

European Union Centres of Excellence

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TORONTO



EU Commission Hosts First EUCE World Conference, April 14th-15th

Ashley Darch, Graduate Student,
and Natasha Joukovskala, Project Manager CES,
Carleton University



Ten years after the first EU Centres in North America were established, delegates from 21 centres around the world met in Brussels for the first "EU Centres World Meeting". This networking conference, held April 13th-15th in the heart of the EU district, provided a unique opportunity for students and scholars from North America to discuss the development of EU studies, EU relations and outreach programs run by each centre with their counterparts from Australia, New Zealand, Japan and South Korea.

Directors, administrators and students from the centres, comprising 92 delegates in total, met at the European Commission's Charlemagne building early Monday morning ready to begin the conference in earnest. Eneko Landaburu, Director General External Relations, made opening remarks. The conference was started by individual presentations from one centre in each country. Leading were the two EUCE coordinators from the US and Canada, followed by presentations from the newer centres in Australia and Japan. While the US and Canadian presentations drew on many years of experi-

ence and established outreach programs that have been successful, the Australian and Japanese centres were able to show some innovative and creative methods they had developed to meet the challenges of promoting EU studies in regions that are far removed from the boundaries of Europe.

After lunch the conference turned to issues of student funding, internship opportunities with the EU for third party nationals and, most importantly, a review of all the centres' main outreach and visibility activities. These roundtable discussions provided further opportunity for the centres to learn from each other about ways to overcome the challenges they face in their own countries when it comes to community outreach. For many, new ideas were generated and potential resources identified for communities removed from easy access to embassies and diplomatic missions. All participants identified increasing the involvement of graduate students in centre activities as a priority, along with increasing funds to attract graduate students to conduct research on the EU. Marc

Vanheukelen, Head of Unit for Relations with the United States and Canada, DG External Relations, also shared with the delegates the Commission's wish to see greater outreach by the centres to students in professional schools, such as journalism and business, in order to promote a wider understanding of the role of the EU to the public.

For EUCE managers, the second day of meetings started with presentations by Joan DeBardeleben (Carleton) and Natasa Gruden-Alajbegovic (Michigan) who shared their best practices in financial management and reporting. The discussion revealed challenges in adapting financial management practices specific to each country and university to those of the European Commission (EC). The second session of the day was led by Isabelle Petit (Université de Montréal) and addressed the issues of the centres' continued sustainability and procuring financial support from alternative sources. The consensus was that while for some activities (e.g., research) it is possible to raise funds in the centres' home countries, for others (e.g., outreach events, such as public

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<http://www.euce-network.carleton.ca>

EU Centres of Excellence in Canada

The four Canadian European Union Centres of Excellence received grants from the European Commission in 2006 to perform a range of activities for the period 2006-09, many of which include collaboration between European and Canadian partners. Carleton University is Network Coordinator for the Canadian EUCES.

Centre for European Studies Carleton University

Established in 2000, the Centre for European Studies at Carleton University has been designated the EUCE Network Coordinator by the European Commission. The multi-disciplinary Centre is housed jointly by the Institute of European, Russian, and Eurasian Studies and the Department of Political Science. Its primary research is organized around four European Research Nodes which focus on (1) the role of the EU and Canada in regional economic development and conflict management, (2) citizenship and social integration in the EU, (3) environmental policy, and (4) regional inequalities.

Director: Joan DeBardeleben
<http://www.carleton.ca/ces>



European Union Centre of Excellence Dalhousie University

Created in 2006, the EUCE at Dalhousie University aims to integrate existing research and teaching activities concerning the EU carried out at the university in order to establish a framework for facilitating and promoting further EU activities. Two primary

ways of accomplishing this have been the expansion of European Studies through the creation of a B.A. Honours in European Studies and by recruiting research chairs in the field. The Centre carries out research in EU-Canada relations and comparative public policy, constitutionalism and federalism.

Director: Finn Laursen
<http://www.euce.dal.ca>



Institute of European Studies University of Toronto

The IES was founded in 2003 within the Munk Centre for International Studies together with the Joint Initiative in German and European Studies, the European Studies Program, and the Centre for European, Russian, and Eurasian Studies at the University of Toronto.

The Institute's research programs address several broad themes, including European integration and global governance, migration and immigration, ethics in the EU and transatlantic security. IES sponsors graduate student exchanges, student conferences, and visiting academics from Europe.

Acting Director: Randall Hansen; Director: Jeffrey Kopstein (on leave 2008-2009)
<http://www.utoronto.ca/ies>



Institut d'études européennes/ Institute for European Studies Université de Montréal/ McGill University

The IEE/IES is maintained jointly by McGill University and Université de Montréal. The Institute's research is focused on institutional and legal coordination, transatlantic relations, and Europeanisation and European social policy. Through its two chairs, Chaire Jean-Monnet en Intégration européenne (UdeM) and the

Jean-Monnet Chair in Law of International Economic Relations (McGill), the Institute draws EU professors to Quebec and performs outreach activities.

Directors: Denis Saint-Martin, Mark Brawley, Isabelle Pettit
<http://www.iee.umontreal.ca>



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lectures, and administrative support for the centres) the availability of the European Commission's funding is crucial. Participants also noted that their fundraising success directly relates to their access to the EC's funding and the leveraging possibilities it provides. During lunch EUCES had informal meetings with desk officers responsible for their respec-

tive countries. The day wrapped up with presentations by representatives of the DG External Relations.

The general feedback seemed to have been positive and many delegates left asking when the next conference would be. While the newer centres appreciated the opportunity to learn from the programs of the US and Canadian centres, the older centres were treated to new innovative

ways for outreach in areas where there is arguably even less awareness of the EU among local businesses, civil society and government. Whereas a strong cooperative relationship between the centres in Canada and the US has always existed, it can now be hoped that this will extend further to the centres in Australia, New Zealand, Japan and South Korea as a result of this conference.

**The EU's Fight against Racism and Discrimination:
Promises and Limitations****Professor Oliver Schmidtke****Jean Monnet Chair in European History and Politics, University of Victoria**

Recently the EU has acted upon its long-standing promise to combat racism and discrimination in a series of public and policy campaigns. Having inaugurated the Vienna-based *European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights* in 2007, the EU has committed itself to protecting the fundamental rights enshrined in the European Charter more forcefully. The new agency will continue the work of the *European Monitoring Centre on Racism and Xenophobia*, but with a broader mandate, overseeing the strenuous process of implementing the EU Racial Equality Directive in its member states and, in line with Article 13 of the EC Treaty, addressing issues related to discrimination in areas such as employment, education and housing. And indeed, the social reality throughout the EU looks rather bleak: violent attacks against minorities, Islamophobia, and anti-Semitism are on the rise. In the same vein, visible minorities, in particular, suffer from scandalous forms of social exclusion. The riots on the outskirts of Paris in 2005 were only the most dramatic manifestation of the deep frustration with the serious disadvantages that minorities suffer in the educational system and the labour market. While most EU member states have turned into multiethnic societies due to high rates of immigration, they are still far away from providing their immigrants (and the latter's children) with equal opportunities.

The EU is well positioned to play a leading role in this continuous battle against racially motivated forms of xenophobia and discrimination. Initiatives in this field are close to the genuine idea of European integration as a means to combat the 'dark side' of nationalism, namely, the exclusion of those who are deemed to not belong or to be inferior. Protecting cultural and ethnic diversity in Europe has become one of the most distinct political commitments that the EU has made in terms of how it envisions the evolutionary political community at the European-wide level. Initiatives here are likely to shape the EU's political identity and, at least potentially, its popular support. Along the

same lines, the EU could play a pioneering role in a policy area that, due to the notable presence of right-wing populism, is strongly contested in the domestic arena and thus only reluctantly considered by mainstream parties in the member states.

At the same time, however, the EU is, to a certain degree, unintentionally part of a dynamic reproducing the negative stereotypes that are driving xenophobic and discriminatory practices in the first place. While the EU seeks to promote a more tolerant and inclusive society as part of its Justice and Home Affairs portfolio, at the same time it is fortifying its external borders and portraying potential immigrants from outside its member states as veritable (security) risks. One could argue that a European community necessarily depends on enforced borders and a collective identity that reifies a strong sense of insiders and outsiders. In this respect the process of European integration is likely to reproduce excluding effects similar to those of the nation-state in the nineteenth century. Yet, while the EU is not likely to escape this logic in a world that is divided by borders, it has moreover played a critical role in presenting immigration essentially as a threat rather than an opportunity for contemporary European societies.

When the proposed development of a common immigration and asylum policy at the EU level met major resistance in some member states, the EU focused more vigorously on the fight against the illegal immigration of third-country nationals. As much as this is a pressing policy issue, in itself this priority has sent signals to domestic policy makers and the public alike: priority should be given to illegal migrants, human trafficking, border control, return policies and potential security threats in terms of imported political radicalism. Framing the issue along these lines has political implications. The image of 'fortress Europe' is likely to have an adverse effect on the goal of overcoming Europe's legacy of social and symbolic exclusion. While the EU has paid lip ser-

vice to the importance of legal immigration for economic and demographic reasons, it has gradually moved away from the more substantial promises it made in the Hague Program in which the European Council committed itself to the equal treatment of long-term residents regardless of their place of origin. Furthermore, the EU quickly gave in to pressure coming from member states arguing for labour migration to be kept under the exclusive authority of the nation-state. In sum, the EU seems to have embarked upon a strategy to accept more rigorous exclusion of third-country nationals while at the same time promoting more internal mobility and inclusion of citizens from member states.

The credibility of the EU's claim of spearheading the fight against discrimination and racism will depend on whether its initiatives will prove to have any teeth in concrete legal and political terms. Major problems with member states' implementing EU directives on discrimination in employment are an indication that this might prove to be an uphill battle. Yet there are promising signs that the EU is willing to accept a leading role in addressing this thorny issue: for instance, the EU's landmark court decision against discrimination and for equal access to employment has established a legal precedent for many member states. If indeed the EU is successful in establishing such legal provisions combating discrimination and racism, this issue has the potential to become a key component in an emerging European citizenship regime.

Oliver Schmidtke is an Associate Professor in the Departments of History and Political Science at the University of Victoria where he holds the Jean Monnet Chair in European History and Politics. He is also the Director of the European Studies Program. His primary research interests are European integration, citizenship, the political sociology of immigration and ethnic conflict, the role of identities, and the transformation of the nation-state. For more information see: <http://web.uvic.ca/polisci/schmidtke/>.

La sécurité européenne depuis la chute du Mur de Berlin

Samuel Faure

CEUE Université McGill / Université de Montréal

La sécurité européenne s'est largement transformée depuis la chute du Mur de Berlin. C'est le constat unanime qu'ont fait les conférenciers lors du Colloque annuel de l'Institut d'Études Européennes (Université de Montréal/ Université McGill) qui s'est tenu le 11 Février dernier sur La sécurité européenne depuis la chute du Mur de Berlin. Nonobstant, s'il y a consensus sur le bilan il n'y a d'accord, ni sur la forme, ni sur le fond de ce changement. Alors, comment expliquer l'évolution, aussi intrigante que révolutionnaire, de la sécurité européenne depuis la chute du Mur de Berlin? Plus précisément, comment expliquer le renforcement de la politique européenne de sécurité et de défense (PESD) au détriment des politiques nationales de sécurité et de défense pour assurer la sécurité collective du Vieux continent? L'environnement international anarchique ainsi que le processus de convergence des cultures stratégiques nationales apporte des éléments de réponse.

Malgré la reconfiguration géostratégique du système international (unipolaire pour les uns, multipolaire pour les autres) rompant avec le monde bipolaire de la Guerre Froide, le caractère anarchique de la scène politique internationale persiste. Si la menace soviétique s'est réduite comme une peau de chagrin au début des années 1990, elle a été remplacée par des menaces prenant des formes plus fourbes et moins prévisibles que par le passé (Steve Rynning). Elles se nomment terrorisme (Bastien Giegerich), question nucléaire (Stéphanie Von Hlatky et Michel Fortmann), mais aussi guerres civiles, ou encore bombes bactériologiques, etc. Au temps de la Guerre Froide, chacun connaissait ses ennemis, ses alliés, ses amis et pouvait agir en conséquence. La menace était largement prévisible. Il n'en va pas ainsi

après la chute du Mur de Berlin. Quand le 11 Mars 2004, des attentats se produisent dans la capitale espagnole, personne n'a été capable de les prévenir. Dès lors, c'est Rome, Paris, Londres, Berlin, Bruxelles, etc qui craignent une telle catastrophe. Ce qui évolue dans l'anarchie du système international pre-«11/9» et de manière encore plus probante dans celui post «9/11», c'est le caractère imprévisible de la menace. Ces risques aléatoires contraignent les États à coopérer plus largement, à échanger de l'information, à travailler ensemble contre un ennemi indéterminé mais commun.

En d'autres termes, l'environnement international désordonné fait peser une «pression d'adaptation» (Giegerich) sur les États membres de l'UE. La conséquence est un changement des politiques nationales de sécurité et de défense vers un renforcement de la PESD par pragmatisme, par nécessité, par intérêt national. Ces mécanismes de «pressions d'adaptation» peuvent être plus ou moins forts suivant la taille et la puissance de l'État. Par exemple, la Grande-Bretagne est mieux armée pour faire face à une menace que peuvent l'être les Pays-Bas ou le Danemark. Mais si le degré de «pressions d'adaptation» varie d'un État à un autre, il n'en demeure pas moins que tous les États membres de l'UE sont touchés par ce facteur exogène. En d'autres termes, le renforcement de la sécurité européenne à partir de la chute du Mur de Berlin s'explique par un environnement international pour le moins incertain. Néanmoins, le seul facteur exogène et politique ne peut expliquer à lui seul, le changement qu'a connu la sécurité européenne depuis la fin de la Guerre Froide. Il faut se tourner vers un facteur d'ordre endogène et culturel, l'évolution des cultures stratégiques nationa-

les, pour poursuivre notre éclaircissement.

Convergence des cultures Stratégiques nationales

Nous entendons par «culture stratégique» un «ensemble cohérent et persistant d'idées, propre à un contexte sociohistorique donné, qu'entretient une communauté à l'égard de l'usage de la force armée et du rôle des institutions militaires» (Roussel 2007: 18). On parle traditionnellement de culture stratégique nationale pour souligner l'appartenance étatique de la high politics qu'est la sécurité. En d'autres termes, l'histoire a façonné au fil des siècles, une «culture stratégique» propre à la Grande-Bretagne, la Suède, la France, l'Autriche, l'Allemagne, la Pologne, etc.

Pourtant, à l'aide d'études «solides et sophistiquées» (Howorth 2007: 179), certains auteurs (Giegerich 2006, Howorth 2007: 178-206, Meyer 2006), remettent en question le fait que l'Union européenne serait une «entité de vingt-sept États-nations avec des cultures stratégiques différentes» (Howorth 2007: 184). Si des différences persistent entre les différentes cultures stratégiques des États membres de l'UE, ils affirment des rapprochements entre elles depuis la chute du Mur de Berlin (Anthony Forster, Pascal Vennesson). Bastien Giegerich (2006) livre une des dernières études sur le sujet d'une grande richesse empirique. En s'appuyant sur quatre composantes de la culture stratégique (quelle base à la politique de la sécurité et de la défense? quel objectif? quel instrument d'action? quelle coopération?), Giegerich trace des lignes de clivages et construit une typologie dans le but de mieux appréhender les différences et les similitudes entre les cultures stratégiques britannique, autrichienne,

française, et allemande. Certains États sont plus belliqueux (France, Grande-Bretagne) alors que d'autres ont une culture de la neutralité (Autriche, Allemagne). La France et la Grande-Bretagne privilégient des outils militaires et civils alors que l'Autriche et l'Allemagne préconisent des instruments civils uniquement. Puis, la Grande-Bretagne est caractérisée par une coopération atlantiste, la France et l'Autriche ont une culture plus européeniste et l'Allemagne se situe dans un équilibre entre les deux pôles. Giegerich (2006) montre que ces évolutions n'ont rien de naturel mais sont construites, façonnées par la PESD qui impulse une pression sur

les politiques nationales. Il conclut que : «Dans ces conditions, il est approprié de parler d'un début de processus d'euro-péanisation de la politique de la défense» (2006: 194).

Alors que la sécurité européenne est restée apathique et inerte pendant près d'un demi-siècle, elle s'est développée de manière si révolutionnaire à la suite de la chute du Mur de Berlin que certains parlent d'euro-péanisation de la politique de la sécurité et de la défense (Irondele 2002-03, Giegerich 2006, Ojanen). Ce phénomène intrigant s'explique, nous l'avons montré, par un phé-

nomène de «pressions d'adaptation» sur les politiques nationales de sécurité et de défense, et provenant d'une part de l'environnement international anarchique et des nouvelles menaces qui le définissent, et d'autre part de la PESD incitant à la convergence des cultures stratégiques. À l'appui de cette analyse, s'il serait encore erroné de parler d'une sécurité européenne commune ou d'une culture stratégique commune, il serait dommageable de ne pas reconnaître les progrès substantiels déjà accomplis pour en arriver là.

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European Security since the Fall of the Berlin Wall: Summary

On 11 February 2008, the Institut d'Études Européennes in Montréal hosted a conference on how European security has developed since the fall of the Berlin Wall. Despite the numerous interpretations offered by the participants, there was consensus that European security has been greatly transformed and has moved in a clear direction. Université de Montréal Ph.D. candidate Samuel Faure provides a succinct summary of this dynamic: He points out that while the world was polarized into two camps during the Cold War, the present multi-polarity has meant that the sources of threats have become less predictable, forcing European states to adapt to an uncertain international environment. These threats include terrorism, nuclear arms, civil wars, and even chemical weapons.

The post-911 period has seen terrorism increase its international scale with bombings such as those in Madrid and in London, and this has led to a dramatic increase in the need for an EU-wide cooperative defensive strategy. The pressure to adapt to the evolving international environment has prompted the EU to pursue a strategic culture via the European Security and Defense Policy (ESDP), which means trying to find common ground for the divergent national defence cultures and policies, and the diverse military capabilities.

Thus, while security cooperation within Europe advanced slowly during the Cold War years, it has had to develop at a fast pace since 1989 because of the profound changes in the world and under the impetus of the conscious efforts of the EU to promote ESDP as an additional common policy field.

Canada-Europe Transatlantic Dialogue: Seeking Transnational Solutions to 21st Century Problems

An exciting initiative to assure increased awareness of research work on Europe carried out by Canadian scholars has been funded by the Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC). Called a Strategic Knowledge Cluster, the project is housed at Carleton University's Centre for European Studies in Ottawa. Initiated in 2004 with pilot funding from SSHRC, the project links leading researchers from six Canadian universities, including universities containing three of the Canadian EUCes (Carleton University, McGill University/University of Montreal, University of Toronto), along with the University of British Columbia and the University of Victoria. Overall, the network involves 60 Canadian researchers from 18 universities, with several Canadian and European non-university partner organizations, including the Delegation of the European Commission in Canada and the Canadian Mission to the EU in Brussels.

The goal of the Cluster is to disseminate knowledge in new ways to policy-makers and the public. The SSHRC funding just announced, valued at \$2.1 million CAD over 7 years, will also highlight Canadian research achievements in Europe, nurture existing partnerships with European scholars, and assure that Canadian perspectives play a more central role in defining research agendas in this area.

The vision underlying the Knowledge Cluster is to support an ongoing transatlantic dialogue involving researchers, the policy community, and the public to increase awareness of innovative responses to common problems facing Europe and Canada. The research network will also support student internships abroad, mentoring of young researchers, the development of briefing papers, policy working groups, and media outreach. Initial research themes for the Cluster are: the environment and sustainable development; 'democratic deficits' and policy coordination in multi-level systems; immigration and social (youth/childcare) policy; economic cooperation and competition; and the EU and Canada as global actors in international conflict management and security. For more information, please visit <http://www.carleton.ca/europecluster>.

European Community Studies Association-Canada

The European Community Studies Association-Canada (Association d'études sur la communauté européenne-Canada), founded in 1995, is the leading professional association for the study of the European Union in Canada, currently consisting of approximately 125 members. As an interdisciplinary association, it seeks to encourage the study and teaching of the EU in Canada through the development of networks between academics nationally and internationally, the exchange of information and research findings, as well as the expansion of EU related activities more generally. The Association's signature event is the biennial general meeting where scholars from Canada and around the world gather to present cutting-edge research on European integration and the EU as a global player. The 7th biennial meeting will take place in Edmonton, Alberta, on September 25-27, 2008, hosted by the University of Alberta and its Wirth Institute for Austrian and Central European Studies. For further information about the association and the general meeting, please visit ECSA-C's website at: <http://web.uvic.ca/ecsac>.

«Le droit européen et international de l'environnement» (30 juin - 5 juillet)

Cette école d'été organisée par le Centre d'Excellence sur l'Union européenne des universités de Montréal et McGill en collaboration avec la Chaire d'études de la France contemporaine du CÉRIUM a offert une formation accélérée mais intense et de qualité sur le droit international, comparé et européen de l'environnement. Elle a permis aux participants d'acquérir, en quelques jours, une vue d'ensemble des réglementations adoptées en Europe et au niveau international, de discuter de l'application pratique de ces législations avec les experts invités. Elle a visé aussi à promouvoir les échanges de connaissance et d'expériences entre les participants de différentes nationalités. Pour plus d'informations :

<http://www.centreurope-montreal.ca/pages/viewpage.action?pageld=3309985>

Spotlight on: EUCE Graduate Students



Maude Chapados, a PhD candidate at l'Université de Montréal, specializes in comparative politics. Her research interests focus on the transformation of the welfare state in advanced economies, namely in multinational democracies. Her doctoral thesis explores the instrumentalization of social policies by sub-state nationalist parties eager to create national solidarity. Via the analysis of regional programs pertaining to the fight against poverty in Canada and Spain, she attempts to illustrate that despite progressive speeches, nationalist sub-state governments do not always actually put forth progressive policies compared to their national counterparts. Different factors, stemming from the external and internal spheres of the national political scene, seem to mediate the nationalist social intentions. Meanwhile, Spain's state of affairs shows how some regional governments have used the European recommendations, as well as the Open Method of Coordination inclusion, as leverage in imposing themselves as central agents in the transformation of the Spanish welfare state.



Philippine Colson, who has a Bachelor's degree in International Affairs Cum Laude from Vesalius College in Belgium, will be defending her MA thesis in Political Science at Dalhousie University in the summer of 2008. She is doing research on elite class composition in Bulgaria and its effects on high-level corruption, as well as exploring its application to future EU Member States. She is fascinated by Bulgaria and is currently researching civil society and political accountability. Philippine will be doing an internship at the Embassy of Belgium in Bulgaria until mid-July 2008. She has also worked in Brussels in the areas of energy and environment, drugs and crime, as well as digitisation and the future of bookselling, including how the former relates to the development of the Internet. Philippine has also been published and has presented at several conferences. She has dual citizenship from Belgium and Canada, has lived in several countries, and travels abroad several times a year. She will be based in Bulgaria starting in fall 2008.



Ashley Darch runs the CES Newsroom and is a graduate student at Carleton University's Institute of European, Russian and Eurasian Studies. Her coursework focuses on the challenges of EU expansion and the integration of new member states. Her master's research project will investigate the cross cultural content of the British and German Press in 1938 during the refugee crisis, employing a transnational approach. Ashley has a Bachelor of Journalism High Honours with a double-major in journalism and history from Carleton University. While at Carleton Ashley has worked in a variety of student leadership roles, notably designing and implementing the Summer Residence Orientation Program. She has also had the opportunity to write for the Ottawa Citizen and completed a four month internship at the Department of Foreign Affairs. Following the completion of her undergraduate work, Ashley traveled and worked in Europe for a year before returning to Carleton to continue her graduate studies. She hopes to join the civil service upon completion of her MA.



Kasia Wichrowska has just completed her Bachelor of Arts at the University of Toronto, with a specialisation in International Relations and a minor in European Union Studies. Kasia's main area of interest has been the role of the European Union as an international actor. With this interest in mind, she has initiated the Research Group on European Affairs for students at the University of Toronto, which will study energy and European security, as well as Kosovo in a regional perspective. Kasia has travelled to Kosovo to conduct field research on the role of the EU in the new state's privatization process. Her studies have also included research on the EU's role in the democratization of Central and Eastern Europe. She is currently doing an internship in Montenegro at the Institute for Strategic Studies and Prognoses.

**News from around EUCes:
Centre for European Studies-EUCE, Carleton University, Ottawa**

The CES-sponsored visiting scholar from Europe this summer was **Dr. Petra Dolata-Kreutzkamp** from the Department of War Studies, King's College London. She was in Ottawa from July 20 to August 6, 2008. Dr. Dolata-Kreutzkamp's expertise focuses on transatlantic relations in the area of climate change and energy security as well as Canada's foreign and northern policy. She assisted a Canadian instructor, Dr. Anne Rahming, in teaching the intensive summer module on Canada-EU Relations (EURR 5108 / PSCI 5103). This course is a novel feature of the curricular program that allows Canadian and European views to be compared and analyzed through the direct participation of a European scholar.

From January 1 to April 30, 2009, CES will host **Dr. Robert Harmsen** as its new European scholar in residence. During that period he will be teaching two courses, EURR 4106 (Selected Topics in European Integration Studies) on the European human rights regime and PSCI 5503 (Topics in European Politics) on domestic politics and European integration. Dr. Harmsen is currently a professor at the School of Politics, International Studies and Philosophy, Queen's University, Belfast.

CES is happy to facilitate the visits of European scholars to other universities in Canada and USA in order to present public lectures or participate in conferences. Funding may be available to cover their travel costs. For further inquiries, please contact CES Project Manager, Natasha Joukovskaia at <natasha_joukovskaia@carleton.ca> or by phone at (613)520-2600 ext. 1179.

This year's annual international conference will be held at Carleton University on 17-18 October 2008. The title of the conference is *"Transnational Europe: Promise, Paradox, Limits."*

EUCE, Université de Montréal / McGill University, Montreal: Visite de Daniel Cohn-Bendit à l'Université de Montréal

Le 17 mars dernier, l'ancien leader des manifestations de mai 68 à Paris et aujourd'hui député des Verts au parlement européen, Daniel Cohn-Bendit, a donné deux conférences au Centre d'Excellence sur l'Union européenne des universités de Montréal et McGill. Lors de sa première allocution intitulée «Les questions environnementales sous l'éclairage européen», Cohn-Bendit a défendu l'idée selon laquelle la communauté internationale a besoin du leadership européen en matière environnementale. Lors de sa deuxième allocution intitulée «Pour en finir avec mai 68», il a fait le tri entre l'impact réel de mai 68 sur les attitudes et la liberté individuelle d'une part et sur l'échec des propositions révolutionnaires issues du mouvement d'autre part.

Ces conférences ont été organisées par le Centre d'Excellence sur l'Union européenne des universités de Montréal et McGill en collaboration avec la Chaire d'études de la France contemporaine du CÉRIUM. Pour visionner la conférence «Les questions environnementales sous l'éclairage européen» veuillez accéder à :

<http://www.centreurope-montreal.ca/pages/viewpage.action?pageId=3310051>

EUCE, Dalhousie University, Halifax: "The EU as a Global Actor", May 4-6, Dalhousie University

The conference was opened by H.E. Ambassador Tomaz Kunstelj from Slovenia, representing the EU Presidency, as well as Dr. Marian Binkley, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences of Dalhousie University. Twenty-two papers were presented dealing with theoretical developments in the study of EU external relations and the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP). Some papers dealt with general issues in trade, development and security policies, while others dealt with more specific bilateral relations, such as EU-North America and EU-Asia. There were also a number of papers dealing with the EU's relations with the 'near-abroad', including the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) and the Euro-Med Partnership. One, possibly two, books will be published on the basis of the papers presented at the conference.



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