



Vingt-Cinq ans après...

S'arrêter un moment, regarder en arrière, considérer le chemin parcouru est un exercice mental salutaire qu'il nous arrive souvent de pratiquer dans notre vie privée ou professionnelle. Il est bon d'y recourir aussi de temps à autre pour les Institutions, en particulier lorsqu'elles risquent, comme à l'Institut Universitaire Européen, d'avoir la mémoire courte en raison de leur « code génétique ». L'Institut est en effet par sa structure même, un lieu où la mémoire institutionnelle peut avoir davantage de difficultés à se forger et se maintenir puisque les chercheurs n'y vivent qu'une brève période de leur formation (de trois à cinq ans), tandis que les professeurs, recrutés sur contrat à durée limitée, n'y restent en moyenne que de cinq à six ans.

La nomination de José Barroso à la tête de la Commission européenne nous fournit bonne occasion de réaliser ce « mapping backwards » familier des analystes des politiques publiques.

Il y a presque vingt-cinq ans, en 1980 précisément, une équipe de brillants comparatistes européens initiait sa seconde « Summer School on Comparative European Politics » sous la direction du Professeur Hans Daalder alors professeur dans le département de Sciences Politiques et Sociales. Hans a désormais pris sa retraite mais la famille Daalder s'est enracinée à Florence puisque Martine Daalder contribue depuis 13 ans à la bonne marche de notre bibliothèque. Des professeurs d'alors nous ont quittés, tels Jacques Pelkmans

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aujourd'hui à Bruges et Bruxelles, Peter Flora actuellement à Mannheim. Certains, après un détour sous d'autres cieux, nous sont revenus : Philippe Schmitter vient d'être nommé Professorial Fellow de l'Institut après 8 ans comme *full professor* tandis qu'Helen Wallace qui enseignait en 1980 comme professeur invité a été nommée Directeur du Centre Robert Schuman en octobre 2001. Deux assistants à l'avenir prometteur ont répondu aux attentes : Peter Mair qui nous rejoindra en 2005 enseigne encore à Leiden, tandis que Stefano

Bartolini vient de nous quitter pour rejoindre l'Université de Bologne.

La consultation de la liste des jeunes étudiants de 1980 n'est pas moins édifiante. La liste alphabétique commence avec un nom qui fait aujourd'hui la manchette des journaux de toute l'Europe et du monde entier : José Manuel Durão Barroso. Sans nul doute, aucun des autres participants n'a atteint une telle célébrité et nous n'avons pu retracer la carrière des 37 étudiants de l'époque d'autant que beaucoup de jeunes parti-



José Barroso, le nouveau président de la Commission Européenne, étudiant à l'IUE en 1980

cipantes sont désormais connues sous leur nom marital telle Brigid Burns que la Communauté des européenistes et les Irlandais connaissent beaucoup mieux comme Brigid Laffan. Certains, après une carrière académique, travaillent au Parlement européen à Strasbourg tel Michael Shackleton. D'autres, après une brève carrière politique, sont entrés dans le monde du journalisme et des affaires comme par

exemple Miquel Satrustegui, Secrétaire Général du Groupe Prisa (El País). D'autres encore ont développé une carrière dans l'enseignement ou la recherche tels Martin Rhodes (EUI), Maurizio Ferrera (Pavia), Pier Vincenzo Uleri (Florence), Ulrike Liebert (Bremen), Pablo Pérez Tremps (Madrid), Huub Spoomans (Netherlands Open University), Arend Geul (Hertogenbosch), Ascensión Elvira Pera-

les (Madrid), Paul Luif (Vienna).

Comme on le voit à partir de ce coup de sonde rapide, la diaspora des alumni est une réalité bien vivante en Europe. Que ceux que nous avons perdu de vue reprennent contact ...

YVES MÉNY

List of Participants in the Second Summer School on Comparative European Politics (23 June – 18 July 1980)

OUTSIDE PARTICIPANTS

NAME	POSITION	UNIVERSITY	COUNTRY
José Manuel Durão Barroso	Assistente	Universidade de Lisboa	Portugal
	Assistant à temps partiel	Université de Genève	
Joy Bound	Tutor	University College, Wales, Aberystwyth	United Kingdom
Brigid Burns	Assistant Lecturer	National Institute of Higher Education, Limerick	Ireland
Manuel Contreras	Professor Adjunto (Int.)	Universidad de Zaragoza	Spain
Martine de Ridder	Assistant Professor	University of Oklahoma	Belgium
John Stephen Eisenhammer	Candidate D. Phil	Nuffield College, Oxford	United Kingdom
Jan Jakob Floryan	Instruktør	Institut for Retslaere, Aarhus	Denmark
Leo Garrichhauzen	Wetenschappelijk medewerker	Erasmus University, Rotterdam	The Netherlands
Arend Geul	Wetenschappelijk medewerker	Instituut voor Politicologie, Nijmegen	The Netherlands
Martha H. Good	Assistant Professor	The University of New Mexico	U.S.A.
Giovanna Guidorossi	Ricercatrice	Università L. Bocconi, Milano	Italy
Maria Irigoyen Perez	Estudiante de Doctorado	Universidad Complutense, Madrid	Spain
Catherine Katin	Post-Graduate Student	Johns Hopkins University, Washington/Bologna	USA
Geraldine Kelly	Post-Graduate Student	Johns Hopkins University, Washington/Bologna	USA
Hongkoo Lee	Professor of Political Science and Director	The Institute of Social Sciences Seoul National University	South Korea
Paul Luif	Referant	Öster. Institut f. Int. Politik, Laxenburg	Austria
Ugo Mancini	Contrattista	Istituto Storico-Politico, Bologna	Italy
George Mavrogordatos	Ph.D.	University of Berkeley	Greece
Joaquin Garcia Morillo	Profesor Ayudante	Universidad Complutense, Madrid	Spain
Ascensión Elvira Perales	Profesor Ayudante	Universidad Complutense, Madrid	Spain
José A. Portero	Profesor Adjunto	Universidad de Zaragoza	Spain
Edeltraud Reichenbach	Doktorandin	Europa-Zentrum, Tübingen	German Federal Rep.
Martin Rhodes	Candidate D.Phil.	Christ Church, Oxford	United Kingdom
Peter-Carl Ruhm	Doktorand	University of Heidelberg	German Federal Rep.
Joachim Schäfer	Forskningsassistent	Statsvetenskapliga Institutionen, Uppsala	Sweden
Hans Setzer	Privatdozent	Institut für Politikwissenschaft, Darmstadt	German Federal Rep.
Michael Shackleton	Lecturer in Government	The Open University, Walton Hall, M.K.	United Kingdom
Huub Spoomans	Wetenschappelijk medewerker	Instituut voor Politicologie, Nijmegen	The Netherlands
Ingrid Stöckl	Doktorandin	Universität Tübingen	German Federal Rep.
Pablo Perez Tremps	Profesor Ayudante	Universidad Complutense, Madrid	Spain

E.U.I. – Participants RESEARCHERS

Maurizio Ferrera, Ulrike Liebert, Alison McDonnell, Marianne Martens, Miguel Satrustegui, PierVincenzo Uleri, Zdanek Werner*

* We have not been able to trace all participants of the 1980 Summer School. Should our readers have more news we invite them to let us know

Giulia Calvi

New appointment in the Department of History and Civilisation

Giulia Calvi who joined the EUI Department of History and Civilisation at the beginning of this Academic Year was professor of early modern history at the University of Siena (associate professor from 1989 to 2001; full professor from 2002 to 2004).

She was Fulbright Fellow (University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT., 1972-73), Fellow of the British



Giulia Calvi

Academy-Wolfson Foundation (1981-82), Fellow at Villa I Tatti, The Harvard Center for Renaissance Studies, Florence (1986-87).

In 2001 she was visiting professor at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales in Paris. Since 2003 she is a member of the advisory committee of Villa I Tatti. The Harvard Center for Italian Renaissance Studies.

Giulia Calvi has served on the editorial board of *Storica* since 2002.

Present research projects focus on patrilineage, family and gender in comparative perspective with a focus on juridical and judicial sources. Rulers, governors and political power in the courts of early modern Europe. "Ego documents", letter writing and the construction of gendered identities. She is presently part of a comparative research project on women of the European courts based on political and private correspondence with a focus on the Medici dynasty, and of a national research project for a comparative analysis of the political and symbolic discourse on power in Mediterranean Europe and the New World.

Her main publications are in the field of Italian and European social history; the history of public health and of healing practices in early modern societies; family and legal disputes; social and cultural representation of gendered identities in Europe; sumptuary legislation and consumption; gendered practices and models of political power.

Her seminar topics include: From demography to gender: changing perspectives on family history; Justice and gender: comparative and interdisciplinary approaches; Theories, methodology and empirical evidence in historical research (focused on individual researchers' projects)

Selected Recent Publications

Histories of a Plague Year, Berkeley, California University Press 1989

Il contratto morale. Madri e figli nella Toscana moderna, Roma-Bari, Laterza 1994

La mujer barroca, Madrid, Alianza Editorial 1995

(with Isabelle Chabot) *Le ricchezze delle donne. Diritti patrimoniali e poteri familiari in Italia (XII-XIX)*, Torino, Rosenberg & Sellier 1998

Just Published



New Appointment

Christine Chwaszcza

New appointment in SPS

Christine Chwaszcza, born in 1962, grew up in Munich, where she attended the classical language branch of the Ludwigsgymnasium between 1972 and 1981. Although in the 1970s she was already engaged in several political workshops and social organizations, her first subject of study, when she went to the University of Munich in 1981, was classical Greek – by far her favorite subject at school. But frightened by the thought that the only likely professional outcome, becoming a schoolteacher, meant having to deal with adolescent and pre-adolescent kids for the rest of her life, she changed the following year to a combination of political science, sociology and German literature.

From the very first semester she felt an attraction for problems of theory-building and methodological considerations in both descriptive and normative social and political theory. That methodological interest became and remained her core interest over the years. It led her soon to take classes also in Philosophy and in the *Institut für Logik, Wissenschaftstheorie und Statistik* – one of the few traditional places for “analytical philosophy” in Germany – although philosophy became an official subject only after her master’s thesis. The major and enduring interest on the more practical side was in the field of international relations, especially in conflict and security policy. By that time, the exploration of the potential and the limits of decision and rational choice theory in the explanation of strategic action and social (inter-)action seemed to provide a common ground for being able to follow both interests. The master’s thesis, submitted in 1987, was focused on systematic problems of ethical individualism and had the rather bombastic title *Methodologischer Individualismus in der politischen Theorie. Das Hobbesche Vertragsmodell als Paradigma* (Methodological Individualism in Political Theory. Hobbes’s Model of the Social Contract as Paradigm).

As a response to her master’s thesis Christine Chwaszcza was nominated as a candidate for a Promotionsstipendium from the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung in 1988, which she actually received in 1989 but was unable to use after taking up a teaching position at the Geschwister-Scholl-Institut for Political Sciences at the University of Munich in 1990.

Established with what – at that time – was optimistically thought to provide a reliable theoretical background, the project for the dissertation was ambitious: the development of a systematic framework for normative political theory of international relations, which was still a rather exotic topic in the 1990s. The project took longer than expected – not just because of the teaching

– and led deeply into philosophy, the theory of normative justification and metaethics, which were beyond the realm of political theory in the narrow sense. The dissertation, submitted in 1993 and published in 1994, covers the more political aspects, whereas the more philosophical aspects were published in a series of articles and papers between 1994 to 1998. The ethics of international relations, especially considerations about the concept of human rights and humanitarian intervention, have continued to be a topic of further research and publication up to the present.

Moving to the University of Kiel and to a department of philosophy in 1994, Christine Chwaszcza focused her studies on topics of practical philosophy, mainly theory of normative justification (metaethics), practical rationality and the philosophy of action. But she also published several articles on topics of the history of political philosophy and systematic topics of contemporary political philosophy between 1996 and 2002. Her Habilitation *Praktische Gründe. Vorarbeiten zu einer ethischen Anthropologie* (Practical Reasons. Prolegomena for an Ethical Anthropology) submitted in 1999 and published under the title *Praktische Vernunft als vernünftige Praxis* (Practical Reason as Reasonable Practice) in 2003 deals with problems of the conceptualization of human agency and problems of normative justification. It resumes her philosophical development of the foregoing years. What originally started as a critique of instrumental rationality and the overbearing intellectualism of the rational-choice paradigm developed into an analytic phenomenology of practical reasons and their contexts which is significantly influenced by systematic considerations from the philosophy of mind in the later philosophy of Ludwig Wittgenstein. Whereas the arguments and considerations in the Habilitation itself are of a more abstract and metatheoretical kind, the conclusions drawn from them point to a contextualist and empirically oriented style of theorizing. Rather than being merely a result of previous work, the Habilitation sets a programme for further research. One part of the agenda following from the discussion of practical reasons – and a present research interest – is concerned with “prudence” and practical (normative) judgments in situations which must be characterized as lack of justice – a type of situation which seems to prevail in international relations. Another part is the conceptualization of phenomena of social (inter-)action, which will be the topic of Christine Chwaszcza’s seminar in the winter quarter.

Virginie Guiraudon

Marie Curie Chair SPS and RSCAS

Virginie Guiraudon will be joining the faculty of the Political and Social Science Department and the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies in January 2005 for a two-year period as Marie Curie Chair professor. She returns to the EUI, after having been a Jean Monnet Fellow in 1997-8. She comes to us from Lille in France where



Virginie Guiraudon

she has been permanent research fellow at the National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS).

She holds a Ph. D. in Government from Harvard University, where she focused on explaining the evolution of the rights granted to foreigners in France, Germany and the Netherlands since 1974. She has been a visiting fellow at the Center for International Studies at Princeton University and a recipient of the Descartes-Huygens prize, whose tenure she spent at the university of Nijmegen. She was awarded the 2004 CNRS bronze medal for best young researcher and the European Union Studies Association best paper prize.

Her work has mainly focused on the comparative politics of migration. Virginie Guiraudon is the author of *Les politiques d'immigration en Europe* (l'Harmattan, 2000) and co-editor of *Controlling a New Mi-*

gration World (Routledge, 2001) with former SPS professor Christian Joppke.

Virginie Guiraudon's interests also include European Union politics. She is acting executive board member of the European Union Studies Association. She has been involved along with SPS professor Donatella della Porta in a comparative research project financed by the European Commission that studied a number of public policy debates in several Member States over time to map out the Europeanization of political mobilization and communication.

Her recent research has focused on the shifting of policy competence in the area of migration, asylum and anti-discrimination to the EU level and the delegation of migration control to local, private and transnational actors.. Her articles on these themes have appeared in a number of volumes and journals including the *Journal of Common Market Studies*, *International Migration Review*, *the Journal of European Public Policy*, *West European Politics* and *Comparative Political Studies*.

While at the Institute, Virginie Guiraudon will teach courses and co-supervise EUI researchers in her field of expertise. In the spring of 2005, her research seminar is entitled 'immigration, citizenship and the state'. Courses on the comparative politics of migration will also be offered. She will also design and set up a web site of teaching and research resources for scholars working on migration and citizenship and organize a summer school on international migration.

Her research will focus on the role of the immigration issue in the diplomacy of the European Union (EU). Originally a prerogative of

Home and Justice ministries, the control of immigration into the EU is an objective that pervades EU policy areas such as development aid, external trade, and enlargement. The goal is to understand how norms and practices regarding the management of migration flows are elaborated, diffused or imposed on third States.

Virginie Guiraudon will collaborate with scholars at the Robert Schuman Centre with similar interests, such as Professor Philippe Fargues, who directs a large research project on migration addressing its implications for the Mediterranean migration countries and for Europe.

Martin Kohli

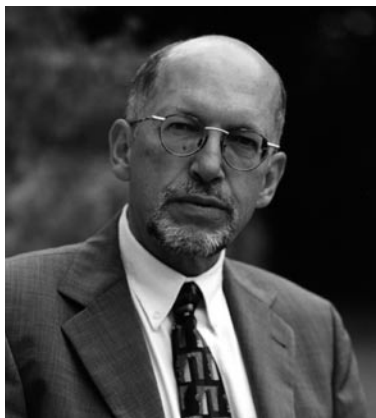
A normal life course?

Growing up in the small city of Solothurn, in the German-speaking part of Switzerland, I had the good fortune to spend a year as a high school student in the US. This experience proved to be the key for turning to the social sciences even though I graduated from a classical *Gymnasium*. Sociology at that time was becoming popular but was still rather uncharted terrain, and so I set out on an open course of study that took me first to Geneva, then to Cologne and finally back to Berne, not far from home.

After university I felt a strong need to turn to the 'real' world, which in my case was the Ministry of Education of the Canton of Zurich – education of course being the handle that we all thought critical for changing society. Luckily I was saved from a career in administration after a few years by a job offer as Assistant Professor at the University of Constance. This was an excellent place to be – a small school, intellectually challenging and innovative.

Constance meant a small step into Germany – just across the border. After completing my *Habilitation*, I made a big step: to the Free University of Berlin, up in the Prussian North, in many ways very different from my culture of origin. The Free University at that time was not only the largest German university but also (still) the most restless one. It was there that I got my first tenured professorship. To my retrospective astonishment I have remained there for 27 years, punctuated and sweetened by attractive leaves: as a Fellow at the Institute for Advanced Study (Princeton), at the Collegium Budapest, and at the Hanse Wissenschaftskolleg (Delmenhorst/Bremen), and as a Visiting Professor or visiting scholar at major US universities.

My main area of work has been the sociology of the life course. If there is one discovery for which I am known in the academic world it is the histor-



Martin Kohli

ical emergence of the modern 'institutionalized' life course, a normative program both in terms of a socially ordered sequence of positions closely linked to chronological age and of a temporal (biographical) frame of reference for orientation and action. I have pursued these issues through a range of empirical studies of family and work careers in their institutional contexts, and with advancing age, have turned increasingly to the second half of life. With my colleagues at the Forschungsgruppe Altern und Lebenslauf (FALL; see www.fall-berlin.de) we have examined how aging societies are changing the overall patterns of social and political participation, migration, and family relations.

In recent years, I have turned to generational research. While the life course as a social institution presupposes and reinforces individualization, the concept of generation highlights the systematic links between individuals based on temporality. The broader aim of my work at the EUI will be to renew this concept so that it can provide a unified account of the dynamics of social reproduction and change at the level of the polity (political participation and mobilization), the economy (labour market participation, welfare resource allocation), and the family. The latter is at present my more specific focus, especially as regards resource transfers among adult family generations (both inter vivos and through inheritance). These is-

sues – forgotten until very recently – are salient for four fields of contemporary sociological analysis:

- for research on social stratification and inequality, where sociology has tended to privilege income from labour-market participation and public transfers but has neglected private transfers and private wealth;
- for family research, where sociology has concentrated on the nuclear family, and neglected the generational lineage and the larger kinship system;
- for Welfare State research, where the family beyond its nuclear form needs to be taken seriously as a fourth pillar of the modern welfare mix with specific patterns of interaction with State, market and civil society;
- and for research on social inclusion, where family and kinship bonds remain an important basis of belonging and social capital.

With the availability of new transnational data, we can now aim at a comparative account of family transfers in European societies.

In Berlin I have chaired the Graduate School of Comparative Studies in close cooperation with social historians and anthropologists. There are other academic jobs and duties that accumulate with seniority, such as editing journals (currently, the *Zeitschrift für Soziologie*) or counselling on various institutions.

Of special importance for me has been my participation in the European Sociological Association (of which I was President for 1997-9), formed both for creating a forum for intellectual exchange among often still quite parochial national traditions, and for giving sociology a much-needed voice in European affairs. This has also spurred my interest in the emergence of a European society and identity – where could be better than the EUI to pursue this line of study?

The new Swiss Chair in Federalism and Democracy within the SPS Department

A new chair

In 2002, the SPS Department received a new part-time Chair in Federalist Studies, financed by the Swiss government. This enabled the EUI to appoint two professors (Alexander Trechsel for 2002-3 and Jürg Steiner for 2003-4) for short periods during which they taught a seminar and organized two international conferences, as well as two research fellows (Dr Rory Domm for 2002-3 and Dr André Bächtiger for 2003-4), all within the Swiss Chair framework. From its beginning, Gabriella Unger has been the Swiss Chair's secretary. Based on the positive experience with the part-time chair, the Swiss authorities decided to extend not only the funding but also the scope of the chair. It has now become a full-time chair in 'Federalism and Democracy', paying tribute to these two major institutions which characterize and underpin Switzerland's political system. As of 2005, Alexander Trechsel will – again – hold this chair, and Gabriella Unger will continue assuring secretarial assistance.

A new professor

Alexander Trechsel joins the EUI from the University of Geneva, where he also received his PhD in political science. He has previously taught at the Universities of Geneva, Lausanne and the EUI as well as being an adjunct professor at Kent State University (USA). His publications deal mainly with direct democracy (referendums, popular initiatives), federalism, political behaviour and, more recently, electronic democracy. Alexander Trechsel is currently editing a special issue of the *Journal of European Public Policy* on the federal future of the European Union and is, together with Hanspeter Kriesi, writing a textbook on Swiss



Alexander Trechsel

politics. His most recent work resulted in a co-edited book on electronic voting and the European Parliamentary elections (together with Fernando Mendez, Routledge 2004) and a Green Paper on the Future of Democracy in Europe for the Council of Europe, co-edited with Philippe Schmitter.

Three questions to the holder of the Swiss Chair

What brings you to the EUI?

AT: When I first came to the EUI as a research fellow in the SPS Department in 1999, I simply fell in love with the Institute – not only with its aesthetic beauty, but above all with the intellectual fireworks generated by simply being at the EUI and interacting with colleagues and researchers. The EUI allowed me to pursue my research on democracy and federalism and provided a fertile ground for launching my more recent projects on e-democracy. The EUI is a unique institution in Europe and I'm very happy that Switzerland's rich experience with democracy and federalism can be brought to the Institute thanks to this Chair. To give you an example: take the issue of federalism and the EU. The case of Switzerland has often been neglected in comparative politics, mostly because of its size and the fact that it is not a member of the European Union. However, more recent contributions find astonishing parallels between the institutional frameworks

and mechanisms of both the EU and Switzerland. Further research is clearly needed here.

... and what will you bring to the EUI more concretely?

AT: I want to share with students my enthusiasm for comparative politics in all these fields. My most recent work is dedicated to the analysis of the impact of new information and communication technologies (ICTs) on politics and I am confident that this issue will be of interest to a number of researchers at the EUI. While deepening the study of traditional fields in political science, such as participatory democracy, federalism and political behaviour, I will try to expand the offer for students at the EUI in this rather new field of the social sciences.

What will you teach at the EUI this year?

During the spring semester, I will offer a seminar on the topic of "Federalism and the EU". The seminar is open to students from all Departments and will allow a closer look at some of the most crucial questions related to the European integration process, e.g. if the EU is federalizing itself, what can we learn from other federal polities for the study of European integration? During the third trimester I will, together with Donatella Della Porta, organize a workshop on research methods for the study of the Internet and politics. Various approaches, ranging from website analyses to focus groups, in-depth interviews, e-content analysis and online survey designs in e-voting trials will be presented and discussed by some of the leading scholars in this field.

Governance and Policy Analysis: Linking Theoretical Parsimony and Empirical Complexity

A Workshop in Honour of Adrienne Héritier

German academia is full of traditions. One of them is the institution of the *Festschrift*. The *Festschrift* is a collection of essays by which students and colleagues seek to honour their academic mentors and esteemed colleagues on important occasions, by reflecting on a particular theme that has been core to the academic work of the jubilarian.

When Adrienne Héritier's 60th birthday was approaching, some of her former students pondered, of course, the idea of doing a *Festschrift* for her. But we were against it – though not because she would not deserve it. Quite on the contrary, we figured that if we gave her a *Festschrift* already for her 60th birthday, we would probably spend the next 20 to 30 years on doing nothing else but writing contributions for Adrienne's next upcoming *Festschrift*. Thus, instead of a *Festschrift*, we chose to bring together some of Adrienne's students and colleagues with whom she has worked closely during her academic life and ask them to reflect on one of Adrienne's most outstanding contributions to political science – policy analysis.

Starting with her *Habilitation* (another one of these German traditions) on policy implementation,¹ policy analysis has always been at the centre of Adrienne's research. In 1987, Adrienne wrote one of the first German textbooks on policy analysis.² Five years later, she edited a volume on the state of the art in policy analysis that sought to address some of the major criticisms policy analysis was facing at the time.³ In her subsequent work on public policy-making, particularly in the European context,⁴ Adrienne has clearly shown that there is often as much variation between policies as between countries. Thus, Adrienne's research has



Adrienne Héritier

been a constant reminder to students of comparative politics and international relations that policy matters. Moreover, her contributions to EU Studies have proven wrong all those who still believe that policy analysis is only about detailed single case studies that are devoid of both theory and methodology and, therefore, unable to produce cumulative knowledge. When she became the director of the Max Planck Project on the Provision of Common Goods in 1998, Adrienne began to work on questions of governance, enriching the predominantly institution-oriented literature with insights from policy analysis.⁵

The “surprise” workshop organized at the EUI on 17 July was designed to revisit Adrienne's contribution to the field of policy analysis, and more recently on governance, and explore avenues for future research. Since we managed to turn the workshop into one of the best-kept secrets in European academia, Adrienne was truly surprised when she found, instead of the Swiss delegation, a group of former students and colleagues toasting her at Villa Schifanoia.

What followed were some hours of serious work and intense discussion during which Roland Czada and Gunnar Folke Schuppert shed light on the informality and culture of governance, aspects that

had been largely neglected in the literature. In the second part, Helmut Willke, Renate Mayntz, Tanja Börzel, Thomas Risse, Katharina Holzinger, Christoph Knill, Sandra Lavenex, and Dirk Lehmkuhl explored the strength and weakness of policy analysis in different contexts, national, European, global. Fritz Scharpf, Dieter Kerwer, and Yves Mény enriched the discussion with their insightful comments. The workshop concluded with a candlelight dinner on the loggia of Villa Schifanoia.

Everybody agreed that the workshop was a true success. Not only did it allow us to honour Adrienne's academic work; we were also able to pay tribute to the “human touch” that has always characterized her work as an academic.

TANJA A. BÖRZEL
University of Heidelberg

¹ Windhoff-Héritier, A. (1980) *Politikimplementation: Ziel und Wirklichkeit politischer Entscheidungen*, Königstein/Taunus: Hain.

² Windhoff-Héritier, A. (1987) *Policy-Analyse: Eine Einführung*, Frankfurt aM: Campus.

³ Héritier, A., ed. (1993) *Policy-Analyse: Kritik und Neuorientierung*, Opladen: Westdeutscher Verlag.

⁴ Cf. Héritier, Adrienne, Knill, Christoph, and Mingers, Susanne (1996) *Ringling the Changes in Europe. Regulatory Competition and the Redefinition of the State: Britain, France, Germany*, Berlin, New York: De Gruyter; Héritier, A. (1999) *Policy-Making and Diversity in Europe. Escape from Deadlock*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; Héritier, A. Kerwer, Dieter, Knill, Christoph, Lehmkuhl, Dirk, Teutsch, Michael, and Douillet, Anne-Cécile (2001) *Differential Europe. The European Union Impact on National Policymaking*, Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield.

⁵ Héritier, A., ed. (2002) *Common Goods. Reinventing European and International Governance*, Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield; Héritier, A. (2003) ‘New Modes of Governance in Europe: Increasing Political Capacity and Policy Effectiveness?’ in TA Börzel and R Cichowski (eds), 2003: *The State of the European Union* Vol. 6. Law, Politics, and Society, Oxford: OUP.

The Diversity of Democracy

Workshop celebrating the diversity of Philippe Schmitter

The conclusion of Philippe Schmitter's second period as a professor in the SPS department was marked in September by a two-day workshop at the Cappella of Villa Schifanoia to celebrate the enormous range of his scholarship and contribution to both intellectual and political debate. The authors of the papers presented at the workshop are now working to revise them so that they become contributions to a *Festschrift* for Philippe. This is being edited by Colin Crouch (also of the SPS department) and Wolfgang Streeck (director of the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies at Cologne).

Entitled *The Diversity of Democracy*, the workshop and the book really celebrate the diversity of Philippe Schmitter, but democracy has been a guiding theme uniting his work, and it is on this subject that his current and future activities are concentrated. The workshop focussed on three aspects of this. First came three papers on 'Corporatism and Democracy', the theme that in the 1970s first led Philippe from being a Latin American specialist to becoming a European and general one, paving the way to his first appointment at the Institute in the early 1980s. Wolfgang Streeck, who worked with him on his first research programme at the Institute at that time, reflected on what had happened to neo-corporatism and its study in the three decades since the publication of Philippe's well known article, 'Still the Century of Corporatism' in 1974. Colin Crouch considered the paradoxical relationship between Corporatism and Democracy'. Donatella della Porta, once Philippe's student at the Institute and now his colleague here, spoke on 'From Corporatist Unions to Protest Unions? On the (Difficult) Relations between Labour and New Social Movements'.

But already in the mid-1970s Philippe was warming to a new theme, as first the south-west European dictatorships, then some of those in Latin America, began to give way to democratic regimes. In 1986 Philippe published, with Guillermo O'Donnell and Laurence Whitehead, *Transitions from Authoritarian rule: Prospects for Democracy*. This work, which focussed on Latin America, had considerable influence on those working for democratisation in that part of the world – and later on others as South Africa and, most spectacularly, large parts of the former Soviet bloc seemed to join the process. At the workshop this area of his contribution was considered under the theme 'Democratic Transitions and Consolidation'. His long-term partner and co-author, Terry Karl, spoke on 'Studying Democracy: Before and after *Transitions from Authoritarian Rule*'. She is Gildred Professor of Latin American Studies, Professor of Political Science,

and the William R. and Gretchen Kimball University Fellow at Stanford University. EUI colleague László Bruszt presented

'The "Transitology" Debate and Post-Communist Diversity'. Another of Philippe's former students, Ruth Collier (now Professor of Political Science at the University of California, Berkeley), was unfortunately



Donatella della Porta, Terry Karl, Colin Crouch, László Bruszt, Liesbet Hooghe, Philippe Schmitter, Gary Marks, Wolfgang Streeck and Fritz Kratochwil

unable to attend the conference but will contribute 'Interest Regimes in Latin America's Neoliberal Democracies' to the *Festschrift*.

Philippe has also made lively contributions to the problems of 'Democracy and European Integration', the final theme. Claus Offe (Professor of Political Science at Humboldt University, Berlin, who has worked with him on a major research programme on democratic consolidation and protection), presented with Ulrich Preuß a paper on 'Democratic Accountability in the Euro-Polity: Problems and Prospects'. Preuß is Professor of Law and Politics at the Free University of Berlin and Judge at the Constitutional Court of the *Land* of Bremen. Gary Marks and Liesbet Hooghe (Professor and Associate Professor respectively of Political Science at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill) spoke on how 'The Neofunctionalists Were (Almost) Right: Politicization and European Integration'. Finally, Gerda Falkner (Head of the Department of Political Science at the Institute for Advanced Studies in Vienna) brought the workshop round full circle with 'Collective Participation in the European Union: The Fate of "Euro-Corporatism"'.

COLIN CROUCH

Morten O. Ravn

New appointment in ECO

Morten O. Ravn, a Danish citizen, is a macroeconomist with interests in macroeconomic theory, economic policy and international macroeconomics. Morten joined the Department of Economics from the London Business School in September 2004. He is a Research Fellow of the Centre for Economic Policy (London) in its International Macroeconomics programme.

Morten's interests in economics were spurred by observing the laws of demand and supply in action – and the effects of interventions in the market – during many summer holidays spent working on the fish market in his native town of Hanstholm on the Danish west coast. These experiences – and the cold west wind – led Morten to pursue a career as an economist, and he completed his master's degree at the University of Aarhus (Denmark) and his PhD (1993) at the University of Southampton (UK).

He spent a year as a Jean Monnet Fellow at the European University Institute in the early 1990's, a year that was both very enjoyable and productive. Subsequently, Morten has held positions at the University of Aarhus, the University of Southampton, and at Universitat Pompeu Fabra (Spain). He has also twice been a visiting professor at the University of Pennsylvania. He has regularly taught macroeconomic courses for Her Majesty's Treasury, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Department for International Development.

Morten's research has been concerned with a wide set of topics in macroeconomics and in international economics. One important line of his research has been concerned with documenting and understanding the fluctuations in national economies over the busi-

ness cycle. Such fluctuations, such as the slowdown in many Western countries during the early 2000's, are of concern to households, firms, and policymakers alike given that they affect much of the economy similarly and simultaneously. In an early piece, Morten showed how surprisingly similarly



Morten O. Ravn

European economies and North American economies behave over the business cycle, given the evident structural differences between these economies. Morten has also been concerned with developing – and evaluating – theories meant to explain such business-cycle fluctuations. In a recent line of research, Morten has, for instance, examined how the formation of consumption habits, the fact that Chianti fans are unlikely to switch to Rioja, may induce firms to set prices in such a way as to lead to amplification and prolongation of fluctuations over the business cycle. In a nutshell, such habits may lead firms to become more aggressive in “good times” and less aggressive in “bad times” thereby making “good times” even better and “bad times” even worse.

He has written widely on the international aspects of the econo-

my. Of particular interest has been the issue of how one might better understand how macroeconomic fluctuations spread across national borders through trade in goods and services and through trade in financial assets. Such links between national economies are increasingly evident as the world economy becomes ever more integrated due to the relaxation of restrictions on trade and on the free flow of capital. Morten's research in this area has focused on explaining the fact that the links between national macroeconomic fluctuations are much stronger than predicted by currently popular macroeconomic theories, while at the same time international financial markets appear to provide less insurance than one might expect.

Another main issue that has interested Morten is the pattern of differences in goods prices across national borders. In a recent piece of work he argues that while differences in aggregate price levels across national borders appear to be persistent, price differentials for individual goods are on the average much less so. This is an issue of fundamental importance also to policy-makers such as the European Central Bank, given their objectives of stabilizing Euro-area-wide inflation. He is continuing this work examining the pattern and determinants of differences in the level of prices across European countries and their regions.

Morten has also worked on topics such as German unification, minimum-wage laws, and the macroeconomic effects of monetary policy. The research on German unification was motivated by the fact that the long slowdown in the German economy that followed the unification of the two Germanies was rather unexpected. Morten's research concluded that this pro-

Mike Artis leaves ... and stays on



Michael Artis

A conference entitled *Open Macro Models and Policy in the Development of the European Economy* was organised by Anindya Banerjee and Giancarlo Corsetti to celebrate the career of Professor Michael Artis who retired in January 2004 from his joint chair at the Robert Schuman Centre and the Department of Economics. The conference was

held at Villa La Fonte on 15 - 16 October 2004 under the auspices of the RSCAS, the Pierre Werner Chair Programme and the Department of Economics, and was attended by over fifty academics from Europe and the United States.

The themes of the conference dealt with many of the areas to which Professor Artis has contributed in his long and rich career, such as the implications for growth and stabilization policies of the choice of an exchange rate regime, issues in stabilization policy, the modelling of fiscal policy and adjustment in a global economy. Prominent speakers included Charles Engel, Marcus Miller and Assaf Razin while the Governor of the Bundesbank, Professor Axel Weber, delivered the keynote address during the evening of 15 October. At dinner, following the keynote speech, Rick van der Ploeg and Marcus Miller spoke

warmly of Professor Artis' contributions to economics, including his pioneering role in developing the study of issues relating to Europe and currency union, topics which have become lively areas of debate following the inauguration of the Euro but were much less fashionable in the days in which he began working in this field. Professor Artis' important role in the profession was also highlighted by his many students who had written their theses with him, many of whom were also present at the conference

However, Mike Artis has not left the Institute for good. He was recently appointed Professorial Fellow and continues as EUI Co-coordinator of the European Forecasting Network/PAGE

longed period of low growth was related to two key aspects of German unification. First, it has been associated with a persistent redistribution from the former West Germany to the former East Germany through the Welfare State and through the conditions that were laid down for the unification process. This redistribution has had a contractionary effect on the German economy. Secondly, the average skill level of the workforce in the former East Germany was significantly below that of former West German workers. Such skill differences are expected to level out over time, but this may be a timely and expensive process, especially in conjunction with fiscal redistribution and with labour-market rigidities.

Morten has been widely engaged in European networks. Apart from his activities in the CEPR, he has been active in trans-European research training (RTN) networks. His re-

search has been financed by institutions such as the Economic and Social Research Council (UK), the European Commission, the British Council (through a Chevening Scholarship), the Spanish Research Council, the Danish Research Council, and Aarhus University's Research Foundation.

When out of his office and not attending conferences, seminars and so forth, Morten enjoys relaxing, travelling, sports, skiing, and good food and wine (for which Florence offers perfect opportunities). While showing no talent whatsoever, he also enjoys torturing his guitar (and whoever has the displeasure of being within hearing distance).

Morten is much looking forward to his time at the European University Institute and hopes to help make the Institute an exciting, interesting and relevant academic institution.

Goodbye Jacqueline



Jacqueline Bourgonje retired as Departmental Administrator at the end of July. She was a mainstay of the Department, having worked here for 26 years, and for the many Heads of Department who have succeeded each other over the years. She was also the 'historic memory' of the Department. Her job as Departmental Administrator has been taken over by Jessica Spataro, and a new secretary, Lucia Vigna, has joined the department.

Filling an Important Research and Pedagogical Gap Cultural Heritage at the EUI

I.

Preamble

On 15 January, Yves Meny asked Francesco Francioni of LAW, Tony Molho of HEC and Rick van der Ploeg of ECO and RSC – together with Salvatore Settis, President of the Scuola Normale Superiore of Pisa – to ‘envisage what kind of a strategy the Institute in general, and the



Garden of the Villa Schifanoia

History Department in particular, could develop in order to give full meaning to the title of the History Department (Department of History and Civilization).’

Following a series of written and oral exchanges, the three internal members of the EUI presented to the Principal the following report, which has been approved by the Academic Council and the Research Council.

Cultural Heritage and the EUI

We are convinced that the EUI and, more precisely, HEC can fill an important research and pedagogical gap by developing a range of activities focused on the concept of cultural heritage.

The term cultural heritage encompasses a vast number of concepts and approaches. They range from the formulation of contemporary policies (such as, for example, those being developed by UNESCO and other international organizations to identify and protect cultural artifacts and traditions) to historical studies in a variety of scholarly disciplines – from archaeology, anthropology and history to architecture, urban studies and art history. Jurists and economists, not to mention Tourist Boards and Chambers of Commerce, have now taken an interest in legal, economic and entrepreneurial matters associated with the term cultural heritage. What’s more, in recent times, the term cultural heritage has been loaded with profound political and ideological implications, as national, regional, and local groups have often based their national identity claims on (their perception of what constitutes) their cultural heritage. In short, both at a scholarly, analytical level

and at a range of practical levels, we are faced with a concept rich in possibilities and implications. It makes sense for the EUI to launch one or more initiatives in this direction, drawing on its own scholarly vocation and European identity.

An additional reason suggests that such an EUI initiative makes excellent sense. The Institute’s location in one of the world’s premier art cities has often led friendly observers to wonder why it is that we have never had an active academic programme in the field of art history. The question becomes even more pointed when one remembers that Italy is widely recognized as possessing an unrivalled primacy in matters of art conservation and preservation. Not by accident, Italian experts were called in to assist the Iraqi authorities following the vandalism of their museums in the recent war. Further, Italian legislation has played a pioneering role in developing institutional and normative regulatory schemes for heritage conservation. It makes sense for the Institute to take advantage of the opportunities available in Italy to enhance its own scholarly and pedagogic activities.

Finally, the presence at this moment on the EUI staff of experts in various problems associated with the study, protection and preservation of cultural heritage gives us a chance both to put to good use this expertise, and, concurrently, establish a genuinely interdisciplinary academic programme that is likely to attract researchers and more advanced scholars to the Institute.

Recommendations

We recommend that the EUI seek to implement a policy whereby issues associated with the concept of cultural heritage become integrated in the Institute’s scholarly and pedagogical activities. This can be done by following two distinct but overlapping directions: establishing a research programme in HEC on the comparative study, in time and space, of cultural heritage; and launching a set of policy-oriented initiatives, housed in RSC but drawing on the expertise of faculty members in various Departments.

Given the Principal’s charge, our first recommendations apply to HEC. But we believe that the originality of the programme we propose below depends on the synergies generated by historical and policy-oriented approaches, to be housed in part in HEC, in part in the RSC, and, where appropriate, in the Institute’s other Departments. Given the special scholarly character and policy relevance of studies on cultural heritage, it is desirable to develop a global strategy for these interdisciplinary activities in cooperation with other universities and international organizations.

II.

History and Cultural Heritage

It has often been pointed out that since its inception the Institute has had a Department of History and Civilization, but that the component 'Civilization' has had short shrift in the Department's coverage. In recent years, discussions have been held in HEC to explore ways of, at least partially, filling this gap. But the term 'Civilization' covers so many concepts, and a Department would need such substantial resources to provide adequate coverage that, faced with such a seemingly insurmountable challenge, the discussions led nowhere.

Now, the concept 'cultural heritage' offers an interesting and ingenious way out of our dilemma. Increasingly in recent years, historians have trained their attention on the concept of cultural heritage. Discussions on a very wide range of issues have opened up new fields of inquiry which have also addressed important contemporary social and political concerns from a historical perspective. They range from the history of museums, to the ways in which societies have, over time, related to material and "intangible" aspects of their heritage, to the appropriation of elements of the past in their collective imagery. Our own colleague, Salvatore Settis, has been one of the principal interlocutors in this international discussion, with his contributions ranging from the fields of archaeology and art history, to the history and emergence of museums, to the very pressing contemporary issue of how political authorities manage a society's cultural heritage.

There are still other aspects of cultural heritage that even as versatile a scholar as Settis has not dealt with. Cultural heritage could touch upon the history of imperialism – how colonial powers dealt with their subjects' cultures; with the history of the protection, marginalization, or suppression of 'minority' languages; with the policies of European nation States and/or Empires toward their local populations, and many more. The analytical category cultural heritage is broad and flexible; it should enable HEC to address questions inherent in the term "Civilization," all the while avoiding a narrowly disciplinary approach.

Florence offers extraordinary resources that HEC could draw on to support its programme on cultural heritage. In art history alone, there are institutions ranging from the Opificio delle pietre dure to the non-Italian cultural institutions such as Villa I Tatti and the Kunsthistorisches Institut. Comparably wealthy resources exist in history of science, history of philosophy, of literature, etc. Thus, HEC extension into the area of cultural heritage would also make it possible for the EUI to forge closer ties with some extremely distinguished academic and research institutions in Florence.

Cultural Heritage in History

We recommend that the EUI add a Chair on the History of Cultural Heritage to the roster of the Department of History and Civilization. We also recommend that the

new Professor be based in the RSC, and that s/he coordinate other activities associated with the programme on cultural heritage to which reference is made below.

Before making this appointment, we think it appropriate to devote a limited period of time (one to two years) exploring the field, so as to educate ourselves on how best to proceed on a long-term basis. Thus, the recommendations that follow should be seen as a first step, to lead to the drawing up of an appropriate profile, followed by a search for a regular professor. This interval should provide the Principal with time to seek the



Villa Schifanoia which houses the History Department

resources with which the Programme we recommend could be placed on a secure financial basis.

In the immediate future, we recommend that

The Department of History be urged to assign at least one of its Jean Monnet postdoctoral fellowships for the year 2005-6 to the history of cultural heritage. Alternatively, if suitable candidates could be located, a Marie Curie Fellowship could be assigned to this subject.

The Department of History, in cooperation with RSC and other departments interested in this initiative, organize a lecture series (to be concluded with a day-long workshop in spring 2005) on cultural heritage. This series could be co-sponsored by the Scuola Normale Superiore, as suggested in his letter to us by Salvatore Settis.

In about a year, HEC, with the possible cooperation of other Departments, mount an application for a Forum, to be held in the year 2005-6. Were this application successful, the new Jean Monnet (or Marie Curie) Fellow would be charged with the Forum's coordination and organization.

No later than in winter-spring 2006, drawing on the lessons learnt from the activities listed above, a pro-

file for a Chair in Cultural History should be drawn up and a search conducted for the appointment of the new Professor. Ideally, her/his tenure should begin in September 2006.

III.

Policy Studies in Cultural Heritage at the EUI

A distinctive characteristic of the overall programme that we recommend is that it will have both a historical and a policy component. The study of cultural heritage is inherently interdisciplinary in nature and should be cultivated in close cooperation among the four departments of the EUI.

The Institute's current staff comprise several individuals with considerable expertise on subjects such as international treaties on culture and society, E-culture and the information society, the protection of cultural heritage, cultural exceptions and free-trade agreements, legal aspects of cultural property rights, media regulation or the pricing of old masters. The increasing technical complexities inherent in the conservation and management of cultural heritage pose interesting challenges to researchers and practitioners. It makes sense to draw on our own expertise to develop a series of programmes focused on specific policy issues. The objective should be to start gradually with building up a reputation for studies and research into cultural policy.

In the short term the EUI should take advantage of the existing links with UNESCO in order to place the Institute on the world map of cultural heritage studies by cooperating in some academic and professional training programme. A short meeting of up to a week on the legal aspects of heritage conservation and management could be organized with the financial support of UNESCO as a pilot project, perhaps in cooperation with the World Bank and ICCROM (the Intergovernmental Centre for Conservation in Rome, with which UNESCO has close institutional ties). Alternatively, possibilities might be explored with the Robert Schuman Centre and UNESCO for starting some training sessions on World Heritage for participants from the Maghreb region. Such initiatives would enable the Institute to play a role hand in hand with UNESCO in the development of a European approach to new challenges emerging today in the field of culture, such as the safeguarding of "intangible cultural heritage/ patrimoine immateriel" (UNESCO Convention of October 2003) and the new negotiations for a comprehensive convention on cultural diversity which will have a direct impact on the present system of global trade.

To launch such a programme, we recommend that:

In autumn 2004, the RCS (perhaps also the LAW, ECO, and SPS Departments) be urged to consider posting as Jean Monnet and Marie Curie Fellows highly qualified experts in the fields of cultural, legal and economic aspects of heritage conservation.

Members of our Committee, assisted by other in-



Detail of the Fresco by Giovanni da San Giovanni in the Refectory of the Badia Fiesolana

terested members of the Faculty, be authorized to explore with appropriate organizations the possibility of establishing at the EUI workshops or training sessions devoted to specific policy issues connected with cultural heritage. Such activities could be housed in the RSC, although this is not indispensable.

The three Departments listed above should be invited to participate in the organization and oversight of the lecture series (and workshop), to which reference is made in the preceding section.

In the long run, and parallel to the Chair in the historical dimensions of Cultural Heritage, it would be very useful to have a second Chair (the UNESCO Chair?) devoted to the study of policy issues regarding cultural heritage.

IV.

Concluding Reflections

We realize that our recommendations are ambitious and costly. As currently formulated, they can be implemented in stages – experimentally, as it were. And they can be adjusted to reflect the lessons that we learn along the way.

For all the reasons we have mentioned above, we believe that the European University Institute should make its presence felt in a field of study that combines scholarly and civic concerns, and that will enable it, as a European scholarly institution, to contribute to the development of a European discourse in the area of cultural heritage.

FRANCESCO FRANCONI, TONY MOLHO and RICK VAN DER PLOEG

THE ACADEMY OF EUROPEAN HISTORY
at the
EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE

Announces its Fourth Session to be held in Florence
30 June – 8 July 2005

Population Movements in Europe - From the Fall of Rome to the European Union

Director Professor ANTHONY MOLHO, *co-director* Professor

The Academy of European History at the European University Institute founded in 2002, aims to provide a forum for the discussion of European history among two groups of young professionals, drawn from across Europe: professors at the pre-University level and journalists. Each summer, a group of teachers and journalists spend about ten days discussing, with acknowledged experts and among themselves, questions of how the past, especially the past of Europe, should be taught to pre-university students and presented to a wider public.

Every session of the Academy is devoted to one theme. The first year's theme was *Images of Europe, from Antiquity to the Present*, the second year's theme was *Borders and Borderlands*. The third session (held in Olympia, Greece, with the sponsorship of the Kokkalis Foundation) was dedicated to *Empires in European History*. During the past three years, nearly 120 teachers and journalists, from 25 European countries participated in the Academy's proceedings.

This year's session will be devoted to the subject of **Population movements, in Europe's longue durée, from the early Middle Ages to the present**. Meetings are usually held twice a day; the mornings are devoted to formal presentations, while the afternoons are given to discussions.

30 applicants will be chosen to participate in the Academy. Participants are awarded a modest honorarium (of ca. € 400). Each participant is responsible for covering all her/his expenses (travel, room, and board). No family or other allowances are given to participants.

Purpose

Increasingly in the past few years, historians, and more generally educators, have been pondering a set of questions about the study of history: What is the relationship of the past to the present? What should it be? In any case, to what past do we refer and to whose present? Questions such as these have been staples of historical inquiry, from Herodotus to the present. In moments of profound change, such as

the past two or so decades especially in Europe, they assume an even greater urgency. On occasion, they also generate much dispute.

For nearly two hundred years, until the second half of the twentieth century, the nation-state has been the fundamental unit of historical analysis, both in historical instruction and in discussions about the past in the popular press. For the last half a century or more, thanks to the pioneering work of several historians, professional historical study has become less sharply focused on the nation state. Scholars across Europe have contributed to this enterprise: the *Annales* school in France, economic historians and the *Past and Present* group in Great Britain, less well organized but no less important historical groups in German-speaking Europe, the school of *microstoria* gathered around the journal *Quaderni storici* in Italy.

Context

Yet, at all levels of instruction, teachers of history today face the difficult task of fashioning a curriculum that takes into account the increasing importance of the European community. How should one think about the history of Europe in relationship to the histories of individual nation-states? How has the concept of Europe changed over time? What regions, cultures, historical traditions did Europe encompass in the remote or more proximate past? Such questioning has begun in earnest among some historians. But historical curricula - at both the university and secondary school levels - and discussions about the past in the popular press do not yet reflect the outcome of these discussions.

In creating the Academy, its founders are animated by a simple idea. Quite simply put, they are convinced that, especially in Europe today, there is a need for opening new forums for discussing the past and its relationship to the present. No credo - ideological or otherwise - will colour the Academy's discussions. Rather, we intend to invite members of the Academy to explore the challenge we all face when thinking about the history and the future of Europe.

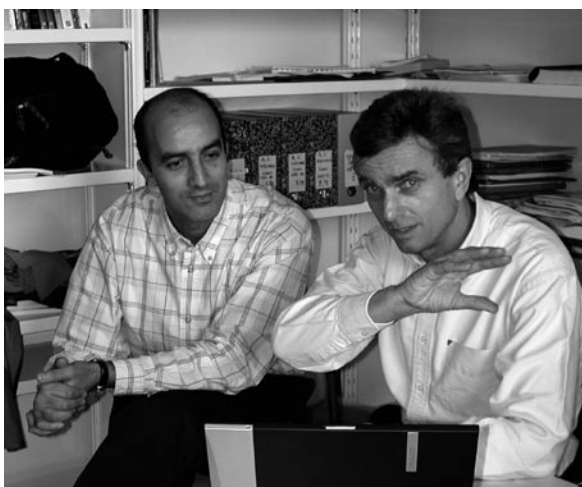
Applications and additional information about the Academy may be obtained from:

The Academy of European History
European University Institute - Via Boccaccio 121 - I-50133 Firenze, Italia
e-mail: Academy.of.European.History@iue.it - tel. 0039 055 4685594 - fax 0039 055 4685203

The deadline for the submission of applications is Monday, 16 May 2005.

The Euro-Mediterranean Consortium for Applied Research on International Migration (CARIM)

Migration has become a top issue on the Euro-Mediterranean agenda. Mediterranean countries of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) are confronted with increasing migratory pressures from their own population, and at the same time, most of them have recently become places of protracted transit for mi-



Abdelkader Latreche and Philippe Fargues

grants who were originally trying to reach Europe. A better understanding of migration processes at play in Mediterranean countries of the MENA is urgently needed. By contrast, current knowledge is scanty.

It is in response to a serious deficit in the observation and analysis of migration that the Euro-Mediterranean Consortium for Applied Research on International Migration (CARIM) has been created, as an instrument dedicated to applied research in order to help governments to define and monitor migration policies. The CARIM was launched at the Robert Schuman Centre in February 2004, and it is financed for an initial period of three years by Europe Aid, in the framework of the MEDA programme. It is composed of a coordinating unit established at the RSCAS with Prof Philippe Fargues as the scientific director and Dr Abdelkader Latreche as research assistant, and a network of 30 scientific correspondents based in the MENA.

The following deliverables are expected:

I. Mediterranean Migration Database

It will contain a large set of data at the national level on three dimensions of migration: demographic and economic; legal; political and social. Data are either

already existing or obtainable through the reprocessing of existing sources, and the CARIM undertakes no primary data-collecting operation. The database, to be continuously enriched and updated, is posted on the CARIM website [<http://www.carim.org/>] which was constructed and is maintained by Iñaki López Martín. A by-product will be an Annual Mediterranean Migration Report (Volume one scheduled for early 2005).

II. Studies and Research:

Two topics are currently being researched: migration-related transfers, and transit migration. Further studies will deal with mid-term migration perspectives, integration policies, admission and visas policies, return policies, migration and labour markets.

Migration, Transfers and Development

Finding ways for making migration a genuine instrument for development in the countries of origin of migrants, has recently drawn much attention among agencies dedicated to development and poverty alleviation. Remittances of migrant workers, in particular, arouse a lot of interest because they are viewed a major source of external financing, one of the most stable over time, and one which reaches the very areas from where migrants come, i.e., those where funding development seems to be the most needed.

Remittances are part of a larger set of tangible and non-tangible migration-induced flows, departing from, or arriving to migrants' countries of origin. Migration generates international transfers of capital, both financial and human, and it fosters the building of cross-border social capital. What is the balance between out and ingoing flows for migrants' countries of origin? How do flows of finance and flows of skills—in particular brain drain and brain gain phenomena—interact with each other? Which role does social capital play in making the net outcome a positive or a negative one? What is the sustainability of migration-induced development? How do state policies in countries of origin of migrants, or the lack of specific policies, affect the net impact of transfers generated by migration?

The research has started in two countries, Morocco and Egypt. No data collection in the population being carried out, it makes use of a variety of available data sets, such as household expenditures and consumption, or living standard surveys, the individual records of which are reprocessed in order to answer the above

specific questions. Methods being adapted to available data in each country, comparability is constructed ex-post, not ex-ante.

Transit migration

The opposition between the North of the Mediterranean as a region of immigration and the South as a region of emigration is no longer valid. Most countries of the South of the Mediterranean have turned into receivers of immigrants while remaining major senders of emigrants. A cycle of immigration has started before the cycle of emigration send any signal of reaching an end.

Migrants now arriving in Mediterranean countries of the MENA originally form two distinct populations: workers responding to a demand on local labour markets on the one side, and unwanted transit migrants on the other side, i.e. persons who were initially trying to reach a more distant destination—Europe for the majority of them—but found themselves stuck at the gate of their intended destination because of restrictive policies regarding the admission of aliens and reinforced border controls, at the external frontier of Europe in particular.

Because Mediterranean countries of the MENA have for long viewed themselves as places of departure, not of arrival, of migratory movements, they are often characterised by a deficit in administrative rules and legal provisions related with the entry and settlement of aliens. This deficit opens a door to prolonged transit and even to durable settlement. Governments and societies have to address new challenges, such as absorbing new comers on labour markets already confronted with unemployment or accommodating additional groups living in precarious conditions.

The research has started in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia on the one side, and in Turkey on the other side. In both case, it aims at gathering and organising information on transit migration, at assessing its impact on the society and economy, at identifying regulations and legal instruments that apply to transit migrants, and at analysing all this material in order to assist governments to integrate transit migration in their effort to build migration policies.

III. Training

The first annual training session will be on 'International Migration in the Euro-Mediterranean Area and the enlarged European Union' (13-18 December 2004). It pursues two objectives

1) Understanding how the EU enlargement may impact on the structural forces at play in international migration as well as on policy responses in the Euro-Mediterranean area. Migration results from a combination of international differentials in standards of living and cross-border social links. The eastern and southern enlargement of the European Union (EU) might have

a far-reaching impact on the European Union itself, on its various neighbours, and on their differentials. It will not only change the relative weights of the EU and its Mediterranean partners of the MENA, but also reshape their relations. The enlargement of the EU is thus likely to alter patterns and trends of migration from, or transiting through, the Mediterranean countries of the MENA

2) Offering participants from the South and the North of the Euro-Mediterranean area an opportunity to discuss together. Participants are from various professional and academic backgrounds. Building bridges between disciplines and among actors from the North and the South of the Mediterranean is a key objective.

PHILIPPE FARGUES