
CONFERRING CEREMONY

4 October 2002

Programme

- 3 p.m. Entrance into the church from the cloister
- 3.10 p.m. Welcome by Yves Mény, EUI President
- 3.20 p.m. Awarding of the *honoris causa* degrees to
- RENATE MAYNTZ
Laudatio by Helen Wallace
Reply by Prof. Mayntz
- JACQUES DRÈZE
Laudatio by Omar Licandro
Reply by Prof. Drèze
- ALBERT O. HIRSCHMAN
Laudatio by Stefano Bartolini
Reply by Prof. Hirschman
- 4.15 p.m. Musical interlude
- 4.30 p.m. Presentation of the Louise Weiss Prize to the EUI
- 4.40 p.m. Awarding of PH.Ds and LL.Ms
- 5.30 p.m. Music
- 5.40 p.m. Closure of the ceremony
- 6 p.m. Reception

Welcome by the President of the EUI

This ceremony today closes the series of initiatives taken by Patrick Masterson in connection with the Institute's 25th anniversary. When he achieved the masterstroke of persuading the whole Commission and its President, Romano Prodi, to meet in Florence, I told him it would be hard to beat that. Yet that, dear Patrick, is far from being the only brilliant stroke you managed in the course of your two successive terms. You also brought us one of the best traditions of the English-speaking universities, the Conferring Ceremony. This adds nothing to the value or prestige of the degree taken, but is an extraordinary opportunity for underlining the ideals and the values of our community at a time when the young doctors are starting to take flight with their own wings towards new horizons.

The construction of this European, and transnational, academic community is unique of its kind – unfortunately one might say. For proud and pleased as we are at this uniqueness, how can we not regret that more young people are not able to benefit from European universities too, for instance at undergraduate level? The principle of subsidiarity applied in the area of education has no doubt some patents of nobility, in claiming to defend pluralism and cultural development. But let us not shut our eyes. It is also the fig leaf that barely covers still-vigorous nationalisms.

Specifically in this house, we proclaim loud and clear, over and above the languages and traditions that may distinguish us from each other, the principle of universality. It is comforting to think that while we know these conflicts and these tensions better than any other institution, they are never structured around national cleavages. And when Portuguese or Irish researchers organize a party at the Bar Fiasco, it is not to wave their flags but to let other European students share the best of their music, their food, their drinks and their good humour.

The Institute is not a closed, inward-looking world. It is created from a diaspora of students coming from the whole of Europe, who will go on to become a diaspora of alumni scattered over other points on the planet, according to professional, or sometimes sentimental, choices. Above all, though, the Institute collaborates in many networks of excellence in the four disciplines in which our research work is structured.

For that reason, the award of the honorary doctorates to Professors Drèze, Hirschman and Mayntz takes on quite special meaning today. Not just because this is the first time the Institute is awarding this title to prestigious representatives of the academic community, but also because by accepting this distinction they are, as it were, joining the great family of the Institute. For all of us professors and researchers, they constitute a model of excellence, a scholarly reference point, and also, why not stress the point, an example of a fully accomplished life, and not only from the university viewpoint. Professor Mayntz, Professor Drèze, Professor Hirschman, thank you for being here among us today. We have for long fully benefited, as Professors Wallace, Licandro and Bartolini will be saying in a moment, from your scholarly contributions. You will in a few seconds be Doctors of the EUI. Welcome to the Badia Fiesolana, in the midst of your young fellow scholars, who I hope may emulate your brilliant careers and reach the fullness of a life as rich as yours.

YVES MÉNY

Renate Mayntz

It is a great privilege to present Professor Renate Mayntz as one of the first group of distinguished scholars to be awarded an honorary degree by the European University Institute. Here is an outstanding sociologist who has made enormous contributions on three dimensions: as a scholar in her own right; as a promoter of research by others, especially younger scholars; and as a model of professionalism.

Professor Mayntz is one of those truly talented individuals who could have made a career in anyone of several domains. She started as a chemist, a natural scientist, and it is evident that she had – and retained – a sense of logical clarity and careful precision, along with a healthy insistence on the need to match evidence to theory, and along with the highest standards of scientific enquiry. She chose to become a social scientist, a sociologist. In this she was driven by a deep concern for societal improvement and by her own direct experience of societal breakdown during the second world war. But she could have succeeded professionally in many other fields. She has a reputation as a first class gourmet chef. She is a talented gardener with truly green fingers. She has a great feel for the aesthetic and is a sophisticated connoisseur of the fine arts, where she has drawn inspiration from her marriage to her much loved husband, Hann Trier, the distinguished artist. Together they spent much happy time in Italy and it is thus a particular pleasure to offer Professor Renate Mayntz this award here in Tuscany.

It is our good fortune that Professor Renate Mayntz's career majored in the social sciences.

As a scholar she had an important starting point as one of the first young Europeans to have access to the flourishing of American social science in the late 1940s and 1950s. Her first degree comes from Wellesley College in 1950, a base from which she was able to return to Europe and to spearhead the development of her discipline in Germany, in Berlin, in Cologne, in Speyer, but always keeping in touch with intellectual developments elsewhere and particularly in the United States.



Renate Mayntz

Her own scholarship typifies the best in sociological research. She has spanned the range from micro-studies, with empirical work in industrial sociology and on the changing characteristics of the family, to macro research about organisations and societies, with both theoretical and empirical contributions. Over the years Professor Mayntz tackled one testing subject after another.

She was one of those who brought alive the study of public administration as a field at the intersection of social and political dynamics – it was this work in the mid 1970s which first made me aware of Professor Mayntz's careful scholarship and valued methodologies. Professor Mayntz then ranged further still into the study of societies much more broadly understood as encompassing the networks and the linkages across political and social processes and between political and social groups, organisations and actors. She also kept in mind her earlier background in the natural sciences, with her keen interest in the research system as such and large technical systems. In pursuing this research agenda Professor Mayntz has published many, many widely cited studies, both theoretic-

cal and empirical, as well as an authoritative text book, an intellectual road map for successive generations of students.

One striking feature of Professor Mayntz's work is that increasingly she published work in association with other scholars, both older and younger – and this brings me to her role in shaping the research agenda more broadly and in promoting the intellectual endeavours of other scholars and students. In 1985 Renate Mayntz became the founding director of the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies in Cologne. The Max Planck Society makes appointments of this kind on the basis of choosing a gifted individual, to whom it entrusts the development of an idea. In this case it was an inspired choice – the choice of an individual with a rich intellectual range, but also the choice of an individual with a real gift for energising others and for building collaborative research.

Over the dozen years that Professor Mayntz directed the Institute, first alone and then in one of those very special collaborative partnerships with Professor Fritz Scharpf, it became a model research laboratory. In our contemporary vocabulary of best practice and benchmarking it is impossible to think of a research institute in Europe in the social sciences that better exemplifies the very best work. Scholars from Germany and also from many other countries were given the opportunity to spread their wings and to achieve excellent results. The Institute set the terms of reference for a broader intellectual community in terms of scholarship for its own sake, but also in terms of an agenda which was always at the core of the practical dilemmas of society and of politics. Commitment to the concerns of practice were always present, but scholarship was not to be compromised by the temptation to offer instant wisdom. Professor Mayntz herself served on a range of advisory committees, always in demand for the thoughtfulness of her observations and the incisiveness of her judgments.

This brings me, lastly, to Professor Mayntz as a model of professionalism. Someone with her range of talents and achievements dearly deserves our highest esteem. Her professional dedication and integrity, her relentless energy, and her willingness continuously to expand her

fields of research and the range of her interests are all qualities that rightly set the highest standards for the rest of us. But someone so capable might also be thought to be a little intimidating – and indeed – I gather – some young scholars approached their assignments at the Max Planck Institute with not a little nervousness. One youngster, I am told, did not dare to rent somewhere to live for more than a month, fearing that she would not make the grade. All of these collaborators were to discover a mentor who would give them absolute attention, who would deal with them fairly, decently, and consistently, always Kantian in the best sense. They also found a professional colleague who was warm hearted and supportive, a rock in cases of personal problems, a loyal friend, and a humorous companion. Her only defect, as far as I can discover, is what one colleague calls 'her cultivated lack of capacity for dealing with technical gadgets'!

Professor Mayntz is a remarkable social scientist. Retirement from full time professional responsibility has not meant retreat from scholarship. Happily for us she remains engaged and active in intellectual life. Here then is a scholar and a woman who supremely merits our recognition.

HELEN WALLACE

Jacques Drèze

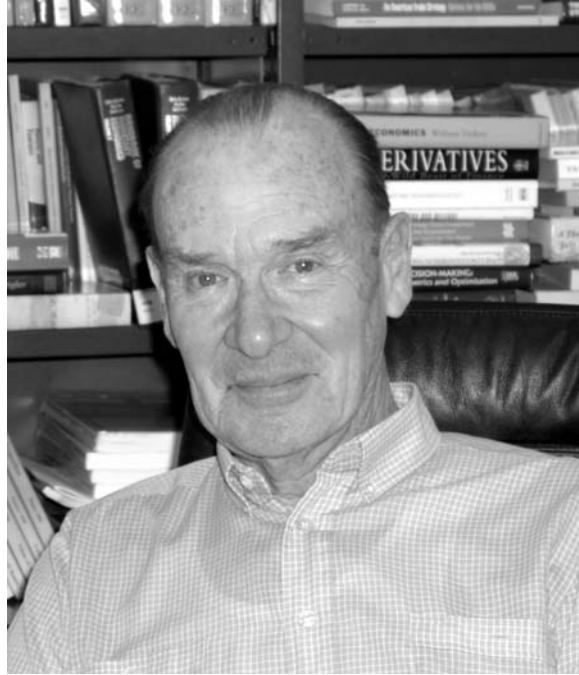
It is a privilege and honour for me to present Professor Jacques Drèze at the ceremony for his investiture as honorary doctor of the European University Institute. This act pays homage to the academic career of one of Europe's most prestigious economists. Professor Drèze has distinguished himself not only by his enormous scientific contribution but also by his continuing selfless support for both the development of research and discussion on economic policy in our continent.

It would be hard to understand the value of his work without bearing in mind that Jacques Drèze has been and continues to be above all a sailor. I cannot say when his passion for the sea began, but I can assure you that at the age of 60, and much water has passed by since then, Jacques Drèze decided to leave the halls of academia to return to his great passion, sailing. In recent years he has covered as many miles in his yacht as he has written pages, while continuing his prolific career as a researcher. It would seem as if Antonio Machado, one of the great Spanish poets of all time, that history and geography prevented knowing Jacques Drèze.... it would seem, I was saying, as if Antonio Machado might have been inspired by Jacques Drèze when he wrote: "I have sailed a hundred seas, and moored in a hundred ports".

The young Jacques Drèze left his native Verviers to pursue economics and business studies in Liège, and later crossed the Atlantic to take his doctorate in economics at Columbia. In America, or North America to be more precise, his life took a radical turn that kept him tied to the land for many years. Dazzled by the possibilities economic science was opening up before him, he let himself be taken by the hand of its great 'masters', Franco Modigliani first among them, and started to retrace old paths which for him were new. In his American journey, with his profound desire to know and to explore, the young Drèze was converted into a 'wayfarer'.

Since then he has dedicated his life to the study of economics, with the same devotion as he raised a family, all without neglecting his obliga-

tion to society and to his times. His contribution to economic science has been exceptional, opening up new paths of research in such varied areas as general equilibrium theory, decision theory, theory of contracts, economics of uncertainty, game theory, econometrics (and especially



Jacques Drèze

Bayesian econometric), operational research, broad contributions to macroeconomics and economic policy, and so on and so forth. Pushed by the caprice of the winds, he sailed the stormy seas of the sciences, always guided by a deep desire to understand the society he lives in and thus help solve the many problems afflicting it. His numerous publications attest the quality of his work, and academia has acknowledged his merits in many ways: Professor Drèze has been President of the Econometrics Society, as well as associate editor and co-editor of *Econometrica*; he was a founder member and the first president of the European Economic Association, and president of the International Economic Association; he has received many honours, prominent among them: honorary membership of the American Economic Association and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; and he has received honorary doctorates from 12 universities, including the University of Chicago.

Don Jacques Drèze, and I say Don with all the affection associated in Spain with that simple title of respect Don Jacques Drèze, I was saying, has been and is a convinced European. At the start of his career, he took the risk of going back to Belgium, his native country, to contribute his efforts to modernising teaching and developing research in economics. In his first years at the Université catholique de Louvain, like Don Quixote in the harsh steppes of La Mancha, he had to fight against what seen from a certain distance looks today like windmills, although at the time they took on the appearance of giants. This fight gave birth to CORE, one of Europe's most prestigious centres for research in economics, and later, with the collaboration of other front-rank universities, like the London School of Economics, to the European Doctoral Programme, the first doctorate in economics with a European dimension. Professor Drèze also played a decisive part in the creation of the European Economic Association; he participated actively in debates on the most pressing problems of the European economy, among them unemployment, reform of the pension system and the university reform.

Jacques Drèze has for many of my colleagues, and for myself in particular, been a 'master'. In

*“Caminante, son tus huellas
el camino, y nada más;
caminante, no hay camino,
se hace camino al andar.
Al andar se hace camino
y al volver la vista atrás
se ve la senda que nunca
se ha de volver a pisar.
Caminante no hay camino,
sino estelas en la mar.”*

recognition of that, despite the many years of friendship that unite us, I continue to address him in French with the reverential 'vous'. In his thirty years as professor at the Université catholique de Louvain, he accompanied each one of his 'disciples' in the search for their own road. He knows, as few do, how to convey passion for research and respect for the work of colleagues, and offered us his support at most difficult moments. No doubt as a sailor he has experienced the infinite solitude of the sea and the fear of its dangers; as a wayfarer he knows the difficulties bound up with searching for one's own path better than anyone.

I would not know how to tell Antonio Machado, were he to ask me from the beyond about the voyager's ups and downs.... I would not, I was saying, know how to tell of the innumerable ports Jacques Drèze has moored, nor the uncountable seas he has sailed. I can testify, however, that 'the wayfarer' continues to accompany us with the same energy and the same enthusiasm.

To close this presentation I should like to share with you, in honour of my master, a beautiful poem written almost a century ago by Antonio Machado, in his "Proverbs and Songs":

Wayfarer, your footsteps are
the way, and nothing more;
wayfarer, there is no way,
you make the way by walking.
By walking you make the way,
and when you look behind
you see the path which never
again is to be trod.
Wayfarer, there is no way
just a wake upon the sea.

Merci Jacques.

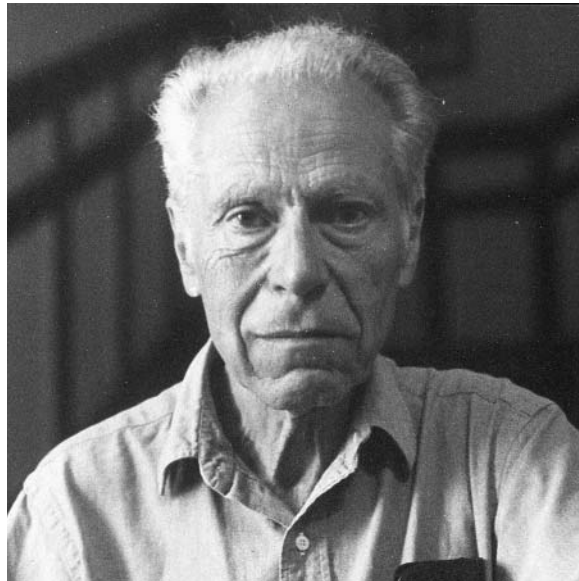
OMAR LICANDRO

Albert O. Hirschman

Albert O. Hirschman was born in Berlin during the First World War, into a non-practising Jewish family of the professional middle class. His education was that of a truly 'Western' intellectual. Hirschman did his High School at the Lycée français de Berlin, an old educational institution originally founded by French Huguenot refugees. After enrolment at the University of Berlin between 1932 and 1933, the death of his father and the increasingly oppressive antidemocratic and anti-Semitic environment of Berlin convinced him to move to the Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales and the Institut de Statistique of the Sorbonne. He then spent one year on a fellowship at the London School of Economics; became assistant in Italy at the University of Trieste where he finished his doctoral studies; and in 1938 moved back to Paris just before the beginning of the Second World War. At the end of 1940 the war moved him to the United States, where he has spent most of his academic life between Berkeley, Yale, Columbia and finally the Institute of Advanced Study in Princeton.

This early phase of Albert Hirschman's life already reveals two features of his profile that are nicely caught by two of his favourite concepts: his propensity for crossing borders and his tendency to shift involvements from purely intellectual work to militancy and active participation in the main events of his time. Alongside his studies, which he himself called 'chaotic', there was involvement with the youth movement of the German Social Democratic party, participation in the Spanish civil war, continuous contacts with Italian, German, French and Spanish anti-fascist groups and personalities, and voluntary enlistment in the French Army in 1939. Later, when he moved to the French non-occupied zone and to Marseilles, he was active in the network fostering the emigration of endangered anti-fascists. Lastly, once in the United States, he enrolled in the American Army.

This tension between political militancy and intellectual work did not diminish on American soil or in peacetime. Having served in some of the best academic institutions on both sides of the Atlantic, and having received an impressive list of academ-



Albert O. Hirschman

ic awards and honours, Albert Hirschman also devoted considerable parts of his life to accepting the social responsibility of the economic adviser and practitioner. One should mention his work as an economist at the Federal Reserve Board in Washington immediately after the war, his participation in the Marshall Plan, and his long experience as economic consultant and adviser in Colombia in the early 1950s. His continued interest in the problem of economic development and the issue of reform of economic structures has kept him close to the political world in a position of planner, economic adviser and consultant on development for various projects of economic reform in Latin American countries.

If every life is made up by difficult choices between 'roots' and 'options', Hirschman is a man of 'options', some of which were accepted under conditions of considerable constraint, or even forced upon him, but many others actively sought and pursued.

It is difficult to precisely appreciate the way and the extent to which the political and cultural experiences of the 1930s influenced Hirschman's mature intellectual profile. Undoubtedly, this profile is hard to define and to classify within the standardized post W.W.II social sciences. Both in substantive and in methodological terms, he has always worked at the crossroads among several social sciences and has devoted his intellectual ef-

forts to filling the interstices between them. He reached early international renown in many countries and in several circles, and yet his work can hardly be classified in any of the disciplines of economics, political science, social theory or sociology. Hirschman's marginality with respect to mainstream disciplinary affiliation and methodological orientation is somehow deliberate and consistent. It is a crucial trait of his intellectual contribution: an intellectual 'nomadism' that perfectly fits the geographical one.

His early training was in economics, with a special interest in political economy and particularly in the economics of development. His works on development economics - from his first great essay *The Strategy of Economic Development* (1958), to *Journeys Towards Progress* (1963), to *A Bias for Hope* (1971) - were cornerstones of those years' discussion about unbalanced growth and developmental strategies. Hirschman has since then continued to work on the political economy of development. He has accepted the peripheralization that the discursive and non-mathematical style of his work (and of development economics in general) suffered with the growing methodological standardization and mathematical formalization of mainstream economics. He did not change his style of analysis. Indeed, he further 'complicated' his economics by enriching it more and more with political and moral issues and dimensions. Eventually, his interests steadily broadened to cover almost all the social sciences.

The opposition between 'exit' and 'voice' (and 'loyalty') choices is probably his best-known 'trespassing' of disciplinary boundaries (*Exit, Voice and Loyalty*, 1971). The exit-voice interpretative paradigm bridged economics and politics. Exit was originally regarded as the fundamental behavioural mechanism of economic life, while 'voice' was the corresponding predominant mode of action in the socio-political realm. The paradigm proved a source of fertile insights for a large variety of organizations, from the family, to political parties, to the collapse of former communist East Germany. Hirschman's continuous revision of his own ideas progressively contaminated this clear-cut boundary between exit and voice-loyalty mechanisms, and he has come to the conclusion that there is a lot to be said about the role of voice in economic life, as well as about exit in political life.

Hirschman's interest in the effectiveness of 'voice' as a mechanism for redressing poorly performing institutions brought him to investigate the capacity and propensity of individuals to engage in collective action. He then turned this individual propensity into a macro-analysis of the historical cyclical alternation between periods of intense public involvement and collective action and periods of withdrawal into the private sphere (*Shifting Involvements*, 1982), anticipating several points of the 1990s debate about the concept of 'social capital'.

Another 'trespassing' worth special mention concerned a key meta-problem of economics: the formation and transformation of individual preferences. In this case Hirschman turned to the history of political and social ideas and arguments, tracing the contrast between 'interests' and 'passions' and showing how historically 'passions' can be turned into 'interests' and vice versa (*The Passions and the Interests*, 1977). Along the same path, he also analysed the powerful attraction exercised by certain invariant arguments in the history of reactionary and progressive rhetoric (*The Rhetoric of Reaction*, 1991).

The range of Alfred Hirschman's intellectual interests has thus touched upon almost all the social sciences. The quality of these contributions brought him top academic qualifications as well as international recognition in various circles, from international institutions to political elites, along with academic circles. One should however appreciate not just the specific scientific contributions of Hirschman's studies, but more generally his intellectual attitude of crossing disciplinary boundaries, of working in the 'interstices' of disciplinary specialization, of questioning existing predominant paradigms and models, of invoking the principles of 'possibility' and 'plausibility' as against the principles of 'elegance' and 'parsimony' of theories. These qualities are the distinguishing features of a 'classic' social scientist. Their importance lies in the fact that they remain the fundamental antidotes against excessive blinding specialization, 'scholastic' paradigmatic standardization, and insensitive formalization in the social sciences.

STEFANO BARTOLINI