everyone in the rest of the world seems to speak English and the indisputable fact that English has become a new lingua franca. When others learn to speak English, however, they do more than learn tools with which to communicate with all others who know the language. They also shed monolingualism, a process that allows them in perhaps the easiest, shortest way possible to understand something of the complexity of another people's way of organizing reality. Such an understanding is of great value and always has been. Today, however, since our students inevitably will be functioning in a transnationalized world, it has become all the more important.

I have been hoping to teach a substantive law course in French for some time, as a follow-up to our "French for Lawyers" language courses. A course on international arbitration in particular was motivated by some of the reasons stated above. In addition, our sister institution of Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris ("Sciences Po") added a law faculty in recent years and since then has instituted a world-wide simulated

private international law arbitration contest, which I will be encouraging our students to join. Part of their course work will consist in writing a memorandum of law on the contest problem. Teams selected to argue travel to Paris, and the top teams have argued in front of judges of some of France's supreme courts, who each year so far have been playing the role of arbitrators for the Sciences Po contest. In case the intellectual nourishment of learning about international arbitration and the relevant French and English vocabulary is not entirely sufficient, students will have the additional enticement that the winners are awarded a generous cash prize of 9000 euros, as well as a six-month legal internship in the Paris office of the international law firm of Clifford Chance.

French is a critical language for the world of international arbitration. Paris remains the seat of the most frequently used international arbitration tribunal, and French arbitration cases are influential in this area of law. I am grateful indeed to the EUCE for its generosity in enabling me to develop this course and offer what I hope may be a valuable educational experience to Pitt students. ♦

[HARMS Continued from page 3]

The EUCE's generous support granted me ample time to consult professors, scholars, and archivists in the region. I happily rummaged through countless document folders and boxes which had not yet been touched. Last but not least, I had the extraordinary opportunity to interview four members of the Hungarian democratic opposition. Their insights and personal accounts have proved indispensable. My research has benefitted tremendously from such on-site contacts and from the advice and generous help I received in Hungary, Romania, Austria, and Germany. I am indebted to them as much as to the EUCE, which helped turn my summer into an extraordinary research experience. ♦

[MYERS Continued from page 5]

significance derives from the fact that Scottish surgeons spearheaded the majority of the most important military and imperial medical developments of the mid- to late 19th century. These included the use of statistical analysis, the focus on public health and sanitation, the use of quinine, and the development of germ theory. For me, the ultimate result of this research trip has been the discovery of a research thesis: that discriminatory licensing policies in England forced Scottish medical school graduates into the Navy Medical Service during the 1830s and 1840s. There, they employed their empirical, autopsy- and experimentation-based education during a long series of medical crises, including experimenting with quinine, the enduring treatment for malarial fever. ♦

**6th Annual Graduate Student Conference on the European Union
“Taking the European Union into the 21st Century: History, Challenges, and Debates”**

**Saturday, April 9th
Patrician and Crown Mural Rooms
Pittsburgh Athletic Association, 4215 Fifth Avenue**

8:00 a.m. – Breakfast, Patrician and Crown Mural Rooms

8:30 a.m. – Opening Remarks and Welcome

9:00 a.m. – 10:30 a.m. - Panel I: Identity and Public Opinion

“Can Mobility Foster European Identity? The Case of German Workers’ Mobility Within Europe” - Till Kathmann (University of Bremen)

“Media and Institutional Trust in Post-Communist Central and Eastern Europe” - Matthew Placek (University of Mississippi)

“Growing Concerns about Islam in the European Union” - Branislav Radeljic (Goldsmiths, University of London)

“Common Normative Grounds on Social Justice across EU Member States? A Cross-Sectional Analysis of Values as Determinants of Attitude Formation” - Alexander Seymer (University of Salzburg)

“Frustration Politics and National Identity: Russia, Turkey and the European Union” - Alp Tuncaci (San Francisco State University)

10:30 a.m. – Coffee Break

10:45 a.m. - 12:15 p.m. - Panel II: Europeanization and Domestic Politics

“Minding the Gap: MEPs and Domestic Political Constraints”
Sanja Badanjak (University of Wisconsin - Madison)

“European Integration and the Role of Supranational Political Institutions in the Europeanization of Public Health: The Case of Infectious Disease Control”
- Heather Elliott & Scott Greer (University of Michigan)

“The Constitutional Governance of Supreme Courts in the EU” - Nicolas Leron (Sciences Po)

“Bargaining Power of Institutionalized Coalitions in EU Council Negotiations” - Ilze Ruse (University of Salzburg)

“The Europeanization of Turkish Political Parties: Lessons from the Post-Communist States?” - Tristan Vellinga (University of Florida)

12:30pm – Lunch and Keynote Address, Oakland Room

Keynote Address: *“On Being Interdisciplinary: Travelers’ Tales from the Frontiers Between History, Political Science, and Law”* - **Piers Ludlow, Reader, Department of International History, London School of Economics**

2:00 p.m. - 3:15 p.m. - Panel III: Security, Enlargement, and Immigration

“Europe’s Future with Ukraine” - Christopher Aikele (University of Wyoming)

“The Impact of Schengen on Illegal Immigration: A Focus on Transnational Crime” - Lauren Ballinger (University of Oklahoma)

“The Future of Human Trafficking Policy in the European Union: Protecting Borders or Promoting Human Rights?” - Kimberly Howson (Carleton University)

“On the Local Effects of Europeanization: The Consequences of Lithuania’s and Poland’s Accession to the EU in the Russian Enclave/Exclave of Kaliningrad Oblast” - Giacomo Orsini (University of Groningen)

“Explaining the Undersupply in Refugee Protection: Resettlement and Global Public Goods” - Laura Robbins-Wright (London School of Economics)

3:15 p.m. – Coffee Break

3:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. - Panel IV: Political Economy

“Underlying Conflicts in the Construction of the Common EU Labour Market: Swedish Labour Court Conflicts 2004-2010” - Erik Bengtsson (University of Gothenburg)

“A Struggle for Influence or Passive Makeover? A Study of France and the UK’s Roles in the OMC Concerning Retirements Pension Reform” - Kimberly Frank (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill and Sciences Po)

“How to Represent Domestic Carbons in the EU” Discursive Strategies of Polish Actors in a Debate About the New ETS Rules” - Aleksandra Lis (Central European University)

“European Union’s Economic Partnership Agreements with Africa, Caribbean, and Pacific Countries: A Case of Market Power Europe?” - James Nyomakwa-Obimpeh (University of Cologne)

“Polanyi and the Posted Workers Directive” - Adam Stant (Miami University, Ohio)

5:00pm – Wine & Cheese Hors D’oeuvres

6:00pm – Dinner (By Invitation Only), The Library Room

This conference made possible through generous support from the Delegation of the European Union.

CALENDAR IN BRIEF

- March 14** – Lecture: “International Child Abduction: the Child’s Objections to Return.” 5:00 p.m., Alcoa Room, Barco Law Building.
- March 15** – Lecture: “Legal Protection of Cultural Heritage.” 12:00 noon, 4130 Posvar Hall.
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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. The latest edition of the newsletter and a list of upcoming events can always be found at our website: www.ucis.pitt.edu/euce/euce.html.

University of Pittsburgh

UNIVERSITY CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

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