



Max Weber Programme Self-Evaluation Report 2006-2009

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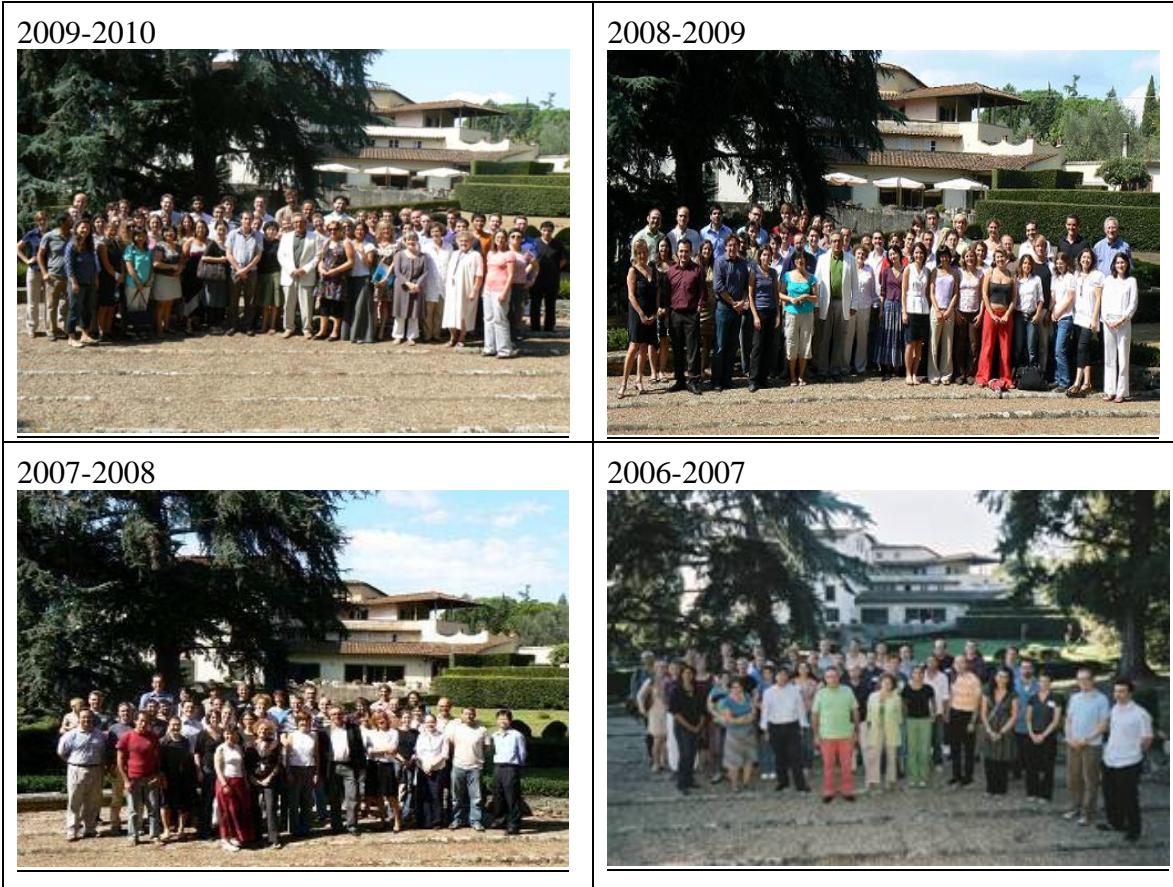
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The four cohorts of Max Weber Fellows:



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Chapter 1

The role of the Max Weber Programme for post-doctoral studies*

Europe produces more PhDs in the Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH) than the United States¹, while many Europeans obtain their PhDs from an American university. For most of them the aim, the expected return for the many years of preparation, is to pursue an academic and research career. Unfortunately, the European supply of PhDs in the SSH is not being matched with a parallel increase in academic tenure track positions, even if some European countries have a high number of older faculty members.

As a consequence of this mismatch, there has been an increased interest in post-doctoral positions in the Social Sciences and Humanities. For young researchers a post-doctoral post is an opportunity to foster their careers, while looking for a more permanent job; for some institutions it is a way to increase their young faculty without making long-term commitments. In other words, post-doctoral programmes in the Social Sciences and Humanities are partially filling a gap – in Europe particular– but the question is whether, beyond responding to a structural mismatch, they are fulfilling the role that post-doctoral programmes can play in Higher Education, the role that they can play in fostering academic and research careers.

Post-doctoral studies have a long tradition in the Natural Sciences, where the post-doctoral stage is a standard stage in a research career. While the motivation for their expansion in the past is probably the same as it is now in the Social Sciences and Humanities, post-doctoral programmes in the Natural Sciences have become successful in fostering research careers not just by ‘buying time,’ but by providing an active collective research environment where post-doctoral training fulfils a role which cannot be achieved within the PhD. The Lab in the Natural Sciences typically provides the right environment for such collective training: the exchange of ideas (often far afield from one’s PhD topic), the constructive criticism of colleagues, the need to contribute to the collective effort in a joint project (or research proposal) while developing an independent research identity, etc. These are the elements that help to mature a research career beyond the PhD. The work in the Lab provides the right training and continuity for progress

* This report has been produced by the Max Weber Team. Its genesis has benefited from discussions with the MWP Steering Committee, the Fiesole group, Faculty of the EUI and, in particular, all Max Weber Fellows from 2006 to 2009 who participated in the survey and the June 2009 reunion conference.

¹ In 2004, 8887 in Europe vs. 7467 in the United States; see, Max Weber Programme (2008) “Towards an Open and Competitive European Area for Research Careers”, Academic Careers Observatory 2008 Report, <http://www.eui.eu/Documents/MWP/Academic%20Careers/ACOdocument2008.pdf>.

towards more advanced and stable research positions.

Obviously not all laboratories provide such a ‘right environment’, nor do post-doctoral programmes in the Natural Sciences tend to cover the wider spectrum of skills that are needed for an academic career. But the issue here is that in most post-doctoral programmes in the SSH this element of collective training and creativity is missing. Most post-doctoral fellows in these fields develop both their research and their anxieties in isolation and if they are fortunate to enter into a fully-fledged academic career they face many demands for which their doctoral and post-doctoral years have not trained them. Most employers, aware of these shortcomings, do not place much value on the years of post-doctoral studies, other than publications produced.

The Max Weber Programme (MWP), funded by the European Commission (DG Education and Culture) was launched in 2006, as a Programme of the European University Institute. Its aim is to overcome these limitations with a critical mass of 40 fellows, which has increased over its first four years, and a structured programme of post-doctoral studies not just a Fellowship with office space and university access.

This Report provides a first (self-) assessment of the Programme, based on the experience of the first three years and, in particular, on feedback from the Fellows of the first two cohorts, most of whom are now pursuing academic careers. It discusses the Programme of Activities, which has been developed over these three years, reflecting the opinions of the former Fellows (Chapter 2). It documents the impact that the Programme has had already in terms of desirability at an international level, and in the mobility and academic career advancement of the Max Weber Fellows (Chapter 3). It also discusses the role of the Academic Careers Observatory as a public (web-based) service for the international academic (Chapter 4). It covers all the main aspects of the MWP, except for the important role played by the Departments of the EUI, and the EUI at large. It does, however, take into account the EUI’s crucial role in providing an active research environment with, among other things: the EUI professors acting as mentors, other researchers and Fellows participating in joint research activities, its research infrastructure facilities (library, computing, and, of course, Villa La Fonte), but, being the product of the Max Weber Team, it does not discuss in detail the Max Weber Fellows’ participation in the life of the Departments, or the involvement of EUI faculty in the life of the Programme.

As stated, the Report provides the first elements of a (self-) assessment, but it is mostly conceived as a reference draft for a more in-depth assessment. However, the assessment of a project (The Max Weber Project may be a more accurate name for it than the Max Weber Programme) must be made in relation to: *i*) the basic principles on which it is based (whether these have been properly followed); *ii*) the objectives that the project pursues (the extent to which these have been achieved); *iii*) the limitations that constrain the project (exogenous or self-imposed as a trade-off between conflicting goals); *iv*) its

comparison with similar projects (its added value in relation to them), and v) the ‘learning capacity’ of the project (its ability to ‘learn from experience’, to adapt to changes, to exploit opportunities). Thus, a brief discussion of these terms of reference is in order.

The latter two are readily explained. While nowadays if one must assess a PhD programme in the Social Sciences and Humanities there are many examples to refer to (both in the USA and in Europe), this is not the case for post-doctoral programmes in the same areas. This is a reflection of the limitations of post-doctoral programmes in the SSH discussed above, and the unique characteristics of the MWP in terms of size and objectives. The implication is that the MWP had no clear examples on which to build (although UK experiences with ‘training programmes’ for young faculty have been a useful reference). As a result, it has necessarily been a ‘learning experience’, an experience in which the first cohorts of Max Weber Fellows have played a crucial role, as will the current and future cohorts. In fact, even the underlying principles and aims have sharpened and evolved through such experience and this Report is a reflection of this process. Of course, in ‘learning’, one would always like to have done more.

Regarding principles, the general one is that ‘it is not just a Fellowship, but a Programme’. For good or ill, a Max Weber Fellow cannot simply ‘take the Fellowship and run,’ just following his or her individual research interests to suit themselves. Max Weber Fellows have ample time and support to develop their independent research agendas, but they are also expected to participate in the activities of the MWP and of the Department with which they are affiliated. This general principle underlies five basic ones, on which the Programme has been built and on which it is being developed:

1. Research and Academic advancement requires individual work, but it develops better in an active, collective, and critical environment.
2. Specialization is needed, but the impact of research and scholarly work is greater when one understands, and knows, how to communicate across disciplines.
3. Academic advancement requires many skills (communication & persuasion, professional teaching, skilful writing, getting jobs & grants & publications, etc.)
4. Academic & Research Ethics are a crucial part of proper academic advancement.
5. Proper academic advancement requires being a Professional Team Player.

Objectives can also be listed:

1. To enhance the research and academic careers of the Max Weber Fellows.
2. To improve multicultural & multidisciplinary understanding in the Social Sciences and Humanities.
3. To set Academic Standards of Excellence for the Max Weber Fellows.
4. To help to improve European SSH Research and Academia.

One could elaborate at length on these principles and objectives, but they are also self-

explanatory, a basic reference when reading the rest of the Report: see, for example, how objectives 1-3 are reflected in the programme activities described in Chapter 2, how objectives 1 & 4 are reflected in the demographic impact of the Programme discussed in Chapter 3, or how the Academic Careers Observatory would have no role in the context of a post-doctoral programme if it were not for objective 4. Yet, it should be noted that in the second objective ‘interdisciplinarity’ is not mentioned, but rather the more modest goal of ‘multidisciplinary understanding’. This is not by accident; one must first achieve the latter, and broader, goal before aiming at the former. The catchword ‘interdisciplinarity’ is often claimed as a research or educational objective, when multidisciplinary trust has not even been built up. Nevertheless, breaking disciplinary prejudices and building trust often only requires ‘having lunch together’, and Max Weber Fellows are fully supported if they want to develop an interdisciplinary activity or project.

Which leads us to the limitations of the Programme. As so often happens, means and limitations go together. With the same generous but limited annual budget² the Programme has expanded over the last four years. That only 4.7% of the eligible applicants³ for the 2009-10 cohort have obtained a grant (see Chapter 3) can be read both as a success of the Programme and as a problematic limitation, since many excellent candidates had to be left out. This is a limitation that also demonstrates the further potential of the Programme. The second limitation is, of course, time! In part as a response to the pressure for Fellowships, most Fellowships (all in the 2009 -10 cohort) are for one year only⁴ and what can be achieved in one year is limited. This is particularly the case since many Fellows have to actively search for a more permanent position during the year. The Programme must take this into account, not only providing support for involvement in the job market (see Chapter 2), but also in making ‘time management’ under pressure a learning experience for fellows. We return to the issue of limitations in the concluding Chapter 5.

Finally, it should be noticed that the extremely slight success rate among applicants to the Programme stresses the importance of a rigorous selection process. It is a question of fairness, but a rigorous selection process also strengthens the Max Weber Programme and the value of becoming a Max Weber Fellow. As stated on the MWP website, ‘Fellows are selected on the basis of their research accomplishments and potential, their academic career interests, and the availability of EUI faculty to provide mentorship.’ The selection process is carried out by the Director of the Programme together with the faculty of the EUI Departments and the final decision is made by the Steering Committee of the MWP (see Chapter 2). While the first, and most important, criterion of excellence is common to

² Circa 2.1 million euros a year is generous, but relatively limited compare to many EC research and educational funding programmes.

³ The basic eligibility requirement is to have submitted the PhD dissertation, in one of the four disciplines of the EUI, within the five years prior to the start of the fellowship.

⁴ In principle, they could be for one or two years.

many competitive research programmes, balancing this with the other two criteria is not a trivial matter. The third – matching with the research interests of the EUI faculty -- is needed to make sure that each Fellow has an at least adequate mentor, yet too strict a reading of such criteria can make the selection process overly self-referential, possibly to the detriment of the first criteria of excellence and the international competitive openness of the Programme (after all, mentoring does not require a perfect matching of research interests!). The second criterion, which could also be labelled ‘fit for the Max Weber Programme,’ is more difficult to evaluate, even if it is a key element of the Programme: while the first criterion of excellence is compatible with the idea ‘take the Fellowship and run’, the main added value of the Programme lies in the opportunities that the programme of activities offers to Fellows and this depends in turn on their willingness to participate actively. Even if difficult to evaluate, Fellows’ characteristics (e.g. the stage at which they are at in their careers) and career objectives (reported in their applications) are often telling. The experience of these first few years of the Programme has also revealed which Fellows seem to get most out of the Programme. One cannot make mechanical inferences, but after all the Max Weber Programme is a ‘learning experience’.

Chapter 2

Assessing the Max Weber Programme

The Max Weber Programme opened the doors of Villa La Fonte to 40 postdoctoral fellows in September 2006. Since then 115 Max Weber Fellows and six visiting fellows have passed through Villa La Fonte and contributed to the evolution of the programme. In the current year a further 43 Max Weber Fellows have been admitted, as well as 13 visiting Fellows. Over the course of three years the Max Weber Programme (MWP) has established itself as a well-known and highly esteemed postdoctoral programme for young scholars. It has become an integral and valuable contributor to the EUI's academic community and to the scholarly community at large.

2.1. General structure of the programme

The general goal of the Max Weber Programme (MWP), the largest postdoctoral training programme in the Social and Human Sciences in the world, is to support the Max Weber Fellows in the development of a successful academic career. As we have seen in Chapter 1, Max Weber Fellows not only concentrate on their own research and academic capacities at a personal level but also acquire important professional skills and experience, and learn to function within a multi-disciplinary and multi-national academic environment. The gains which they make in terms of their own research and writing during their stay in the programme will clearly benefit them in the future, and they also achieve substantial help and mentoring in this regard from professors and visiting scholars both within the programme and in the EUI as a whole. The multidisciplinary experiences and insights which they take with them when they leave the EUI will also benefit the institutions with which they will be associated in the future. Throughout the programme, the activities engaged in by the Fellows therefore serve the purpose of advancing research and professional skills, fostering multidisciplinarity, and providing a valuable international perspective.

To meet this end a variety of activities are organized for the fellows throughout the academic year. There are two core themes in the programme activities which all take place in Villa La Fonte: academic practice activities and multidisciplinary research activities.

The academic practice activities of the Max Weber Programme are organized into four modules covered by the following headings (see the box on page 9 for an overview of the specific activities of each module):

- 1.Teaching & Assessment
2. Job Market
3. Presenting and Communication
- 4, Publishing & Writing

The multidisciplinary research activities, consisting of the monthly Max Weber Lectures, the Multidisciplinary Research Workshops (about two a term), and the Max Weber Conferences, one per term, which are organized by the Max Weber Programme in collaboration with the Fellows. More on these activities on pages 19-23 and pages 64-67.

1.Teaching & Assessment consisting of the following programme activities

- Workshop “Curriculum and Course Development”
- Workshop “Learning outcomes and strategies”
- Workshop “How to structure a lecture”
- Workshop “Small-group teaching”
- Workshop “E-learning. How to use the teaching platform Moodle”
- Microteaching sessions, filmed. Individual feedback by the EUI Language department
- External professional feedback on the micro-teaching sessions
- Curriculum and Course development sessions with Faculty
- Intensive, week-long teaching exchanges (undergraduate level) with Humboldt/Berlin, LSE/London, UPF/Barcelona

2. Job Market: consisting of the following programme activities:

- CV, Biosketch and Cover Letter workshops
- Advancing the Academic File
- Building personal websites - workshops and tutorials
- Mock interviews by EUI Faculty and Fellows, filmed, with direct feedback from EUI Faculty
- Professional Feedback on the mock interviews by the Careers Group, University of London
- Self-organised job talks by the Fellows, with fellows' feedback

3. Presenting and Communication

- September presentations which are filmed, followed by individual feedback session by the EUI Language Service
- Taught module “Pronunciation and Public Speaking”
- Workshop “Making an effective Powerpoint Presentation”
- Individual tutorials on presentations and powerpoint presentations
- Fellows' June Conference: organization and presentations

4, Publishing & Writing / Writers Groups

- Taught module “Academic Writing in English”
- Workshop “Corpus linguistics tools for research writing”
- Workshop by EUI Faculty on “Publishing strategies, Refereeing Peers and Citation Indexes”
- Workshop “How to write a book proposal for top publishers (Cambridge UP; Oxford UP)”
- Workshop “Research and Grant application: how to write a research proposal”
- Writers' Groups
- Individual tutorials on written work: research proposal, working paper, book proposal, course syllabus, job talks etc.

By the end of the year all Max Weber Fellows are expected to deliver:

- One *Research Proposal* (Deadline beginning of Winter term), refereed by the MWF mentor
- At least one *Working Paper* (Deadline March 31st), refereed by the MWF mentor
- One *Course Curriculum Development* (Deadline May 1st, to be presented and evaluated by EUI staff in May/June)
- Bio-sketch and activity report for Max Weber Programme Yearly Report (July 1st)
- An updated academic file and self-assessment

2.2. Advancement in academic practices

The Max Weber Programme aims at improving and developing standards of excellence in the communication skills and in the curriculum development of its fellows.

Teaching

Teaching by the Fellows is not a MWP requirement but taking into account that fellows arrive with differing teaching experience, and that teaching methods differ across fields and university systems, the MWP offers different options for gaining teaching experience. This will support Fellows in their search for an academic position. It is the strategy of the Max Weber Programme to offer opportunities not only outside the EUI (where undergraduate teaching is possible) but also within the EUI.

Within the EUI, where mainly research-oriented seminars, masterclasses and workshops are ‘taught’, there is widespread opportunity to gain teaching experience at a high post-graduate level. Post-graduate teaching, tutoring and advising of PhD researchers, as well as co-organising of seminars and workshops are activities very much appreciated by Max Weber Fellows. Fellows are also put in charge of organizing some of the summer schools for European master students in the Social Sciences. The intended status of Max Weber Fellows as junior faculty is a core strategy of the Max Weber Programme. Departments hold Fellows’ seminars on a regular basis. Considering the standards of excellence of the Max Weber Programme, and the highly selective appointment of its Fellows, a systematic collaboration between EUI professors and the MWP postdocs promote the European and global academic reputation of all Departments and the appeal of the EUI as a whole.

Local Universities: In these three years, the MWP has expanded its network of collaboration with local universities and has established links with many of the Florence-based American campuses, and Italian Universities offering undergraduate or Master’s level courses: Among these are James Madison University, Gonzaga University, New

York University at La Pietra, FIT/Polimoda and IMT Lucca. Max Weber Fellows are offered teaching and/or lecturing opportunities at several of these universities. The Master in European Union Policy Studies of James Madison University in Florence, for example, guarantees priority in the selection process to Max Weber Fellows with competences in line with James Madison University's teaching needs. Courses can also be team-taught. Fellows are requested to use state-of-the-art, interactive teaching methods and are constantly monitored and supervised, in order to improve their performance. Grading methods and tutoring of papers as well as assessment skills are developed in conjunction with the academic coordinator. Fellows receive professional feedback on their performance and an overall written evaluation of their teaching skills by the end of each course⁵.

Teaching Abroad: In 2008, the Max Weber Programme set up a 'teaching abroad' programme with the London School of Economics in which Max Weber Fellows were offered the possibility of one week's teaching experience. In May 2008 *five* fellows visited the LSE where they each gave a public lecture and a seminar and received professional feedback on their performance from Nick Byrne, Director, and Neil McLean, Professor, at the LSE Teaching and Learning Centre. In addition, the Fellows had meetings with LSE faculty members in their fields. Based on the success of this experience the Max Weber Programme continued the development of this exchange and in 2009 a selected group of *sixteen* fellows had the opportunity to go either to LSE in London or to Humboldt University in Berlin for an intensive teaching training practice for a week. For 2009-2010 the network of teaching exchanges has been extended to include the University of Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona. This means that in 2009-2010 a maximum of 24 Max Weber Fellows will be able to complete a "Teaching abroad" module.

Both in 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 the teaching exchanges were very highly valued by the Max Weber Fellows. Some quotes from this year's Fellows reports on their experiences of 'teaching abroad' can testify to this (see the box):

⁵ For an overview see:

<http://www.eui.eu/MaxWeberProgramme/TeachingLocalAmericanUniversities.shtml>

On the Humboldt Teaching exchange:

Mathias Delori (SPS)

“The aim of the trip was to help us develop our teaching skills. Generally speaking, it was a very rewarding experience. I had never taught in English. It was great to have the opportunity to start in such a “harmless” context. I had a very good contact with the students. They looked very interested. It was very profitable for me as well. I gave a “real” lecture right after this Berlin trip and I felt very comfortable.”

Gaye Gungor (SPS)

“In Humboldt, I taught EU decision making to Law students. The audience was not homogenous, that is, they were at different stages in their studies. Their background was also highly diverse. To make the topic interesting and accessible to a diverse group of students is always challenging, but I think I was very successful.”

Roberta Pergher (HEC)

“I also received great feedback from the observers at the Sprachzentrum, for instance about the way in which I move in the classroom, the way I use the whiteboard, and so forth. It was thus a great opportunity to find out about automated behaviour which can be improved upon in order to achieve better results in the classroom.”

Iryna Vushko (HEC):

“I found the very idea of teaching exchange very useful, for several reasons. It gave us a chance to present our research and at the same time practise some teaching techniques. Going to Humboldt also makes lots of sense. First, it is a good chance to learn a different (for those of us who are not German) academic system and a different approach to teaching. Second, it is an opportunity, for some of us, to network, and establish some important contacts.”

On the LSE Teaching exchange:

Firat Cengiz (LAW):

“This experience helped me to re-realise my potential as a teacher and it re-boosted my energy and enthusiasm about academia which had seen the ground after a very frustrating year of endless job searching. Just being around the LSE, watching people who constantly think and produce in a substantially multinational environment was a fantastic experience in itself. It made me rethink my career objectives and benchmarks of academic quality. The trip was very productive in terms of networking as well.”

Ania Cichopek (HEC):

“The LSE teaching exchange has been one of the most professionally fulfilling and beneficial experiences within the framework of the Max Weber Programme. It gave us an opportunity to learn from the best experts in the field of higher education: Neil McLean and Nick Byrne. During an intense four-day programme we were fully focused (without any interruption) on teaching. We learnt plenty of theoretical and practical strategies of effective teaching and learning. We received immediate and extremely useful feedback from on our teaching and problems specific to each of us and our fields were addressed.”

Ottavio Quirico (LAW):

“The visit provided a wonderful opportunity to experience the Academic life at the LSE. I was particularly impressed by the international environment I found. The stay was very well organised. On the one hand, I was using my time there to prepare a Lecture and a Seminar. On the other hand, I had enough time to explore and make use of the Library as well as attend regular classes at the LSE.”

Fang XU (ECO):

“The LSE teaching exchange has not only provided me with teaching experience in the UK system, but also opened the door for me to exchange ideas with the academic staff members at the LSE. For the former, one of the most beneficial experiences is the preparation workshop for the public presentation with Neil McLean. In this workshop, I learned to speak British English as much as I can, and open a presentation in a professional way.”

Writing

The MWP considers writing and publishing to be a core element of academic advancement. Every fellow submits a research grant proposal (beginning of Winter term) and at least one Working Paper (end of March). During the year, sessions with prestigious publishing houses are organized (OUP, CUP) for which Fellows, mainly from the disciplines of History and Social and Political Science, write extensive book proposals. Two sets of activities are carried out to support the Fellows in the area of Academic Writing: the workshops organized by the Programme and the writing activities offered by the EUI Language Centre/*FIESOLE* Group. The activities are designed not only to assist non-native English speaking fellows in fine-tuning their English language skills but also to support the writing process for all the members of the Programme. The activities are organized into three components: an academic writing course, offered in the First Term, and individual tutorials and disciplinary writers' groups, the latter two continuing throughout the year. Over the three-year period, workshops have focused on issues such as converting a thesis into a book (Angus Wrenn, LSE Language Centre) and on the use of disciplinary specific corpora to support the writing of journal articles (Nick Groom, Language Unit, Birmingham University).

The writing module focuses on how resources such as modality, reporting verbs and self-reference are used to express writer stance and identity in academic texts. The EUI Language Unit and the Max Weber Programme also offer the Fellows an extensive correction service. English language correction is offered to all Fellows for their publications and working papers. Several Fellows also use the correction service for their Power Point slides, CVs and cover letters.

Presenting

As the academic career path becomes more and more competitive, excellent oral communication skills are increasingly essential for young academics. In a recent survey of current language use by 2006-07 and 2007-08 participants in the Programme, 88% of the ex-Fellows reported making conference presentations predominantly or exclusively in English, while close to two-thirds of those currently employed in non-Anglophone countries report doing some or all of their teaching in English. Within the framework of the Programme, support for refining presentation skills in English is provided systematically at various moments throughout the year. The initial 'September presentations' of the fellows' research agendas not only serve to introduce their work to colleagues, mentors and, more generally, to the EUI community, but also as an exercise in public presentation. These presentations are videotaped and followed by individual feedback sessions with members of the EUI English Unit and academic communication

skills staff. In October, a module on pronunciation and public speaking is offered, designed to assist non-native fellows in improving the intelligibility of their spoken academic English. Videotaping of mock interviews provides opportunities for feedback from career guidance specialists, while later in the year micro-teaching (short small-group teaching sessions) are run, in which fellows can obtain feedback from colleagues and English language staff about teaching effectiveness. Further coaching is offered as part of a workshop with Angela O'Neill (*Collège d'Europe*, Bruges) on Teaching Types and Teaching Skills on how to present more successfully in the classroom. Throughout the year, tutorials provide opportunities for coaching for upcoming presentations and the correction of slides and other visual support.

2.3. Advancement in academic careers

Job market activities

Many Max Weber Fellows are in the job market. The Max Weber Programme actively supports Fellows both in seeking an academic position and in their application process. First, in addition to the workshops in which Fellows discuss and develop their CV, cover letter, bio-sketch and web page, they also share information and discuss job market strategies in their fields. Second, Fellows receive professional feedback on their presentation and interviewing skills. Mock interviews are filmed and assessed by professionals and provide fellows with the opportunity for further individual self-assessment on interview techniques.

An increasingly vital part of the job market is self presentation on the internet. To assist the fellows in presenting themselves and their research in the best possible way, the MWP offers all fellows the opportunity to construct their own website. A user-friendly special CMS-system has been set up which offers a space where Fellows can upload their publications, research agendas and teaching experience and present themselves in a very professional manner (<http://www.mwpweb.eu/>).

The MWP is also a platform for obtaining information about, and reflecting on, the current state of the academic job market. In particular, the Academic Careers Observatory offers a unique resource for researchers looking for a job in academia and, in general, for people interested in the international comparison of academic careers, see Chapter 4.

Another initiative related to the job market within the Max Weber Programme is that of the self-organized job talks. A number of fellows, actively searching for a position to follow their fellowship with the EUI, have given practice job talks to their fellow colleagues in order to get feedback on presentation style and content. The support has proved high and the feedback and exchange amongst and between fellows from the different disciplines has been impressive, and very supportive towards each other.

Placement

The Max Weber Programme has been very successful in placing its Fellows in academic positions after their fellowship: of the total of 74 Fellows of the first two years all but one Fellow went on to an academic position, following their fellowship. Also, this year's cohort is proving to be very successful on the job market, despite the hard economic times. Of course, it must be said, and as is testified by the prizes and distinctions awarded to quite a few Fellows (see Appendix III) that we are here talking about a very select and brilliant group of young social scientists who will promote the reputation of both the EUI and the MWP for the next generation to come. On placement and occupational mobility, see Chapter 3.

2.4. Advancement in research

In addition to the structured activities of the programme itself, one very important aspect of the Max Weber Programme is the networking and informal collaboration going on between the fellows and the wider EUI community. As becomes clear from the survey and other feedback, Max Weber Fellows not only develop on a personal level but it has become visible over the years that the contribution to the Max Weber Programme as a multidisciplinary project is equally valuable, not just for the Max Weber Fellows but for the academic community at large. The current strategy of the MWP is to offer opportunities to bridge the discipline areas and hence to encompass a plurality of approaches. This involves the encouragement of a certain amount of co-teaching such as joint seminars or joint workshops, often involving postdocs – and a certain amount of co-supervision, which, in the main, works relatively well. The effort to bridge disciplines is also facilitated by the Fellows Seminars organized by two Departments (ECO, SPS), in which a panel of Fellows and Faculty offer short presentations on a common theme; these seminars are attended by large numbers of faculty and visitors.

Within the MWP

The Max Weber Fellows can concentrate on the advancement of their own research during their stay at the EUI. The MWP offers support on an individual basis for their academic writing, facilitates the formation and meetings of (inter)disciplinary research Working Groups and seeks to enrich and enlarge the academic network of its Fellows by their active involvement and engagement in the organisation of MWP workshops and MWP conferences.

MWFs participation in Departmental Research activities and interaction with EUI researchers

Max Weber Fellows are an extremely valuable resource for the EUI Departments, and in particular for the EUI researchers. In contrast with most of the faculty (recruited at the senior level), MWFs have recent first-hand experience of the aftermath of gaining their PhD, as reflected in their research and their academic needs and experiences. For this reason, MWFs can play a unique supporting role in advising doctoral/PhD researchers in their first years and, especially, in interacting with researchers in the final years of their PhD studies. While the ‘advising experience’ has been very limited, there have been very positive experiences of interaction between MWFs and researchers in the final stages of their doctoral work. First, some MWFs have participated in - or, even, organized - Research Reading Working Groups, either disciplinary or interdisciplinary, with researchers and faculty. In particular, there have been (and still are) several of these groups in ECO, and there have been several interdisciplinary groups over previous years.

Second, Max Weber Fellows have a current knowledge of the status quo of the academic job market, which they share not only with the MWP Academic Careers Observatory but also with PhD researchers at the EUI. In ECO, MWFs participate in the mock interviews of the researchers going onto the job market, while MWFs from other disciplines, together with the EUI Academic Service, organize a “Career Strategy Session for End-Stage Researchers at the EUI”, where short presentations are given by Max Weber Fellows representing the four different disciplines on “How should Researchers use their last 12 to 18 months at the EUI to prepare for the academic job market?” The feedback from the session from researchers is positive. This is an initiative that will be developed and given a more structured place within the Max Weber Programme and the Academic Service. The Academic Careers Observatory is also involved.

Self-Organised Fellows' Working Groups are organised by the fellows to broaden their fields of specialisation, and enhance interdisciplinary collaboration, also with EUI researchers. Working and reading groups which have been initiated and organized by Max Weber Fellows are:

- *Discourse*, by Stefania Bernini and Svein Atle Skålevåg, organised on a monthly basis in term time
- *Ethical Issues for Researchers*, by Valeria Pansini and Svein Atle Skålevåg, organised on a monthly basis in term time
- *Ad hoc Group on Anti-Terrorism*, by Jörg Friedrichs
- *Competition and Growth*, by Giammario Impullitti, organised on a weekly basis in term time
- *Transnational History*, by Manuel Borutta
- *State Socialism and Beyond*, by Brigitte le Normand and Eszter Bartha
- *Firm Dynamics and Trade*, by Vincent Rebeyrol, Nicolas Berman et al.

Publishing

The MWP Working Papers are published in the EUI Library repository CADMUS <http://cadmus.eui.eu/dspace/index.jsp>. For an overview of all publications of the Max Weber Fellows 2006-2008 see Appendix IV.

2.5. Managing advancement

All Max Weber Fellows are asked to submit their Academic File to the MWP Director upon entering the MWP. The Academic File consists of the following files: Personal Documents (CV, Cover Letter), Overview Publications and Work-in-Progress, Sample of Written Academic Work, Research Funding, Presentations, Referee Reports, Courses (taught and newly developed), Supervising of students/References. All MW Fellows are asked for an update of their Academic File at the end of their Fellowship.

The MWP supports the Fellows in the management and monitoring of their time with professional workshops on Building their Academic Portfolio, monitoring its advance in the course of the fellowship and with a time-management workshop directed by a professional time-management coach.

2.6. Feedback from EUI Faculty and other MW Fellows

The role of the mentors

The role of the Departmental mentors is twofold. First, a mentor enables the involvement and smooth integration of a fellow into the Departmental teaching and research context. Secondly, the mentor provides throughout the duration of the fellowship – and often beyond – professional feedback and written reports on the written work of the fellow, such as the research proposal and the working papers, as well as providing an end-of-the-year report on the mentee. In all, the mentor monitors the performance of the Max Weber Fellow from outside the programme, complementing the professional training provided by the programme itself. The mentors' feedback is confidential.

Academic Practice Groups

The Academic Practice Groups (APG) are discipline-based working groups, meeting regularly through the year, with the double objective of improving different aspects of the academic practice of their members through peer review, and helping to define standards of excellence, possibly with the support of scholars and other professionals (e.g. within the Academic Practice Workshops). Taking into account this double objective, there are

some basic guidelines to advance the academic practices and research of the Max Weber Fellows:

- Every year there are four APGs (one per discipline). Each APG has a representative/coordinator, who is at the same time the MWF Departmental representative. The success of the APGs is the collective responsibility of all its members but especially of the representative/coordinator. The MWP Director and programme coordinator have monthly meetings with the APG representatives to follow up on the APG work and, in general, the MWP.
- Independence and self-organization are the basic principles of the APGs. However, common topics are coordinated in timing to enhance the goals as set by the MWP training programme. For some topics, such as publishing strategies and academic ethics, some joint sessions are organized.
- For every topic there is one Fellow who leads the discussion, and who is responsible for drafting a short summary of it. As a general rule, APG discussions all result in brief documents which contribute to the setting of academic standards. Eventually, these APG documents go onto the MWP intranet Moodle.
- For some of the topics, professional support is organized. However, in general, it is up to the APGs to decide if it would be useful to bring in external participation (e.g. EUI professors) The MWP staff offers support to organize the meetings.

This is a list of topics which are discussed and developed in the MWP Academic Practice Groups over the first three MWP years:

- *Academic freedom, academic duty.* Pursuing excellence and efficiency: the different dimensions of an academic career (research, teaching and other academic service).
- *Presenting yourself:* being honest and effective.
- *Academic job market* in your field/discipline. a) Improving our understanding: International and national/local dimensions, also in the light of reviewing & improving the Academic Careers Observatory. b) Designing your job market strategy.
- *Publishing and refereeing.* in your field/discipline. a) Improving our understanding: main journals (publishers) in your field/discipline; effective use of citation indexes; strengths and weaknesses of current peer-review practices; the ethics of peer-reviewing. b) Designing your publishing and refereeing strategy.
- *Developing new course curricula.*
- *A critical appraisal of undergraduate & graduate education* in your field. Discussing the strengths and weaknesses of the Bologna process.
- *Ethical issues* on sharing knowledge and ideas: being a mentor, and copyrights.
- *Making a research proposal* and strategies for getting funding.
- *Communicating* with a wider audience.
- Contributing to the *development of academia*, within your university, your professional associations, networks.

2.7. The multidisciplinary nature of the MWP

The Multidisciplinary Research activities are designed to improve the Max Weber Fellows' understanding of the four disciplines, with the aim of enhancing interdisciplinarity and fostering a greater understanding of research and research careers in the Social Sciences, both in Europe and the United States.

David Dill's observation on this, coming out of his stint as Visiting Professor with the Max Weber Programme in the autumn of 2008, seems a valuable one:

"The multidisciplinary aspect is quite innovative for a post-doctoral programme, highly prized by the Fellows, and an important comparative professional advantage for MWP alumni. However, the scheduled academic presentations for the MWP Programme appear to offer more potential for serious interdisciplinary discussion and debate about research issues than is now being achieved. For example, invitations to both the MWP Lecturers and presenters at the Multidisciplinary Research Workshops might emphasize the multidisciplinary composition of the MWP programme and the desire to explore multidisciplinary research issues in the sessions. . . There also may be

more potential for stimulating interaction between the MWP Fellows and the Robert Schuman Centre Fellows than now appears to exist. Perhaps a co-organized conference or a special Multidisciplinary Workshop might be used to help foster this as well as one or more joint lunches in the Villa La Fonte”
(Memorandum 17 Dec. 2008)

Max Weber Lectures

The monthly Max Weber Lectures are delivered by distinguished scholars representing the four disciplines of the Programme (Economics, History, Law and Political and Social Sciences). The Programme aims to invite scholars with a special interdisciplinary focus that will be of broad academic interest to all members of the academic community both within and beyond the EUI. Appendix I provides an overview of the Max Weber Lectures of the first three years of the Max Weber Programme. All lectures are published in the Max Weber Lecture Series and are available as pdf files from the EUI publications database CADMUS <http://cadmus.eui.eu/dspace/index.jsp>.

Multidisciplinary Research Workshops

The Multidisciplinary Research Workshops are based on input from an invited outside speaker, Fellow or EUI faculty member. They are organized by the Max Weber Programme following up on suggestions from Fellows, and other recommendations, and one by each discipline's Academic Practice Group during the year. The aim is to enhance multidisciplinary understanding among the disciplines of the Programme. Appendix II offers an overview of the Multidisciplinary Research Workshops of the first three years of the Max Weber Programme.

Conferences

The Max Weber Programme holds at least three major conferences over the academic year: an Academic Careers MWP Conference in the autumn, a Classics Revisited MWP Conference in the winter, and in the spring a Social Issues for Social Sciences Conference. In all conferences the Max Weber Fellows are actively engaged, both in the planning and organisation, as part of their academic skills training and international networking.

2006-2007

- 1) Max Weber in the 21st century. Transdisciplinarity within the Social Sciences (27-28 April 2007)
- 2) Research and Higher Education in Europe: Opportunities and Challenges for Young Academics (24 May 2007)

3) Constitutions and Markets (14-15 June 2007)

2007-2008

- 1) Academic Careers in the Social Sciences and Humanities – National Comparisons and Opportunities (30 November, 2007)
- 2) David Hume on Norms and Institutions (17 April 2008)
- 3) Globalization and Inequalities: Reflections on the Development of a Divided World (11-13 June, 2008)

2008-2009

- 1) University Autonomy and The Globalization of Academic Careers (12 November, 2008)
- 2) On Objective Knowledge in the Social Sciences and Humanities – Karl Popper and Beyond (13 March 2009)
- 3) Max Weber Fellows' Contributions to Social Sciences and Humanities (10-12 June 2009)

Other networking and activities initiated by the Max Weber Fellows

- Studying Religion and Politics (17-18 March 2008) - Max Weber Programme and Political and Social Science Department, EUI
- Integration without EU membership in Europe: models, experiences, perspectives (23-24 May 2008) - Max Weber Programme and Law Department, EUI
- Graduate Symposium on the Future of European Union Policies in Theory and Practice (26-27 June 2008) - Max Weber Programme, Law Department, EUI and James Madison University
- Dublin-EUI Summer School, organized and led by Max Weber Fellows (June 2008) Organizers: Helen Callaghan and Anne Rasmussen
- Bourgeois Seas. Revisiting the Middle Classes of the Eastern Mediterranean Port-Cities (19-20 September 2008) - HEC Department, the RSCAS, the Max Weber Programme, Sakis Gekas (*University of Manchester*) and Paris Papamihos Chronakis (*University of Crete*)
- Multilevel Judicial Governance between Global and Regional Integration systems: Institutional and substantive aspects (28 November 2008) - Max Weber Programme and Law Department, EUI
- Graduate Symposium on the “Future of Europeanization – European Policies in the Making” (8 June 2009) Max Weber Programme, EUI and James Madison University
- Dublin-EUI Summer School, organized and led by Max Weber Fellows (June 2009). Organizers: Gaye Gungor and Reinhard Slepcevic
- The Challenge of Carl Schmitt to Contemporary Human Rights,

Publications

Three series are published by the Max Weber Programme: MW Lectures, Conference proceedings and MWP Working Papers, published in the EUI repository CADMUS: <http://cadmus.eui.eu/dspace/index.jsp>.

Enhancing multidisciplinary understanding

Based on a survey conducted among all former fellows in January 2009 to assess the outcomes of the programme and the various activities, it has emerged very clearly that the interdisciplinarity of the Max Weber Programme is one of its main strengths. The vast majority of respondents indicated that their MW Fellowship has enhanced their understanding of other disciplines or their international academic careers, while all found that their understanding of other academic disciplines had improved, and significantly at that.

This cumulative understanding has mainly occurred through the formally programmed seminars, workshops and lectures, and also in almost all cases through informal discussions and interaction with fellows from other disciplines. As a result, many fellows state that this interaction has helped them broaden their perspective and has been a source of inspiration which has had a positive impact on their own research.

All of the former MW Fellows have found that the close interaction with their co-fellows from the other disciplines has been very helpful for them in the academic environment they are currently in, due to their broader knowledge of the other disciplines. In some specific cases, this interdisciplinary background has turned out to be decisive for a former fellow to get a job, it has been helpful in drafting new research proposals, and has resulted in the collaboration and writing of research papers and articles with colleagues from other disciplines. All respondents have answered positively, when asked if they have recommended and will recommend the Max Weber Fellowship to other potential candidates.

Some quotes from our survey:

- “it enhanced my ability critically to connect with topics outside of my research area”;
- “The interdisciplinary nature of the programme was very positive and helped me broaden my methodological outlook”
- “The interaction with other colleagues, particularly economists and lawyers, enriched my own research considerably”
- “this better understanding was the most valuable experience I made during my MWP fellowship (.....) it opened my mind to interdisciplinary research”
- “the ability to understand the same issue from different methodological perspectives is priceless”
- “I can reach out to scholarship in other disciplines for deepening my analysis of particular issues...”
- “it helps me relate to my colleagues’ concerns”

2.8. The MWP as a Project on Academic Standards

Under the motto “From Fraud to Open Trust in Academia” it is the aim of the Max Weber Programme to enhance an open and continuous discussion among its Fellows regarding Academic Ethical Standards, so they will take this with them once they become Alumni of the Max Weber Programme. Setting Academic Ethical Standards is a crucial issue as it affects the creativity and reputation of the academic careers of the fellows and the organizations with which they are and will be, associated. Depending on how tightly some concepts and issues are defined, the range is broad: from well-recognized *fraud* which, if detected, has well-defined – and enforced - professional or legal penalties, to the *honest* behaviour that is needed for an open exchange of ideas and to build collective professional reputations in academia, where legal or professional means to enforce individual behaviour are limited. In fact, as R. Posner claims, ‘*plagiarism*’ is an ambiguous term, and as M. Boldrin, and D. Levine - MW Lecturer in May 2009 - vindicate, ‘*copyrights*’ may hinder, rather than enhance, creativity.

Depending on the actors involved, the concept of Academic Ethics has several dimensions: i) as an individual, reflecting on the ‘Best Academic Practices’ to follow; ii) as a professor or colleague, possibly facing difficult issues of plagiarism or other forms of dishonest behaviour; iii) as a member of an academic community, helping to develop a culture of *open trust*, within the legal and cultural values of that community; and iv) as a social scientist, assessing different legal and cultural values and norms in terms of being

more appropriate for the creation and diffusion of knowledge. Within the diversity of disciplines and academic cultures, the Max Weber Programme would like to set - and pass on to future fellows - a MWP culture of *open trust*, and have Max Weber Fellows recognized not only for their personal high Academic Ethical Standards, but also by their helping to develop ‘proper standards’ elsewhere.

2.9. On the organisational structure

The MWP as post-doctoral centre

All Max Weber Fellows have an office in Villa La Fonte and all programme activities and professional training take place in the Villa, which is suitably equipped – with its Conference Room and smaller seminar rooms - to provide for all collective and interdisciplinary activities, as well as for smaller group work. The individual and shared offices are equipped with a desktop computer with skype, and a telephone for each fellow, and a white-board for common use. Printers directly served by the desktop PCs are located in the public spaces close to all offices.

Villa La Fonte as home of the Max Weber Programme is significant in many ways: not only does it enable the Fellows to ‘live’ inter- and multidisciplinarity on a daily practice of sharing offices with fellows from other disciplines, it also enhances the collectivity of the programme by the simple fact of having lunch and coffee together.

As appears from the survey completed by the former Fellows, the facilities and services of the Max Weber Programme are highly appreciated and valued. Also the possibility for the Fellows, and to an extent for their partners, to have Italian lessons in the Villa throughout the academic year is seen as an invaluable experience, and for some beneficial to their academic career.

Management

The Max Weber Programme is managed by Ramon Marimon, Director of the MWP and Professor in the Economics Department, EUI, and his supporting staff currently consisting of:

Susan Garvin, Administrative Assistant

Karin Tilmans, Programme Coordinator

Sarah Simonsen, Programme Assistant

Ognjen Aleksic, Programme Assistant

Michele Grigolo, Academic Assistant, MWP Academic Careers Observatory

Matthieu Lietaert, Academic Assistant, MWP Media Collaborator

Alyson Price, Academic Assistant, Editing and in-house Publishing
Laurie Anderson, Academic Communication Collaborator
David Barnes, External Collaborator, editing
Pandelis Nastos, Porter, Villa La Fonte
Vito Caresimo, Computer Site Officer
Giovanni Torchia, Manager Villa La Fonte Bar and Mensa

Former collaborators of the MWP are:

Ruediger von Krosigk, Programme Coordinator
Lotte Holm, Academic Assistant, MWP Academic Careers Observatory and Programme Coordinator
Arnout Mertens, Academic Assistant, MWP Academic Careers Observatory
Chiara de Franco, Academic Assistant, MWP Media Collaborator

The Programme also draws on the expertise and collaboration of Nicky Owtram and Nicki Hargreaves, EUI Language Centre.

The MWP Director manages the MWP in concordance with the MWP Steering Committee, chaired by the Principal of the EUI, with other members, namely the Max Weber Fellow representative, the Head of Academic Service of the EUI, the Director of the RSCAS and one faculty member of each EUI department.

The 2009-2010 MWPSC consists of:

- Yves Mény, Steering Committee President and President of the EUI
- Ramon Marimon, Director of the Max Weber Programme and Professor in the Economics Department, EUI
- Stefano Bartolini, Director of the Robert Schumann Centre for Advanced Studies
- Andreas Frijdal, Head of Academic Service, EUI
- Alexander Trechsel, Professor in the Political and Social Science Department, EUI
- Giovanni Sartor, Professor in the Law Department, EUI
- Steve Smith, Professor in the Department of History and Civilization, EUI
- Piero Gottardi, Professor in the Economics Department, EUI
- Max Weber Fellow Representative 2009-2010
- Karin Tilmans, Max Weber Programme Coordinator, Secretary to the MWPSC

The Academic Practice international network

From its foundation, the Max Weber Programme has recognised the importance of meeting the English for Academic Purposes needs of doctoral and post-doctoral

researchers and junior faculty in today's multilingual Europe. For this reason the Programme has been instrumental in the creation and ongoing activities of the *FIESOLE Group*, a network of applied linguists, educationalists and language professionals from a number of European institutions of higher education committed to the development and dissemination of best practices in the field of academic communication. Constituted in 2006 on the occasion of a first meeting organised in Florence under the auspices of the EUI Language Centre and the Max Weber Programme (hence the group's acronym *Fine-tuning Innovative European Strategies to Orient Language Education*), the group collaborates through face-to-face interaction, teaching exchanges and a collaborative Moodle platform in order to share teaching and learning practices which have proved successful in the members' home institutions. Through its activities, the group is dedicated to developing teaching materials, methodologies, and curricular guidelines particularly suited to multilingual settings in which English functions as an academic lingua franca. In addition to the staff of the EUI Language Centre's English Unit, members include faculty and language professionals from the London School of Economics and Institute of Education (University of London), Humboldt University (Berlin), Collège d'Europe (Bruges), University of Siena and, as of 2009-10, Pompeu Fabra (Barcelona).

Areas of particular expertise among members of the *FIESOLE Group* include teaching and learning in university classrooms (with particular attention to issues of cultural diversity), academic literacy, writing for publication, and para-academic communication, all of which have led over the period 2006-2009 to an active involvement in MWP workshops and teaching exchanges. This involvement with the Programme (favoured, in the academic year 2007-08 by the on-site presence of a member of the group as a Visiting Fellow) has provided opportunities to carry out applied research on language use and language needs of highly-mobile young scholars which, in addition to appearing in international publications, as fed back into the Programme in the form of internal reports and improved support for writing/publishing and teaching practice. Monitoring of language use in research output by fellows over three years of the Programme, for instance, has made it possible to identify discipline-specific trends in publishing (e.g. towards individual vs. co-authorship of research articles) and thus to tailor support in a more targeted way.

Chapter 3

The impact of the MWP in the post-doctoral phase in Social Sciences and Humanities

In this chapter, we look in detail at the demographics of applicants and Max Weber Fellows (MWFs), and patterns of geographical and occupational mobility⁶. To do this, we will rely on the four models of academic systems elaborated by the Academic Careers Observatory of the Max Weber Programme (see Chapter 4 for more information on this project) in its 2008 report⁷. We will proceed, first, by presenting the current debate on post-docs as part of the academic career of young researchers. This will help us to put the MWP and the analysis of its impact in context. Second, we will introduce the demographics of applicants to and Fellows of the MWP. Third, we will look at the extent to which the MWP supported the international mobility of Fellows, including in relation to European Research Area (ERA). Fourth, we will elaborate on the positions and jobs found by Fellows after attending the Programme. All through the sections, we will focus on the social sciences and humanities (SSH), and in particular on the four disciplines on which the EUI and the MWP focuses on: Economics (ECO), History (HEC), Law (LAW) and the Social and Political Sciences (SPS).

3.1. The postdoctoral step and the MWP: getting ready for an international and diversified academic career

Postdoctoral programmes have become a common career step also in the SSH. Especially in countries with an Anglo-Saxon, “liberal” and dynamic type of academic system, post-docs are often considered as the anti-chamber of a lectureship position and, therefore, the beginning of a proper academic career. After completing a post-doc and publishing her/his PhD, a researcher will be ready to compete in the academic job market. Besides, some commentators suggest that postdocs are becoming the turning point for starting an *international* academic career. As academic markets become more internationalised, one can notice that the internationalisation of academic careers is most advanced precisely at the postdoctoral stage. This would imply that, for example, people with a “national” PhD would use a post-doc to increase their chances to connect to a more international academic environment, publish in English in international journals, linking with

⁶ For an overview of data and statistics on the demographics and mobility of Fellows, please see Appendices to Chapter 3.

⁷ More information on these models can be found in Max Weber Programme (2008) “Towards an Open and Competitive European Area for Research Careers”, Academic Careers Observatory 2008 Report, <http://www.eui.eu/Documents/MWP/Academic%20Careers/ACOdocument2008.pdf>.

researchers working in other countries, and so on. In this respect, the European Commission has emphasised the role that post-doctoral programmes can play in view of concretising the European Research Area (ERA), in particular by fostering “a concrete link to the professorial labour market”⁸.

However, this very general picture needs to be corrected considering at least two questions. First, the attention has to be placed on those systems where post-docs are still relatively rare, especially those of Continental Europe. Here, academic markets are less open and academic careers are still very “national”: the combination of these two factors make post-docs less necessary for an academic career. Countries like Germany and Spain have only recently begun to open post-doctoral programmes, some of them targeting explicitly international researchers to attract them into the country. Second, the growth of postdoctoral programmes is also related to the lack of immediate career opportunities after doctoral studies, which in turn is due to the lack of absorption of doctors by universities and research institutions. In several states, the post-doctoral phase has become the bottleneck in an academic career. Because of the bottleneck, between 10 to 15% of EU doctorate holders are unemployed, employed in a job under their qualification level or not related to their doctoral degree⁹.

Considering the different aspects and realities that characterise postdocs, the latter should probably be conceived as more than a period that allows young doctors to publish. They are to provide researchers with the skills that make them fit for the diversified job profiles requested by the international and certain national academic markets. In particular, post-doctoral programmes should train young researchers in the different aspects of the academic practice of today. Among these, teaching probably deserves a particular attention. In basically all universities, teaching is what many graduate students are assigned to already when doing their PhD. Teaching is also what most universities require young academics to do. At the same time, teaching is becoming an increasingly professionalised part of the academic work as even research and high profile universities have realised that good students will go where the good teachers also are¹⁰.

Figure 1 below shows clearly that, in some countries, the question of providing training in teaching is being taken seriously. This is especially true in countries belonging to the Anglo-Saxon and Nordic systems, while countries with Continental academic systems like France and Italy appear the least committed to training in teaching.

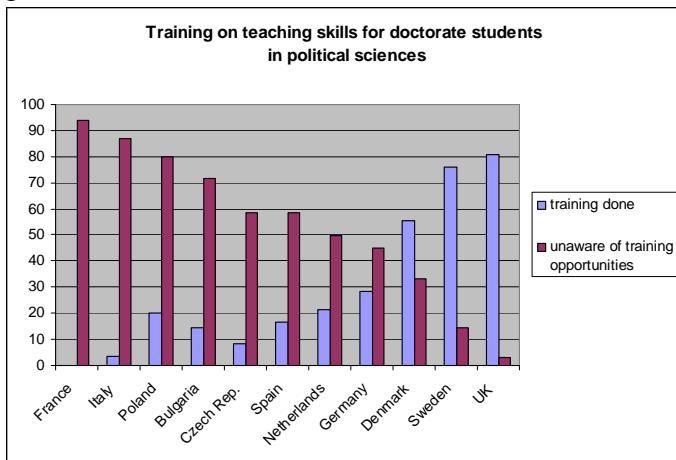
⁸ Quintin, O. (2006) Speech at the start of the European University Institute’s post-doctoral training programme in the social sciences, Max Weber Programme, 4 October 2006.

www.eui.eu/PUB/Quintin4Oct2006.pdf.

⁹ EUROSTAT (2007) “Doctorate holders. The beginning of their career”, vol. 131/2007, Luxembourg: Publication office. http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-SF-07-131/EN/KS-SF-07-131-EN.PDF.

¹⁰ See The Guardian Weekly (2008) “A choice of course, not of destination”, 30 May 2008.

Figure 3.1



Source: adapted from Pleschová, G and Simon, E., Teaching Experience and Teacher-Training Needs of Young Political Scientists, 2008

Since its beginning, the MWP has tried to re-launch the “post-doctoral step” by adjusting it to the scale of an expanding academic market, its challenges, and the Programme’s own specific priorities. The MWP is the largest postdoctoral programme in SSH, open to candidates – women and men - coming both from inside and outside Europe. It is intrinsically interdisciplinary, as Fellows working in different fields are located in the same building and invited to collaborate on common projects. The MWP also actively supports its Fellows in the academic market by offering them the opportunity to both finalise previous research and come up with new ideas and projects. At the same time, the MWP attaches great importance to training Fellows in the academic practice of today, including teaching. Overall, the Programme aims to create a diversified and creative academic environment from which Fellows can project themselves in national and international academic market and start their academic career (see Chapter 2).

Assuming these characteristics and objectives, in the following sections we will proceed to illustrate, first, the composition of applicants and Fellows looking at their distribution by discipline, gender and nationality. This will give us the idea of the extent to which the MWP is truly international and diversified in terms of disciplines and gender distribution. After that, we will dwell on the question of mobility, trying to assess the extent to which the MWP actually contributed to the placement of Fellows in academic positions across countries and academic systems.

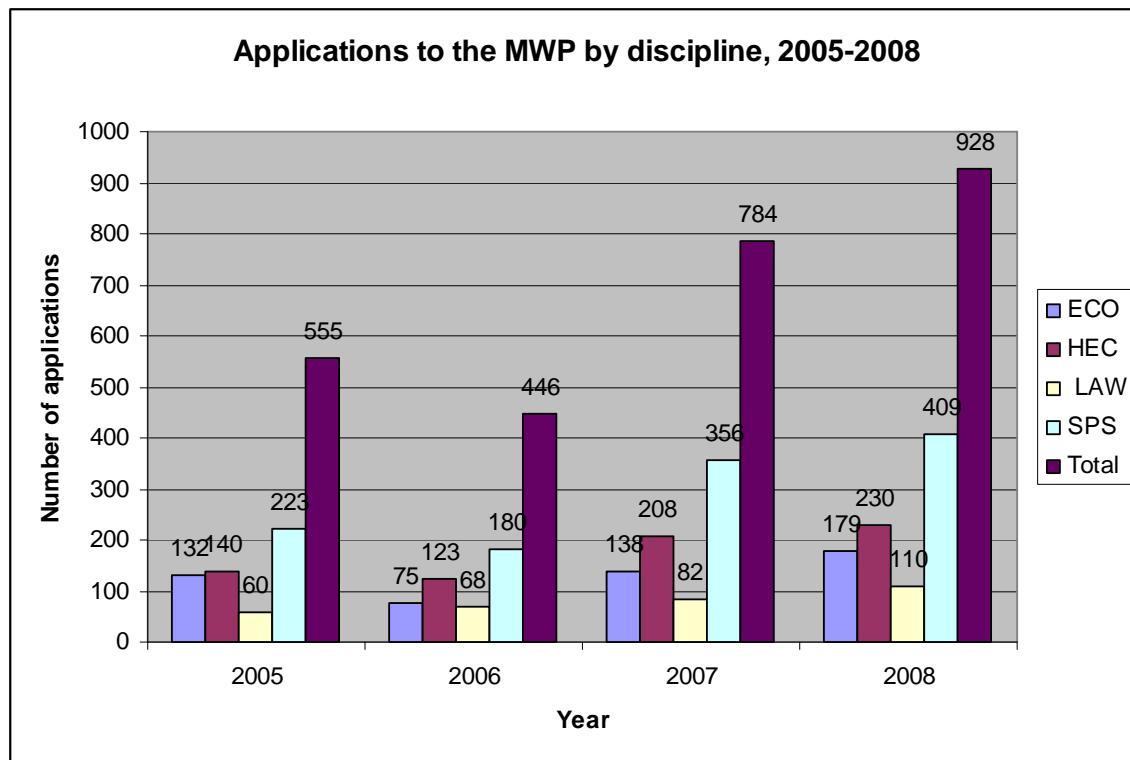
3.2. Demographics of applicants to the MWP

In this section, we provide figures related to the applicants to the MWP. These data will look broadly at aggregated numbers but also provide figures broken down by nationality, discipline and gender. What emerges is that the MWP has gained visibility and therefore

attracted applications from a number of countries both within and outside the ERA. This is the first and most basic evidence that the Programme is, in fact, truly international.

In this respect, the first interesting aspect to consider is the increasing number of people who have applied so far to the MWP. Overall, over four years the MWP has received a total of 2713 applications. In more details, Figure 3.2 below shows the number of applications per year and the disciplines concerned:

Figure 3.2

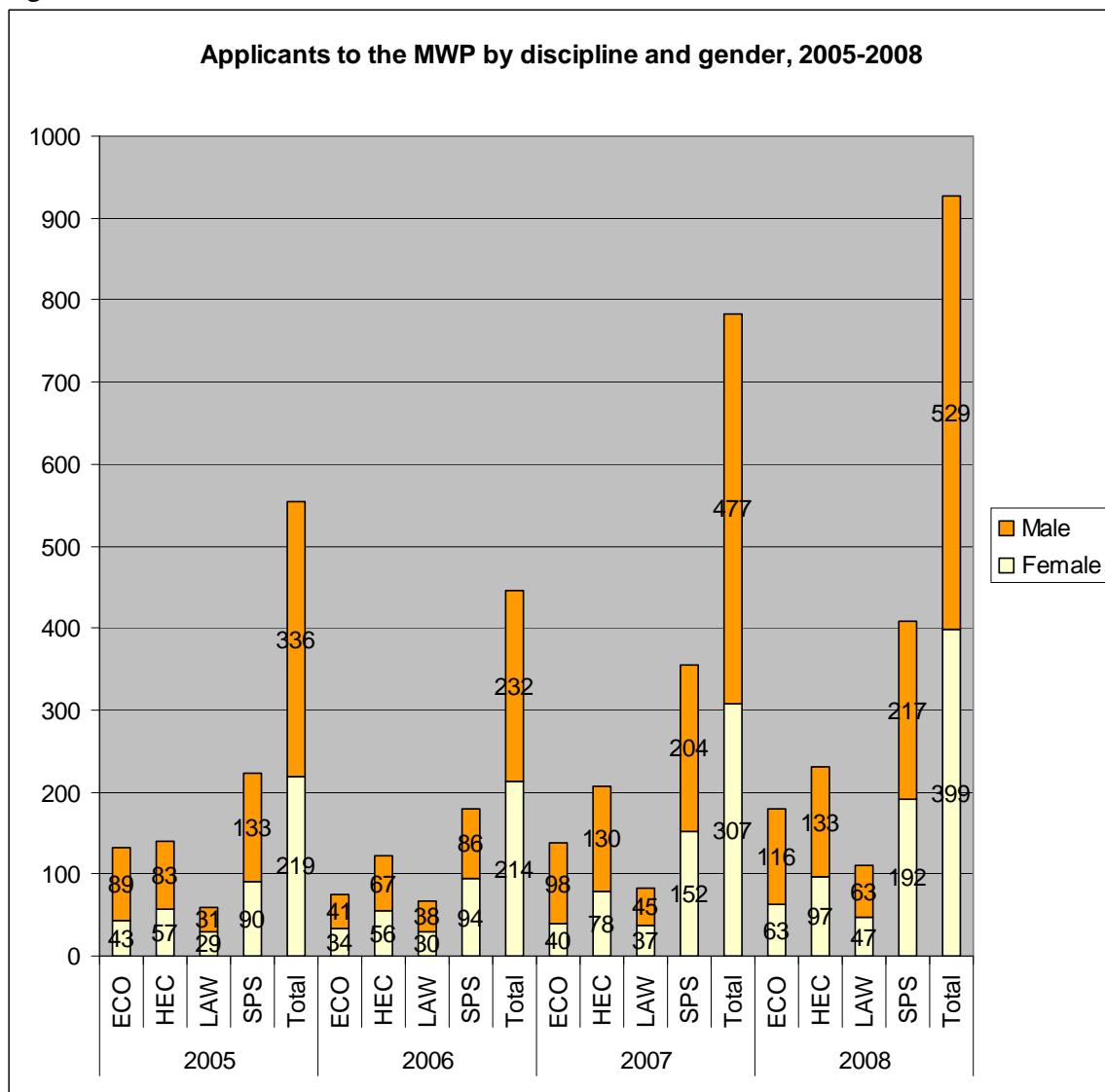


Source: MWP

In particular, one can see that, after a decline following the first year, since 2006 the number of applicants has more than doubled. The same trend concerns all the disciplines but LAW, which has showed a slower but more stable tendency to increase between the first and the fourth round of applications. At the same time, there appears to be also a high degree of variation in the number of applications between the different disciplines, with SPS leading by far (1168; 43% of applications across four years), followed by HEC (701; 26%), ECO (524; 19%) and LAW (320; 12%).

Figure 3.3, then, shows the gender distribution across disciplines over the four rounds of applications:

Figure 3.3



Source: MWP

The Figure reveals that over four years, in terms of applications, the MWP attracted more men than women: 1574 (58%) against 1139 (42%), with men/women ratio of approx. 1.38. However, in line with the overall trend in the SSH, the gender gap in the application phase does not seem as wide as it usually is in the natural and hard sciences. If we look at disciplines, then, the widest gap emerges in Economics and the smallest in History and the Social and Political Sciences. With respect to the latter, one can see that in 2006 the number of female applicants even surpassed that of men. Again, this is not surprising as, within the SSH, Economics has been considered harder to access for women as opposed to fields like History, Sociology or Political Science.¹¹

¹¹ See, in this respect, the report from the second MWP-ACO Conference and, in particular, the

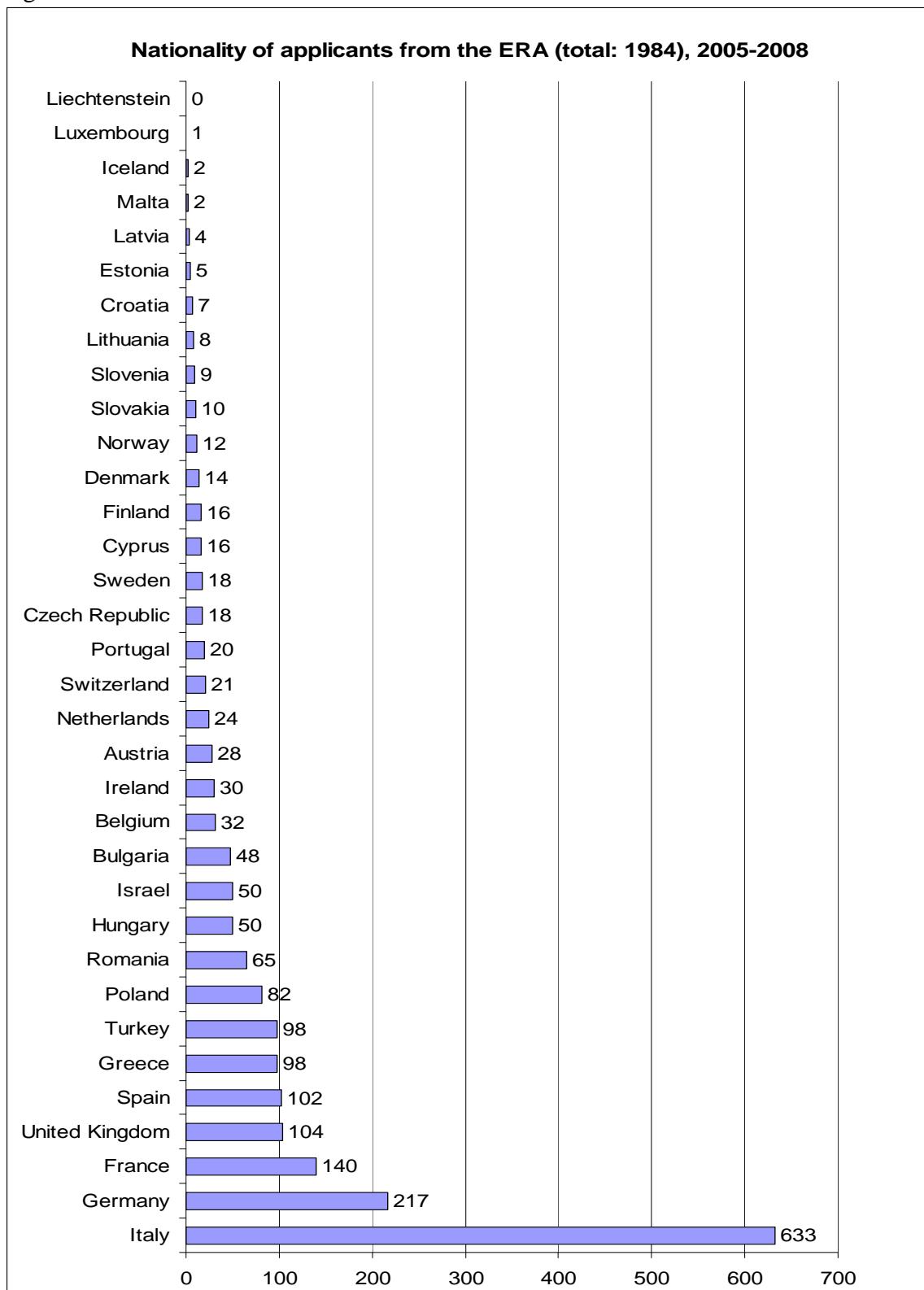
Concerning nationality, the first thing that we want to point out is the extreme variety of countries from which the MWP has so far received applications: 104 in four years. The largest majority of applicants – 1984 - are nationals of the 34 ERA countries as indicated on the ERAWATCH website¹². They include the EU-27 countries – of which a total of 1794 applicants are nationals – and 7 associated countries (Croatia, Iceland, Israel, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland). These numbers show that the MWP is more visible in Europe than elsewhere which, in fact, is not surprising considering that the Programme is based in Europe. Figure 3.4 shows in more details the ranking of the applications by nationality within ERA countries:

intervention from Lisa M. Lynch on The Status of Women in the Economics Academic Profession”. The report can be downloaded at

http://www.eui.eu/MaxWeberProgramme/Conferences/MWP_2007NovConfReportFINAL.pdf.

¹² See <http://cordis.europa.eu/erawatch/index.cfm?fuseaction=ri.home>.

Figure 3.4



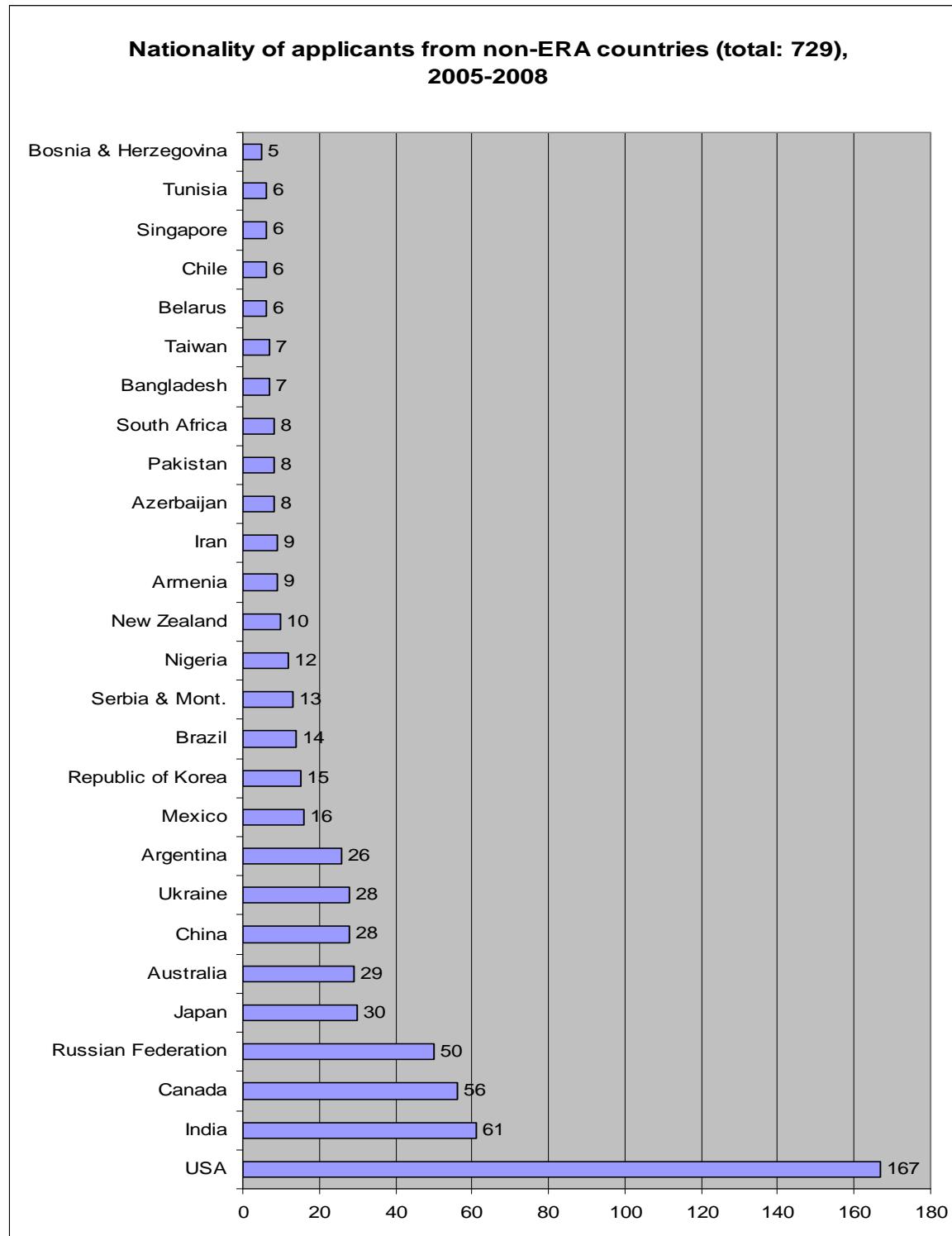
Source: MWP

In general, what emerges from these data is that the MWP is particularly popular among nationals of countries with a Continental type of academic system, beginning with Italy, Germany, France, Spain and Greece. Italian applicants make up for approx. 31% of all EU applicants, which is certainly a large number but also justifiable considering that the Programme as part of the EUI is based in Florence. Another group of nationals well represented come from CEE countries: Poland, Romania, Hungary and Bulgaria among EU countries, but also Turkey and Israel with which the EU has for different reasons close political and economic relations.

One can explain the popularity of the MWP among Continental and CEE states in different ways, which all point to some specific features of the academic systems of these countries. One explanation would be that, despite the obvious differences from country to country, overall both Continental and CEE countries offer less opportunities of doing a postdoc. In relation to that, one could argue also that nationals of Continental and CEE states target the MWP as a way to exit their systems and start/continue their academic career in another country relying on the openness and international character as well as the professional training of the MWP.

With respect to applicants from non-ERA countries, the first comment to do refers to the extreme variety of the countries represented. 729 people from 70 non-ERA countries (including the Palestinian Territories) have applied to the MWP over the four years of the Programme, which certainly testifies of the increasing visibility of and knowledge about the MWP world-wide. Figure 3.5 shows the nationalities represented up to 5 applicants, which correspond to 27 countries:

Figure 3.5



Source: MWP

Other nationalities are less represented, as follows (in alphabetical order):

- 4 applicants: Albania, Cameroon, Colombia, Georgia, Moldova, Morocco, Nepal, Thailand, Uruguay.
- 3 applicants: Egypt, Lebanon, Peru, Puerto Rico.
- 2 applicants: Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Palestinian Territories, Philippines, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zimbabwe.
- 1 applicant: Andorra, Barbados, Bolivia, Ethiopia, FYRO Macedonia, Guinea, Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, San Marino, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syria, United Arab Emirates.

Figure 3.5 clearly shows that the MWP attracts a number of applications from countries that are highly competitive in the academic market. Among these there is the US, by far the non-EU country from which the MWP receives the largest number of applications. Besides, young scholars from Canada, Japan and Australia also show interest – though at a smaller scale – in the Programme. They share this interest with candidates from fast-developing countries, such as China and India.

Overall, data related to applications show that the MWP has already achieved one important objective: that of having an international reach and attractiveness both within and outside the ERA. The fact that people are applying to the Programme, and in such increasingly high numbers, show an interest on the part of European and non-European researchers to stay in or come to the continent.

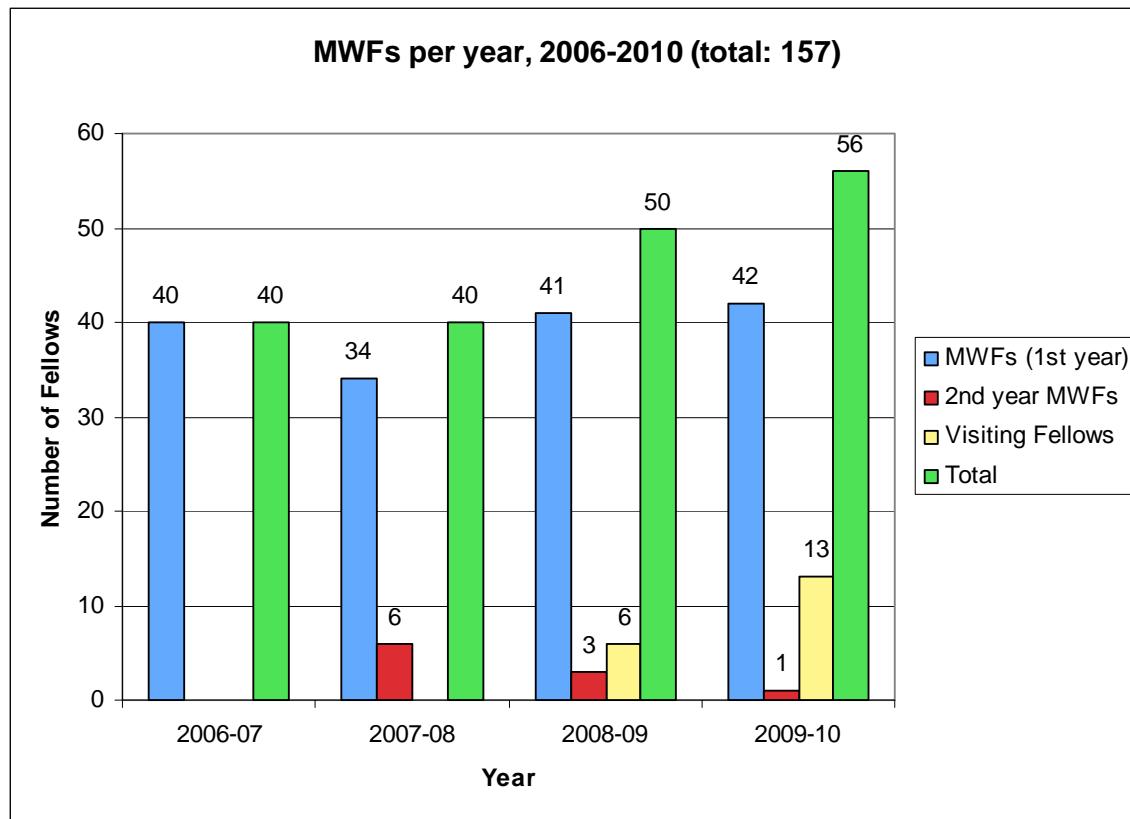
3.3. Demographics of the first four cohorts of MWFs: balancing a diverse group of researchers

In this section, we look and make sense of the demographics of Fellows, often putting them in relation to the demographics of applicants in order to show that, over the years, the MWP has constantly balanced Fellows' representation according to discipline, gender and nationality. Here it will also become clear that the success rates of applications varies a lot from one country to another, whereby the number of Fellows of a certain nationality usually is not proportional to the number of applicants of that same nationality. Interestingly, the national success rates figures of the MWP at least partly replicate those emerging from the first round of grants awarded by the European Research Council (ERC) in the field of the SSH.

Over four years, a total of 157 Fellows participated in the Programme. Of these, 10 were awarded an extension of their staying for a second year (in the following, we will refer to them as 2nd year Fellows). For obvious reasons, there were no 2nd-year Fellows during the first year of the Programme. Starting from 2008-09, Visiting Fellows have been admitted to the Programme, who are based at Villa La Fonte but do not receive any grant (as

opposed to 2nd year Fellows). In the following, we will refer to MWFs as comprising only Fellows receiving a grant. 2nd year Fellows are counted as MWFs only during their first year. Figure 3.6 below shows numbers related to MWFs over the four years, including data on 2nd year and Visiting Fellows:

Figure 3.6



Source: MWP

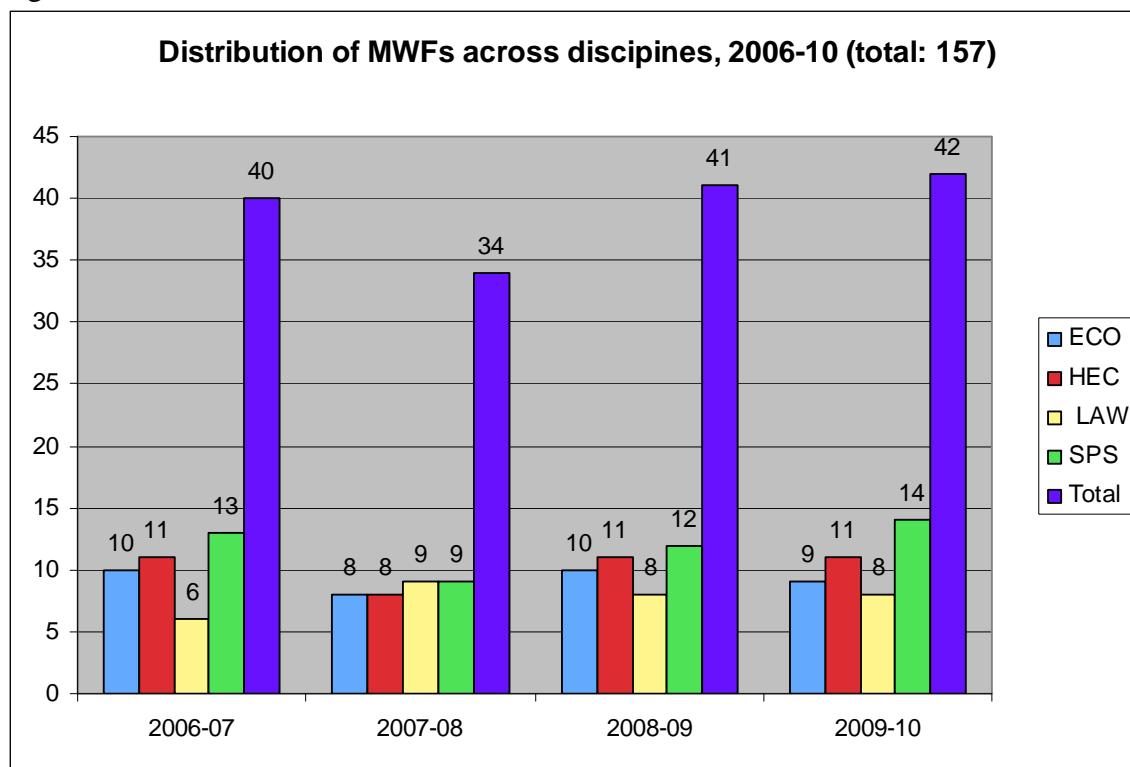
Two trends emerge from the figure above. One is that the Programme is expanding: it has distributed an increasing number of grants moving from the first to the fourth year. At the same time, the expansion has gone hand in hand with a reduction of 2nd year grants. In fact, these grants are being replaced with the visiting status, which allows the MWP to distribute more grants for “new” Fellows.

If one compares the number of applicants with that of Fellows admitted each year, one can notice also that the success rates of applications to the MWP have been overall relatively low and, in fact, declining: 7.2% (2005), 7.8% (2006), 5.2% (2007) and 4.5% (2008). This is due to the increasing number of applications received by the MWP over its four years (as shown in the previous section), by far larger than the increase in the number of grants awarded. More visibility has brought with it lower success rates, and it will arguably be so until less people will apply as they realise the competitive nature of

the MWP and/or the Programme will have the resources to distribute more grants.

More points for reflections emerge in the following charts, which illustrate the composition of MWFs by discipline, gender and nationality. Broadly speaking, the MWP has tried to balance the composition of Fellows so to reduce the sometimes wide differences emerging in relation precisely to disciplines, gender and nationality. At the same time, one has to realise that, when selecting applications, the MWP looks primarily at the quality of the research proposal and does not distribute grants to pre-defined numbers of researchers according to discipline, sex and nationality. The result is that, to some extent, certain unbalances already present in the application phase are necessarily reflected in the composition of MWFs. And yet, it is clear that the MWP has made a true effort to remedy certain unbalances, especially in view of maintaining the interdisciplinary nature of the Programme and securing a fair women's participation rate. Figure 3.7 below starts with discipline:

Figure 3.7



Source: MWP

The Figure clearly shows that the distribution of MWFs across disciplines is more balanced than the number of applications in the four disciplines. Numbers are briefly compared in Figure 3.8 below:

Figure 3.8: Numbers and percentages of applicants (2005-08) and MWFs (2006-10) by discipline

	ECO	HEC	LAW	SPS	Total
N. of Applications (%)	524 (19%)	701 (26%)	320 (12%)	1168 (43%)	2713 (100%)
N. of MWFs (%)	37 (23%)	41 (26%)	31 (20%)	48 (31%)	157 (100%)

Source: MWP

Eventually, it is worth noticing that balancing has been done within a rising number of applications which was only to a limited extent compensated by the increase of grants that the Programme could distribute. The consequence of this is that, as shown by Figure 3.9 below, the success rates of applications by discipline across the four years have been overall declining:

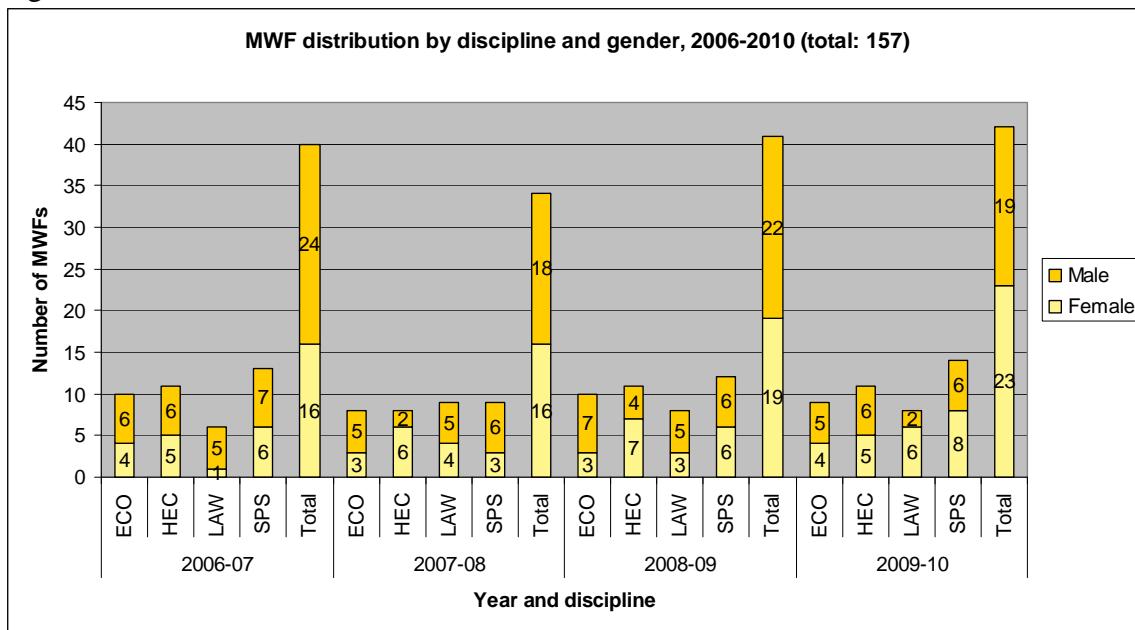
Figure 3.9: Success rates of applications by year/discipline

	ECO	HEC	LAW	SPS	Overall in the year
2005	7.6%	7.8%	10%	5.8%	7.2%
2006	10.7%	6.5%	13.2%	5%	7.8%
2007	7.2%	5.2%	9.7%	3.4%	5.2%
2008	5%	4.7%	7.2%	3.4%	4.5%

Source: MWP

Moving to discuss issues of gender, in Figure 3.10 below we illustrate the distribution of female Fellows across discipline:

Figure 3.10



Source: MWP

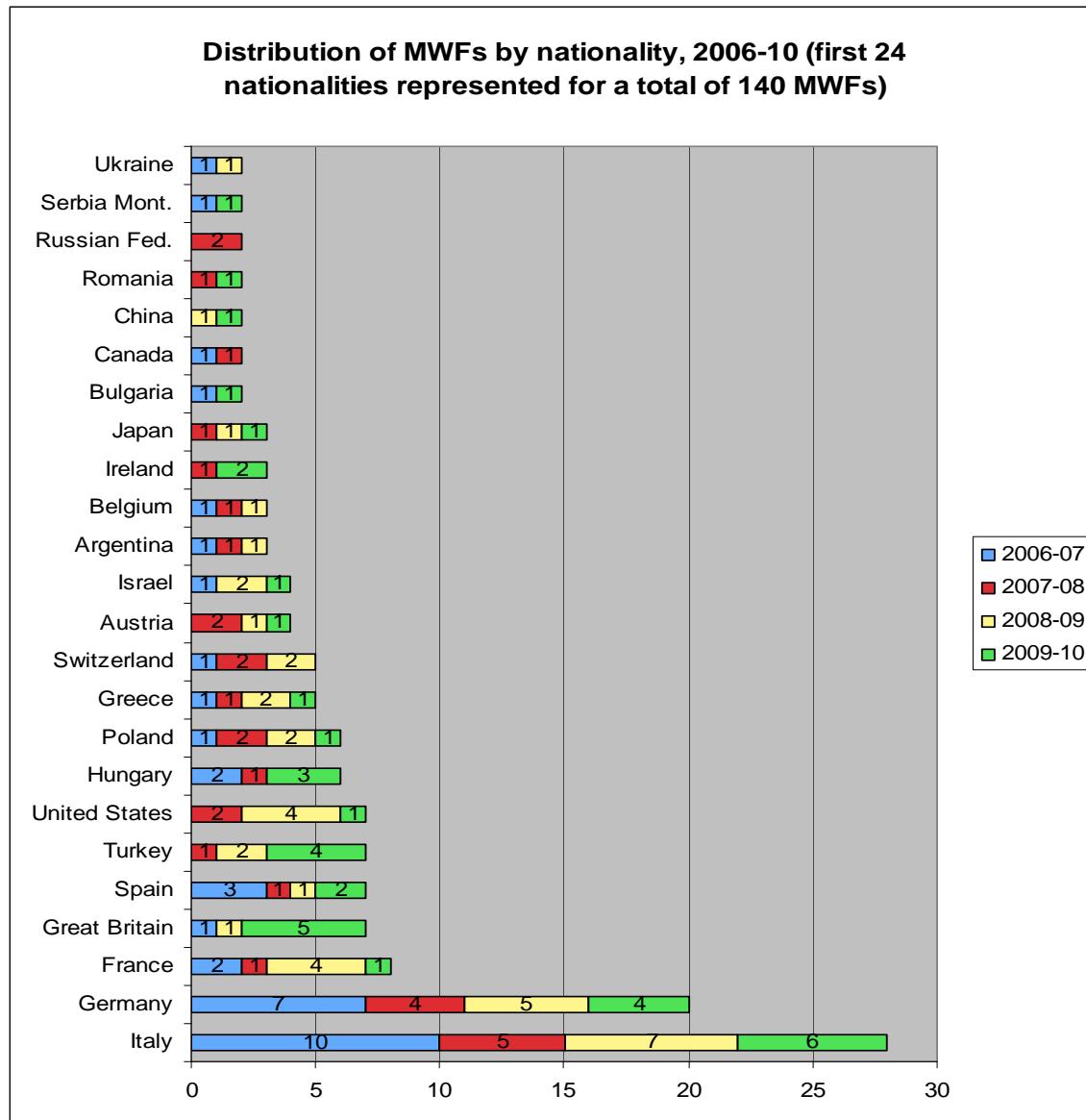
We can start by saying that the balancing rationale that was applied to applications in relation to discipline was applied also in relation to gender. In fact, the difference between male and female Fellows is clearly reduced compared to that in the applicant field: over four years, the total number of men has been 83 (52.9%) against 74 (47.1%) women. Besides, it should be noted that in the current year, for the first time, female Fellows (23) outnumber male Fellows (19) against a number of female applicants smaller than male applicants (respectively 399 and 529, as seen in the previous section).

Further reflection can be done on gender representation within the MWP in relation to broader theorisation on the position of women in the academia. The figures above signal not simply that the MWP is balancing gender representation in the Programme but, in fact, that the quality of the applications of female candidates is higher than that of male candidates. Data on History – a discipline where women also concentrate - show the high performance of women as opposed to men. At the same time, we notice the low proportion of female applicants and Fellows in Economics. This confirms studies on the special problems met by female researchers in starting and getting a career in Economics. As such, efforts should probably be increased to facilitate the access to and progression of women within this specific discipline.

The last set of data we present concern the nationality of MWFs. 13 Fellows have two

nationalities but only one of these two nationalities has been counted in the statistics¹³. Overall, a total of 41 nationalities have been represented in the MWP. Figure 3.11 below shows the distribution of MWPs by nationality over the four years of the Programme. Not all the nationalities are included: only those that were represented at least twice in the same or two different years. As such, 24 nationalities are represented in the chart.

Figure 3.11



Source: MWP

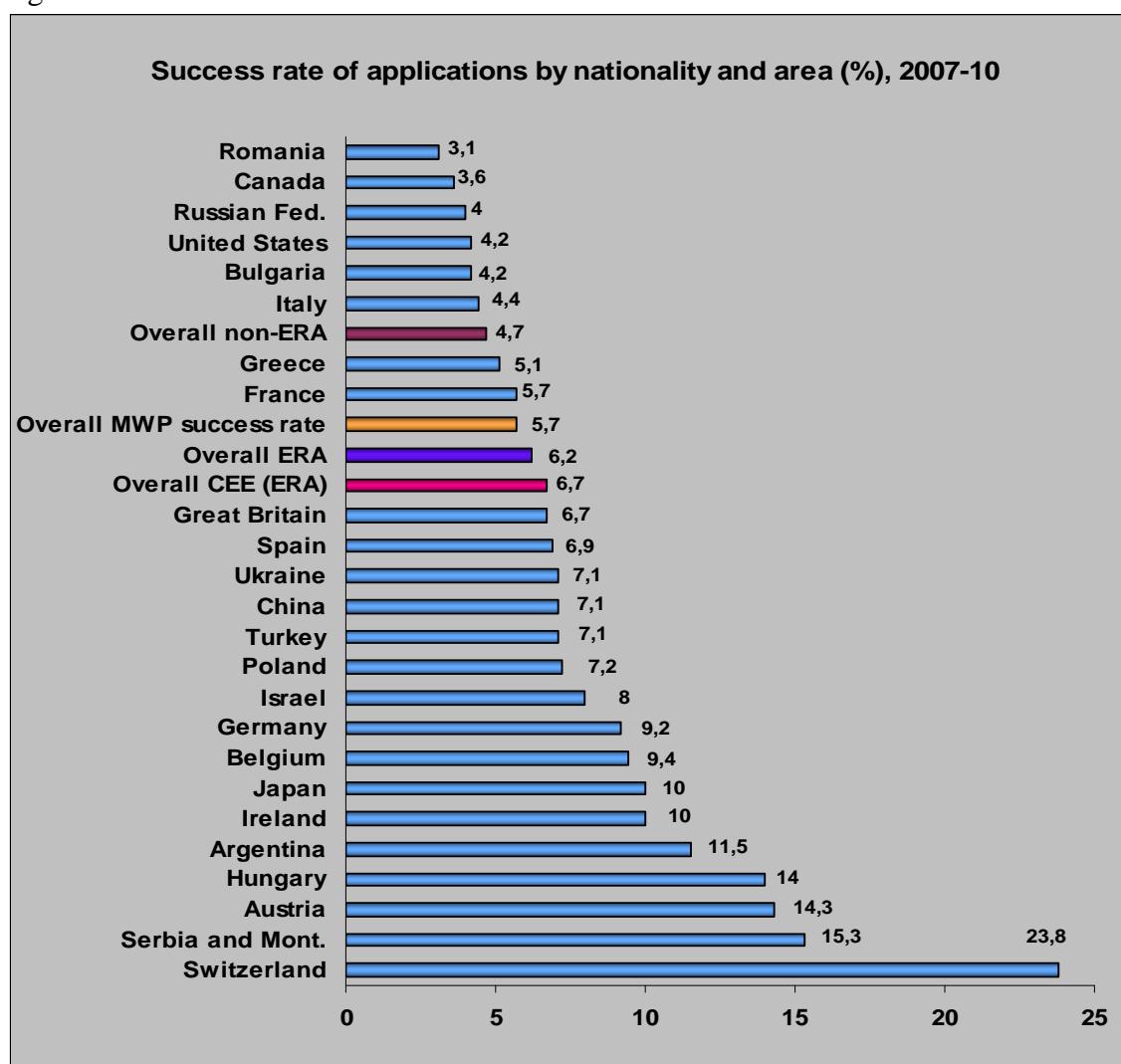
¹³ The following are the double nationality cases for each year of the Programme (the first nationality mentioned is that considered in the statistics of the report): in 2006-07, Great Britain-Germany, Puerto Rico-United States and France-Italy; in 2007-08, Belgium-France, Argentina-Italy and Brazil-Italy; in 2008-09, France-Italy, United States-Great Britain, Algeria-France and United States-Italy; in 2009-10, Great Britain-Italy, Ireland-USA, and Tunisia-France.

Nationalities which have been represented by one MWF in four years are the following:

- 2006-07: Australia, Cyprus, Denmark, Norway and Puerto Rico
- 2007-08: Brazil, India, San Marino and Taiwan
- 2008-09: Algeria, Georgia and Thailand
- 2009-10: Estonia, Netherlands, Singapore, Slovenia and Tunisia

The first comment to do concerning the nationality of Fellows is that it only partially reflects the nationality of applicants. And this is because applicants from different countries are not equally successful. The Figure below goes further in showing the success rate of applications disaggregated by nationality:

Figure 3.12



Source: MWP

The figure shows that some countries that seem over-represented in terms of Fellows are, in fact, not good performers. Within the Continental group, this is certainly the case of Italy and, to a more limited extent, Greece and France. These three are also below the average success rate of applicants from ERA countries. By contrast, Germany has both a relatively high number of applications and a relatively high numbers of admitted Fellows, well above the ERA average. As an explanation for that, one could argue that researchers coming from France and especially Italy are maybe eager to make a postdoctoral experience but that their universities do not train them well enough to compete in an international academic market which the MWP certainly represents as seen in the previous section.

This explanation would match the one provided by EUI Professor Molho during the second MWP-ACO conference concerning the performance of Italians and other candidates from Continental systems within the competition for IDEAS funds of the ERC. Figures related to the first round of allocated ERC starting grants show that, for example, Italians rank first in terms of applications (1610) but ranked fifth in terms of grants (49), with a 3.3% success rate. Germans, on the contrary, ranked third in terms of applications and second in terms of grants awarded, totalling a 7.9% success rate. Even if exact numbers are different, the dynamics concerning these countries seem to be quite similar.¹⁴

If we consider CEE countries within the ERA, here again differences clearly emerge from one country to another. Hungary and Poland, which are usually considered among the best performers among the new EU member states, are also among the best performers in the Programme, better than the ERA average. At a larger scale, data show that, in fact, the overall performance of CEE countries within the ERA is higher than the ERA average: this can be taken as evidence that more prepared young academics from CEE countries are approaching the Programme, which in turn signals that universities in these countries are producing better researchers as they are transiting out of their previous regimes and reforming their academic systems.

3.4. The mobility of MWFs

Here, we explore both the geographical and occupational mobility of Fellows. Two separate sections are devoted to these two types of mobility. We will consider the mobility of 72 Fellows out of the 74 part of the first two cohorts. Two Fellows are not

¹⁴ For more data on this, see the presentation done by Alain Peyraube at the second MWP-ACO conference of 2007 at

<http://www.eui.eu/MaxWeberProgramme/AcademicCareers/PdfFiles/Presentation%20Alain%20Peyraube.pdf>.

included in the dataset: one for lack of complete information concerning her/his mobility and the other because she has not found a position yet. Concerning all the other Fellows, they have all found a position. The data and analysis that will follow will say in what country and position the Fellows have ended up, and how much the MWP played a role in supporting the mobility of these Fellows. In relation to geographical mobility, then, we will highlight more specifically also Fellows' movements within the ERA and in and out of the ERA, in order to assess the extent to which the MWP contributes to one of the major objective of ERA itself: the promotion of the freedom of research. Our focus is on the first two cohorts of Fellows, meaning those who actually completed the Programme and can therefore provide a first evidence of the extent to which the Programme itself has facilitated their mobility.

The geographical mobility of MWFs

In this section we look at the ways in which the MWP has contributed to the geographical mobility of its Fellows, assuming as evidence of such contribution the movement of MWFs between different countries. The data we possess show a diversity of patterns of geographical mobility of the first two cohorts of Fellows. We summarise the main patterns and related sub-patterns in the table below, starting from the fact whether, after the Programme, the Fellow either went back to - and is currently working in - the same country from which she/he arrived to the MWP, or moved to yet another country:

Figure 3.13: Patterns of geographical mobility of MWFs (total: 72 MWFs) after completing the MWP

Main pattern	Sub-patterns	Number of MWFs in the pattern/sub-pattern	Total
A) MWF moving back to the same country	1) The MWF was originally in his country of nationality	24	37
	2) The MWF was originally not in her/his country of nationality	13	
B) MWF moving from one country to a different one	1) The MWF was originally in his country of nationality	15	33
	2) The MWF was originally not in her/his country of nationality	20	

Source: MWP

To begin with, what these figures tell is that one should not assume that the country of nationality is also the country of “departure” of Fellows, meaning the country in which

Fellows were based before arriving to the Programme. In fact, the data reveal that 33 Fellows – almost half of them – started the Programme after coming from a country different from that of their nationality. Highlighting this difference is important because it corrects the perception we have already discussed that nationals of certain countries are eventually over-represented in the Programme. Consider, for example, that 4 out of the 15 Italian Fellows in the first two cohorts were already out of their country before arriving to the Programme¹⁵. This means that the Programme has served the important purpose of further supporting the internationalisation of academic careers already internationalised, including the career of Fellows coming from usually more closed and less competitive Continental systems.

Having specified that, the table shows quite a balanced situation between Fellows that returned to work in the same country from which they came, and those who moved to another country. At the same time, some differences emerge between sub-groups of Fellows in respect precisely to the fact whether or not the Fellows were based in their country of nationality before coming to the Programme. Overall, however, the picture of Fellows mobility is encouraging for the MWP. Basically half of them – 35 out of 72 – moved to a country different from the one from where they were based before coming to the Programme, be it either their country of nationality or another one. Eventually, the impact of the MWP on the internationalisation of the Fellows' career is even stronger in the case of MWFs who moved to work in a country different from that of their nationality *and* that in which they were based before coming to the Programme. Our data say that this is the case of 21 Fellows. Overall, for these 35 Fellows the MWP constituted a crucial incentive and facilitator of mobility, if not of the internationalisation of their academic career.

The impact seems to be different in the case of the other 37 Fellows, for which the Programme played a different role. The relative majority of these Fellows (24) show the least mobility, as they went back to their country of nationality. Arguably, these are Fellows with had and still maintain strong connections with their national academic systems. These Fellows were Italians (7), Germans (4), Polish (3) and French and Spanish (2 Fellows for each nationality). Within the same group there are also one national from the following country: US, Canada, Australia, Israel, Hungary and Norway. Many of these Fellows actually come from countries with Continental systems, which would lead us to consider that these Fellows used the MWP as a chance to do a postdoc in the light of the fact that the countries from where they come do not offer many opportunities in this respect. Overall, then, it is clear that all the Fellows in pattern B, at least when we look at their geographical mobility, did not use the MWP to internationalise their career but more as a qualifying moment of a career still intrinsically national. Eventually, in the next section we will evaluate the position that these Fellows are currently occupy to measure the impact of the Programme on the progression of their

¹⁵ This figure rises to 11 out of the 27 Italian Fellows across the four years of the Programme.

career from the occupational viewpoint.

What may be interesting to add concerning the geographical mobility of Fellows is that, among those based in a country other than that of their nationality, 10 were in the countries in which they had completed their PhD¹⁶. This finding challenges common thinking about the mobility of researchers, which says that the postdoctoral step is the one driving the internationalisation of academic careers. While this is certainly true, one should not underestimate the will and capacity of researchers, especially those inclined to move and with adequate networks and linguistic skills, to circulate across academic systems well before doing a post-doc.

Mobility within and towards the ERA

As part of the objective of the MWP is to contribute to the reinforcement of the ERA, at this point we want to look more specifically at two types of mobility concerning the ERA: 1) the mobility of Fellows *within* the ERA, meaning those Fellows who were based in a ERA country before the Programme and remained in an ERA country afterward, and 2) the mobility of Fellows *towards* the ERA, meaning those Fellows that were not in the ERA before the MWP but who moved to an ERA country afterwards. Both questions are tackled considering the importance of debates about freedom of research and brain gain which have characterised EU inputs and policies in the realm of research and the knowledge economy. Here, we want to understand the way in which the MWP participates in these debates in terms of outcome by looking at specific patterns of mobility of its Fellows, which consider both the national and educational background of Fellows and the models of academic systems to which we have referred at the outset of this Chapter.

With respect to the mobility within the ERA, we want to understand, in particular, the extent to which Fellows coming from Continental systems and Scandinavian and CEE countries used the MWP to move to a liberal system – such as the UK or the Dutch ones - with more open and accessible academic markets, including for international researchers. This is particularly interesting to know for the MWP, given that, as evidenced in the previous section, a number of applicants and to some extent also of Fellows come from these types of countries.

Broadly speaking, the data speak of different patterns, whereby Fellows from all types of academic systems circulate across countries in a way that do not appear immediately linked to the nature of the academic systems. There examples of circulation between countries with similar systems, including the Continental ones (meaning those with a closed system). In cases like this, we can hardly say that the systems made any difference

¹⁶ Around 30 out of 159 MWFs in four years earned their PhD in a country other than that of their nationality.

in terms of facilitating the mobility of Fellows. What may count more are private networks and connections established by Fellows with academics and institutions in those systems. Furthermore, we should not underestimate the fact that, as already explained in the introduction to this chapter, some countries with Continental systems are making a true effort to open up their systems – namely Germany and Spain, but also Switzerland, for example - and which are increasing their visibility and attractiveness in the academic market. Institutions of excellence and international fellowships – such as the Max Planck in Germany, or the Centre of Political and Constitutional Studies in Spain (and Spanish grants such as the *Garcia Pelayo*, or the Juan de la Cierva Programme) are certainly of interest for the Fellows and will arguably continue to be so as long as they remain in place.

At the same time, however, there is certainly evidence of a movement of Fellows who are originally from Continental Europe and Scandinavian and CEE countries towards either the UK or the Netherlands after completing the Programme. And there is evidence also that the MWP played a crucial role in supporting this type of mobility. If we look at numbers, it appears that the mobility towards liberal systems concerned 13 out of 72 Fellows from the first two cohorts. In 4 out of these 13 cases, the Fellow in question was already in the country to which it moved after completing the MWP, namely - in all three cases – the UK. As such, only a small minority of Fellows in this pattern - those already in the UK - could be said to have had closer connection to the system before attending the MWP. In all other cases, the MWP provided Fellows with the skills to find a position in more liberal and internationalised academic systems¹⁷.

With respect to the mobility towards the ERA, what we want to assess is the extent to which the MWP has been able not simply to “attract” researchers from competing academic markets but also to see how many of these researchers actually remained in Europe to continue their academic career. Through this analysis, we can test the capacity of the MWP not only of constituting a turning point in the academic career of its Fellows, but also the specific contribution that the Programme gives to EU strategies to have both

¹⁷ Nine examples are to be found among the 2006-07 cohort of Fellows:
A Dane previously in Denmark is now Assistant Professor in Leiden
A German based in Germany moved to Oxford as lecturer after completing the MWP.
A German based in Germany is now Assistant Professor in Utrecht.
A Greek who was a Fellow at LSE moved to a lectureship position in Manchester.
A Hungarian based in Germany is now Research Officer at the University of London.
A Hungarian coming with a PhD from the Central European University is a fellow at Harvard.
An Italian coming from the University of Florence is now Senior Lecturer at Edge Hill University.
A Serbian based in Germany before coming to the MWP is now Lecturer at UCL.
A Spaniard with a PhD from Oxford went back to the UK as lecturer at Durham University.
Four examples are to be found also among the 2007-08 Fellows:
A German moved back to Cambridge where she got her PhD.
A Greek coming from a postdoc in Greece moved to a lectureship at the University of London.
An Austrian with a PhD from Cambridge moved back to Cambridge as a Research Fellow.
A German Lecturer in Nottingham University went back to the same university and position.

European and non-European scholars to stay in Europe.

In this respect, the MWP seems to have the strongest impact in its capacity to attract back to Europe young scholars, both nationals of ERA and non-ERA countries. A total of 7 Fellows – some of whom based in countries with competitive academic markets, including the US - remained in Europe after attending the MWP. In many cases, these people had gained their PhD outside the ERA¹⁸. Cases like these show in a pretty straightforward way the capacity for the MWP of contributing to the ERA. In other 3 cases, the MWP arguably contributed to keep non-European researchers in Europe: these were researchers already located and working in an ERA country before coming to the MWP¹⁹. At the same time, only two cases of “brain drain” can be evidenced, concerning two 2006-07 Fellows. In the end, we suggest that the MWP, by favouring the return or stay of 10 researchers to or within the ERA, has been successful in giving its own contribution to the ERA. Overall, through the MWP ERA gained a net number of 8 Fellows: more than 10% of the Fellows from the first two cohorts, a rate higher than that of other programmes.

The occupational mobility of MWFs

Here, we assess more systematically the impact of the MWP on the placement of Fellows after they finished the Programme. We have already given hints on placement in this report. At this point, however, we want to provide a more systematic picture of the career progression of the first two cohorts of Fellows. In order to illustrate the impact of the MWP on the occupational mobility of Fellows, we will proceed in three steps supported by three figures. To begin with, Figure 3.14 below shows the overall variation of positions of the 72 Fellows in the first two cohorts before and after attending the MWP.

¹⁸ There are three Fellows in this mobility pattern within the 2006-07 cohort:

An Italian instructor at NYU who is now Assistant Professor at IMT in Lucca.

A German based in Toronto for his PhD is now Assistant Professor at Bilkent University in Ankara.

A Fellow of UK-German nationality who did his PhD at Northwestern University is now Researcher at the Max Planck Institute (Cologne).

Other five Fellows from 2007-08 present similar histories of return to the ERA:

A Japanese who was Research Assistant at Harvard and is now Data Analyst for the WHO in Geneva.

A Taiwanese who was visiting researcher at Harvard is doing a postdoc at the Max Planck Institute.

A Swiss who was doing his PhD at Berkeley is now senior researcher at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology.

A Turk coming from the University of Washington in Seattle where she earned a PhD is currently Assistant Professor at Bogazici University in Istanbul.

¹⁹ The biographies of the non-ERA Fellows concerned with this pattern – all from the 2007-08 cohort - are the following:

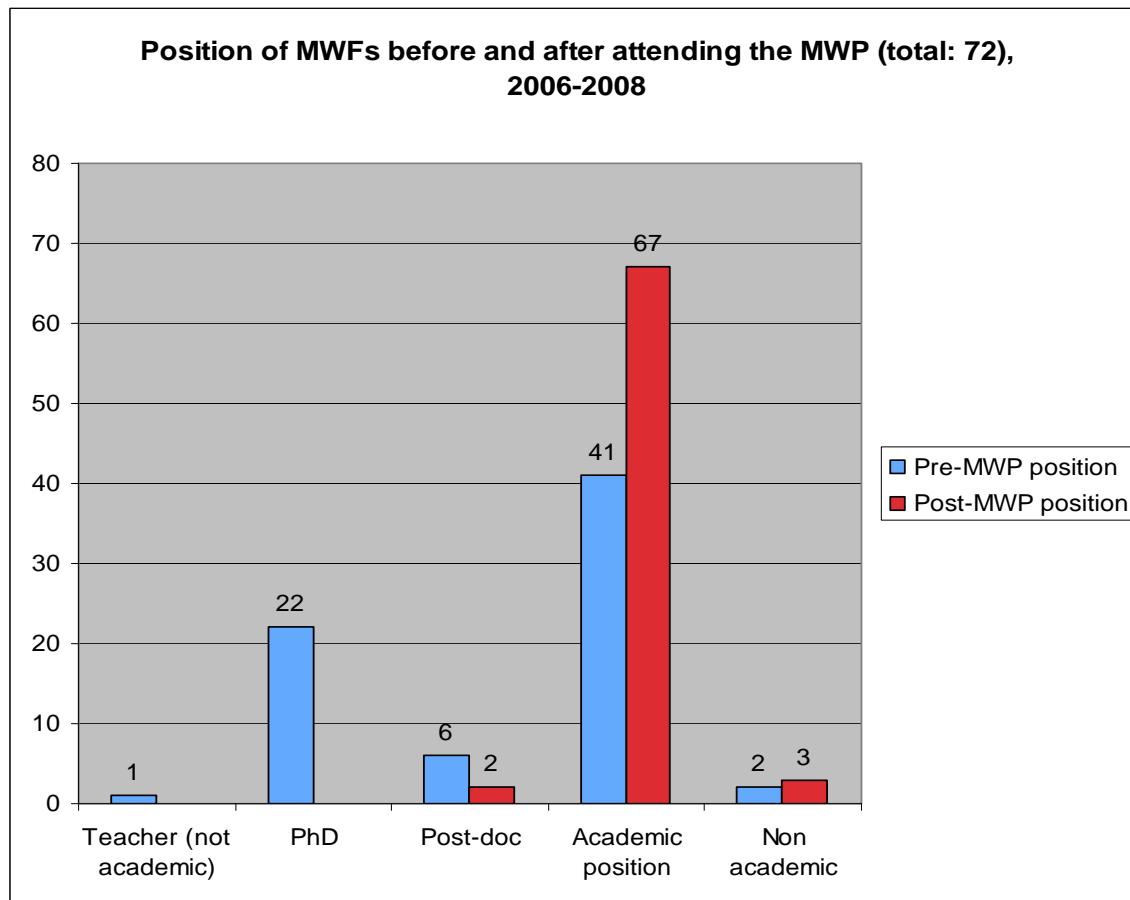
A 2nd year Argentinean Fellow who is Assistant Professor at the University Rey Juan Carlos in Madrid will go back to the same position after finishing the Programme.

A US Fellow based in the UK as Research Fellow at the University of Sussex went back to the same position after completing the MWP.

A Brazilian-Italian Fellow who was a Lecturer at King's College is now Assistant Professor at the University of Leiden.

By ‘after’ we mean the position that Fellows occupy at the time we drafted this report.

Figure 3.14



Source: MWP

This first figure shows that the MWP has been quite successful in supporting the transition of the first two cohorts of Fellows into academic positions, including those who were fresh of their PhD or were coming from a previous postdoctoral experience. Figure 3.14 shows a net gain of 26 academic positions if we compare the occupational status of Fellows before and after the MWP. It may be interesting to notice that only two Fellows have ended up in another Post-doc, which shows the capacity of the MWP to break the “bottleneck” which characterise the postdoctoral market.

This transition is confirmed and further detailed by Figure 3.15, which clarifies the position and institution to which Fellows moved after the Programme, and in particular whether or not Fellows ended up in the same or a different position/institution:

Table 3.15: Occupational mobility of MWFs in relation to position/institution (Total: 72)

Career advancement	Positions and/or patterns
MWF went back to the same position in the same institution	11
MWF went to occupy the same position in a different institution	3
MWF went to occupy a more advanced position in the same institution	7
MWF went to occupy a more advanced position in a different institution	51

Source: MWP

The data show that 58 Fellows – more than 80% of the sample considered - ended up in a position more advanced than the one they had before coming to the Programme. However, mobility is revealed also in the other patterns covered by Figure 2.12. In fact, for 51 Fellows this implied moving also to a new institution. The data we possess show that most often a change of institution implied also staying in a country different from that of their origin. Concerning the 7 Fellows who found a position within the same institution at which they were based before coming to the Programme, the data show an upward mobility towards a higher position²⁰. Concerning the 14 Fellows that did not move to a higher position, these appear to be people already in an academic position and channelled towards an academic career on which, at least in the short term, the MWP had no immediate impact²¹.

The next Figure 3.16 goes further in the direction of highlighting the type of positions gained by Fellows distinguishing between teaching- and research-related positions. In principle, it is well known that it is difficult to distinguish between teaching and research positions, as most positions will request, formally or informally, to do both. Overall, we made a division based either on our knowledge of the different positions or on what

²⁰ The patterns of these 7 Fellows were the following:

2 from PhD to Research Fellow
1 from Teaching Assistant to Assistant Professor
1 from Researcher to Assistant Professor
1 from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor
1 from Assistant Professor to Junior Professor
1 from temporary to permanent Lecturer

²¹ Fellows who went back to their own position in the same institution were:

6 Assistant Professors
2 Lecturers
1 Associate Professor
1 Research Fellow

1 Senior Advisor (this position belongs to the group of three non-academic positions).

The MWFs who went to occupy the same position but a different institution were:

2 Lecturers
1 Assistant Professor

seemed to be the prevalent activity according to the title of the position. A second and related issue, in some cases we had no information on the characteristics of certain positions, such as the duration (temporary, permanent...) or other characteristics (tenure v. non-tenure position...). Again, we made a distinction based on our experience; in some cases, we opted for singling out specific “national positions”.

Table 3.16: MWF positions before and after the MWP disaggregated by position

Teaching-related positions (academic)	pre-MWP	post-MWP
Associate Professor	1	4
<i>Maître de conférences</i> (France)		2
Junior Professor (Germany)		2
Lecturer	7	14
Assistant Professor	12	23
Visiting Lecturer/Adjunct Lecturer	2	
Teaching Assistant/Instructor/ATER	4	
Total teaching-related positions	26	44
Research-related positions (academic)		
Senior Researcher/Fellow; Research Coordinator/Officer	3	3
Researcher/Fellow/Research fellow*	8	16
Research/Scientific Assistant	2	1
Visiting Researcher/Fellow	2	3
Total research-related positions	15	23
Other		
PhD	22	
Post-doc	6	2
Non Academic	2	3
Other	1	
Total other positions	31	5
TOTAL	72	72

Source: MWP

* This category includes, among others: 1) tenure- and non tenure-track researchers (*assegnista di ricerca* in Italian system) and other fixed-term research positions (eg. 5-yr. position, Max Planck); *Garcia Pelayo* and *Juan de la Cierva* Fellowships.

This figure shows that after the Programme most Fellows got a teaching-related position. In line with the above-mentioned findings, these positions appear to be “higher” in the career ladder than those that Fellows occupied in the pre-MWP phase. To begin with, in

the post-MWP there is no trace of the basic teaching positions (Teaching Assistant, or Visiting and Adjunct Lecturer), while the number of Fellows in both Lecturer and Assistant Professor positions basically doubles in each category moving from the pre- to the post-MWP phase. Some positions – like *Maître de Conférence* (which is tenured) and Junior Professor - are gained only after the MWP, which shows that the MWP arguably support the career advancement of Fellows also in traditionally more insulated Continental systems. Finally, also Associate Professor positions increase from 1 to 4.

A similar, though less detailed, pattern of “improvement” is visible also in relation to research-oriented positions. Here, the clearest jump is in the Researcher/Fellow category, where most of the Fellows concentrate and where, similar to what happens for Assistant Professors and Lecturers, the number of Fellows actually double. In fact, also the Researcher/Fellow category contains many typical entry positions of the academic career more oriented towards research. In some cases, Fellows moved to permanent positions that are, especially in Continental systems, the entry point of an academic career. This is the case, for example, of 4 Italians who became *ricercatori strutturati* (Researchers) after the MWP.

What is also worth noticing is that the MWP enabled Fellows to take advantage of an increasingly internationalised academic market. A number of Fellows obtained ‘trans-national’ grants, such as the Marie Curie grant (2 Fellows), or funds provided by national programmes and/or institutions more open to international researchers, including in some countries with a Continental system. For example, two Fellows – respectively one Belgian and one Spanish - obtained the Spanish *Garcia Pelayo* and the *Juan de la Cierva* Fellowships. Overall, a number of Fellows are now based in research centres such as the Max Planck Institute in Germany, the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, the Spanish Centre of Political and Constitutional Studies, and LUISS and the Institute for Advanced Studies (Lucca) in Italy.

3.5. Conclusions

At the end of this chapter we want to recap briefly the main results that emerged from it. Our evaluation shows that the MWP, while still being more popular in Europe than elsewhere, has by now reached a visibility that goes beyond the borders of Europe. Applications come in increasingly higher numbers and from an increasingly diversified array of countries at the world-wide level. The characteristics of Fellows by discipline, gender and nationality only partly reflect those of the applicants to the Programme. In principle, the rule followed by the MWP when selecting Fellows is the overall quality of their application. At the same time, the Programme operates a balancing in order to preserve the interdisciplinarity and a fair representation of women in the Programme. In terms of mobility, the data we possess on the first two cohorts of Fellows show that the MWP contributed to both the geographical and occupational mobility of Fellows. Among

the varieties of mobility patterns evidenced by our analysis, it emerges that many Fellows experience a trans-national academic mobility and find positions which are higher on the career ladder than those they occupied before coming to the MWP.

Chapter 4

The ACO and the external projection of the MWP

Established in March 2007 within and together with the MWP, the Academic Careers Observatory (ACO) is now in its third year of activity. The Observatory is a web-based project internal to the MWP, funded by the European Commission and supported by researchers and administrative staff working under the supervision of the Director of the MWP, Ramon Marimon. As conceived and later developed, the ACO is the external projection of the MWP: using the resources available within the MWP – and, eventually, the larger EUI community - the Observatory builds information for a wider internet public. The ACO relies on crucial insights and knowledge provided by MWFs, EUI professors and sometimes administrative staff in order to make users aware of specific features of and career opportunities within national academic systems. At the same time, the ACO interacts with its users by allowing them to post comments on the content of its website. In the following we report on the ACO, explaining in detail why we consider this project to be the external projection of the MWP in more than one respect.

4.1. The role of the ACO: mediating between young researchers and the academic market

The role of the ACO is to facilitate the flow of information on academic careers in the SSH towards young researchers at the doctoral and postdoctoral level of their studies. The main infrastructure on which the ACO relies to give information is the ACO website²². There are a number of ways in which the ACO operates both to collect information and spread it through the internet. Over the years, these ways have been both reinforced and expanded.

The backbone of the ACO project is to provide information on national academic structures and job and research opportunities. Four sections of the ACO website provide this information from different perspectives and, eventually, touching on different specific issues: 1) country reports related to EU and other countries which we view as important receivers of international researchers; 2) files on the career patterns and resources related to each of the four disciplines; 3) comparative analyses on specific issues (salaries, gender and age); and 4) a list of job and funding resources.

In particular, on the ACO website users can check information on national higher education systems and barriers to access of non-nationals, career requirements, the type

²² Click on <http://www.eui.eu/MaxWeberProgramme/AcademicCareers/Index.shtml>.

and number of positions available in each system, salaries and discipline-specific information. Links are provided to national universities, job databases and even specific programmes that, in each state, offer postdocs and other research opportunities, with an eye on those open to international researchers. With respect to more specific information, sometimes the ACO contacts directly the competent national authorities.

Starting in 2008, the ACO has begun to expand the type of information that it provides. In particular, “career tips” have been put online since early 2008 which follow the same rationale that underpins its pages on academic structures and funding opportunities: the ACO staff turns the information provided by experts in the academic practice who train MWFs into focused and valuable advice. Career tips regard questions such as applying for a postdoc, turning a PhD into a book and what to do (and not to do) before and during a job interview. The ACO relies also on the experience of EUI faculty in participating, for example, in panels selecting projects for the 7th EU Framework Programme to guide researchers in drafting research proposals.

With respect to Europe, a new section was added to the website in May 2008 which helps users to understand and navigate EU-related research funding opportunities. As such, the ACO intersects the European Commission’s policy to support researchers’ work and mobility within the ERA. Although the EU intervention in the SSH is still relatively limited, there is evidence of an increasing attention to and availability of funding for these disciplines, which requires the attention of the ACO.

4.2. The ACO conferences and workshops: linking careers with academic debates and practices

Since the beginning of its activities, the ACO has been concerned with tying the question of academic careers with the larger debate on and practice of universities on a number of relevant issues. So far, the ACO has organised three conferences. In May 2007, the first start-up conference on “Research and Higher Education in Europe: Opportunities and Challenges for Young Academics” was organised. In November 2007, a new conference concentrated on “Academic Careers in the Social Sciences and the Humanities: National Comparisons and Opportunities”. The last conference took place in November 2008 and focused on “University Autonomy and the Globalization of Academic Careers”. In February 2009, the ACO organised a workshop on national funding opportunities open to international researchers. The workshop gathered together representatives from major governmental and research bodies providing funds, with an eye on programmes available to or targeting explicitly young scholars.

While offering experts and Fellows the chance to discuss viewpoints and opportunities on academic careers, conferences and workshops also provide both an important source of information for the ACO and a unique opportunity to test its own information and vision

on academic careers. Both, these information and vision, are then incorporated into the ACO website, which has accordingly grown and expanded: the logic is always to make available what is elaborated within the Programme to a wider academic audience. A new section on “ACO events” was set up in early 2009, where one can find the themes, programmes, speakers, interventions and reports related to each conference and workshop²³. At the same time, old pages are updated or new pages are created aiming to integrate the information and reflections stemming from the ACO events into the core content of the website. For example, following the 2009 workshop on national funding opportunities, a new page was created on the issue with details on programmes and schemes open to international researchers.

Finally, since 2008 the ACO has begun to publish reports on issues related to academic careers. On the one hand, the logic that guides reporting by the ACO is to put the information that the Observatory collects into a more analytical and eventually theoretical perspective, useful for understanding facts, changes and evolutions in the world of the academia. On the other, by issuing reports the ACO aims to make its own statement in debates relevant for academic careers. In early June 2008, the ACO released the report “Towards an Open and Competitive European Area for Research Careers”. The report defines different trends and models of national academic structures, and makes the point on issues such as salary and women’s representation in the academe. It also elaborates on the increasing relevance of postdocs in the social sciences and humanities, and the development of one’s research potential as a preliminary step to find the way into an academic position. It is worth noticing that the report came under the attention of a wider academic audience and specialised press. In August 2008, the *Times Higher Education* devoted one page to discuss the findings of the report. The ACO reports and other documents related to the ACO can be downloaded from the “ACO documents” section of the Observatory’s website.²⁴

4.3. Conclusions: the challenges ahead

Although the Observatory has done a lot, more remains to be done. In terms of content, the ACO website is faced with an ongoing process of reform and change in academic career patterns, which will require constant monitoring and update if the Observatory wants to remain a valid tool in the hands of young researchers to help them to find job and funding opportunities and plan their career. Programmes and schemes opened at the EU level need also to be constantly under the attention of the ACO, as much as the Commission expands its intervention towards the finalisation of the European Research Area. This implies also providing increasingly specific information on a number of fronts, such as informing users on specific requirements of national and European

²³ Please visit <http://www.eui.eu/MaxWeberProgramme/AcademicCareers/ACOevents.shtml>.

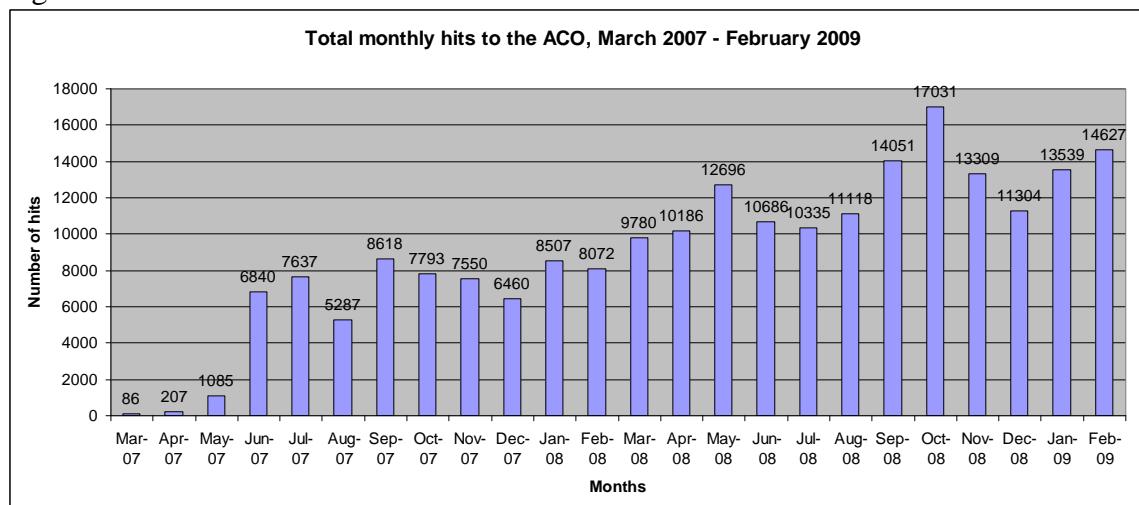
²⁴ See <http://www.eui.eu/MaxWeberProgramme/AcademicCareers/ACOdocuments.shtml>.

programmes and application deadlines.

Besides, the ACO needs to adapt its structure and pages to adjust them to the needs and requests of its (potential) users. A major task in front of the Observatory is to keep improving the readability of its pages. Expanding the content of the website goes hand in hand with the need to present information so that users can find easily and quickly what they are looking for. The organisation of the information is thus crucial to keep the ACO website focused and user-friendly. In fact, a revision of the structure of the ACO pages – and, in particular, of the country files - is being planned and will start to be implemented after the new EUI website will be online, with an eye on exploiting also the advantages of the content management system on which the new website will be based.

On its way to meeting these challenges, the Observatory can count on an increasing visibility. While the question of making the ACO website more known to the academic community will always be an open one, numbers say that we are reaching a wider audience. Statistics related to the number of monthly hits to the ACO pages show that, while characterised by cyclical ups and downs, the number of visits has overall increased since March 2007. Cycles are clearly linked to the times of the academic work and of the application procedures that characterise the EUI, the MWP and the broader academic community. However, if one compares visits to the same month in different years she will always find higher figures moving from the past to the present. Overall, one can see that between 2007 and 2008 the number of hits stabilised firmly above 10000. Quite recently, in October 2008, the ACO website received its highest number of visits ever, surpassing the 17000 threshold.

Figure 4.1



Chapter 5

Concluding remarks: looking ahead

Three years is a relatively short period to assess an initiative with the unique characteristics of the Max Weber Programme, but this report already offers many elements assessing the impact of the programme, which can also be evaluated by outside observers. There are many aspects that can, and should, be discussed in more detail: the overall role of the EUI Departments and faculty in the Max Weber Programme, the relative weight that should be assigned to different activities, etc. This report should also help to open up this discussion. There are, however, three issues that deserve a final comment.

The first is the *length of the fellowship*. As already explained, Max Weber Fellowships are available for either one or two years, and both types have been assigned in the first three years. However, the tendency has been towards one-year grants and in the 2009 - 2010 cohort all grants are one-year grants. A strong reason for this shift has been the increasing numerical demand for fellowships, but also the difficulty involved in properly assigning ex-ante different fellowship lengths to fellows requesting two years, and the disruptiveness of making this choice during the first months of their first year. However, as has been mentioned there is a limit to what can be achieved in just one year. For this reason alone this issue deserves further attention. It should be emphasized that a two-year programme has to be organized differently; otherwise there is the obvious drawback that for second year Fellows, many activities are a redundant repetition, without clear alternatives. Therefore, a two-year programme should be a programme where first and second year fellows overlap and share common activities, but also have distinct responsibilities. It should also have the flexibility to maintain the one-year option for those Fellows who prefer it.

As has already been said, the main advantage of the one-year format is to accommodate more Fellows within the given budget; its main disadvantage is the difficulty of accomplishing all the goals of the programme in one year, particularly when Fellows have also to actively search for an academic job during the year. A two-year-format, unless there was a larger budget, represents a drastic reduction of the number of new entrants, but against this obvious drawback there is the advantage of allowing more time for the programme to accommodate different activities, and for Fellows to pursue their research and academic interests,

To better assess the potential value of a second year one must spell out in more detail how the programme could be developed as a two-year programme (the one described in

Chapter 2 is basically a one-year programme). As the experience of the MW programme, and other post-doctoral fellowships at the EUI, has shown, if it is 'just more time', it is unlikely that the second year will match the contribution of an additional one-year Fellow. However, a properly structured second year programme with an active involvement of the Fellows in the EUI departments (in terms of teaching, mentoring, workshops organization, etc.) would be a very formative and rewarding experience for the Fellows, who would become an important asset for the EUI departments (which do not have very junior faculty positions), as well as for the Max Weber Programme. A structured two-year programme (with a one-year option) will make the Max Weber Programme even more attractive and competitive. It also requires a stronger commitment of the EUI faculty, particularly in supporting Fellows looking for a job in their second year. Nevertheless, within the current budget, the gains of a two-year programme do not seem to compensate the costs of halving the number of new fellowships. It is for this reason that without an adequate increase of the budget it seems appropriate to maintain the current one-year structure, while the two-year option shows the potential return from additional resources.

A second element, which has almost come as a surprise, has been the interest of the programme for Visiting Fellows, resulting in a rapid expansion of their number (see Chapter 3); some are former Max Weber Fellows who have extended their stay with outside resources. As said in the Introduction, most post-doctoral fellowships in the Social Sciences and Humanities do not provide the services and opportunities that the Max Weber Programme offers and, therefore, one must adapt the programme to become a host institution for grants with outside funding. Obviously, the selection criteria should be the same, costs should be accounted properly, and Fellows must commit to participate in the Max Weber Programme and departmental activities (i.e. to follow the Max Weber Fellows' Code of Practice²⁵). If this is the case, then these Fellows should also be full Max Weber Fellows. In other words, in the future it should be possible to be a Max Weber Fellow, even if one does not have a Max Weber Fellowship funded by the European Commission.

The third element refers to one of the stated objectives of the programme "To help to improve European SSH Research and Academia". This might appear to be an over-ambitious goal, particularly within the context of a one-year programme. Nevertheless, there is a very important asset of the programme that can help to achieve this role: the network of Max Weber (former) Fellows. Spread around the world (not just Europe), it is an excellent resource to build on, offering as it does different academic experiences and the development of international standards of academic excellence. The 2009 June conference, gathering together Fellows from the first three cohorts, was an example of the potential of such an academic network: not only was it a rewarding exchange of

²⁵ <http://www.eui.eu/Documents/MWP/CodeOfPractice.pdf>.

research ideas, and networking, but also a fruitful exchange of academic practices. With proper resources one could build on this experience and provide continuity to the unique Max Weber Fellowship experience.

Appendices

Appendices to Chapter 2

Appendix I: Max Weber Lectures 2006-2009

- **Fritz W. Scharpf** (Max-Planck-Institut für Gesellschaftsforschung, Cologne), "Social Science as a Vocation. Are Max Weber's Warnings still Valid? ", 4 October 2006
- **Odile Quintin**, (Director General for Education and Culture, European Commission), gave an opening speech on the EC policy supporting the Max Weber Programme on that same occasion, 4 October, 2006
- **James Heckman** (Department of Economics, University of Chicago), "The Economics of Human Development" 18 October 2006
- **Russell Hardin** (Wilf Family Department of Politics, New York University), "Government Without Trust" 15 November 2006
- **Gunther Teubner** (Institut für Arbeits-, Wirtschafts- und Zivilrecht, JWG-University of Frankfurt), "Rights of Nonhumans? Computers and Animals as New Actors in Politics and Law" 17 January 2007
- **John Hardman Moore** (Department of Economics, London School of Economics), "Partial Contracts: More is Less?" 14 March 2007
- **Joel Mokyr** (Departments of Economics and History, Northwestern University), "The European Enlightenment, the Industrial Revolution, and Modern Economic Growth" 28 March 2007
- **Martti Koskenniemi** (Faculty of Law, University of Helsinki), "Not excepting the Iroquois themselves...! Sociological Thought and International Law" 18 April 2007
- **Lucette Valensi** (Centre d'Histoire Social de l'Islam Méditerranéen, EHESS), "The Specter of Islamism. A Historian's Reading" 9 May 2007
- **Hartmut Kaelble** (Department of History, Humboldt University), "The Rise of a European Public Sphere: Historical path or impossible goal?" 16 May 2007
- **Stephen Haber** (Department of Political Science & Hoover Institution, Stanford University), "Political Institutions and Financial Development: Lessons from the Economic History of New World Economies" 20 June 2007
- **Roger Guesnerie** (Collège de France, Paris), "Global Warming and the Design of Climate Policies"
- **Perry Anderson** (UCLA), "Theories of European Integration: a Geoculture"
- **Deirdre McCloskey** (University of Illinois at Chicago), "Bourgeois Towns: How Capitalism Became Virtuous, 1600-1776
- **Eric Posner** (University of Chicago Law School) "The Rise of Global Legalism" Jan 16, 2008
- **Carlo Ginzburg** (Scuola Normale Superiore Pisa) "Fear, Reverence, Terror - Reading Hobbes Today" Feb 13, 2008
- **Dieter Grimm** (Humboldt University, Berlin) "Broadcasting Regulation between National Constitutional and European Community Law" Mar 5, 2008
- **Adam Przeworski** (Carroll and Milton Petrie Professor, Department of Politics, New York University) "From Representative Institutions to Democracy" Mar 19, 2008
- **Thomas J. Sargent** (Department of Economics, New York University and Hoover Institution, Stanford , CA) "Evolution versus Intelligent Design in Macroeconomics" Apr 16, 2008
- **Richard Layard** (Department of Economics, London School of Economics) "Social Science and Causes of Happiness and Misery" May 21, 2008
- **Jean Comaroff** (Department of Anthropology, University of Chicago) "Nietzsche and Neopentecostalism: The World After Weber?" June 19, 2008
- **Eric Maskin** (Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton & Nobel Prize in Economics 2007) "On Mechanism Design" September 24, 2008

- **Ute Frevert** (Director of the Max Planck Institut, Berlin) "Does Trust have a history?" October 15, 2008
- **Jared Diamond** (Department of Geography, UCLA) "Lessons from the Past: How Societies Have Failed or Succeeded" November 19, 2008
- **Torsten Persson** (Director of the Institute for International Economic Studies, Stockholm) "State Capacity, Conflict and Development" December 17, 2008
- **Christine Jolls** (Yale University Law School) "The New Behavioral Law and Economics" January 28, 2009
- **Gosta Esping-Anderson** (Department of Political and Social Science, Universitat Pompeu Fabra Barcelona) "How Women Changed the World" February 18, 2009
- **Barry Weingast** (Department of Political Science, Stanford University) "Why Developing Countries Prove So Resistant to the Rule of Law" March 18, 2009
- **David Levine** (Department of Economics, Washington University in St. Louis) "Is Behavioural Economics Doomed?" May 20, 2009
- **Charles S. Maier** (Department of History, Harvard University) "Between Social Science and Surprise: Abiding Dilemmas of Historical Explanation" June 10, 2009

Appendix II: Multidisciplinary Research Workshops 2006-2009

- **Andrea Ichino** (ECO/EUI), "Causality in Empirical Social Sciences"
- **Michael Keating** (SPS/EUI), "Methodologies and Approaches in Social Sciences"
- **Bartolomé Yun Casalilla and Heinz-Gerhard Haupt** (HEC/EUI), "Transnational History"/"Comparative History"
- **José García Montalvo** (Department of Economics and Management, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona), "Natural Experiments in Economics and Social Sciences"
- **Jacques Ziller and Neil Walker** (LAW/EUI), "Multidisciplinary Approaches to the European Constitution and the Reflection Period"
- **Richard Rose** Centre for the Study of Public Policy, University of Aberdeen) "Designing Questions and Interpreting Answers to a Social Capital Survey: A Case Study from Russia"
- **Ramon Marimon** (MWP-ECO, EUI), "Perceptions, Expectations and Credibility in Social Sciences"
- **Bruce Kogut** (INSEAD and Columbia University), "Decomposing Complexity: Rules, Networks, and Simulations"
- **Alec Stone Sweet** (Yale Law School), "Comparative Methods in Legal Studies"
- **Klaus Eder** (Department of Social Sciences, Humboldt University Berlin), "From events to structures: What do we do as social scientists when we lack big data sets"
- **Truman Bewley** (Department of Economics, Yale University), "A Field Study Approach to Understanding the Labor Market"
- **Simona Cerutti** (Centre de Recherches Historiques, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris), "Sources juridiques et microstoria. Autour de la citoyenneté à l'époque moderne"
- **Jacques Revel** (Centre de Recherches Historiques, École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Paris), "Thinking by case. Reasoning from the singular"
- **Samuel Bowles** (Behavioral Sciences Program, Santa Fe Institute / Department of Political Economy, University of Siena), "A cooperative species: behavioral experiments and evolutionary explanations"
- **Oliver Schmidtke** (Department of Political Science, University of Victoria), "Discourse Analysis: Its theoretical foundation and use as a qualitative research method"

- **Josep M. Colomer** (Higher Council of Scientific Research and University Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona), “The Chicken or the Egg? The Origins of Electoral Systems and Political Parties”
- **Aldo Rustichini** (University of Minnesota and Cambridge University), “On Neuroeconomics and Dominance and Competition”
- **Fernando Gómez-Pomar** (University Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona) and Nuna Garupa (University of Illinois), “The Economic Approach to European Consumer Protection Law”
- **Arfon Rees** (Department of History, EUI), “Rationality in Historical Research. A controversy in the assessment of the Stalinist model of economic modernisation”
- **Deirdre McCloskey** (University of Illinois, Chicago) “The Bankruptcy of Statistical Fit as a Measure of Importance”
- **Andrea Ichino** (Department of Economics, University of Bologna) and **Ramon Marimon** (Department of Economics/MWP, EUI) "On Economics as a Social 'Science'"
- **William Sewel** (Department of History, University of Chicago) "The Emergence of Capitalism, the Empire of Fashion, and the Cultural Origins of the French Revolution"
- **Carlo Ginzburg** (Scuola Normale Superiore Pisa) ‘The Use of Micro-History’
- **Mark Bevir** (Department of Political Science, University of Berkeley, California) "Do the Human Sciences need a Philosophical Upgrade?"
- **Hans-Henrik Holm** (Jean Monnet Professor of International Relations at the Danish School of Journalism & Spring 2008 Visiting Professor RSCAS/SPS, EUI) "Globalization and the Shaping of National Images"
- **Sergio Catignani** (Max Weber Fellow, EUI) « Organizational Culture and Organized Hypocrisy: Explaining the U.S. Military's Resistance to Counter-Insurgency in Iraq »
- **Eszter Bartha** and **Joanna Wolszczak-Derlacz** (Max Weber Fellows, EUI) « The Power of Silence »
- **Theo Farrell** (Professor of War in the Modern World Dept. of War Studies, King's College London) "Norms, narratives, and NATO military transformation"
- **Barry Weingast**, (Department of Political Science, Stanford University) "A Conceptual Framework for Interpreting Human History"
- **Martin Jay** (Department of History, University of California Berkeley) « The Virtues of Mendacity : On lying in Politics »
- **Rein Taagepera** (Research Professor, Political Science, School of Social Sciences, University of California, Irvine & Professor Emeritus, Tartu University) «Beyond Regression in Social Sciences: The Need for Logical Models »
- **Kathryn Sikkink** (Department of Political Science, University of Minnesota) "The Justice Cascade: the Rise of Human Rights Trials in the World"
- **Andrea Ichino** (Department of Economics, University of Bologna) "On causality in economic research: the use of 'natural experiments' 'calibration'" and **Javier Diaz Gimenez** (Universidad Carlos III and IESE) "Modeling in Economics and Three Slides on Calibration"
- **Pippa Norris** (Harvard University) “Cultural Convergence? Cosmopolitan Communications and National Diversity”
- **David Myers** (Department of History, UCLA) "An American *Shtetl*: Politics and Piety in Kiryas Joel, New York."
- **Stephen Turner** (Philosophy Department, University of South Florida) "Theories or Models? Social Science as Science in the Post-War Period and Today"
- **Lorraine Daston** (Max Planck Institute for the History of Science, Berlin) "Monomania in Science"

- **Samuel Bowles** (Behavioral Sciences Program, Santa Fe Institute / Department of Political Economy, University of Siena) "Machiavelli's mistake: Good Laws are not a substitute for Good Citizens"
- **Richard Swedberg** (Sociology, Cornell University/Braudel Fellow SPS Department EUI) "Toward a theory of Capitalist Entrepreneurship: A New Schumpeterian Perspective"
- **Emanuela Ceva** (Institute for Advanced Study, University of Pavia) and **Andrea Fracasso** (School of International Studies, University of Trento) "Seeking Mutual Understanding. A Discourse Theoretical Analysis of the WTO Dispute Settlement System"
- **Jonathan K. Nelson** (Syracuse University, Florence) "Evaluating Art: Costs, Benefits, and Constraints for the Patron"
- **Francesco Francioni, Giovanni Sartor and Martin Scheinin** (EUI), "Insights on Human Rights at the 60th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights"

Appendix III: Prizes and distinctions of MW Fellows:

- *Trauschweizer, Ingo:*
2009 Distinguished Book Prize of the Society for Military History
2008 The Army Historical Foundation Distinguished Writing Award
- *Vazquez-Gestal, Pablo:*
2001, Spanish Ministry of Education's First Prize
for Graduation in History
2001, XIII Complutense Prize for the Best Graduation Certificate in Humanistic Disciplines.
2001, Faculty of Geography and History of the Universidad Complutense de Madrid's Extraordinary Graduation Prize in History.
2001, Real Maestranza de Caballería de Ronda's Prize for the Best *Graduation Certificate in History*
- *DELORI, Mathias:*
2009, Qualification du Conseil National des Universités" as a "maitre de conférence" (assistant professor) in Political Science and Contemporary History.
- *Thal, Jeanine:*
2006, dissertation prize of the Toulouse Chamber of Commerce for her PhD thesis
- *Aydin, Umut:*
2009, honorable mention (runner-up) for the European Union Studies Association's biennial Best Dissertation Prize.
- *Le Normand, Brigitte:*
2009, New Frontiers in the Arts and Humanities grant (28 given throughout the University of Indiana system)
- *Catignani, Sergio:*
2007, the Dissertation Prize for his thesis entitled "Dilemmas of a Conventional Army: The Israel Defense Force during the Two Intifadas" by the Committee for the Analysis of Military Operations and Strategy (American Political Science Association).
2008, Visiting Fellowship Grant from the Institute for National Security Studies/Jaffee Center, Tel Aviv (\$20,000),
- *Jones, Heather:*
2007, Eda Sagarra medal by the Government of Ireland Research Council for the Humanities and Social Sciences

- *Hausermann, Silja:*
 2009, Junior scientist award from the Swiss Political Science Association
 2008, Ernst. B. Haas Best Dissertation Prize of the "European Politics and Society" section of the American Political Science APSA
 2008, Jean Blondel Ph.D. Prize of the European Consortium for Political Research ECPR
- *Giordani, Paolo:*
 2005, SIE prize (prize awarded by the “società italiana degli economisti” (Italian Economic Association) for the best doctoral dissertation of the year
 2006, The “Giulio Capodaglio” Prize from the university of Bologna, for the best doctoral dissertation
- *Petrova, Margherita:*
 2008, The Helen Dwight Reid Award for the best doctoral dissertation completed and accepted in 2007 in the field of international relations, law and politics from the American Political Science Association
- *Soen, Violet:*
 2004, Mgr. De Clercq Prize, The Royal Flemish Academy of Belgium for Science and the Arts, Religious history of the Low Countries
 2006, Brice et Mary Lyon Prize 2006, Royal Historical Commission/ Commission royale d’Histoire, Text edition and political history of the Low Countries
- *Černič, Jernej Letnar:*
 2002, the Prešeren award for the paper “Equal treatment of women and Men regarding Work in the legal Order of the European Union and in Sweden”, University of Ljubljana, Slovenia
- *Gazzini, Claudia:*
 2005-2008, Oxford University, Scatcherd European Scholarship for the completion of her DPhil.
- *Aybars, Ayse:*
 1999, BSc Sociology, Middle East Technical University, awarded as the 3rd best student (out of 62), graduated with High Honour degree
 2001-2002 Jean Monnet Award, European Commission
- *Unsar, Seda:*
 MA and PhD exams passed with distinction
 2007, Graduate Student Initiative
 2006, Phi Beta Kappa Alumni Award
 2005, Strategic Theme Fellowship
- *Berenson, Marc:*
 2008, Economic and Social Research Council’s First Grants Scheme award to fund for 2008-2011 for his research project, “Re-Creating the State: Governance, Civil Society and Trust in Poland, Russia and Ukraine.”
- *Boumghar, Mouloud*
 2007, Jacques Mourgeon for Human Right by the French Society for International Law and a doctoral prize from the University of Paris II, both for the PhD thesis.

Appendix IV: Research Outcomes of MWP Fellowship

Former Fellows 2006-2007 & 2007-2008

ECO	
Name	Research Outcome
Akachi, Yoko	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Health Capital in Sub-Saharan Africa: Evidence from Adult Heights” (with David Canning) <i>revision in submission</i> • “Inference from Heights in the Developing Countries” (with David Canning) <i>being prepared for submission to an economics journal</i> • Chapters on Malaria and Research, “Healthy Environments, Healthy Children: Local Actions for a Global Challenge” UNEP/UNICEF/WHO publication <i>forthcoming</i> • Input to UNICEF Policy Review Paper “Climate Change and Children: A Human Security Challenge” • UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre “Climate Change and Child Health” (with David Parker and Donna Goodman) IRC working paper <i>forthcoming</i>
Börner, Lars	<p>Publications in Refereed Journals:</p> <p>Lars Boerner and Albrecht Ritschl, The Economic History of Sovereignty, The Community, The Family, The Firm, The Journal of Institutional and Theoretical Economics, forthcoming.</p> <p>Lars Boerner and Oliver Volckart, „darumb das alsdann die Bequemikeit eynen einigenn Muntz sich manigfaltig rezeigenn moch...“ Spätmittelalterliche Währungsunionen und ihre Folgen, Bankhistorisches Archiv, forthcoming.</p> <p>MWP Working Paper:</p> <p>Lars Boerner and Daniel Quint, Medieval Matching Markets, MWP 2008.</p> <p>Lars Boerner and Oliver Volckart, Currency Unions, Optimal Currency Areas and the Integration of Financial Markets: Central Europe from the Fourteenth to the Sixteenth Century, MWP 2008.</p> <p>See MWP yearly report</p>
Demetrescu, Matei	<p>Submitted working papers:</p> <p>"Testing for the Cointegrating Rank of a VAR Process with Uncertain Deterministic Trend Term", with H. Lütkepohl and P. Saikkonen</p> <p>"Pitfalls of Post-Model-Selection Testing: Experimental quantification", with V. Kuzin and U. Hassler</p> <p>"Panel Unit Root Testing and the Martingale Difference Hypothesis for German Stocks"</p> <p>"Joint Forecasts of Dow Jones Stocks Under General Multivariate Loss Function", with T. Alp</p> <p>"Autoregressive Model Fitting of Long Memory Processes with Conditional Heteroscedasticity"</p> <p>"Fractional Integration and Cointegration Testing using the Sample Mean"</p>
Fort, Margherita	<p>A substantially revised version of the EUI working paper MWP 2008/01 is forthcoming on the Economic Jornal as:</p> <p>Brunello, G. and Fort, M. and Weber, G. “Changes in Compulsory Schooling, Education and the Distribution of Wages in Europe”, The Economic Journal, vol. 119 March 2009</p>
Galbiati, Roberto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Galbiati, R. and Vertova, P. Obligations and Cooperative Behaviour in Public good games. STATUS : published in: Games and Economic Behavior. 2008, 64(1), pp.146-170 - The Deterrent Effects of Prison: Evidence from a Natural Experiment (with

	Francesco Drago and Pietro Vertova). STATUS: published in The Journal of Political Economy circulated as Cepr DP-6401
Giordani, Paolo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>The importance of Industrial Policy in the Quality-Ladder Growth Models</i> (with Luca Zamparelli): in The B.E. Journal of Macroeconomics Vol. 7 : Iss. 1, 2008 (Topics). - <i>The Refoundation of Symmetric Equilibrium in Schumpeterian Growth Models</i> (with Guido Cozzi and Luca Zamparelli), in the Journal of Economic Theory, Vol. 136(1), 2007. - <i>Decision Makers Facing Uncertainty: Theory Vs. Evidence</i> (with Karl Schlag and Sanne Zwart), Working Paper n. 2007/27, MWP, EUI. - <i>Ambiguity Attitude, R&D Investments and Economic Growth</i> (with Guido Cozzi): revise and resubmit at Journal of Evolutionary Economics. - <i>Prejudice and Immigration</i> (with Michele Ruta): mimeo, 2009.
Hercaleous, Maria	<p>“Testing For Non-Stationarity using Maximum Entropy Resampling: A Misspecification Testing Perspective”, 2008 <i>Econometric Reviews</i>, Volume 27, 4, pp. 363-384. (joint with A. Koutris and A. Spanos)</p> <p>“Risk Aversion and Physical Prowess: Prediction, Choice and Bias”, (joint with C. Eckel and S. Ball)</p> <p>-to be submitted soon</p> <p>“Does the Group Leader Affect Repayment Performance Differently?” (joint with M. Al-Azzam and S. Sarangi) - submitted</p> <p>“Testing for Mixed Strategies in Professional Tennis Matches”, (in progress)</p>
Hintermaier, Thomas	MWWP: “Incomplete markets and the evolution of the U.S. consumer wealth distribution” is currently under review at a journal.
Impullitti, Giammario	<p>“Government Procurement Composition, Technical change and Wage Inequality”, with Guido Cozzi, (second round <i>Journal of the European Economic Association</i>).</p> <p>“Foreign Competition and R&D Subsidies in the U.S.: a Quantitative Welfare Analysis”, <i>EUI Max Weber Working Paper 2008/14</i> (second round <i>International Economic Review</i>).</p> <p>“International Schumpeterian Competition and Optimal R&D Subsidies,” <i>EUI Max Weber Working Paper 2007/19</i> (submitted for publication).</p>
Lombardi, Marco	<p>Global Risk Repricing and Spillovers Across Assets (with S. Sgherri), forthcoming as IMF WP.</p> <p>Bayesian Prior Elicitation in DSGE Models: Are model Restrictions Useful as Prior Information? (with G. Nicoletti), forthcoming as ECB WP.</p> <p>Lombardi, M.J. and G. Calzolari (2009), “Indirect estimation of \square-stable stochastic volatility models”, <i>Computational Statistics and Data Analysis</i>, forthcoming.</p> <p>Lombardi, M.J. and D. Veredas (2009), “Indirect estimation of elliptical stable distributions”, <i>Computational Statistics and Data Analysis</i>, forthcoming</p>
Lo Prete, Anna	<p>“Openness, Financial Markets, and Policies: Cross-Country and Dynamic Patterns” (with Giuseppe Bertola), <i>Annales d'Economie et de Statistique</i>, forthcoming.</p> <p>(other versions: CEPR Discussion Paper 7048, CFS Working Paper 2008/55)</p>
Masella, Paolo	<p>Publications in Refereed Journals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Compulsory Language Educational Policies and Identity Formation” (with O. Aspachs, I. Clots and J. Costa) <i>Journal of European Economic Association</i>, 6 (2-

	<p>3), April-May 2008</p> <p>MWP Working Paper: - "The Effect of Language at School on Identity and Political Outlooks" (with Oriol Aspachs and Irma Clots)</p>
Pérez-Alonso, Alicia	"A bootstrap approach to test the conditional symmetry in time series models", <i>Computational Statistics & Data Analysis</i> , 51(7): 3484-3504, 2007.
Ponce, Carlos	Partially done at the EUI: I have submitted three papers: One is revised and resubmit and the others I still do not have any news.
Sauré, Philip	Under Review: "Productivity Growth, Bounded Marginal Utility, and Patterns of Trade" "Overreporting Oil Reserves" "Exporting Female Labor Content or Substituting it" (joint with Hosny Zoabi)
Thal, Jeanine	paper revised and submitted while at the EUI: Miklos-Thal, Jeanine: "Delivered Pricing and the Impact of Spatial Differentiation on Cartel Stability", International Journal of Industrial Organization, November 2008.
Wolszczak-Derlacz, Joanna	<p>Joanna Wolszczak-Derlacz, 2008: "Price convergence in the EU - aggregate and disaggregate approach," <i>International Economics and Economic Policy</i>, Springer.</p> <p>Joanna Wolszczak-Derlacz, 2008: "Konkurencyjność cenowa na rynkach międzynarodowych [International Price Competitiveness]" in Konkurencyjność – mikro, mezo i makro [Competitiveness – Macro, Mezo and Micro] (edi. Daszkiewicz N., PWN).</p> <p>Joanna Wolszczak-Derlacz, 2008: "Zróżnicowanie kosztów pracy w krajach Unii Europejskiej, [The differences In Labour cost across the EU]", <i>Gdańsk University of Technology Working Paper</i>.</p> <p>Joanna Wolszczak-Derlacz, 2008: "Does One Currency mean One Price?," EUI MWP</p> <p>Eszter Bartha and Joanna Wolszczak-Derlacz, forthcoming 2008, "Why Do People Choose to Be Silent? - Simulating Electoral Behaviour ", EUI MWP 2008/26</p> <p>Joanna Wolszczak-Derlacz, 2007: "Wspólna Europa, różne ceny-analiza procesów konwergencji [Common Europe, different prices- the analysis of convergence], " CeDeWu Scientific Publishers, Warsaw.</p> <p>Joanna Wolszczak-Derlacz, 2007: "Convergence or Divergence in the EU? – This is a question," in: Selected International Problems (ed. Gawrycka M), Gdańsk University of Technology.</p> <p>Magdalena Olczyk and Joanna Wolszczak-Derlacz, "The evolution of market integration between the EU and Poland – price and trade approach", University of Gdańsk, forthcoming</p> <p>Joanna Wolszczak-Derlacz" Wpływ wprowadzenia wspólnej waluty na poziom cen badania empiryczne [The impact of euro introduction on price levels], University of Wrocław</p> <p>Rembert De Brender and Joanna Wolszczak-Derlacz, "The price convergence in the EU and New Member States", submitted to National Bank of Poland's Journal on Economics and Finance</p> <p>Joanna Wolszczak-Derlacz "Does migration lead to economic convergence in the enlarged European market?" submitted to National Bank of Poland's Journal on Economics and Finance</p> <p>Joanna Wolszczak-Derlacz , "The impact of internal and international migration</p>

	<p>on regional convergence in Poland”, submitted to CMR Working Paper, University of Warsaw</p> <p>Eszter Bartha and Joanna Wolszczak-Derlacz,: “The Power of Silence? Opinion contagion and the surprise of the Polish 2005 parliamentary and presidential elections,” revised and resubmitted to Polish Sociological Review</p>
Zoabi, Hosny	<p>Publications in Refereed Journals:</p> <p>Hosny Zoabi/ Hazan, Moshe, 2006: “Does Longevity Cause Growth? A Theoretical Critique,” Journal of Economic Growth, (December, 11) 363-376.</p> <p>MWP Working Paper:</p> <p>Hosny Zoabi, 2007: “Talent Utilization, a Source of Bias in Measuring TFP” MWP Working Paper 2007/18, European University Institute, Florence.</p>

HEC	
Name	Research Outcome
Aguilera-Manzano, José María	<p><i>Cuba: the Rise of a Nation During the Fall of an Empire</i>, forthcoming at University of Wales Press.</p> <p>“La novela <i>Francisco</i> y el proyecto cultural cubano ideado por Domingo del Monte”, <i>Iberoamericana Pragiensis</i>, University Carolina, Prague, summer 2007.</p> <p>“Literature in the construction of ‘Cuban identity’, 1823-1845”, <i>Max Weber Working Papers Serie</i>, European University Institute, Florence, 2007.</p> <p>“Havana’s Botanical Garden in the Construction of Cuban National Identity”, <i>Max Weber Working Papers Serie</i>, European University Institute, Florence, 2007.</p> <p>“The Informal Communication Network built by Domingo del Monte from Havana between 1824 and 1845”, <i>Max Weber Working Papers Serie</i>, European University Institute, Florence, 2007.</p> <p>“Europe and Colonialism during the Liberal Revolutions”, <i>European University Institute Review</i>, Florence, Summer de 2007.</p> <p>“Liberal Havanian currents through the periodic publications of the first half of the nineteenth century”, <i>Cuban Studies</i>, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, United States of America, number 38, 2007.</p> <p>“Political use of the Epidemic of Cholera in Havana”, <i>Canadian Journal of Latin American and Caribbean Studies</i>, Montreal, Canadá, 2007.</p> <p>“La constitución de un grupo autonomista cubano durante la primera mitad del siglo XIX”, <i>Alcores. Revista de historia contemporánea</i>, Castilla León, number 2, 2007.</p>
Aleksov, Bojan	(2008) “Jovan Jovanović Zmaj and the Serbian Identity between Poetry and History” in Diana Mishkova, ed., <i>We, the People. Visions of National Peculiarity and Political Modernities in the "Europe of Small Nations"</i> (Budapest, CEU Press).
Bartha, Anikó Eszter	<p>Eszter Bartha - Joanna Wolszczak-Derlacz: “The Power of Silence? Opinion contagion and the surprise of the Polish 2005 parliamentary and presidential elections,” <i>Polish Sociological Review</i> (before publication).</p> <p>Bartha Eszter-Krausz Tamás (eds.): 1968. Kelet-Európa és a világ (1968. Eastern Europe and the world). Budapest: L’Harmattan, 2008.</p>

	<p>1968 és egy párbeszéd kudarca: A munkások és a piacgazdaság kezdete Magyarországon. In: Bartha Eszter-Krausz Tamás (szerk.). 1968. Kelet-Európa és a világ. Budapest, L'Harmattan Kiadó, 2008.</p> <p>„Te és az üzemed”: Szocialista kollektívák és munkáspolitika az 1970-es és 80-as években az NDK-ban és Magyarországon. In: Horváth Sándor (szerk.). Mindennapok Rákosi és Kádár korában. Budapest: Nyitott Könyvműhely, 2008, 231-263.</p> <p>„Good bye Lenin”? Az eltűnő munkásosztály nyomában. In: Krausz Tamás (szerk.). A történetírás új tendenciái a rendszerváltozás után Kelet-Európában. Budapest: L'Harmattan, 2008, 51-75.</p>
Beattie, Andrew	<p><i>Playing Politics with History: The Bundestag Inquiries into East Germany</i> (New York: Berghahn Books, 2008) [revised PhD thesis; half of the revision done while at the EUI]</p> <p>‘Orte des Terrors oder der “stalinistischen Entnazifizierung”? Zeitgenössische britische Wahrnehmungen sowjetischer Speziallager in der SBZ’, in <i>Views from Abroad: Die DDR aus britischer Perspektive</i>, ed. Peter Barker, Marc-Dietrich Ohse & Dennis Tate (Bielefeld: W. Bertelsmann Verlag, 2007), 67-78. [I revised this conference paper and translated it into German while at EUI]</p> <p>‘A Fifties Revival? Cold War Culture in Re-Unified Germany’, in <i>European Cold War Cultures: Perspectives on Societies in the East and the West</i>, ed. Thomas Lindenberger, Marcus M. Payk, Bernd Stöver & Annette Vowinckel (New York: Berghahn, forthcoming) [chapter written at EUI based on PhD research and conference attended while at EUI]</p> <p>“‘1968’ in der Aufarbeitung der deutschen Nachkriegsgeschichte in den 1990er Jahren”, in <i>Erinnerungsort 1968</i>, ed. Claudia Fröhlich & Andrea Genest (Berlin: Akademie-Verlag, forthcoming) [chapter written at EUI based on PhD research]</p> <p>‘Geschichte und Erinnerung in deutschen und europäischen Integrations-Diskursen’, in ‘Schmerzliche Erfahrungen’ der Vergangenheit und der Prozess der Konstitutionalisierung Europas, ed. Christian Joerges, Matthias Mahlmann & Ulrich K. Preuß (Wiesbaden: Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, 2008), 241-57. [I revised and translated a previous article into German at EUI]</p> <p>‘An Evolutionary Process: Contributions of the Bundestag’s Inquiries into East Germany to an Understanding of the Role of Truth Commissions’, <i>International Journal of Transitional Justice</i> (Oxford University Press: forthcoming, accepted for publication November 2008) [article in part written at EUI based on PhD research and additional research done while at EUI]</p>
Bernini, Stefania	<p>None of my recent publication is the direct result of new research done while at EUI.</p> <p>Part of the revisions for my book, Family life and individual welfare in Post-war Europe, Palgrave 2008 were completed while at the EUI.</p>
Borutta, Manuel	<p>Frank Adloff / Manuel Borutta (Hg.): Max Weber in the 21st Century. Transdisciplinarity within the Social Sciences. San Domenico di Fiesole. Reihe: EUI Working Paper MWP No. 2008/35</p>
Brevaglieri, Sabina	<p>S. Brevaglieri, <i>Il cantiere del Tesoro Messicano tra Roma e l'Europa. Pratiche di comunicazione e strategie editoriali nell'orizzonte dell'Accademia dei Lincei (1610-1630)</i>, in S. Brevaglieri, L. Guerrini, F. Solinas, <i>Sul Tesoro Messicano & su alcuni disegni del Museo Cartaceo di Cassiano dal Pozzo</i>, Rome, 2007, pp. 1-68.</p> <p>S. Brevaglieri, <i>Science, Books and Censorship and in the Academy of the Lincei. The Cultural Mediation of Johannes Faber</i>, in <i>Conflicting Duties. Science, Medicine and Religion in Rome (1550-1750)</i>, ed. by Maria Pia Donato and Jill Kraye, London Warburg Institute, forthcoming</p>

	I am currently working on a book which is also the result of the MWF year. It is expected to be published both in Italian and English: Circulation of scientific knowledge in seventeenth century Rome
Cohen, Deborah	<p><u>Articles</u></p> <p>« Savoir pragmatique de la police et preuves formelles de la justice : deux modes d'appréhension du crime dans le Paris du XVIII^e siècle », <i>Crime, Histoire & Société (Crime, History & Society)</i>, vol. 12, n°1, 2008, pp. 5-23.</p> <p>« Modalités conceptuelles des classements sociaux dans la France du XVIII^e siècle : raisonner sur un ordre naturel ou observer des individus », à paraître dans <i>Classement, déclassement, reclassement de l'Antiquité à nos jours</i>, Presses de l'Université de Limoges (2007).</p> <p>« Les espaces de la révolte : de la discipline à la sécurité (et retour ?) : émeutes urbaines 1772 / 2005 », dans <i>Labyrinthe, atelier interdisciplinaire</i>, n°29, hiver 2008, pp. 79-90.</p> <p>« Money and Tears in Eighteenth-Century Paris: Recognition of the Destitute by particulars and by the State.», not accepted yet.</p> <p><u>Book.</u></p> <p><i>La nature du peuple. Formes de l'imaginaire social (XVIIIe-XXIe)</i>, éditions Champ Vallon, coll. La chose publique, 2009.</p>
Fava, Valentina	<p>Book:</p> <p>Valentina Fava, 2009 forthcoming: L'attività della Fiat in Unione Sovietica, <i>Quaderni dell'Archivio Storico Fiat</i>, Venezia, Marsilio.</p> <p>Publications in Refereed Journals:</p> <p>Valentina Fava, 2008: “The automobile industry and CMEA integration. Evidence from the Czechoslovak case and reflections on a unexpected failure”, <i>Jahrbuch für Wirtschaftsgeschichte / Economic History Yearbook</i>, Berlin.</p> <p>Other Publications:</p> <p>Valentina Fava, 2008: “Consumo e marketing nella via cecoslovacca al socialismo: il caso dell’automobile” in F. Leoncini (ed.), Jan Hus e Jan Palach in Cecoslovacchia, Soveria Mannelli, Rubbettino, in corso di pubblicazione.</p> <p>MWP Working Paper:</p> <p>Valentina Fava, 2008: “COMECON integration and the Automobile industry: the Czechoslovak case”. Max Weber Programme Working Paper.</p>
Gekas, Athanasios	<p>‘Bourgeois Seas’. <i>The middle classes of the eastern Mediterranean</i>, edited volume (with Paris Papamichos Chronakis).</p> <p>‘Apo tin Istoria tou Kosmou stin Pagkosmia Istoria i apo ton Erodoto sti megali apoklisi’ [From History of the World to Global History or from Herodotus to the great divergence], <i>Mnemon</i>, 2009.</p> <p>‘Class and national identities in the Ionian islands under British rule’, in Roderick Beaton & David Ricks (eds.), <i>The Making of Modern Greece. Nationalism, Romanticism, and the Uses of the Past (1797–1896)</i>, Ashgate, 2009.</p>
Haustein, Katja	<p>Book: Vision and Affect in Proust, Benjamin and Barthes, under review</p> <p>Articles:</p> <p>‘Proust’s Emotional Cavities: Vision and Affect in <i>A la recherche du temps perdu</i>’, <i>French Studies</i> (Oxford University Press), (April 2009)</p>

	<p>“‘La Vie comme œuvre’: Barthes with Proust’, in <i>Anamnesia: Private and Public Memory in Modern French Culture</i>, ed. by Peter Collier and Anna Elsner (Oxford, Lang, forthcoming)</p>
Jones, Heather	<p><u>Published:</u> Edited Book:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Heather Jones, Jennifer O’Brien and Christoph Schmidt-Suprian eds, <i>Untold War: New Perspectives in First World War Studies</i> (Boston; Leiden: Brill Academic Publishers, 2008). <p>Peer-Review Articles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Heather Jones, “A Missing Paradigm? Military Captivity and the Prisoner of War, 1914-1920” <i>Immigrants and Minorities</i>, vol. 26, Issues 1/2, March/July 2008, pp. 19-48. Heather Jones, “The German Spring Reprisals of 1917: Prisoners of War and the Violence of the Western Front,” <i>German History</i> (2008) 26, pp. 335-356. <p>Max Weber Working Paper:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Heather Jones, “Algeciras Revisited: European Crisis and Conference Diplomacy, 16 January - 7 April 1906,” Max Weber Working Paper, <i>Cadmus</i>, the European University Institute’s online publication database. <p>Chapters in Edited Books:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Heather Jones, Jennifer O’Brien and Christoph Schmidt-Suprian, “Untold War” in Heather Jones, Jennifer O’Brien and Christoph Schmidt-Suprian, eds, <i>Untold War: New Perspectives in First World War Studies</i> (Boston; Leiden: Brill Academic Publishers, 2008), pp. 1-19. Heather Jones and Nicolas Beaupré, “La Totalisation de la Guerre,” <i>Catalogue du Musée</i>, Historial de la Grande Guerre, Péronne (2008). <p>Forthcoming</p> <p>Chapters in Edited Books:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Heather Jones, “A Turning Point: Typhus in German Prisoner of War Camps in 1915” in John Horne ed., <i>Les violences de 1915</i>, Historial de la Grande Guerre, Péronne (French language version) and Palgrave Macmillan (English language version) (2009). Heather Jones, “A Missing Paradigm? Military Captivity and the Prisoner of War, 1914-1920” in Matthew Stibbe, ed, <i>Captivity</i> (Routledge, 2009) (Special book edition of <i>Immigrants and Minorities</i> journal edition) Heather Jones, Race and First World War Captivity” in Santanu Das ed., <i>Race, Empire and First World War Writing</i> (Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2009). <p>Forthcoming Book:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Heather Jones, <i>Violence Against Prisoners of War, 1914-1920: Britain, France and Germany</i> (working title), Cambridge University Press (2010).
Le Normand, Brigitte	<p>“Urban Development in Belgrade, 1945-1980,” <i>Informationen zur Modernen Stadtgeschichte</i>, special issue on Southern European Cities, forthcoming (expected Spring 2009.)</p> <p>“The house that market socialism built: reform, consumption and inequality in socialist Yugoslavia,” <i>Max Weber Programme Working Paper</i>, European University Institute, Florence, 2008.</p>
Menchini, Carmen	<p>Publications in refereed journal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carmen Menchini, 2008 Storiografia italiana e storia portoghese tra Cinque e Seicento: Gerolamo Conestagio de Franchi e Giovanni Antonio Viperano, in «Studi Secenteschi», XLIX (2008), pp. 147-183. <p>Edited book:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carmen Menchini e Mario Caricchio (Ed.), 2008, Insegnamento universitario e dottorati di ricerca: il ruolo della storia moderna, Bologna, Bononia University Press. <p>Other publications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Carmen Menchini, 2008, Storia moderna e dottorati di ricerca: verso la costruzione di una banca dati, in Carmen Menchini e Mario Caricchio (Ed.), Insegnamento universitario e dottorati di ricerca: il ruolo della storia moderna, Bologna, Bononia University Press, pp. 31-41. - Carmen Menchini e Mario Caricchio 2008, La storia moderna nelle lauree triennali, in Iid. (Ed.), Insegnamento universitario e dottorati di ricerca: il ruolo della storia moderna, Bologna, Bononia University Press, pp.139-171. - Carmen Menchini, forthcoming 2008, Entretiens italiens alla corte di Lisbona in occasione della successione portoghese, in Jean-Claude Waquet et alii (Ed.), <i>L'entretien diplomatique. Le négociateur face à ses interlocuteurs</i>, École française de Rome.
Pansini, Valeria	<p>« Pour une histoire concrète du « talent »: les sélections méritocratiques et le coup d'œil du topographe », dans <i>Annales Historiques de la Révolution Française 2008</i> (sous presse).</p> <p>« De l'usage des cartes 'inachevées': le topographe et l'historien au travail », dans Isabelle Laboulais (dir.), <i>Les usages des cartes (XVII^e – XIX^e siècle). Pour une approche pragmatique des productions cartographiques</i>, pp. 67-80, Presses Universitaires de Strasbourg, 2008.</p>
Skaalevaag, Svein Atle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "At belyse en sjæl lige ind i Mysteriet" - Den unge Knut Hamsun i en vitenshistorisk kontekst. In: <i>Tegn på sykdom. Om litterær medisin og medisinsk litteratur</i>. Scandinavian Academic Press 2007, pp. 237-262 - Between rule of law and the living life. The irresponsible criminal in Norwegian medico-legal discourse 1840-1929. In: <i>Citizens, Courtrooms, Crossings. Conference Proceedings</i>. Bergen: Stein Rokkan Centre for Social Studies 2008, pp. 147-159 - Medical Hermeneutics of Murder. Race, Medicine and Law in a Murder Case from Finnmark, 1911.. <i>Acta Borealia</i> 2007 pp. 109-129 - Sykdommens historisitet. Edruelighetsnemnda som en biomaktens teknologi. <i>Historisk Tidsskrift</i> 2008 ;Volum 87. (2) pp. 305-316
Stouraiti, Anastasia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (with Alexander Kazamias), "The Imaginary Topographies of the <i>Megali Idea</i>: National Territory as Utopia", Nikiforos Diamandouros <i>et al</i> (eds), <i>Spatial Conceptions of the Nation: Modernising Geographies in Greece and Turkey</i>, London, I.B. Tauris (forthcoming 2009). 2. "Lutto e mimesi. Due aspetti della nostalgia imperiale nella Repubblica di Venezia", in Rolf Petri (ed.), <i>Nostalgie. Gedächtnis und Übergänge zwischen den Ufern der Adria</i>, Venice, Centro Tedesco di Studi Veneziani (forthcoming 2009). 3. "Imperial Mappings and Local Knowledge: the case of the Venetian Peloponnese", in Olga Katsiardi-Hering (ed.), <i>Venetian Maps of the Peloponnese from the Austrian Archives</i>, Athens, Educational Foundation of the National Bank of Greece (forthcoming in Greek).
Stopani, Antonio	<p>Books:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Antonio Stopani, 2008, La production des limites. Etat et Communautés en Toscane (siècles XVI-XVIII), Editions de l'Ecole Francaise de Rome <p>Other Publications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Boundary Survey Plan" and "Boundary Plan", in Cartography in the European Enlightenment, University of Chicago Press, forthcoming - Antonio Stopani, "La borne et l'expert. Figure de l'expertise à l'époque moderne" in J.Dubouloz, A.Ingold, C.Saliou, A.Stopani, J.-P.Van Stavael (dir.), Droits du sol

	<p>en Méditerranée de l'Antiquité à l'Epoque Moderne, Editions de l'Ecole Francaise de Rome forthcoming</p> <p>MWP Working Paper: - Disentangling Communities. Albanian and Greek Communities en Southern Early Modern Italy</p>
Velizhev, Mikhail	<p>Books: - (co-authored) Mikhail Velizhev, Elena Smiljanskaja, Irina Smiljanskaja, (forthcoming). Russians at the Mediterranean during the Russo-Turkish War (1768-1774).</p> <p>Publications in Refereed Journals: - Mikhail Velizhev, 2007: "Novye stikhovoreniya I.I. Dmitrieva: "Na končinu A.L.P..." ("The New Poems of I.I. Dmitriev: "Na končinu A.L.P..."), Novoe literaturnoe obozrenie (New Literary Review), №85 (2007): 7-17. (coauthored with Aleksey Balakin).</p> <p>Other Publications Mikhail Velizhev, 2007: - "Affaire du Teléscope": Perepiska S.G. Stroganova i S.S. Uvarova (oktjabr' 1836 goda)" ("Affaire du Teléscope": the S.G. Stroganov and S.S. Uvarov correspondence (October 1836)", Pushkinskie chtenia v Tartu 4: Pushkinsaja epoha: Problemy refleksii i kommentarija, Tartu, 2007: 300-318. - Mikhail Velizhev, 2008: "Affaire du Teléscope": K cenzurnoj istorii 15-go nomera "Teleskopa" za 1836 god" ("Affaire du Teléscope": a censorial history of 15 issue in 1836"), I vremja i mesto: Istoriko-filologičeskij sbornik k 60-letiju Aleksandra L'voviča Ospovata, Moscow, 2008: 226-234. - Mikhail Velizhev, 2008: "Moya metafisika" N.V. Stankeviča: k istorii teksta" ("N.V. Stankevič "My metaphysics": the history of the text"), Russkaja literatura, 2008, №2: 204-209.</p> <p>MWP Working Paper: - Inventing Russian history: 'Reflections on Russia' – an unearched essay of Yakov Ivanovič Bulgakov (1743-1809)</p>

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Name	Research Outcome
Beaulac, Stephane	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stéphane BEAULAC, Précis en interprétation législative – Méthodologie générale, Charte canadienne et droit international (Toronto: LexisNexis, 2008), 521 pages. - Stéphane BEAULAC, Handbook in Statutory Interpretation – General Methodology, Canadian Charter and International Law (Toronto : LexisNexis, 2008), 492 pages.
Boni, Guido	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Quelques évolutions récentes de la négociation collective en matière de restructuration, in Semain Sociale Lamy, 24 Novembre 2008. - <i>Corporate Restructuring and Territorial Social Dialogue</i>, in M.A. Moreau (ed.), Anticipation and Management of Change in case of Business Restructuring, Peter Lang AG, 2009.
Dyevre, Arthur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - "Making Sense of Judicial Law-Making: A Theory of Theories of Adjudication", MWP Working Paper. - "Studying Courts and Judges in Comparative and Interdisciplinary Perspective: A General Theoretical Framework", on file with <i>British Journal of Political Science</i>. - "La prise en compte de critères extra-concurrentiels dans le droit communautaire

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Germann, Christophe	<p>PhD (see: http://www.germann-avocats.com/new_publ/index.htm)</p> <p>MWP Working paper on the “Rougemarine Dilemma”</p>
Hofmeister, Hannes	<p>Publications in Refereed Journals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hannes Hofmeister, When is it right to attack so called ‘host states’? An analysis of the necessary nexus between terrorists and their host states, <i>Singapore Yearbook of International Law</i> (11) 2007, 36 - 55. - Hannes Hofmeister, ‘Bombige Sache’, <i>Juristische Arbeitsblätter</i> (40) 2008, 119-125. <p>MWP Working Paper:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To strike or not to strike – Assessing the legality of a potential strike against Iran’s nuclear facilities.
Kuo, Ming- Sung	<p>MWP Working Paper:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “A Farewell to Constitutional Authorship? A Critique of the Presentist Turn in the Legitimacy of Constitutional Democracy.” European University Institute MWP Working Paper (2008)
Maiani, Francesco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Legal Europeanization as Legal Transformation: Some Insights from Swiss ‘Outer Europe’”, MWP 2008/32 - “La définition de réfugié entre Genève, Bruxelles et Berne – différences, tensions, ressemblances”, forthcoming in: UNHCR/OSAR (Eds), <i>Droit d'asile suisse, normes de l'UE et droit international des réfugiés. Une étude comparative</i>, Bern (Stämpfli) 2009, 46 pages approx - “The EU, its Western Neighbours, and the functionally driven harmonization of asylum standards”, working title, in preparation
Mouliarova, Ekaterina	<p>Books:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - „Integration und Wandel des Souveränitätsbegriffs in der russischen Doktrin“ LIT-Verlag, Reihe: Juristische Schriftenreihe. 2008 <p>Articles in progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Russian concept of sovereignty” <p>MWP Working Paper:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ekaterina Mouliarova,, 2008: “The Impact of European Values on the Russian Legal Order”
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Petrov, Roman	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. in co-authorship with P. Leino, "Between 'Common Values' and Competitiveness: The Promotion of the EU's Common Values through the European Neighbourhood Policy", European Law Journal, <i>forthcoming</i> 2009. 2. "Legal basis and scope of the new EU-Ukraine enhanced agreement. Is there any room for further speculation?" European University Institute Working Papers, 2008/17, 1-25. Available at <http://cadmus.eui.eu/dspace/handle/1814/8709>. 3. "Exporting the acquis communautaire into the legal systems of third countries", 13(1) European Foreign Affairs Review (2008), 33-52. Available at <http://cadmus.eui.eu/dspace/handle/1814/7994>. 4. "Legal and Political Expectations of Neighboring Countries from the European Neighborhood Policy" in <i>The European Neighborhood Policy: A Framework for Modernisation?</i> (eds: M. Cremona and G. Meloni), European Universi

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Maiani, Francesco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Legal Europeanization as Legal Transformation: Some Insights from Swiss ‘Outer Europe’”, MWP 2008/32 - “La définition de réfugié entre Genève, Bruxelles et Berne – différences, tensions, ressemblances”, forthcoming in: UNHCR/OSAR (Eds), Droit d'asile suisse, normes de l'UE et droit international des réfugiés. Une étude comparative, Bern (Stämpfli) 2009, 46 pages approx - “The EU, its Western Neighbours, and the functionally driven harmonization of asylum standards”, working title, in preparation
Poncibó, Cristina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ‘The Challenges of EC Consumer Law’, in ‘Online Consumer Protection’, Amicus Book, ICFAI University Press (Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts of India), Hyderabad, India, 2009 - ‘The reform of the Directive 98/27/EC’, in ‘New frontiers in consumer protection. The interplay between private and public law enforcement’, F. Cafaggi, H. Micklitz (editors), Kluwer Law International, 2009 - ‘Consumer Collective Redress in the European Union: The ‘Italian Case’, in ‘The Yearbook of Consumer Law (2009)’, G. Howells, A. Nordhausen, D. Parry and C. Twigg-Flesner (editors), Ashgate, 2008 - ‘Courage, Masterfoods, Traghetti del Mediterraneo and Hoechst Cases and the Italian Competition Act’, in ‘Casebook of EC Competition Law’, Pohlman and Brand (editors), Nomos, Baden Baden, 2008
Ruhl, Gisela	<p><i>Fernabsatzverträge / Distance Contracts</i> in: Jürgen Basedow, Klaus Hopt und Reinhard Zimmermann (eds.), Handwörterbuch des Europäischen Privatrechts, Mohr Siebeck, Tübingen (forthcoming 2009) / Handbook of European Private Law, Oxford University Press, Oxford (forthcoming 2009).</p> <p><i>Informationspflichten (Versicherungsrecht) / Information Duties (Insurance Contracts)</i> in: Jürgen Basedow, Klaus Hopt und Reinhard Zimmermann (eds.), Handwörterbuch des Europäischen Privatrechts, Mohr Siebeck, Tübingen (forthcoming 2009) / Handbook of European Private Law, Oxford University Press, Oxford (forthcoming 2009).</p> <p><i>Verhaltenspflichten (Versicherungsrecht) / Precautionary Obligations (Insurance Contracts)</i> in: Jürgen Basedow, Klaus Hopt und Reinhard Zimmermann (eds.), Handwörterbuch des Europäischen Privatrechts, Mohr Siebeck, Tübingen (forthcoming 2009) / Handbook of European Private Law, Oxford University Press, Oxford (forthcoming 2009).</p> <p><i>Rechtswahl / Choice of Law</i> in: Jürgen Basedow, Klaus Hopt und Reinhard Zimmermann (eds.), Handwörterbuch des Europäischen Privatrechts, Mohr Siebeck, Tübingen (forthcoming 2009) / Handbook of European Private Law, Oxford University Press, Oxford (forthcoming 2009).</p> <p><i>Unilateralismus (Internationales Privatrecht) / Unilateralism (Private International Law)</i> in: Jürgen Basedow, Klaus Hopt und Reinhard Zimmermann (eds.), Handwörterbuch des Europäischen Privatrechts, Mohr Siebeck, Tübingen (forthcoming 2009) / Handbook of European Private Law, Oxford University</p>

	<p>Press, Oxford (forthcoming 2009).</p> <p><i>Vertragliche Schuldverhältnisse (Internationales Privatrecht) / Contractual Obligations (Private International Law)</i> in: Jürgen Basedow, Klaus Hopt und Reinhard Zimmermann (eds.), Handwörterbuch des Europäischen Privatrechts, Mohr Siebeck, Tübingen (forthcoming 2009) / Handbook of European Private Law, Oxford University Press, Oxford (forthcoming 2009).</p> <p><i>Effizienzprobleme bei grenzüberschreitenden Rechtsstreitigkeiten</i> [Efficiency Problems in Cross-Border Disputes] in: Reinhard Bork, Thomas Eger & Hans-Bernd Schäfer (eds.), Ökonomische Analyse des Verfahrensrechts [Economic Analysis of the Law of Civil Procedure], Mohr Siebeck, Tübingen (forthcoming 2009).</p> <p><i>Choice of Law and Choice of Forum in the European Union: Recent Developments</i> in: Christopher Hodges & Stefan Vogenauer (eds.), Civil Justice Systems in Europe: Implications for Choice of Forum and Choice of Contract Law, Hart Publishing, Oxford (forthcoming 2009).</p> <p><i>Der nachvertragliche Entschädigungsanspruch des Handelsvertreters und seine Berechnung im Vereinigten Königreich. Entscheidung des House of Lords vom 4. Juli 2007</i> [The Commercial Agent's post-contractual Right to Compensation and its Calculation in the United Kingdom (Judgment of the House of Lords of 4 July 2007)] in: 17 Zeitschrift für Europäisches Privatrecht [ZEuP] 199-216 (2009).</p> <p><i>Rechtswahlfreiheit im europäischen Kollisionsrecht</i> [Free Choice of Law in European Private International Law] in: Dietmar Baetge, Jan von Hein & Michael von Hinden (eds.), Die richtige Ordnung. Festschrift für Jan Kropholler zum 70. Geburtstag, Mohr Siebeck, Tübingen, 2008, pp. 187-209.</p>
Van Engeland, Anicée	<p><i>Iranian Civil Society and the Struggle for Human Rights</i>: This project is a summary pf my PhD thesis. Currently being reviewed by Oxford University Press</p> <p>“On the Path to Equal Citizenship and Gender Equality: Political, Judicial and Legal Empowerment of Muslim Women” in <i>Anthology of Women’s Citizenship</i>, editor: Linda McClain and Joanna Grossman, Cambridge University Press.</p>
Vinx, Lars	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lars Vinx, Hans Kelsen’s Pure Theory of Law (OUP, 2007). - Lars Vinx, Institutionalizing the Just War?, in: Trames 11 (2007) 382-402. - Lars Vinx, Constitutional Indifferentism and Republican Freedom (soon to be under review)
Zaluski, Wojciech	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Evolutionary Theory and Legal Philosophy</i>, Edward Elgar Publishing, Cheltenham UK (forthcoming November 2009) - <i>Ewolucyjna Filozofia Prawa</i> (Polish translation of <i>Evolutionary Theory...</i>), Wolters Kluwer, Krakow (forthcoming May 2009).

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Adloff, Frank	<p>Frank Adloff, 2007: Der neue Geist des Kapitalismus oder Max Weber à la française. Korreferat zum Beitrag von Thorsten Fath und Céline Ehrwein. Zeitschrift für Unternehmens- und Wirtschaftsethik 1/ 2007: 72-77.</p> <p>Frank Adloff, 2007: Marcel Mauss – Durkheimien oder eigenständiger Klassiker</p>

	<p>der Soziologie? Berliner Journal für Soziologie, Heft 2/ 2007: 231-251.</p> <p>Frank Adloff, 2009 (forthcoming): What encourages charitable giving and philanthropy? Ageing & Society, Special Issue on childlessness and intergenerational transfers, Vol. 29: 1-21.</p>
Aydin, Umut	<p>“Globalization and the Politics of Subsidies”. 2008. European University Institute, <i>Max Weber Working Paper</i> 2008/11.</p> <p>“State Aid and the Single Market: Issue Framing in the European Commission”. Under review.</p> <p>“Capital Mobility and the Politics of Subsidies”. Under review.</p> <p><i>Competition and Cooperation: Subsidies in the United States, Canada and the European Union.</i> (tentative title). Book manuscript in progress.</p>
Balsiger, Jörg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Balsiger, J. 2008. J. Timmons Roberts and Bradley C. Parks, A Climate of Injustice: Global Inequality, North-South Politics, and Climate Policy. <i>International Environmental Agreements</i> 8:409-412. - Balsiger, J. Under review. Social Movements. In M. Bevir, <i>Sage Encyclopedia of Political Theory</i>. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage. - Balsiger, J. Under Review. Function Follows Form! Ecoregional Mobilization and Mountain Policies in the Swiss Alps and California’s Sierra Nevada. <i>Journal of Alpine Research</i>. - VanDeveer, Stacy D., and J. Balsiger. In preparation. Regional Governance and the Environment. In Robert A. Denemark (ed.), <i>The International Studies Compendium Project</i>. Oxford: Blackwell.
Barbato, Mariano	<p>Pilgrimage, Politics and Globalization (book project under review at palgrave-macmillan).</p> <p>“Towards a postsecular order”, together with Friedrich Kratochwil, in: European Political Science Review, forth coming.</p> <p>“Habermas’ notion of a post-secular society. A perspective from International Relations”, zusammen mit Friedrich Kratochwil, in: EUI Working papers MWP 2008/25.</p> <p>„Christianity, Christendom, Europe: On the Role of Religion in European Integration, zusammen mit Thomas Diez, in: Arès Vol. 59/2008.</p> <p>„Als Pilger durch die Globalisierung“, in: Friedrich Arndt, Carmen Dege, Christian Ellermann, Maximilian Mayer, David Teller, Lisbeth Zimmermann (Hrsg.): Ordnungen im Wandel. Globale und lokale Wirklichkeiten im Spiegel transdisziplinärer Analysen (Bielefeld: transcript, 2008).</p> <p>„Potentiale der Pilgerschaft. Skizze einer politischen Anthropologie des Pilgers“, in: Marianne Heimbach-Stein/Rotraut Wielandt (Hrsg.): Humanität (Würzburg: Ergon, 2008).</p> <p>„Sünde, Kreuz und Pilgerschaft – Habermas’ Vorschlag einer postsäkularen Gesellschaft“, in: Marianne Heimbach-Steins/Harm Goris: Die Rolle der Religion in Recht und politischer Ordnung heute (Würzburg: Ergon, 2008).</p>
Berenson, Marc	<p>“Serving Citizens: How Comparable Are Polish and Russian “Street-Level” Bureaucrats?” <i>Comparative Political Studies</i> Forthcoming, July 2010.</p> <p>‘Rationalizing or Empowering Bureaucrats? Tax Administration Reform in Post-Communist Poland and Russia,’ <i>Journal of Communist Studies and Transition Politics</i>, Vol. 24, No. 1(March 2008); and in Anton Oleinik, ed., <i>Reforming the state without changing the model of power? On administrative reform in post-socialist countries</i> (Oxford: Routledge, 2008)</p>

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Bukodi, Erzsebeth	<p>Publications in Refereed Journals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Erzsebet Bukodi, 2007: "Social stratification and cultural consumption in Hungary," Book readership, <i>Poetics</i>, 35: 112-131. <p>Edited book:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Erzsebet Bukodi, Blossfeld, H.P., S. Bucholz and K. Kurz (eds.), Forthcoming: <i>Young Workers, Globalization and the Labor Market: Comparing Early Working Life in Eleven Countries.</i> Cheltenham, UK and Northampton, MA, USA: Edward Elgar. <p>Other Publications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Erzsebet Bukodi, Ellen Ebralidze, Paul Schmelzer, Forthcoming: "Increasing flexibility at labour market entry and in early career. A theoretical framework." In H-P. Blossfeld, S. Bucholz, E. Bukodi and K. Kurz (eds.) <i>Young Workers, Globalization and the Labor Market: Comparing Early Working Life in Eleven Countries.</i> Cheltenham, UK and Northampton, MA, USA: Edward Elgar. - Erzsebet Bukodi, Forthcoming: "Increasing labour market insecurities among young people in Hungary?" In H-P. Blossfeld, S. Bucholz, E. Bukodi and K. Kurz (eds.) <i>Young Workers, Globalization and the Labor Market: Comparing Early Working Life in Eleven Countries.</i> Cheltenham, UK and Northampton, MA, USA: Edward Elgar. - Erzsebet Bukodi, Peter Robert, 2007: Occupational Career Mobility and Social Stratification in Europe. Report based on the EUROBAROMETER Survey ad hoc Module on Geographical and Labour Market Mobility in the European Union. European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions, Dublin. - Erzsebet Bukodi, 2007: "Educational Expansion and social class returns to tertiary qualifications in post-communist countries," RSCAS European Forum Working Papers, EUI, Florence. <p>MWP Working Paper:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Erzsebet Bukodi, 2007: "Social stratification and cultural consumption in Hungary: A post-communist pattern of consumption?" MWP Working Papers 2007/06, European University Institute, Florence.
Callaghan, Helen	<p>"Insiders, Outsiders and the Politics of Corporate Governance- How ownership patterns shape party platforms in Germany, France and the UK", forthcoming with <i>Comparative Political Studies</i>, June 2009 issue</p> <p>"Constrain-thy-neighbor effects as a determinant of transnational interest group cohesion", forthcoming as an MPIfG discussion paper; currently under review with the <i>European Political Science Review</i>.</p> <p>"Beyond methodological nationalism: How multilevel governance affects the clash of capitalisms", MPI discussion paper, currently under review with the <i>Journal of European Public Policy</i>.</p> <p>"European employer lobbying when one size does not fit all: Anglo-German struggles underneath the UNICE umbrella" EUI working paper, MWP 2007/4</p>
Catignani, Sergio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Israeli Counter-Insurgency and the Intifadas: Dilemmas of a Conventional Army</i> (Routledge, April 2008). - 'Israeli Counterinsurgency', in Carter Malkasian & Daniel Marston (eds.), <i>Counterinsurgency in Modern Warfare</i> (Oxford: Osprey, April 2008): pp. 201-217.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hillel Frisch and Efraim Inbar (eds), <i>Radical Islam and International Security: Challenges and Responses</i> (London: Routledge, 2008) in <i>Contemporary Security Policy</i>, Vol. 29, No. 3 (December 2008), pp. 584-587 (Book review). - 'U.S. Army Adaptation to Irregular Warfare in the Post-Cold War Era: Testing the Variable of Organisational Culture' (Revising - to be submitted by June 2009 to <i>Security Dialogue</i>).
Friedrichs, Joerg	<p>While in Florence, I've finalized the manuscript for the following monograph (while research was done during my prior post-doc in Bremen): Joerg Friedrichs (2008) <i>Fighting Terrorism and Drugs: Europe and International Police Cooperation</i>, London and New York: Routledge.</p> <p>In the meantime, the following paper was accepted by International Organization, the leading journal in my discipline: Joerg Friedrichs and Friedrich Kratochwil, 'On Acting and Knowing: How Pragmatism can Advance International Relations Research and Methodology', forthcoming in the fall of 2009 (previously published as a Max Weber Working Paper).</p>
Lamba, Rinku	<p>While at the EUI I did some research on French secularism as well as on developing from my doctoral work some theoretical considerations on the institutions of the state. The former will appear as part of an article that I am now writing on the various ways in which states can limit or enable regimes of freedom. As for the latter, I was able to incorporate the development in my ideas in the essay I wrote for the MWP working paper series.</p>
Lee Mudge, Stephanie	<p><u>Under review:</u></p> <p>Lucas, Samuel, Mark Berends and Stephanie Lee Mudge. (<i>under review</i>) "Varied Preferences! Denied Opportunity! Evidence Concerning Two Contested Explanations of Inequality."</p> <p>Mudge, Stephanie Lee. (<i>under review</i>) "What's Left of Leftism? Neoliberalism as Politics in Western Party Systems, 1945-2004."</p> <p><u>Published:</u></p> <p>Mudge, Stephanie Lee. 2009. Book review: <i>Cultural Overstretch? Differences between old and new member states of the EU and Turkey</i>, by Jürgen Gerhards. Oxon, UK and New York: Routledge, 2007. <i>Contemporary Sociology</i> 38, 1: 55-57.</p> <p>Mudge, Stephanie Lee. 2008 (October). "What is Neo-liberalism?" <i>Socio-Economic Review</i> 4: 703-731, doi: 10.1093/ser/mwn016. (http://ser.oxfordjournals.org/cgi/reprint/mwn016?ijkey=aQGDWuP6zzYxRrZ&keytype=ref)</p> <p>Mudge, Stephanie Lee. 2008. "Neoliberalism's Three Faces." <i>EUI Working Paper MWP No. 2008/34</i>. Florence: European University Institute. (Available at: http://cadmus.eui.eu/dspace/bitstream/1814/9108/1/MWP_2008_34.pdf)</p>
Lopez-Santana, Mariely	<p>"¿La 'Internalización' de la Estrategia Europea de Empleo en España?," ("The Internalization of the European Employment Strategy in Spain?") <i>Revista Española de Derecho Europeo (Spanish Journal of European Law)</i> (2007) Vol. 21: 57-87</p> <p>Book chapter: "Soft Europeanization?: The Differential Influence of the European Employment Strategy in Belgium, Spain, and Sweden" (2009) In Heidenreich, M. and Zeitlin, J. (eds.) <i>Changing European Welfare and Employment Regimes: The Influence of the Open Method of Coordination on National Labour Market and Social Welfare Reforms</i> (EUI/Routledge Studies on the Political Economy of Welfare, Routledge).</p>

	<p>Working paper AND work in progress: Büchs, M. and López-Santana, M. “Decentralization within Centralization: The spatial re-configuration of labour market policies and institutions,” <i>EURC Working Paper Series</i>, The European Union Research Center, The George Washington University, Washington DC, Fall 08.</p> <p>This last paper is part of a book project.</p>
Mahieu, Stephanie	<p>Publications in Refereed Journals: Stéphanie Mahieu, 2006: “(Non-)retours à l’Église gréco-catholique roumaine, entre adhésion et transmission religieuse” in <i>Social Compass</i>, 53(4): 513-531.</p> <p>MWP Working Paper: Stéphanie Mahieu, 2007: “Putting Direct Perpetrators on Trial: the Ovcara Massacre Trial in Belgrade”, MWP Working Paper 2007/11, European University Institute, Florence.</p> <p>Other Publications: Stéphanie Mahieu (Editor) 2008 (Forthcoming): <i>Churches in-between. The Greek Catholic Churches in Postsocialist Europe</i>, Halle Studies in the Anthropology of Eurasia, Berlin: LIT.</p> <p>Stéphanie Mahieu, (Forthcoming), 2008: “(Re-)Orientalizing the Church. Reformism and Traditionalism within the Hungarian Greek Catholic Church”, in Mahieu, S. (Editor). 2008. <i>Churches in-between. The Greek Catholic Churches in Postsocialist Europe</i>, Halle Studies in the Anthropology of Eurasia, Berlin: LIT</p> <p>Stéphanie Mahieu, (Forthcoming), 2008: “Statues and/or Icons? The Greek Catholic Divine Liturgy in Hungary and Romania, between Renewal and Purification” in HANN, Chris (Ed), <i>Eastern Christianities in Anthropological Perspective</i>, Berkeley: University of California Press.</p> <p>Stéphanie Mahieu, 2006. “Civil Religion and Religious Charity in Hungary. The Greek Catholic Church: an alternative model of civility?”, in HANN, Chris and the Civil Religion Group, <i>The Postsocialist Religious Question. Faith and Power in Central Asia and East-Central Europe</i>, Halle Studies in the Anthropology of Eurasia, Berlin: LIT, 315-332.</p>
Meyer-Sahling, Jan	<p>Research Reports and Edited Volumes: 2009, <i>Post-Accession Sustainability of Civil Service Reform in Central and Eastern Europe</i>. Paris: OECD-SIGMA Publications. 55k words. Externally refereed. Publication is scheduled for March 2009.</p> <p>2009, <i>The EU Timescape</i>. Special issue of <i>Journal of European Public Policy</i> 16(2). Co-editor with Klaus H. Goetz (Potsdam).</p> <p>2008, <i>Corruption Risks and the Management of the Ministerial Bureaucracy in Poland. Ernst and Young Better Government in Poland Series</i>. Ernst and Young ‘Better Government’ Programme. With Paul Heywood (Nottingham). 27k words. Externally refereed. Available at http://www.ey.com/global/content.nsf/Poland_E/Issues & Perspectives - Better Government - Reports - Corruption Risk and the Management</p> <p>Journal Articles: Revise & resubmit, ‘De-Politicisation Through the Backdoor? EU Integration and Civil Service Reform in East Central Europe’. <i>Comparative European Politics</i>. Manuscript code MS047.</p> <p>Accepted for publication, ‘<i>Historical Legacies and Public Administration Reform in East Central Europe: A Critical Review</i>’. <i>International Review of</i></p>

	<p><i>Administrative Science</i>, expected in late 2009 or in 2010.</p> <p>2009, ‘The EU Timescape: From Notion to Research Agenda’. <i>Journal of European Public Policy</i> 16(2). With Klaus H. Goetz (Potsdam).</p> <p>2009, ‘Political Time in the EU: Dimensions, Perspectives, Theories’. <i>Journal of European Public Policy</i> 16(2). With Klaus H. Goetz (Potsdam).</p> <p>2008, ‘The Europeanisation of National Political Systems: Parliaments and Executives’. <i>Living Reviews in European Governance</i> No. 2008(2). With Klaus Goetz (Potsdam).</p> <p>http://europeangovernance.livingreviews.org/Articles/lreg-2008-2/</p> <p>2008, ‘Varieties of Legacies. A Critical Review of Public Administration Reform in East Central Europe: A Critical Review’. <i>EUI Working Paper MWP</i> No. 2008/39. http://cadmus.eui.eu/dspace/bitstream/1814/9856/1/MWP_2008_39.pdf</p>
Miklos, Andras	<p>“Democratic Cosmopolitanism” <i>European Political Science</i>, 2007</p> <p>“The Basic Structure and the Principles of Justice” submitted for publication</p>
Morillas, Juan	Two journal articles being drafted at the moment.
Mosca, Lorenzo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - “Movimenti, partiti e istituzioni: una relazione che cambia?”, in R. Segatori and G. Barbieri (eds.), <i>Mutamenti della politica nell’Italia contemporanea I. Leader, partiti e movimenti</i>, Rubbettino, Soveria Mannelli (CZ), 2008, pp. 241-263. - Mosca, L. (2008), “A Double-faced Medium? The Challenges and Opportunities of the Internet for Social Movements”, in T. Hayhtio and J. Rinne (eds.), <i>Net Working / Netwoking. Citizen Initiated Internet Politics</i>, Tampere, Tampere University Press, pp. 41-73. - (ed.) <i>Partecipare comunicando in una società mediatizzata</i>, Partecipazione e Conflitto, 2008, vol. 1, no. 1. - (2009) (with Christoph Haug and Nicolas Haeringer), “The ESF organizing process in a diachronic perspective”, in D. della Porta (ed.), <i>Another Europe: Conceptions and Practices of Democracy in the European Social Forums</i>, Routledge, New York-London. - (2009) (with Dieter Rucht and Simon Teune), “Communicating the ESF”, in D. della Porta (ed.), <i>Another Europe: Conceptions and Practices of Democracy in the European Social Forums</i>, Routledge, New York-London.
Peine, Alexander	<p>Peine, A., 2008. Technological Paradigms and Complex Technical Systems - the Case of Smart Homes. <i>Research Policy</i> 37, 508-529.</p> <p>Peine, A., 2009. Understanding the Dynamics of Technological Configurations - a Conceptual Framework and the Case of Smart Homes. <i>Technological Forecasting and Social Change</i> (forthcoming).</p> <p>Peine, A., 2008. The Sources of Use Knowledge - toward a Framework of Use, Consumption and Industrial Dynamics. Available as DRUID Conference Paper, www.druid.dk.</p>
Petrova, Margarita	<p>“Curbing the Use of Indiscriminate Weapons: NGO Advocacy in Militant Democracies,” in Matthew Evangelista, Harald Müller, and Niklas Schörnig (eds) <i>Democracy and Security: Preferences, Norms and Policy-Making</i>, pp. 72—101. London and New York: Routledge. 2008</p> <p>“Small States and New Norms of Warfare,” EUI Working Paper MWP No. 2007/28. European University Institute.</p> <p>“The Politics of Norm Creation: State Leadership and NGO Partnerships in Curbing the Weapons of War,” book manuscript</p>
Rasmussen, Anne	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Intrainstitutional effects of interinstitutional competence shifts”, <i>forthcoming West European Politics</i> 2010 (with Daniel Naurin). • “How interinstitutional competence shifts affect time in the EU legislative

	<p>process”, <i>forthcoming West European Politics</i> 2010 (with Dimiter Toshkov)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Committees and Parties in the European Parliament”, <i>Journal of European Public Policy</i>, vol. 15, no. 8. • “Party soldiers in a non-partisan community”, <i>Journal of European Public Policy</i>, vol. 15, no. 8 (with Bjorn Lindberg and Andreas Warntjen). • “The EU Conciliation Committee: One or Several Principals?”, <i>European Union Politics</i>, vol. 9, no. 1. • “The evolution of the powers of the European Parliament” in book on <i>The Evolution and Achievements of the European Parliament over the past 50 years</i> commissioned by the European Parliament and edited by Yves Mény (forthcoming 2008).
Ruiz Rufino	<p>“Satisfaction with democracy in post-communist multi-ethnic countries. The effect of political institutions” <i>EUI Working Paper</i> MWP 2008/24 – A new version of this paper is now being evaluated at BJPS</p> <p>“Measuring Proportionality. A systematic approach to world electoral systems in parliamentary elections between 1946-2000” <i>EUI Working Paper</i> MWP 2008/10 – a modified version of this paper is going to be sent to Electoral Studies</p>
Walecki, Marcin	<p>Publications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marcin Walecki, Political Finance in Poland, in Daniel Smilov and Jurij Toplak (eds.) <i>Money and Politics in Eastern Europe</i> (Ashgate: 2007). - Marcin Walecki/ Oleh Protysk, 2007: “Party Funding in Ukraine”, in Daniel Smilov and Jurij Toplak (eds.) <i>Money and Politics in Eastern Europe</i>. - Marcin Walecki, 2006: “Poland” in T. D. Grant (ed.) <i>Compendium on Political Finance</i>, Oceana Publications. <p>MWP Working Paper:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marcin Walecki, 2007: “The Europeanization of political parties - influencing the regulations on political finance” MWP Working Paper/29, European University Institute, Florence. <p>Other Publications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Marcin Walecki, 2007: <i>Nowoczesne technologie ICT w walce z korupcją na świecie</i> in Jacek Kucharczyk & Jarosław Zbieranek (eds.) <i>Elektroniczna administracja – nowe możliwości przeciwdziałania zjawisku korupcji</i> (Warsaw: ISP 2007).

Appendices to Chapter 3

List of Max Weber Fellows 2006-07 (n=40) with data on demographics and mobility (as of 15 April 2009)

	Fellow	Year 2006 2007	Discip line	Nationality	Coming from	Position before MWP	Going to	Current position (April 2009)
1	Fort Margherita	2006-07	ECO	Italy	Italy	Research Fellow, University of Padua	Italy	Assistant Professor, University of Bologna, Department of Economics
2	Galbiati Roberto	2006-07	ECO	Italy	Italy	Research Fellow, University of Bologna	Italy	Researcher, CEPREMAP, Paris
3	Giordani Paolo	2006-07	ECO	Italy	Italy	Post doc Jean Monnet Fellow, EUI	Italy	Assistant Professor, LUISS University, Rome
4	Heracleous Maria	2006-07	ECO	Cyprus	USA	Assistant Professor, American University, Washington DC	USA	Assistant Professor, American University, Washington DC
5	Impullitti Giammario	2006-08	ECO	Italy	USA	Instructor, New York University	Italy	Assistant Professor, IMT Lucca
6	Pérez-Alonso Alicia	2006-07	ECO	Spain	Spain	PhD student, University of Alicante	Spain	Postdoctoral research Fellowship, EUI
7	Ponce J. Carlos	2006-07	ECO	Argentina	Spain	Assistant Professor, Universidad Carlos III of Madrid	Spain	Assistant Professor, Universidad Carlos III of Madrid
8	Sauré Philip	2006-07	ECO	Germany	Italy	Post doc student, EUI	Switzerland	Economist, Swiss National Bank
9	Thal Jeanine	2006-07	ECO	Germany	France	PhD student, University of Toulouse 1	Germany	Assistant Professor, University of Mannheim, ZEW Mannheim, Research Associate
10	Zoabi Hosny	2006-07	ECO	Israel	Israel	PhD student, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem	Israel	Lecturer, Tel-Aviv University
11	Aguilera-Manzano, Jose' Maria	2006-07	HEC	Spain	Spain	Teaching assistant (CSIC)	Spain	Assistant Professor, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas (CSIC), Spain

12	Aleksov Bojan	2006-07	HEC	Serbia	Germany	Fellow (Humboldt Fellow)	UK	Lecturer, School of Slavonic and East European Studies, UCL
13	Beattie Andrew	2006-07	HEC	Australia	Australia	Lecturer, Institute for International Studies, University of Technology, Sydney	Australia	Lecturer (German studies, School of Languages and Linguistics, Univ. of New South Wales, Sydney)
14	Bernini Stefania	2006-07	HEC	Italy	UK	Visiting Fellow, St. Anthony's College, Oxford	Poland	From 1st June - Lecturer, University of New South Wales, Sydney
15	Borutta Manuel	2006-07	HEC	Germany	Germany	Assistant Professor, Free University of Berlin	Germany	Lecturer, University of Köln
16	Brevaglieri Sabina	2006-07	HEC	Italy	Italy	Phd student, University of Florence, Italy	France	October 2008 - June 2009 Visiting Fellow EUI, May-July 2009, post-doctoral fellow at HAB, Wolfenbuetell
17	Cohen Déborah	2006-07	HEC	France	France	Teacher at high school (lycee)	France	Maitre de conférences, Université de Provence
18	Fava Valentina	2006-08	HEC	Italy	Italy	Reaseacher (Assegno di ricerca), Istituto di Storia Economica, Bocconi University	NL	Research Assistant, PRAGES project, European University Institute
19	Gekas Athanasios	2006-08	HEC	Greece	UK	Research Fellow, London School of Economics	UK	Lecturer, University of Manchester
20	Pansini Valeria	2006-07	HEC	Italy - France	France	Postdoc fellow University of Wisconsin - Madison	France	Maitre de Conferences /Lecturer, University of Rennes 2
21	Skålevåg Svein Atle	2006-07	HEC	Norway	Norway	Researcher, Stein Rokkan Centre for Social Studies, University of Bergen	Norway	Assistant Professor, University of Bergen
22	Beaulac Stephane	2006-07	LAW	Canada	Canada	Assistant Professor, Faculty of Law, University of Montreal	Canada	Associate Professor (with tenure), Faculty of Law, University of Montreal
23	Boni Guido	2006-07	LAW	Italy	Italy	Phd student, University of Florence, Italy	Germany	Senior Lecturer in Law, Edge Hill University, UK (from March 2009)
24	Petrov Roman	2006-08	LAW	Ukraine	Ukraine	Associate Professor, Donetsk National University	Ukraine	Associate Professor, Donetsk National University, Visiting Fellow at University of Oxford
25	Poncibò Cristina	2006-07	LAW	Italy	Italy	Lagrange Fellow, University of Eastern Piedmont	Italy	Researcher, University of Turin

26	Vinx Lars	2006-07	LAW	Germany	Canada	PhD student, University of Toronto	Turkey	Assistant Professor, Bilkent University, Ankara
27	Germann Christophe	2006-07	LAW	Switzerland	Switzerland	Lecturer, University of Berne,	France	Marie Curie/FNS visiting Research Fellow, Yale University
28	Adloff Frank	2006-07	SPS	Germany	Germany	Assistant Professor, University of Göttingen, Germany	Germany	Associate Professor, Free University Berlin
29	Bukodi Erzsebet	2006-07	SPS	Hungary	Germany	Senior Researcher, University of Bamberg	UK	Research Officer Centre for Longitudinal Studies, Institute of Education, University of London
30	Callaghan Helen	2006-08	SPS	U.K. - Germany	USA	PhD student, Northwestern University	Germany	Researcher (5 year position), Max Planck Institute, Cologne
31	Friedrichs Joerg	2006-07	SPS	Germany	Germany	Research/Scientific coordinator, International University Bremen	UK	Lecturer, Oxford University
32	Lopez - Santana Mariely	2006-07	SPS	Puerto Rico - USA	USA	Graduate student, University of Michigan	USA	Assistant Professor, George Mason University, Washington DC
33	Mahieu Stephanie	2006-07	SPS	Belgium	Germany	Post doc Fellow, Max Planck Institute, Halle/Saale	Spain	Garcia-Pelayo Fellow, Centro de Estudios Politicos y Constitucionales, Madrid
34	Miklós András	2006-07	SPS	Hungary	Hungary	Phd student, Central European University	UK	Fellow, Program in Ethics and Health, Harvard University
35	Morillas R. Juan	2006-07	SPS	Spain	U.K.	PhD, Oxford University	UK	Lecturer, University of Durham
36	Mosca Lorenzo	2006-07	SPS	Italy	Italy	Research Assistant, European University Institute	Italy	Researcher (permanent position), University Roma Tre, Rome
37	Peine Alexander	2006-07	SPS	Germany	Germany	PhD, Berlin University of Technology	NL	Assistant Professor, Utrecht University
38	Petrova Margarita	2006-07	SPS	Bulgaria	USA	PhD student, Cornell University	Italy	Research Fellow, Marie Curie, European University Institute
39	Rasmussen Anne	2006-08	SPS	Denmark	Denmark	Assistant Professor, Copenhagen Business School	NL	Assistant Professor, Leiden University

40	Walecki Marcin	2006- 07	SPS	Poland	Poland	Senior Advisor, International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES)	Poland	Senior Advisor, International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES)
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List of Max Weber Fellows 2007-08 (n=34) with data on demographics and mobility (as of 15 April 2009)

	Fellow	Year 2007 2008	Discip line	Nationality	Coming from	Position before MWP	Going to	Current position (January 2009)
1	Börner Lars	2007-08	ECO	Switzerland	Germany	Phd student, Humboldt University Berlin	Germany	Junior Professor, Free University Berlin
2	Demetrescu Matei	2007-08	ECO	Romania	Germany	Assistant Professor, Goethe University Frankfurt	Germany	Junior Professor, Goethe University Frankfurt
3	Hintermaier Thomas	2007-08	ECO	Austria	Austria	Assistant Professor, Institute for Advanced Studies - IHS, Vienna	Austria	Visiting scholar/researcher (on grant from Austrian Science Foundation (FWF)), University of Minnesota
4	Lo Prete Anna	2007-08	ECO	Italy	Italy	Phd student, University of Turin	Italy	Research Fellow, University of Turin
5	Wolszczak-Derlacz Joanna	2007-08	ECO	Poland	Poland	Assistant Professor, Gdansk University of Technology	Poland	Assistant Professor, Gdansk University of Technology
6	Akachi Yoko	2007-08	ECO	Japan	USA	Research Assistant, Harvard University	Switzerland	Data analyst, World Health Organization, Geneva
7	Lombardi J. Marco	2007-08	ECO	Italy	Italy	Assistant Professor, University of Pisa	Italy	Assistant Professor - University of Pisa, Economist - European Central Bank
8	Masella Paolo	2007-09	ECO	Italy	U.K.	PhD, London School of Economics	Italy	MWP Fellow 2007-09; Research Fellow at University of Mannhem, Germany
9	Bartha Aniko' Eszter	2007-08	HEC	Hungary	Hungary	Assistant Professor, Eötvös Lorand University, Faculty of Humanities	Hungary	Assistant Professor, Eötvös Lorand University, Faculty of Humanities
10	Haustein Katja	2007-08	HEC	Germany	UK	Phd student, Cambridge University	UK	Research Fellow, Cambridge University
11	Jones Heather	2007-08	HEC	Ireland	Ireland	Lecturer (one year postion), Trinity College, Dublin	UK	Lecturer (tenure track position), London School of Economics
12	Le Normand Brigitte	2007-08	HEC	Canada	USA	Phd student, University of California LA	USA	Assistant professor, Indiana University Southeast

13	Stopani Antonio	2007-08	HEC	Italy	France	Attache' Temporaire Enseignement et Recherche, University of Nice	Italy	Researcher, University of Turin
14	Velizhev Mikhail	2007-08	HEC	Russia	Italy	Post-graduate fellow, University of Milan	Russia	Associate Professor, Russian State University for Humanities
15	Menchini Carmen	2007-08	HEC	Italy	Italy	Postdoctoral Fellow, University of Pisa	Italy	MWP Visiting Fellow 2008-09
16	Stouraiti Anastasia	2007-08	HEC	Greece	Greece	Postdoctoral Fellow, Greek State Scholarship Foundation	UK	Lecturer, Goldsmiths, University of London
17	Dyevre Arthur	2007-08	LAW	France	France	Teaching Assistant, Paris I Pantheon Sorbonne and Paris X-Nanterre	Spain	Researcher, Centro de Estudios Políticos y Constitucionales (CEPC), Madrid
18	Maiani Francesco	2007-08	LAW	San Marino	Switzerland	Charge de course (Adjunct Lecturer), University of Lausanne	Switzerland	Assistant Professor, Swiss Graduate School of Public Administration
19	Van Engeland Anicée	2007-08	LAW	France Belgium	USA	Delegate ICRC	Canada	Boulton Fellow, McGill University
20	Zaluski Wojciech	2007-08	LAW	Poland	Poland	Lecturer, Jagiellonian University	Poland	Lecturer, Jagiellonian University
21	Rühl Giesela	2007-08	LAW	Germany	Germany	Senior Research Fellow, Max Planck Institute, Hamburg	Germany	Senior Research Fellow, Humboldt University, Berlin
22	Hofmeister Hannes	2007-08	LAW	Austria	Austria	PhD student, University of Regensburg	Austria	Visiting Research Fellow, University of Cambridge
23	Kuo Ming-Sung	2007-08	LAW	Taiwan	USA	Visiting researcher, Harvard Law School	Germany	Postdoc fellow, Max Planck Institute
24	Mouliarova Ekaterina	2007-09	LAW	Russia	Germany	Sceintific Assistant, University of Regensburg	Italy	MWP Fellow 2007-09
25	Olmos Giupponi Maria Belen	2007-09	LAW	Argentina Italia	Spain	Assistant Professor, University Rey Juan Carlos, Madrid (on leave)	Italy	MWP Visiting Fellow 2009-10; Assistant Professor, University Rey Juan Carlos, Madrid
26	Balsiger Jörg	2007-08	SPS	Switzerland	USA	Phd student, University of California, Berkley	Switzerland	Senior researcher, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich

27	Barbato Mariano	2007-08	SPS	Germany	Germany	Visting lecturer at LMU, Munich, and Graduiertenkolleg University of Bamberg	Germany	Akademischer Rat (Lecturer), University of Passau
28	Berenson Marc P.	2007-08	SPS	USA	UK	Research Fellow, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, Brighton	UK	Research Fellow, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, Brighton
29	Lamba Rinku	2007-08	SPS	India	Canada	Phd student, University of Toronto	India	Assistant Professor, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi
30	Meyer - Sahling Jan	2007-08	SPS	Germany	UK	Lecturer, Nottingham University	UK	Lecturer, Nottingham University
31	Lee Mudge Stephanie	2007-08	SPS	USA	USA	Phd student, UC Berkeley	Germany	Form July 2009 Assistant Professor , University of California, Davis
32	Catignani Sergio	2007-08	SPS	Italy - Brazil	UK	Lecturer, King's College London	NL	Assistant Professor, University of Leiden
33	Ruiz-Rufino Ruben	2007-08	SPS	Spain	Spain	Lecturer, Universidad Complutense, Madrid	Spain	Fellowship Juan de la Cierva, CSIC, Madrid
34	Aydin Umut	2007-08	SPS	Turkey	USA	PhD student, University of Washington, Seattle	Turkey	Assistant Professor, Bogazici University, Istanbul

**List of 2008-2009 Max Weber Fellows (n=41) with data on demographics and mobility
(as of 03 September 2009)**

	Fellow	Year 2008 2009	Discip line	Nationality	Coming from	Position before MWP	Going to	Current position(s)
1	Bekiros Stelios	2008-09	ECO	Greece	NL	Research Fellow, University of Amsterdam	Greece	Lecturer, AUEB; Senior Researcher, Centre for Planning and Economic Research (KEPE); Visiting Fellow, CeNDEF
2	Berman Nicolas	2008-09	ECO	France	France	PhD, University Paris I Pantheon - Sorbonne	Switzerland	Assistant Professor, Graduate Institute for International and Development Studies, Geneva
3	Grassi Simona	2008-09	ECO	Italy	Spain	Visiting Assistant Professor, University Carlos II	Switzerland	Assistant Professor, University of Lausanne
4	Kriwoluzky Alexander	2008-09	ECO	Germany	Germany	PhD, Humboldt University Berlin	NL	Postdoctoral Fellow, University of Amsterdam
5	Miaari Sami	2008-09	ECO	Israel	Israel	PhD, Hebrew University of Jerusalem	Switzerland	Research Officer, UN Office, Geneva
6	Pin Paolo	2008-09	ECO	Italy	Italy	Postdoc researcher, United Nations Int.l Centre for Theoretical Physics, Trieste	Italy	Permanent position in Economics, University of Siena
7	Rebeyrol Vincent	2008-10	ECO	France	France	Assistant Lecturer, University of Paris I and Paris V	Italy	2 nd year Max Weber Fellow, 2009-2010
8	Sand Edith	2008-09	ECO	Israel	Israel	PhD, Eitan Berglas School of Economics, Tel-Aviv University	Israel	Researcher, Research Department of the Central Bank of Israel
9	Schuett Florian	2008-09	ECO	Germany	France	Teaching Assistant, University of Toulouse 1	NL	Postdoctoral Researcher, Tilburg Law and Economics Centre, Tilburg University
10	Xu Fang	2008-10	ECO	China	Germany	PhD student, Christian Albrechts University, Kiel	Italy	Joint Visiting Fellows, MWP and Department of Economics (EUI)
11	Andretta Elisa	2008-09	HEC	France - Italy	France	Assistant Lecturer and researcher (ATER), Universite' des Antilles et de la Guyane	USA	Research Fellow, Italian Academy for Advanced Studies, Columbia University
12	Cichopek Anna	2008-09	HEC	Poland	USA	H. Revson Fellow, Holocaust Memorial Musem, Washington DC	Canada	Lecturer, University of Western Ontario

13	Derman Joshua	2008-09	HEC	U.K. - USA	USA	PhD, Princeton University, USA	China/Hong Kong	Visiting Assistant Professor, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology
14	Figueroa Marcelo	2008-09	HEC	Argentina	Argentina	Assistant Professor, Tucumán State University	Argentina	Researcher, CONICET, Argentinian National Council for the Science and Technology
15	Karr Susan	2008-09	HEC	USA	USA	PhD, University of Chicago	n.a.	n.a.
16	Levis Sullam Simon	2008-09	HEC	Italia	USA	Andrew Mellon Postdoctoral Fellow and Visiting Lecturer, University of California, Berkley	U.K.	Leverhulme Research Fellow, University of Oxford
17	Pergher Roberta	2008-09	HEC	Italia	USA	Postdoctoral fellow, University of Michigan	USA	Associate Professor of History, University of Kansas
18	Seriu Naoko	2008-09	HEC	Japan	France	PhD, Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris	France	Researcher, Centre of Judicial History, University of Lille II; lecturer, Paris III
19	Soen Violet	2008-09	HEC	Belgium	Belgium	PhD, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven	Belgium	Postdoctoral Researcher, Catholic University of Leuven
20	Trauschweizer Ingo	2008-09	HEC	Germany	USA	Lecturer and Teaching Assistant, University of Maryland	USA	Assistant Professor of History, University of Ohio
21	Vushko Iryna	2008-09	HEC	Ukraine	Austria	Junior Research Fellow, Institute of Human Sciences, Wien	USA	Postdoctoral Fellow, Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute
22	Boumghar Mouloud	2008-09	LAW	Algeria - France	Canada	Postdoctoral Researcher, Center of International Studies, University of Montreal	France	Professor of Public Law, Université du Littoral
23	Cengiz Fırat	2008-09	LAW	Turkey	USA	Visiting Researcher, Georgetown University	NL	Postdoctoral researcher and research coordinator, Tilburg Law and Economics Centre, Tilburg University
24	Lavranos Nikolaos	2008-09	LAW	Greece	Netherlands	Assistant Professor, University of Amsterdam	NL	Lecturer in Law, The Hague University
25	Molenda Edyta	2008-09	LAW	Poland	Poland	PhD, Warsaw University	Poland	Law practitioner

26	Quirico Ottavio	2008-09	LAW	Italy	Italy	Visiting fellow, EUI	France	ATER, Université du Littoral
27	Slepcevic Reinhard	2008-09	LAW	Austria	Austria	Researcher, Austrian Academy of Sciences	n.a.	n.a.
28	Valentini Chiara	2008-09	LAW	Italy	Italy	Associate Researcher, University of Bologna	Italy	Visiting Fellow, MWP and Law Department, EUI
29	Vashakmadze Mindia	2008-09	LAW	Georgia	Germany	DAAD Fellow, Göttingen	Italy	Visiting Fellow, MWP and Law Department, EUI
30	Art David	2008-09	SPS	USA	USA	Assistant Professor, Tufts University, Medford	USA	Assistant Professor, Tufts University, Medford
31	Aybek Can	2008-09	SPS	Germany	Germany	Research Associate, University of Bremen	Germany	Research associate and lecturer, Social Sciences Department, University of Siegen
32	Delori Mathias	2008-09	SPS	France	France	Assistant Lecturer and researcher (ATER), Institut d'Etudes Politiques	Canada	Postdoctoral Fellow, CERIUM, University of Montreal
33	Engeli Isabelle	2008-09	SPS	Switzerland	Canada	Visiting fellow, University of Montreal	Italy	Visiting Fellow, MWP and SPS Department, EUI
34	Gingrich Jane	2008-09	SPS	USA	USA	Assistant Professor, University of Minnesota	USA	Assistant Professor, University of Minnesota
35	Gungor Gaye	2008-09	SPS	Turkey	USA	Visiting Lecturer, University of Miami	Italy	Visiting Fellow, MWP and SPS Department, EUI
36	Hausermann Silja	2008-09	SPS	Switzerland	Switzerland	Lecturer, University of Zurich	Switzerland	Lecturer, University of Zurich
37	Hoffmann Rasmus	2008-09	SPS	Germany	Germany	Researcher, Rostock University	NL	Researcher, Department for Public Health, Erasmus Medical Center, Rotterdam
38	Muro Diego	2008-09	SPS	Spain	U.K.	Lecturer, Kong's College, London	Spain	Assistant Professor in Political Science, Institut Barcelona d'Estudis Internacionals (IBEI)
39	Muttarak Raya	2008-09	SPS	Thailand	U.K.	Researcher, University of Oxford	Italy	Marie Curie Research Fellow and MWP Visiting Fellow, EUI

40	Ronzoni Miriam	2008- 09	SPS	Italy	U.K.	Teaching Fellow, University College, London	Germany	MWP Visting Fellow; from 2010: Research Fellow, University of Frankfurt
41	Schoenman Roger	2008- 09	SPS	USA - Italy	USA	Fellow, Harriman Institute, Columbia University	USA	Assistant Professor of Politics, University of Santa Cruz, California

**List of 2009-2010 Max Weber Fellows (n=42) with data on demographics and mobility
(as of 03 September 2009)**

	Fellow	Year 2009 2010	Discip line	Nationality	Coming from	Position before MWP	Going to	Current position
1	Farooqui Shikeb	2009-10	ECO	U.K.	Spain	Ph.D. Student, UPF, Barcelona	n.a.	n.a.
2	Hering Laura	2009-10	ECO	Germany	France	Ph.D. Student, University Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne	n.a.	n.a.
3	Laczo Sarolta	2009-10	ECO	Hungary	France	Ph.D. Student, Toulouse School of Economics	n.a.	n.a.
4	Levy Raphael	2009-10	ECO	France	France	Ph.D. Student, Toulouse School of Economics	n.a.	n.a.
5	Lu Yang	2009-10	ECO	China	USA	Ph.D. in Economics from Boston University	China	From September 2010 Assistant Professor at Hong Kong UST
6	Mennuni Alessandro	2009-10	ECO	U.K. - Italy	U.K.	Ph.D. Student, University of Southampton	n.a.	n.a.
7	Miralles Antonio	2009-10	ECO	Spain	USA	Ph.D. in Economics from Boston University	Spain	From September 2010 Assistant Professor at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona
8	Ruta Guido	2009-10	ECO	Italy	USA	Ph.D. Student, New York University	n.a.	n.a.
9	Sengul Gonul	2009-10	ECO	Turkey	USA	Ph.D. Student, University of Texas at Austin	n.a.	n.a.
10	Baics Gergely	2009-10	HEC	Hungary	USA	Research associate, McNeil Center for Early American Studies, University of Pennsylvania	n.a.	n.a.
11	Beck Naomi	2009-10	HEC	Israel	USA	Assistant Professor at The University of Chicago	n.a.	n.a.
12	Gatejel Luminita	2009-10	HEC	Romania	Germany	Ph.D. Student, Free University, Berlin	n.a.	n.a.

13	Gazzini Claudia Anna	2009- 10	HEC	Italy	U.K.	Ph.D. Student, Oxford University	n.a.	n.a.
14	Gromelski Tomasz Witold	2009- 10	HEC	Poland	U.K.	Ph.D, Oxford University	n.a.	n.a.
15	Kirwan Richard	2009- 10	HEC	Ireland	Ireland	Post-Doctoral Fellowship at the National University of Ireland, Maynooth	n.a.	n.a.
16	Mirkova Anna	2009- 10	HEC	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Returning Scholar Fellow (Open Society Institute) at Sofia University	n.a.	n.a.
17	Oualdi M'Hamed	2009- 10	HEC	Tunisia France	France	Teaching assistant (ATER) Sorbonne University and University of Strasbourg	n.a.	n.a.
18	Torp Claudius	2009- 10	HEC	Germany	Germany	Ph.D. Student, University of Bielefeld	n.a.	n.a.
19	Unsar Seda	2009- 10	HEC	Turkey	U.K.	visiting fellow at the Center for International Studies at the London School of Economics	n.a.	n.a.
20	Vázquez- Gestal Pablo	2009- 10	HEC	Spain	Spain	Ph.D. Universidad Complutense, Madrid	n.a.	n.a.
21	Aybars Ayse Idil	2009- 10	LAW	Turkey	Turkey	Research Fellow, Center for European Studies, Middle East Technical University, Ankara	n.a.	n.a.
22	Calderai Valentina	2009- 10	LAW	Italy	Italy	Post-doctoral Fellowship, University of Pisa	n.a.	n.a.
23	Fahey Elaine	2009- 10	LAW	Ireland	Netherlands	Lecturer, Dublin Institute of Technology	n.a.	n.a.
24	Fioriglio Gianluigi	2009- 10	LAW	Italy	Italy	Teaching assistant Universities of Rome "Sapienza" and Bologna University	n.a.	n.a.
25	Kiviorg Merilin	2009- 10	LAW	Estonia	U.K.	Ph.D. University of Oxford	n.a.	n.a.

26	Letnar Černič Jernej	2009-10	LAW	Slovenia	U.K.	Ph.D. Student, University of Aberdeen, Scotland	n.a.	n.a.
27	Magi Laura	2009-10	LAW	Italy	Italy	Teaching assistant, University of Florence	n.a.	n.a.
28	Samet Irit	2009-10	LAW	U.K.	U.K.	Lecturer, King's College, London	n.a.	n.a.
29	Bajić - Hajduković Ivana	2009-10	SPS	Serbia	U.K.	Teaching assistant and research associate, University College London	n.a.	n.a.
30	Chng Nai Rui	2009-10	SPS	Singapore	U.K.	Ph.D. Student, London School of Economics and Political Science	n.a.	n.a.
31	Çubukcu Ayça	2009-10	SPS	Turkey	USA	Postdoctoral Scholar Columbia University	n.a.	n.a.
32	Döring Holger	2009-10	SPS	Germany	Germany	Ph.D. Student, University of Konstanz	n.a.	n.a.
33	Fleming Colin	2009-10	SPS	U.K.	U.K.	Ph.D. Student, Royal Holloway, University of London	n.a.	n.a.
34	Gatta Giunia	2009-10	SPS	Italy	USA	lecturer, University of Minnesota, Ohio State University	n.a.	n.a.
35	Hakhverdian Armen	2009-10	SPS	Netherlands	Netherlands	Visiting lecturer, University of Leiden	n.a.	n.a.
36	Katsanidou Alexia	2009-10	SPS	Greece	U.K.	Ph.D., Essex University	n.a.	n.a.
37	Konoe Sara	2009-10	SPS	Japan	Germany	Post-doctoral Fellow, Max Planck Institute for Comparative and International Private Law	n.a.	n.a.
38	Lendvai Noemi	2009-10	SPS	Hungary	U.K.	Lecturer at the University of Bristol	n.a.	n.a.
39	Mayne Quinton	2009-10	SPS	U.K.	USA	Ph.D. Student, Princeton University	n.a.	n.a.

40	Payton Autumn Lockwood	2009- 10	SPS	USA	USA	Ph.D. Student, Ohio State University	n.a.	n.a.
41	Schemmel Christian Joachim	2009- 10	SPS	Germany	U.K.	Ph.D. Student, University of Oxford	n.a.	n.a.
42	Steiber Nadia	2009- 10	SPS	Austria	Austria	Post-doctoral researcher, Social Research, Vienna University of Economics	n.a.	n.a.

MWP Fellows, staff and EUI President Yves Mény at the 2009 reunion conference



Villa La Fonte: a view from above





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