Pensum høsten 2013
Masteremner i Europastudier
undervist gjennom ISL

NTNU
Institutt for språk og litteratur
Masteremner i Europastudier
Undervist gjennom Institutt for Språk og Litteratur høsten 2013
EUR3401 Europeisk kulturhistorie: Teori og metode (7,5 sp)

Emneansvarlig
Anette Homlong Storeide
E-post: anette.homlong.storeide@ntnu.no

Pensum

- Meusburger, Peter, Michael Heffernan and Edgar Wunder (ed.): Cultural Memories: The Geographical Point of View (2011), p. 3-69, 123-143, 171-188 (available in It’s Learning)


Articles and book chapters:

- Brinks, Jan Herman: “Political Anti-Fascism in the German Democratic Republic”, in Journal of Contemporary History No. 2/1997 (available in It’s Learning)


- Diner, Dan: “On the Ideology of Antifascism”, in New German Critique No. 67/1996 (available in It’s Learning)


- Kattago, Siobhan: “Narrating the Histories of Buchenwald”, in Constellations No. 2/1998 (available in It’s Learning)


**Films:**

*The Heroes of Telemark* (directed by Anthony Mann, 1965)

*Europa Europa / Hitler Youth Salomon* (directed by Agnieszka Holland, 1989/1990)

*The Wave* (directed by Dennis Gansel, 2008)

**Obligatoriske aktiviteter:** muntlig presentasjon
EUR3402 Actors, networks and lobbying in the European Union (7,5 sp)  
5 – 13 september 2013

Emneansvarlig  
Wolfram Kaiser  
E-post: wolfram.kaiser@ntnu.no

Syllabus with required reading and recommended reading:

LECTURER  
Wolfram Kaiser is Professor II at the NTNU since 2006. He is Professor of European Studies at the University of Portsmouth, England, and Visiting Professor at the College of Europe in Bruges and the University of Bonn. He was previously (Visiting) (Senior) Lecturer and (Senior) Research Fellow at the universities of Berlin (FU), Saarbrücken, Cambridge, Paris IV, Vienna and Edinburgh and at the Netherlands Institute for Advanced Study in Wassenaar, the Institut für Europäische Geschichte in Mainz, the Center for European Integration Studies in Bonn, the Norwegian Nobel Institute in Oslo and the Kulturwissenschaftliches Institut in Essen. His most recent relevant book publications include (with S. Krankenhagen and K. Poehsl), Exhibiting Europe in Museums. Transnational Networks, Collections, Narratives, and Representations (New York: Berghahn 2014 – forthcoming); (ed. with J.H. Meyer) Societal Actors in European Integration. Polity-Building and Policy-Making (Basingstoke: Palgrave 2013); (ed. with A. Varsori) European Union History. Themes and Debates (Basingstoke: Palgrave); (ed. with B. Leucht and M. Rasmussen), The History of the European Union. Origins of a Trans- and Supranational Polity 1950-72 (London: Routledge, 2009); Christian Democracy and the Origins of European Union (Cambridge: CUP 2007).

His office hours while in Trondheim are normally daily after teaching, between 1-2pm except for the last day of teaching. When not in Trondheim, he can best be reached at Wolfram.Kaiser@port.ac.uk. Please be advised that you should clarify all formal administrative and organisational questions internally with the MA administrator in the first instance. Before contacting me, moreover, please clarify that the information you seek is not included in this detailed syllabus.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES & ACADEMIC CONTENT  
http://www.ntnu.no/studier/emner/EUR3402#tab=omEmnet

ASSIGNMENT  
Group presentation. The presentations are to last no more than 20 minutes. They need to give a concise presentation of the source and seminar topic (paying attention to the description of the preceding lecture to avoid overlap!). Importantly, they should raise major issues and stimulate subsequent student discussion. The presenters are responsible for introducing and leading the discussion. Five groups will be formed at the start of the academic year. The groups meet once to discuss the allocation of tasks and the outline structure of their presentation, and once more to integrate their presentation and to do a trial run. The time limit must be strictly observed. All students in a group need to participate in the group presentation itself, not just its preparation. The themes for the presentation are described below in the outline for each session.
ASSESSMENT
Written lobbying strategy of no less than 2,500 and no more than 4,000 words.

SYLLABUS OUTLINE

Topics to be covered:
1. New Conceptual Approaches to Studying EU Politics and History
2. Transnational parties
3. Business Associations
4. Business Networks and MNCs
5. European Trade Unions
6. Transnational NGOs
7. Multiple Actors in a Fragmented Field: ‘Lobbying’ in Cultural Policy
8. Contested Politics: Lobbying in the EU
9. Lobbying Strategy: Researching Information
10. Lobbying Strategy: Preparing Presentation
11. Presentation and Discussion of Lobbying Strategies
12. Technocracy, Neo-Corporatism, Pluralism: Lobbying and European Governance

REQUIRED AND RECOMMENDED READING
It is essential that all students read

before the start of teaching, if they have no prior background in the EU and its history. The book provides an overview of integration over the entire post-war period and therefore, a temporal chronological understanding of ‘what happened when’. Crucially, the thematic sessions of this course will build on such an understanding on the part of the students. For a more sophisticated introduction to how to understand the EU and its history see Kaiser, Wolfram and Antonio Varsori (eds.) *European Union History. Themes and Debates*. Basingstoke: Palgrave, 2010. Both books are also available in a low-cost paperback version.

In addition, all students have limited required reading (see below) for several seminar sessions. In contrast, recommended reading includes books and articles, which may be useful depending on the students particular interest, e.g. for finding a suitable topic for the MA thesis.

JOURNALS:
Advanced academic learning includes the indispensable ability to read specialized research papers and to follow ongoing academic controversies. Journals are especially important outlets for the publication of such papers and for such controversies. A large number of specialized journals concentrate on EU-related topics. They include, in particular:

*European Union Politics*

*Journal of Common Market Studies*

*Journal of European Integration History*

*Journal of European Public Policy*
Other general journals in history and political science/IR also publish works that are related to the history and politics of the EU. They include inter alia,

*Contemporary European History*

*Journal of Contemporary History*

*West European Politics*

**INTERNET SITES:**
ENA Luxembourg (audio, audio-visual and written documents in original and translated into English):
http://www.ena.lu/mce.cfm

European History Primary Sources: http://primary-sources.eui.eu/

European Integration History Index: http://vlib.iue.it/hist-eur-integration/Index.html

European Union Archives (at European University Institute in Florence, includes sources, web links etc): http://www.iue.it/ECArchives/EN/OralHistory.shtml

Gateway to the European Union (information by the institutions and bodies of the EU):
http://europa.eu.int

History of European Integration Research Society (initiative of research students in the field):
http://www.intstudies.cam.ac.uk/jmce/heirs.html

Journal of European Integration History: http://www.restena.lu/lcd/cere/uk/revue/revindexuk.html

Leiden University (Richard T. Griffiths) EU History homepage (with original documents, timelines, links to other web information etc)
http://www.eu-history.leidenuniv.nl/index.php3?m=1&c=3&garb=0.8663559044375767&session=

**5 September, 13.15.14.45:** NEW CONCEPTUAL APPROACHES

**Outline:**
The first lecture introduces students to recent political science/IR theories and concepts for understanding the forces behind the integration process, the motives of different actors involved etc. The second lecture sketches new concepts for understanding EU history as the slow formation of a partly supranationally and transnationally constituted ‘Community’. Both highlight the role of societal actors in European integration.

**Recommended Reading (first lecture):**


**Questions for Reflection:**

1. How can supranational institutions and transnational actors matter for European integration outcomes?
2. What are ‘national interests’ in European integration, and how are they derived domestically and/or from international relations?
3. In what ways could historical experiences, norms and values be relevant for preference formation and decision-making on European matters?
Recommended Reading (second lecture):

Questions for Reflection:
1. What characterizes the historiographical approach of Walter Lipgens to European integration history?
2. How does Alan S. Milward’s ‘revisionist’ account explain integration history?
3. In what way do ‘supranational’ and ‘transnational’ approaches attempt to overcome the limits of diplomatic and economic history research on the EU?

5 September, 15.15-16.45
TRANSNATIONAL PARTIES
Outline:
In the first session devoted to the growing role of transnationally constituted non-governmental actors as integration agents we look at the agenda-setting and policy coordinating role of transnational political parties in the EU. The lecture gives an introduction to the history of transnational party cooperation. It highlights the underresearched role of party cooperation at crucial junctures in the integration process by drawing upon selected historical examples, especially Christian democratic party
cooperation in the early stages of ‘core Europe’ formation, the role of EU socialist parties in the Europeanisation of socialist parties in accession states, especially in 1970s Spain, and the increasing importance of political parties for decision-making in the EP. The seminar looks in more detail at the role of political parties in the preparation of the draft European Constitution in the early 2000s, discussing the potential and limits of their influence on agenda-setting, policy-making and enhancing democratic legitimacy at the European level.

Source (student presentation) / Required Reading:

The group presentation should identify the EPP’s main policy goals with respect to the drafting of a constitution for the EU by the Constitutional Convention. It should demonstrate in particular, what proposals were distinctive to the EPP against the background of long-standing Christian democratic preferences within the EC/EU. Which of these proposals were most likely to be controversial in the Constitutional Convention, and why?

Recommended Reading:
Questions for Reflection:
1. What role did political parties and their transnational cooperation play in the formative period of European integration?
2. In what ways have European political parties and allied institutions such as political foundations contributed to the European ‘socialisation’ of political actors and state institutions from prospective and new EU member states?
3. How can European political party leaders influence agenda-setting and decision-making in the EU?

6 SEPTEMBER, 09.15-10.45: BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS

Outline:
The thematic focus of this session is the role of business associations in European integration. The lecture gives an overview of general business organisations like the present-day Business Europe and the farmers’ organisation COPA-COGECA to a variety of sector organisations. The seminar will focus on the attitude of business association and interest groups to the current financial and economic crisis, and their lobbying of EU institutions and member state governments.

Source (student presentation) / Required Reading:
‘For a coherent and credible growth plan for Europe’, letter by Jürgen R. Thumann, President of Business Europe, to the Heads of State and Government of the EU member states and presidents van Rompuy and Barroso, 22 May 2012
Accessible at: [http://62.102.106.140/docs/2/NADFALDACLLDIACMJMJPBHMEPDWY9DBNP39LTE4Q/UNICE/docs/DLS/2012-00627-E.pdf](http://62.102.106.140/docs/2/NADFALDACLLDIACMJMJPBHMEPDWY9DBNP39LTE4Q/UNICE/docs/DLS/2012-00627-E.pdf)

The group presentation should discuss the objectives of this letter with regard to overcoming the crisis and creating growth in the EU and the wider Europe; it should do so in the wider context of Business Europe’s activities since the start of the crisis in 2007 (based on more extensive research esp. of other documents on the organisation’s website). The presentation should also elaborate on the character of the lobbying methods which can be traced via the website, i.e. letters such as this one, formal policy statements etc.. What is their purpose, and what are their limits?

Recommended Reading:


### Questions for Reflection:

1. In what ways are general business associations important for EU politics and policy-making?
2. Which reasons explain the limits to the influence of general business associations on policy-making in Brussels?
3. Under what conditions can sector organisations become influential in policy-making?

### 6 SEPTEMBER, 11.15-12.45: BUSINESS NETWORKS AND MNCs

**Outline:**

The thematic focus of this session is on individual firms, especially Multi-National Companies (MNCs), and informal business networks. The lecture will discuss the rise of MNC lobbying and the limits of individual firm lobbying. It will also discuss the role of a variety of informal business networks in politics and policy-making in Europe and beyond. The seminar focusses more specifically on the role of the informal European Round Table of Industrialists, esp. its contribution to the economic liberalisation agenda of the Internal Market programme and subsequent agenda-setting roles such as with regard to the Bologna process to streamline higher education and academic degree systems in the EU.

**Source (student presentation) / Required Reading:**


The *group presentation* will explain the historical background to the creation of the ERT and its memorandum of 1983. It should discuss how and why the ERT may have had a crucial influence on the evolution of the internal market agenda. It can also briefly discuss its role in the EU since then and normative dimensions, i.e. whether or not informal networks like this one should be allowed to have a strong influence on policy-making or not.

**Recommended Reading:**

Questions for Reflection:
1. Why was individual firm lobbying insignificant until the 1980s?
2. What are the conditions and the limits of individual firm lobbying in the EU?
3. What makes the European Round Table of Industrialists an influential actor in EU politics and policy-making?

7 SEPTEMBER, 09.15-10.45: TRADE UNIONS

Outline:
This session will focus on the role of trade unions in European integration. The lecture will explain the history and structures of European trade unionism and the broad support (except for communist unions) among them for European integration in continental Western Europe after 1945. The lecture will also discuss the reasons for the unions’ continuing primary focus on the national welfare state and give examples of their failure at the European level to decisively influence important legislation, such as on the regulation of MNCs in the 1970s/1980s. It will conclude by discussing reasons why ETUC and national unions may recently have become somewhat more influential in EU politics and policy-making. The seminar will discuss the current financial and economic crisis and ETUC’s demands for a ‘social compact’.

Source (student presentation) / Required Reading:
European Trade Union Confederation: ‘A Social Compact for Europe’. ETUC resolution adopted by the Executive Committee at its meeting on 5-6 June 2012. Accessible at: http://www.etuc.org/a/10024

The group presentation will briefly outline the origins and development of the current financial and economic crisis in the Euro area & EU. It should discuss how this crisis affects workers and unions. Against this background it should outline and discuss the major objectives of the ETUC resolution against the background of the general policy of ETUC (based on research on its website, documents to be found there etc.).

Recommended Reading:


**Questions for Reflection:**
1. How do you explain the wide-spread general support among trade unions in western continental Europe for European integration after 1945?
2. Why were trade unions not more involved in EC/EU politics and policy-making for a long time?
3. Does the financial and economic crisis present new opportunities for trade unions to enhance their impact on EU politics and policy-making, and if so, how can they exert greater influence?

7 SEP, 11.15-12.45 TRANSNATIONAL NGOs

**Outline:**
This session will discuss the changing role of other non-governmental actors in EU politics, which are often referred to as ‘public interest groups’ or ‘civil society’ organisations (CSOs). They include trade unions and CSOs that have developed out of the social movements of the 1970s or more recently. We will identify these actors’ approaches to aggregating and articulating interests and influencing policy-making in the EU, how this has changed over time, and what the best institutional partners and access routes might be for such public interest groups. In the seminar we focus on the particular case of the environmental groups united in the G 10.
Recommended Reading:


Questions for Reflection:

1. How has the attitude of the Commission and other supranational institutions to CSOs changed over time, and why?
2. What are the problems (material, normative, other) that CSOs encounter in their interest representation in Brussels?
3. Does the greater involvement of CSOs in policy-making strengthen the legitimacy of supranational integration and politics, and what are the limits, if any, of their contribution in this regard?

9 SEP, 09.15-10.45 MULTIPLE ACTORS IN A FRAGMENTED FIELD: ‘LOBBYING’ IN CULTURAL POLICY

Outline:

This session will discuss the role of multiple actors in interest representation of sorts in a highly fragmented policy field with few EU competences, i.e. cultural policy. What are the organisations, but also social groups and individual actors who engage in influencing such an emerging policy field? What are their motives? What strategies do they use to foster a greater transnationalization in the EU of cultural policy and initiatives? The lecture will provide an overview of cultural policy in the EU
in historical perspective, the increasing involvement of multiple actors and the manifold fields of cultural exchange and cooperation in which they engage. The seminar will focus on one particular field, the museum, and plans for a museum of European history. In break-out groups students will discuss their vision for such a museum to be followed by debate in class.

**Recommended Reading:**


Theiler, Tobias (2005), Political Symbolism and European Integration, Manchester: MUP.

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**9 SEP, 11.15-12.45 CONTESTED POLITICS: LOBBYING IN THE EU**

**Outline:**

This session will give an introduction to interest representation in the EU, its change over time and different routes of lobbying in the EU. Together we will develop suitable guidelines for developing a lobbying strategy. At what stage in the policy-making process should non-state actors become engaged? What would be their best partners among other non-state actors, member-states and the supranational institutions? How can they provide expertise, democratic legitimacy or other relevant resources? To what extent can the public and media be activated for specific lobbying interests? This
discussion raises these and other issues which are relevant for developing concrete lobbying strategies in groups (and as an assessment).

**Required reading:**


**Recommended Reading:**


**12 SEP, 09.15-10.45 LOBBYING STRATEGY: RESEARCHING INFORMATION**

**Outline:**

In this session, four groups of students will begin to prepare a lobbying strategy on a given topic. The first session is devoted to the coordinated researching of relevant information on legal, institutional, thematic and other dimensions of the lobbying task. At the end of this session, we will discuss any unresolved issues before the student groups prepare their presentation in the next session.
12 SEP, 11.15-12.45  LOBBYING STRATEGY: PREPARING PRESENTATION

Outline:
In this session, the four groups of students will collectively prepare the presentation of their lobbying strategy. The presentation is to last no longer than 15 minutes. The groups should use Power Point or overheads. Students have an opportunity to fine-tune their presentation after the session.

13 SEP, 09.15-10.45  PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF LOBBYING STRATEGIES

Outline:
In this session, we will listen to the four presentations. Each presentation will be presented by only one member of the respective group, but every student needs to be fully prepared to give the presentation (lottery). We will discuss the presentations together (style, content, strategy) to see how the lobbying strategy could be made (even) more effective.

13 SEP, 11.15-12.45: TECHNOCRACY, NEO-CORPORATISM, PLURALISM: LOBBYING AND EUROPEAN GOVERNANCE

Outline:
This session will address normative implications of interest representation in EU politics. The lecture will outline the evolution of governance forms across borders in Europe and the different legacies of technocratic internationalism, corporatism and pluralism for the present-day EU governance. The seminar will be devoted to a discussion of the normative implications of interest representation in a trans- and supranational polity like the EU. In two group presentations, two student groups will present opposed views. One will argue in favour for the open pluralist competition among interest groups as the best and most democratic form of achieving policy outcomes; the second group will argue for state-led government and more hierarchical policy-making with the coordinated, neo-corporatist consultation of social groups, who are kept at arms’ length from supranational institutions like the Commission, however.
EUR3408 European Security (7.5 sp)

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Pensum:

Books


*Books: 306 pages*

Compendium EUR3408 (Kompendieforlaget/Tapir Akademisk Forlag, 2012)


Compendium: 235 pages

Articles available online


http://uni-frankfurt.academia.edu/GuntherHellmann/Papers/779787/Neorealism_neoliberal_institutionalism_and_the_future_of_NATO

http://mearsheimer.uchicago.edu/pdfs/A0021.pdf


http://eep.sagepub.com/content/21/1/126.abstract


*Articles: 224 pages*

_Obligatoriske aktiviteter: Munlig presentasjon_