



## The Center for West European Studies and the European Union Center

# NEWSLETTER

University Center for International Studies - University of Pittsburgh - April 2005



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## TEN YEARS AFTER THE NEW TRANSATLANTIC AGENDA: SYMMETRIES AND ASYMMETRIES IN TRANSATLANTIC RELATIONS

by **Eric Remacle**, Professor of Political Science, Universit Libre de Bruxelles,  
Distinguished Visiting Professor, European Union Center, University of Pittsburgh



America and Europe have never been so similar, so symmetric in modern history. After the period of post-war European recovery (1945-1965) and the period of emergence of the EU common market and slow American economic decline (1966-1986), the last twenty years have seen these two political and economic blocks become more symmetric.

### Symmetries

The geographical expansion of the European Union has transformed it into a continental actor like the USA, and this expansion is still to go ahead towards Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia, Western Balkans, and maybe Turkey, Ukraine and other Republics of the former Soviet area. By the adoption of its Constitutional Treaty, its emphasis on a shared identity and the creation of a common security and defense policy, after the creation of an EU citizenship and of a single currency during the 1990s, the EU has made itself more comparable to similar large actors on the world stage, though it largely remains a 'multi-level' confederation.

Figures also prove an increased symmetry between both actors (1). In year 2003, the GDP of EU-25 has been almost exactly the same of the GDP of the United States (11 USD billions on each side, which means a higher GDP per capita for the USA). Their share of global exports is very similar: 13.1 % for the EU and 13.8% for the USA. EU has represented 14 % and the USA 22.9% of global imports. Their inflation rates are respectively of 2.0% for EU-25 and 1.6%.

A big change during the last decade – and this was largely a consequence of the single market – is the transformation of the transatlantic trade and investment flow into a “super highway”. In 2000, the US accounted for about 22 per cent of EU trade, and the EU for around 19 per cent of US trade. In Europe, US investors count for 77% of the whole FDI and America has been the destination of almost two thirds of European investment. Europe invests more in Texas than Japan invests in all 50 states of the US combined. To sum up, transatlantic economic interdependence has reached its highest point ever.

To some extent, macro-economic and social indicators in the EU and the USA show wider differences in unemployment rates (9.1% for EU-25, 6.0% for USA), growth rates (0.9% for EU-25, 3.1% for USA), share of public expenditures in GNP (in 2001: 45.1% for EU-15 and 30.4% for USA) and workers' salaries contribution to social security (in 2001: 30% for EU-15 and 14% for USA), but they reflect the difference in 'social models' rather than major

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## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

**Friday, April 1**

### **Augsburg-Pittsburgh Research Scholar Exchange Deadline**

The exchange is open to full-time regular faculty, graduate students, and administrators interested in conducting research and working with like-minded scholars at Universität Augsburg, Germany. For more information, contact Lauren Skrabala at [skrabala@ucis.pitt.edu](mailto:skrabala@ucis.pitt.edu).

**Wednesday, April 6**

### **Lecture**

"Has Europeanization Changed Anything? Accession and National Policy-Making" by Dr. Ramunas Vilpišauskas, Chief Economic Advisor to the President of Lithuania; Institute of International Relations and Political Science, Vilnius University. **12:00 p.m., Room 4217 Posvar Hall.** For more information, contact Lauren Skrabala at [skrabala@ucis.pitt.edu](mailto:skrabala@ucis.pitt.edu).

### **Thursday-Saturday, April 7-9 Conference: "Love of Country: Making Nations in Italy's Diasporic Private Sphere"**

The focus of the conference will be discussion of papers that will be circulated in advance. **Panels begin at 9:00 a.m., Rooms 2500-2501 Posvar Hall.** To receive digital versions of all papers, or for a full program, please contact: [kenyonz@hotmail.com](mailto:kenyonz@hotmail.com). Co-sponsored by University Center for International Studies (Global Academic Partnerships), University of Pittsburgh Arts and Sciences Faculty Research and Scholarship Program, and the Departments of French and Italian Studies and History.

**Tuesday, April 12**

### **Lecture**

"Libertarian Ideas and State Constraints in Berlusconi's Current Government" by Professor Paolo Bernardini, Visiting Fulbright Professor; Resident Director, Center for Italian and European Studies, Boston University-Padova. **3:00 p.m., Room 4130 Posvar Hall.** A brief farewell reception for Prof. Bernadini will follow the lecture. For more information, contact Lauren Skrabala at [skrabala@ucis.pitt.edu](mailto:skrabala@ucis.pitt.edu).

**Tuesday, April 19**

### **Pizza and Politics**

Presentation by Tiberiu Dragu, Ph.D. candidate, Department of Political Science. **12:00 p.m., Room 4130 Posvar Hall.** For more information, contact Steve Salas at [Salas@ucis.pitt.edu](mailto:Salas@ucis.pitt.edu).

**Wednesday, April 20**

### **Lecture**

"What's Wrong with the Euroland Economy" by Dr. Andrew McLaughlin, Group Chief Economist, The Royal Bank of Scotland Group. **11:00 a.m., Room 4217 Posvar Hall.** For more information, contact Lauren Skrabala at [skrabala@ucis.pitt.edu](mailto:skrabala@ucis.pitt.edu).

**Thursday, April 28**

### **Graduation Reception**

A reception for this year's graduating students of the West European Studies and European Union Studies Certificate programs. **4:00 - 5:30 p.m., Lower Lounge of the William Pitt Union.** Please join us as we congratulate our departing seniors and graduate students and wish them the best in their endeavors. For more information, contact Steve Lund at [slund@ucis.pitt.edu](mailto:slund@ucis.pitt.edu) or 412-648-7422.

### **"Europe: East and West" Undergraduate Research Symposium**

**Friday, April 8  
9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.  
William Pitt Union**

### **Scheduled Panels include:**

**9:00-10:30**

Panel 1:

*European Literature and Society*

Panel 2:

*Post-Communist Trends*

**11:00-12:30**

Panel 3:

*Legacy of War*

Panel 4:

*Europe Under Communism*

**1:30-3:00**

Panel 5:

*European Union and the World*

Panel 6:

*Evolving Europe*

**3:15-4:30**

*Reception/Awards Ceremony*

For more information about the schedule, participants and papers, go to [www.ucis.pitt.edu/URSymposium](http://www.ucis.pitt.edu/URSymposium).

*Co-sponsored by the Center for Russian and East European Studies.*

## INTERDISCIPLINARITY, INTEGRATION, AND REVOLUTION IN THE MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY

by Zvi Biener, Graduate Student, Department of History and Philosophy of Science

*Editor's Note: Zvi Biener is a current recipient of the 2004-2005 Foreign Language and Area Studies Fellowship.*

Centuries before official organs such as the European Union aimed to integrate the culturally and economically heterogeneous regions of Western and larger Europe, European intellectual integration was *de facto* achieved by networks of personal correspondence and manuscript exchange. One of these networks was shaped by the migration of Italian scientific texts produced in the latter years of the Italian Renaissance to Paris. What is interesting about this network from the point of view of European integration is that by the middle years of the seventeenth century, after the migration was more or less complete, Paris itself had become the center of European learning and intellectuals there formed the basis of a distinctly pan-Western-European movement, an anti-establishment reformation of learning labeled by the 1660s as “the mechanical philosophy.”

The formation of the mechanical philosophy was also part ~~and parcel of the so-called “scientific revolution.”~~ In the 17th century, our understanding of nature changed radically. Educated people stopped viewing nature as filled with mystical influences, sympathetic attractions, and occult properties, and started viewing it as governed by the strict laws of mathematics. This understanding of nature was encapsulated in the new discipline of “mathematical-physics” (one which we now simply call “physics”), a discipline that emerged in the writing of the mechanical philosophers. Its novelty consisted in the fact that on the then-dominant scholastic-Aristotelian view, the study of nature (also called “physics”, although different from our own “physics”) was inherently non-mathematical. Mathematics and the old physics—as disciplines—were thought to be independent branches of knowledge and their subject matters and methods were thought to be wholly distinct. Because of this, champions of the new physics were engaged in a truly revolutionary project: they had to show that two previously independent branches of knowledge were actually intimately united. Put differently, they had to argue that the new interdisciplinary approach was powerful enough to stand on its own two feet and constitute a *new physics*, and that it was powerful enough to displace the old disciplines from which it was formed.

The Parisian mechanical philosophers were led to this new physics by the promulgation of those Italian texts produced in the latter years of the Italian Renaissance. These texts championed what was then called “mixed mathematics,” an interdisciplinary, visually-based mode of reasoning that was designed to be *democratically* available to all consumers of knowledge. This tradition became so influential that the Paris *cognoscenti*—e.g., Marin Mersenne, René Descartes, as well as

expatriates like Thomas Hobbes and G. W. Leibniz—sought to restructure the whole of human thinking in its mold — they insisted that all European educational institutes be reformed in order to train students to understand this type of knowledge, and that once achieved, this reform would guarantee an end to cultural misunderstanding and *causae belli*. In their writings, the flag of European integration was explicitly waved: new knowledge—particularly of the sort evident in the new physics—emerged as the way to secure peace and national cooperation. Because this was their ultimate goal, the *cognoscenti* did not want their teachings to pose problems for the political orthodoxy. Their challenge was thus two-fold: not only did they have to champion the new physics in the face of old disciplinary boundaries, they had to do so without disrupting political structures like the teaching curriculum, university hiring practices, etc.

Were these “new scientists” able to convince their colleagues that the new physics was both powerful enough and politically safe? Curiously, they did not, but their goal was met anyway!

In a twist of historical irony, the new physics was able to displace the old disciplines not because of effective championing by the new scientists, but because conservative Parisian intellectuals refused to admit its novel interdisciplinary nature! Instead, they viewed it as nothing other than traditional mathematics and thus as politically innocuous. They failed to recognize that anything new was afoot and inadvertently allowed for the rapid acceptance of ideas that otherwise would have seemed heretical to those trying to keep Western Europe’s educational institutes as stable as possible. Once the doctrines of interdisciplinary mixed-mathematics became entrenched as ordinary “mathematics”, their classification as either “mathematics” or “physics” ceased to be of importance. The “new physics” thus became powerful because the political orthodoxy failed to appreciate its opposition to the orthodox disciplinary structure.

From the point of view of the champions of the new science, confronting that structure would have necessitated a battle with the orthodoxy of Western Europe. Ignoring it would have meant keeping the peace. Since their goal was to keep the peace, avoiding confrontation seemed natural. Normally, such avoidance would have implied an abandonment of revolutionary theses. In this case, however, political conservatism regarding the disciplinary status of mixed-mathematics turned out to be the engine for revolution. Counter-intuitively, interdisciplinarity and the quest for peaceful integration combined to secure a new era in scientific thought.



## IN PURSUIT OF ARABIC LANGUAGE AND CULTURES

by Teresa Johnson-Evans, Graduate Student, Department of French and Italian Languages and Literature

*Editor's Note: Teresa Johnson-Evans is a current recipient of the 2004-2005 Foreign Language and Area Studies Fellowship.*

As a recipient of the Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) Fellowship, I have had the opportunity to pursue further study of the Arabic language and cultures. Through a collaboration with Abdesalem Soudi, a native speaker from Morocco and one of the Arabic instructors at the University of Pittsburgh, I have been able to increase proficiency in the oral and written aspects of the language, and also to learn more about the countries and cultures in which it is spoken.

The FLAS award has given me the possibility to create and develop many different projects this year, ranging from translations of Arabic articles and short stories, to creating a topic-specific lexicon of Arabic vocabulary, to researching Arabic resources for myself and for possible future use by other Arabic students. Soudi has recently submitted a proposal to the University for the development of an Arabic online project, which if approved, will involve my direct participation.

Prior to this year, I took Arabic 1-4 at the University of Pittsburgh, offered through the Less-Commonly-Taught Languages (LCTL) Center housed within the Linguistics Department. According to a 2002 survey by the Modern Language Association, enrollment in Arabic has seen a 92.3% increase, second only to American Sign Language. Enrollment in Arabic nearly doubled nationwide from 1998 to 2002. This trend is reflected at Pitt as well, which has seen some of the highest enrollments in Arabic during the past three years, doubling, sometimes tripling compared to previous years.

Demand has risen to such an extent that four sections of Arabic 1 will be offered this coming fall to accommodate interested students. Also beginning this fall, third-year Arabic courses will be added to the curriculum for those wishing to further develop their proficiency in the language. According to Mr. Soudi, "The LCTL Center has responded to meet this high demand for Arabic education. We are making continuous adjustments, adding more sections, and making significant curricular improvements to respond to this dramatic rise." This is welcome news, for Arabic is considered to be one of the most difficult languages to master and requires more time and exposure than most other languages to reach a basic level of proficiency. The US State Department considers Arabic to be a level four language in terms of difficulty (four being the most difficult) and holds that students require four times the amount of exposure to Arabic than one needs for Spanish or French to reach basic functional proficiency.

While the increase in interest in Arabic can be largely attributed to the events of September 11 and the current prominence of Middle Eastern issues in the news, this rise may also contribute to a better understanding of Arab and Muslim culture, which now extends across much of our world. Arabic is, after all, one of the most widely spoken languages in the world and is one of the six official languages of the United Nations. There are over 200 million Arabic speakers worldwide and over one billion Muslims who use Arabic to practice their religion. Geographically, this linguistic community is not limited to the Middle East and North Africa. As a

consequence of colonial history and globalization many European countries have seen an influx of immigrants, many from predominantly Arab or Muslim countries. According to a 2003 National Public Radio report on Islam in Europe, there are an estimated 15-20 million Muslims in Western Europe alone, including Algerians, Moroccans, Pakistanis and Turks.

While my love of languages and curiosity about other cultures were determining factors in my decision to pursue Arabic, I chose Arabic specifically because it relates to my research interests. These include North African literature and cinema, as well as the cultural productions of the North African community in France, often conflated but in fact very different in terms of content, form and style, not to mention deriving from distinct historical experiences.

The juxtaposition of the French and Arabic languages in these works often reflects the mutations and contradictions of the relationship between France and her former colonial subjects. The Algerian writer and filmmaker Assia Djebar, for example, writes in French but often inserts Arabic words and concepts into her novels. Yamina Benguigui, a French filmmaker and writer of Algerian descent, filmed *Inch'Allah Dimanche* (2001), a fictional recounting of an Algerian woman's experiences in France in the 1970s, in both French and Arabic. Learning Arabic has led me to a better understanding and appreciation of the diverse linguistic and cultural nuances that are present in many of these works, thereby resulting in more profound analyses of them.

## FELLOWSHIPS, GRANTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

### RESEARCH ASSOCIATE POSITION AT THE CENTER FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES AT THE FREE UNIVERSITY OF BERLIN

The research associate will conduct a case study on Hungary for the project "Coping with Accession" for a time period of three years. The project aims at a systematic comparison of the Southern and Eastern enlargement process. **The deadline for applications is April 1.** For more information on eligibility and the application procedure, visit the website: [www.fu-berlin.de/europa](http://www.fu-berlin.de/europa).

### INTERNATIONAL JEAN MONNET CHAIR SUMMER SEMINAR "INTEGRATING EUROPE IN A CHANGING WORLD" UNIVERSITY OF ROME 'TOR VERGATA', ITALY, JULY 3-17, 2005

The seminar will be divided into two modules of 30 hours each: part 1 will analyze the internal dimension of the European Union and part 2 will discuss the external relations of the EU. Lectures from University professors from both Europe and the US will alternate with presentations and discussions from decision-makers such as diplomats, European officials and politicians. **The deadline for applications is April 1.** For more information visit the website: [www.ue.uniroma2.it](http://www.ue.uniroma2.it).

### EUROPEAN INTEGRATION SUMMER SCHOOL 2005 AT AGDER UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, NORWAY

The aim of the European Integration Summer School is to provide students with empirical updated knowledge and new analytical models of the economic, political and social integration of Europe. It brings together leading academics from the disciplines of political science, law, economics and cultural studies to reflect on the key theoretical and policy issues arising from the new phase of integration in Europe. **The deadline for applications is April 15.** For more information, eligibility requirements and an application, visit [www.hia.no/oksam/europa/application\\_form.pdf](http://www.hia.no/oksam/europa/application_form.pdf).

### THE EUROPEAN RESEARCH UNIT OF THE ATHENS INSTITUTE FOR EDUCATION AND RESEARCH THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL & ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, MAY 26-28 IN ATHENS, GREECE.

The aim of the conference is to bring together scholars and students of political and economic studies. For more information, consult AT.IN.E.R's website: [www.atiner.gr](http://www.atiner.gr).

### CALL FOR PAPERS

#### 2ND LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS PhD SYMPOSIUM ON MODERN GREECE:

#### "CURRENT SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH ON GREECE", JUNE 10, 2005 AT THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS, UK

The symposium aims to provide a forum for discussion and reflection upon the changes that have taken place in contemporary Greece. Contributions from research students across the social sciences and related disciplines are welcome. **The deadline for proposals is April 15.** Full conference details will be available on the website: [www.lse.ac.uk/collections/hellenicObservatory/](http://www.lse.ac.uk/collections/hellenicObservatory/)

### CALL FOR PAPERS

#### LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS/KING'S COLLEGE LONDON EUROPEAN FOREIGN POLICY CONFERENCE: "THE ETHICAL DIMENSION OF EUROPEAN FOREIGN POLICY", JULY 1-2, 2005 AT THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS, UK

Post-graduate research students with interests in European foreign policy are invited to submit abstracts. Submissions pertaining to this year's theme "The Ethical Dimension of European Foreign Policy" are particularly welcome. **The deadline for proposals is April 22.** For further information, please see the conference website: [www.lse.ac.uk/depts/intrel/efpc/](http://www.lse.ac.uk/depts/intrel/efpc/).

### CALL FOR PAPERS AND PARTICIPATION

#### "EUROPEANISATION AND DEMOCRATISATION: THE SOUTHERN EUROPEAN EXPERIENCE AND THE NEW MEMBER STATES OF THE ENLARGED EUROPE" JUNE 16-18, 2005 AT THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORENCE, ITALY

The Centre of European Excellence of the University of Florence invites students and anyone interested to attend the conference and/or send paper proposals. Those interested in participating should submit a two page proposal accompanied by a C.V. to Dr. Elena Baracani at [baracani@cires-ricerca.it](mailto:baracani@cires-ricerca.it). **The deadline for proposals is April 30.** Further information and registration forms are available on the conference's website: [www.cires-ricerca.it](http://www.cires-ricerca.it).

**Continued from page 1**

structural divergences. And the discussions on both sides of the Atlantic regarding macro-economic policies are in fact very symmetric: controversies about the roles of the state and the market and the reforms of social security; investment in R&D, education and the knowledge society; dilemmas between free trade expansion and protection of jobs in industry, agriculture and services.

This symmetry is not surprisingly leading the United States and European Union to define their interests in a very similar way. As major trade actors, they usually prefer peaceful settlement of their bilateral disputes, by negotiation rather than by arbitration. They promote free trade at the regional level and share common positions at the global level for example, the Doha round of the WTO. In the field of security, while the Iraqi war did real damage to transatlantic relations, most of the other key agendas do reveal much symmetry. The EU Security Strategy proposes a threat assessment very similar to that of the US National Security Strategy and both actors are complementary in their approaches to issues of nuclear non-proliferation, terrorism, and relations with Russia and China. Even when they disagree on strategic issues like the Balkans during the 1990s and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict since 2000, they create frameworks for managing together these disputes (Contact Group, Quartette). The enlarged U.N. Security Council and the G-8 are likely to remain cornerstones of these policies.

The fields where differences seem more important are more related to 'values' than 'interests': the International Criminal Court, the death penalty, the approaches towards environmental issues, cultural diversity, and perhaps soon same-sex marriage (though on this topic, diversity throughout the states remains until now the rule on both sides). Public opinion surveys do nevertheless show that, even on these issues, the contrasts are more complex than usually addressed by the press (2) and we have to take into account that they reflect the importance of identity-shaping and symbolic politics in both domestic and international arenas. Rather than speaking of transatlantic 'divergences', it is more stimulating to understand why there exists such 'asymmetries' between the European and American public opinions. Indeed, though facing the same kind of debates as highly industrialized societies, they do not pay the same attention to the same questions at the same time. 'Asymmetry' seems in fact the key word for discussing transatlantic relations in general.

**Asymmetries**

Due to the ten-year-old New Transatlantic Agenda (NTA), and especially the Transatlantic Business Dialogue (TABD), symmetry

has been created between the two markets represented by the USA and the EU. Regulatory co-operation between the two sides of the Atlantic has been very intensive and transatlantic policy networks and epistemic communities have been established at the 'transgovernmental level' with a big impact on the positions of governments. At the 'transnational level', business sectors – multinational companies and some SMEs in services and telecoms – are very symmetric and share the same interests.

Other transnational coalitions have been formed within 'civil society' on environmental or human rights issues but with less ability to influence negotiations at the 'inter-governmental level'. When it comes to major social policies, 'civil society actors' like labor unions have even faced difficulties in creating any transnational coalition since most of these issues are not dealt with at the transatlantic level, but at the national level. And it seems unlikely that the EU's Lisbon Agenda (building the most competitive economy in the world by 2010) will be more symmetric than previous EU 'social models' with President Bush's domestic agenda.

Because of these asymmetries between the interests of domestic actors and interest groups, the political arena remains on both sides dominated by many asymmetries. This results mainly from the very composite political system in Europe – though the European Parliament is usually considered more 'symmetric' to the US Congress than the national parliamentary and party systems. But it also comes from the fact that the 'political cycles' in Europe and America do not converge at all. During the Clinton Presidency, there was to some extent a political symmetry (or alignment) between his 'globalist free-trade liberal social-democratic' vision and the approaches chosen by most of the European center-left governments and by the Prodi Commission. Since 2001, despite the more conservative tone of European governments and of the Barroso Commission, they seem to remain very far from President Bush's agenda. Political asymmetries are likely to remain, therefore, between Europe and America.

Furthermore, the attention paid by Europe and America to their common institutions like NATO and the NTA is very asymmetric. Despite their many differences over the Iraqi war, Europeans do altogether emphasize the key role of such institutions and the need to renovate the transatlantic link. They even take care to make the emerging Common Security and Defense Policy fully compatible with NATO. Things are not so clear on the side of the Bush administration. During its first term, it did openly play with European divisions ('old' vs 'new Europe') and some conservative think tanks still follow suit.

## Continued from page 6

Because of the overwhelming importance of the security agenda since 2001, it also forgot the existence of the European Union on the world stage, except during trade negotiations. It ignored NATO when deciding the war on Afghanistan in 2001 and did not listen to the French-German positions or to Commission President Prodi about the Middle East. Though inspired by differences, this attitude comes rather from an asymmetry in the importance that each actor is paying to their common frameworks.

Such strategic asymmetries can change, especially now that the EU is on a new path and that the second Bush administration needs Europeans in the Middle East. There would be no better opportunity to make EU and US policies more 'symmetric' than the tenth anniversary of the New Transatlantic Agenda. This conviction that transatlantic relations are based on this complex web of symmetries and asymmetries rather than on any 'crisis' or 'rift' is a lesson from three years of learning and teaching about the Politics of EU-US Relations at the Political Science Department and GSPIA, and I would like to thank the CWES/EUC and especially its Director, Professor Alberta Sbragia, for having offered me such a tremendous opportunity.

(1) Sources for the following data are: Eurobarometer, EU Delegation in Washington DC, IMF, OECD, and the study by J. Quinlan, *Drifting Apart or Growing Together? The Primacy of the Transatlantic Economy*, Center for Transatlantic Relations/Fondation Robert Schuman, 2003.

(2) See German Marshall Fund of the United States, *Transatlantic Trends 2004 – Topline Data*, June 2004; Pew Global Attitude Project, *One Year After Iraq. Mistrust of America in Europe Even Higher, Muslim Anger Persists*, 16 March 2004; A. Menon/J. Lipkin, *European Attitudes Towards Transatlantic Relations 2002-2003*, Notre Europe Paris, 2-3 May 2003; T. Behr, *US attitudes towards Europe: a shift of paradigms?*, Notre Europe, Paris, 6 November 2003.

## NEWS FROM CWES / EUC ...

**Patrik Marier** (Ph.D. in political science, Graduate Certificate in West European Studies, 2002) has been appointed the *Canada Research Chair in Comparative Public Policy* at Concordia University in Montreal, Quebec, Canada. The position is for exceptional emerging researchers, acknowledged by their peers as having potential to lead in their field. Furthermore, the position offers support to generate expertise on the relationship between population ageing and public policy, and employs the research to promote solutions related to population ageing.

**Doug Cortinovis** (B.S., history and political science, Certificate in West European Studies, 2004) began the Masters in Public and International Affairs program through GSPIA this spring.

**Michelle Hardik** (B.S., economics and political science, Certificate in West European Studies, 2004) is in her first year in the School of Law at Wake Forest University.

**Melissa Parker** (Ph.D. candidate, political science) presented the paper "The Europeanization of Islam: The Role of the Multi-Level Structure of the EU" at the Graduate Student Expo, organized by the Faculty of Arts and Sciences-Graduate Student Organization of the University of Pittsburgh on March 1. The paper was chosen and awarded as one of the best papers presented at the Expo.

### CWES/EUC Newsletter:

*Director:*  
Professor Alberta Sbragia



*Associate Director:*  
Stacey Beggs

*Editor:*  
Melissa Parker

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the U.S. Department of Education  
and the European Commission for  
funds for this issue.*



## TO THE POINT...

-  Videos of many CWES/EUC lectures can now be found online in streaming video format. Also, opening lectures from hosted conferences or symposia will also be available live through the UCIS website at <http://www.ucis.pitt.edu/pils>. We will make an effort to advertise which lectures will be included.
-  If you would like to receive the CWES/EUC Newsletter or be added to our electronic distribution list, please e-mail the Center at [cwes+@pitt.edu](mailto:cwes+@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/cwes](http://www.ucis.pitt.edu/cwes).

### MARK YOUR CALENDARS

- **April 1-** Augsburg-Pittsburgh Research Scholar Exchange Deadline.
- **April 6-** Lecture by Dr. Ramunas Vilpišauskas. 12:00 noon, Room 4217 Posvar Hall.
- **April 7-9-** Conference. 9:00 a.m. - 5:30 p.m., Rooms 2500-2501 Posvar Hall.
- **April 8-** Undergraduate Research Symposium. 9:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m., William Pitt Union.
- **April 12-** Lecture by Professor Paolo Bernardini. 3:00 p.m., Room 4130 Posvar Hall.
- **April 19-** Pizza and Politics. 12:00 noon, Room 4130 Posvar Hall.
- **April 20-** Lecture by Dr. Andrew McLaughlin. 11:00 a.m., Room 4217 Posvar Hall.
- **April 28-** Graduation Reception. 4:00-5:30 p.m., Lower Lounge, William Pitt Union.

### University of Pittsburgh

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