



EUI Review

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Questions à M. Romano Prodi Président de la Commission Européenne

L'Institut Universitaire Européen est né au milieu des années 70 avec pour objectif de favoriser l'émergence d'un espace européen commun dédié à la formation doctorale et à la recherche dans les disciplines du droit, de l'économie, des sciences politiques et sociales et de l'histoire contemporaine. Fort de votre expérience de Professeur d'Université, quel avis portez-vous sur les performances de l'Institut au niveau européen?

Avec plus de 500 doctorants, de nombreux chercheurs confirmés et un corps professoral important et reconnu, l'Institut Universitaire Européen est sans conteste devenu, après seulement 25 ans d'existence, une institution phare du paysage européen dans le domaine de l'enseignement supérieur et de la recherche.

Le brassage de jeunes gens venus des quinze pays membres de l'Union Européenne, mais aussi d'Europe de l'Est, l'importance accordée aux approches interdisciplinaires et aux études comparatives, ainsi que la confrontation constructive des cultures et des points de vue en matière de réflexion sur l'intégration européenne, font clairement de l'IUE un exemple réussi de coopération européenne. Je tiens à saluer tout particulièrement le dynamisme du Centre Robert Schuman: les projets de recherche entrepris en son sein, qu'il s'agisse de recherche fondamentale ou de recherche appliquée, souvent en partenariat avec des universités ou institutions nationales européennes et nord-américaines, ainsi que les travaux des doctorants, essaient à travers le vieux continent où ils sont reconnus pour la qualité de leur expertise et de leur analyse.



Romano Prodi

L'avenir de l'Union Européenne se jouera sur le terrain de la formation et de la recherche. Quelles sont les politiques et les stratégies de la Commission en ce domaine pour les années à venir?

C'est certain, l'avenir de l'Europe se jouera sur le terrain de l'éducation, de l'enseignement et de la recherche. L'Europe doit retrouver la place qui fut la sienne dans le passé et affirmer sa position de chef de file dans les secteurs de la recherche et des études doctorales et post-doctorales, et ce dans tous les domaines.

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Chacun des Etats membres reste compétent, à juste titre, pour les politiques touchant à l'enseignement et à la formation. Il est important, en effet, que la scolarisation soit ancrée dans la culture et la langue locales ou nationales, afin de préserver la diversité culturelle de l'Europe. Mais il faut également nous employer à faire tomber les barrières en ayant pour objectif de créer un véritable espace européen de la recherche, ce qui se traduira concrètement par la mise sur le marché mondial de produits européens de première qualité. Il est du devoir de la Commission européenne, déjà fermement engagée dans le programme Socrates, d'inciter les Etats membres à donner à leurs universités respectives les moyens de mener à bien ce défi. Vision et volonté politiques sont de ce fait plus nécessaires que jamais.

L'effort de recherche moyen des pays de l'Union atteint péniblement 1,8% du PIB contre 2,8% aux Etats-Unis et 2,9% au Japon. En Europe, les chercheurs représentent 2,5% de la force de travail en entreprise; ce chiffre est de 6,7% en Amérique. En outre, cet écart tend à se creuser. Or la recherche et l'innovation technologique sont à l'origine de 25 à 50% de la croissance économique. Nous nous devons donc de mettre en oeuvre une véritable politique européenne en ce domaine.

Le Traité sur l'Union Européenne offre une base juridique précieuse pour un soutien renforcé à la coopération européenne en matière de recherche. Le programme-cadre de recherche de l'Union en est, pour l'heure, le principal instrument communautaire de mise en oeuvre. Malheureusement, il ne représente encore que 5,4% de l'effort public civil; c'est insuffisant. La fragmentation des efforts, l'isolement des systèmes nationaux, la disparité des régimes réglementaires et administratifs sont autant d'obstacles à une véritable européenne de la recherche.

Au cours des années à venir, la Commission s'efforcera de remédier à ces carences en favorisant la mise en réseau des centres d'excellence en Europe ainsi qu'une plus grande coordination des programmes de recherche transnationaux, s'employant à définir des approches communes dans l'évaluation des moyens et des besoins de financement, privilégiant le développement des infrastructures de recherche et la mobilité des ressources humaines à l'échelle du continent.

Quelles sont, à votre avis, les synergies possibles entre les activités de l'Institut Universitaire Européen et les grands programmes engagés par la Commission dans le but de favoriser la mobilité universitaire et la coopération entre les chercheurs? Parmi les missions de l'Institut, quelles sont celles qui vous semblent vouées à se développer dans les années à venir?

L'Europe se construit par et pour les citoyens qui la composent. Rien de durable ne peut se faire sans un profond consensus sur des valeurs partagées. Dans une

société pluraliste comme l'Union Européenne, l'ouverture d'esprit, la curiosité et le respect des opinions d'autrui sont fondamentales. Il est indispensable, pour les jeunes générations, de comprendre le passé européen, de posséder les valeurs civiques et le sens de l'histoire que seule l'éducation peut leur donner. C'est cet esprit qu'ont voulu pérenniser les Pères Fondateurs en appelant de leurs vœux la création d'une institution intergouvernementale qui prolongerait la construction européenne dans les domaines de l'éducation et de la recherche.

L'IUE illustre ainsi parfaitement, et de façon concrète, la volonté récurrente des institutions communautaires d'encourager une plus grande mobilité des enseignants, des étudiants et des personnels administratifs entre les établissements d'enseignement supérieur de l'Union, de l'AELE et des pays candidats, ainsi que le rapprochement des liens entre les chercheurs et le grand public d'une part, la recherche et le monde de l'entreprise d'autre part. De par son ouverture croissante au secteur privé et son expertise reconnue en matière de recherche appliquée, l'IUE me semble réunir pleinement les atouts nécessaires pour relever les défis à venir.

Le plus immédiat d'entre eux est sans conteste l'enjeu énorme que représente l'élargissement de l'Union Européenne aux pays d'Europe Centrale et Orientale. Une des missions de l'Institut sera de former les élites européennes des pays candidats en leur permettant d'acquérir l'expertise juridique et économique nécessaire à la réforme de leurs institutions et au passage à l'économie de marché. A plus long terme, il s'agira pour l'Institut de former les universitaires de demain, dont la tâche sera de restaurer durablement l'enseignement des disciplines qui constituent les fondements d'un Etat démocratique.

Enfin, de par sa visibilité accrue et sa notoriété, l'IUE est tout désigné pour jouer un rôle de pôle d'attraction, à la fois en Europe et auprès des étudiants et universitaires des autres continents. Il s'agit certes d'amener les étudiants à l'Europe, mais aussi d'amener l'Europe à tous les étudiants. Institution européenne, la vocation de l'IUE s'étend également au-delà des frontières de l'Union, comme en témoigne le succès rencontré par ses nombreux programmes d'échange et de recherche, notamment avec les Etats-Unis ou le monde méditerranéen, engagés au cours de ces dernières années.

Lors de la présentation au Parlement Européen des propositions de la Commission pour les réformes institutionnelles, vous avez rappelé la contribution de l'Institut Universitaire Européen au projet d'une possible révision des Traités. C'est extrêmement flatteur pour l'Institut et pour le Centre Robert Schuman. Quelles sont les raisons qui ont déterminé le choix de l'Institut pour une tâche aussi délicate et importante pour l'avenir de l'Union Européenne?

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Conference on 'Progressive Governance for the 21st Century'



President Oliva (NYU), Cherie and Tony Blair, Patrick Masterson and Dean Sexton NY Law School



Madeleine Allbright and Patrick Masterson



Patrick Masterson and Bill Clinton



Lionel Jospin and Patrick Masterson

On Saturday 20 and Sunday 21 November 1999, the European University Institute promoted, together with New York University, a Conference on 'Progressive Governance for the 21st Century' which was held in Florence.

The conference was attended by President BILL CLINTON, Premiers MASSIMO D'ALEMA, TONY BLAIR and LIONEL JOSPIN and Chancellor GERHARD SCHRÖDER, as well as by the President of the EU Commission ROMANO PRODI, the new Secretary-General of the EU Council, JAVIER SOLANA, Brazilian President FERNANDO HENRIQUE CARDOSO, Portuguese Prime Minister ANTÓNIO MANUEL DE OLIVEIRA GUTERREZ and the Director General of the International Labour Organization JUAN SOMAVIA.

Conference

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L'exemple concret que vous venez de citer n'est autre que la suite logique aux synergies que je viens d'évoquer entre l'IUE et les institutions communautaires. Quoi de plus naturel pour un décideur pressé que de s'appuyer sur les avis novateurs et les suggestions mûrement réfléchies, émis au sein d'un vivier d'experts de qualité?

Composé de politistes et de juristes éminents, universitaires et praticiens, par ailleurs habitués à travailler dans un cadre multiculturel et pluridisciplinaire et très au fait des questions européennes ainsi que des rouages communautaires, le groupe de réflexion de l'IUE sur une possible révision des Traités apparaît comme un choix évident. Tout me porte à croire que cette mission de conseil de l'IUE connaîtra un développement croissant au cours des années à venir.

Il y a un an, l'Institut lançait, grâce à un financement externe privé, le Programme Méditerranéen, amenant ainsi à Florence un nombre significatif de doctorants et



Patrick Masterson et Romano Prodi

de chercheurs venus d'Universités du Proche-Orient et d'Afrique du Nord. Pensez-vous que le dessein de faire de l'Institut un lieu de contact privilégié entre universitaires européens et méditerranéens soit une ambition vague et utopiste, ou que ce projet vaille la peine qu'on s'y consacre pleinement?

Comme j'ai déjà pu le souligner précédemment, les missions de l'Institut ont aussi pour vocation de dépasser le cadre strictement européen, en contribuant à inscrire la recherche et la présence universitaire européennes dans le monde, tout particulièrement à la périphérie de l'Union. Il est, en effet, fort souhaitable que les liens politiques et économiques établis par l'Union Européenne avec nos partenaires méditerranéens, notamment par le biais du processus de Barcelone, soient très largement relayés au plan culturel. Malheureusement jusqu'à présent, cette dimension culturelle apparut souvent comme le parent pauvre des entreprises de pacification et de développement en Méditerranée. Or les échanges culturels favorisent la communi-

cation entre les populations, stimulent la compréhension mutuelle, contribuent très largement à éliminer les craintes et les suspicions infondées, incitent à la convergence des perceptions et à l'harmonisation des points de vue.

Les initiatives de l'IUE en ce domaine ne sont donc en rien utopistes ou illusoire, bien au contraire. Grâce notamment à sa situation géographique et à l'esprit d'ouverture et d'échange qui domine dans ses activités, l'Institut de Florence se trouve en première ligne pour jouer ce rôle d'interface entre les deux rives de la Méditerranée, ce dont je me félicite.

L'Institut a eu, récemment, le plaisir d'annoncer la création d'une chaire de Relations Transatlantiques, financée par la BP-Amoco, et nous souhaiterions vivement vous inviter à en prononcer la leçon inaugurale. Les relations avec les Etats-Unis semblent jouer un rôle non négligeable pour la suite de l'entreprise européenne. Quel message aimeriez-vous livrer à nos lecteurs à ce sujet?

Depuis toujours, les relations transatlantiques sont une part intégrante et essentielle du processus de construction européenne. A l'aube du XXIème siècle, les liens étroits tissés entre les Etats-Unis et l'Union Européenne au fil des décennies traduisent une relation solide et durable que l'on s'efforce, de part et d'autre de l'Atlantique, de préserver et de renforcer, malgré les heurts et les incompréhensions qui ne manquent pas de survenir.

Cette interdépendance s'est encore accrue dans le contexte de la mondialisation. Comme l'a montré le sommet sur la gouvernance, co-organisé par l'IUE à Florence en novembre dernier et réunissant le Président des Etats-Unis et les principaux dirigeants européens, les grandes orientations politiques, économiques et sociales de demain se décident dans le cadre d'un dialogue transatlantique. Qu'il s'agisse de notre sécurité ou de l'avenir de nos intérêts commerciaux, les Etats-Unis sont pour l'Europe un interlocuteur incontournable.

Essentielle, cette relation privilégiée demeure pourtant trop souvent incomprise et mal interprétée. Je me réjouis de penser que la chaire transatlantique créée à l'IUE, en oeuvrant à une meilleure compréhension des perceptions et des objectifs de chacun, contribuera à affermir les liens historiques entre nos deux continents et nous permettra d'affronter ensemble les défis de l'avenir.

Lors de la XXème Conférence Jean Monnet que vous avez prononcée à l'Institut il y a deux ans, vous nous avez fait part des grands principes qui, selon vous, devaient guider la nouvelle Europe. « Remettons l'Europe au travail! » Aujourd'hui, en votre qualité de Président de la Commission, vous semblez être la personne la plus à même d'activer et d'accélérer ce processus.

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21 February

The Italian Minister of State Responsible for European Affairs Visits the Institute

The Italian Minister of State responsible for European Affairs, UMBERTO RANIERI, on the 21st of February paid a visit to the European University Institute where



Researchers during Umberto Ranieri's seminar

he was received by the President, Dr PATRICK MAS-TERSON, and by the Secretary General, ANTONIO ZANARDI LANDI.

During the course of his day at the Institute, UMBERTO RANIERI met with researchers and professors and talked to them about the issues central to the Intergovernmental Conference which had just started on the previous Monday and about the project for the reorganisation of the European Treaties which has been commissioned to the Institute.



Ferdinando Nelli Feroci and Umberto Ranieri

In the afternoon, Minister RANIERI met a group of Italian researchers to discuss their research projects and their professional future within academia.

He also took part, to conclude his visit, in a seminar organised by Professor JAN ZIELONKA of the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies where he explained Italy's stance within the Intergovernmental Conference and answered a number of questions on issues pertaining the Common European policy on Defence and Foreign Affairs.

FEDERIGA BINDI (on the far left in the researcher group above), researcher in the Department of Political and Social Sciences in 1993-97 has recently been appointed Private Secretary to Minister Ranieri.

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Quelles perspectives se dégagent pour les années à venir?

L'ordre du jour européen des prochaines années s'annonce chargé et les travaux de grande envergure ne manquent pas. Il est question tout d'abord de l'élargissement de l'Union et de son corollaire, la nécessaire réforme des institutions communautaires. J'aimerais insister sur le fait que ces réformes ne pourront se faire sans l'assentiment des Européens, en d'autres termes, sans une intime association des citoyens au processus de construction européenne. Outre une meilleure lecture et efficacité des mécanismes communautaires, ces réformes devront aussi avoir pour objectif d'assurer la stabilité politique du continent, d'oeuvrer à une plus grande prospérité économique et de veiller à davantage de justice sociale, de transparence et de démocratie. Ce

n'est qu'ainsi que nous remettrons véritablement l'Europe en marche.

Sans renier nos acquis sociaux, il s'agit pour l'Europe, entre autres, de développer le secteur des services afin de faire face au défi américain, de miser davantage sur les nouvelles technologies, bref, l'Union Européenne se doit de maîtriser les forces nouvelles de l'économie, génératrices de développement et de croissance économiques, notamment en encourageant les initiatives des jeunes, l'essor des nouveaux moyens de communication et la mobilité des hommes. Là encore, l'éducation et la formation jouent un rôle essentiel: donner aux générations montantes, outre un accès égalitaire à l'enseignement, les outils et qualifications nécessaires à l'appréhension du monde de demain.

Propos recueillis par ALEXANDRE STUTZMANN, Chercheur au Département de Sciences Politiques et Sociales

A Project by the President

European Contemporary Art Soon at the Badia Fiesolana?

It is in the early centuries of the Christian era that the legendary origin of the original core of the Badia Fiesolana lies. A tradition that probably took shape around the 11th Century associates its birth with the figure of Saint Romulus, the evangeliser of pagan Fiesole. It is in any case certain that a thousand years ago someone presided in the name of Christ over the place that today hosts the European University Institute. A thousand years ago, when Florence was still just a little block of stone washed by the Arno.

Today the Badia brings together at the same time the tradition of Florentine Neo-Platonism, which trained those men who were to contribute to creating the modern culture of the West, and the reality of shared values and common interests of contemporary Europe. This combination of past and present is soon to be reflected once again in the decor of this sacred building. According to a new project being worked on by President Dr PATRICK MASTERSON, the ancient premises of the Badia should soon become a "living museum" of European contemporary art. It is to become an exhibition area for significant works of artists representing the various European Union's Member States and other European countries.

President, what can you tell us about this project?

"The main idea is to provide a picture, a snapshot, of European contemporary art at the start of this Millennium. In order to achieve this I should like to start by obtaining at least one artwork per Member State"

How has your proposal been welcomed by the various European countries?

"I would say very well. Their representatives on the European University Institute's High Council have welcomed the proposal and are seeking to advance it."

How are you thinking of harmoniously transforming the ancient premises of the Badia into an area for exhibiting contemporary art?

"The idea is not to concentrate all the works in a single room, but to distribute them over several areas. I should like in that way to create a visual pathway, coupled with a map, to illustrate its logic and make it pleasant to look at."

Will the collection be permanent or will the works be changed periodically?



Dr Masterson in the cloister of the Badia Fiesolana

"We should like to have a permanent collection that will be supplemented by paintings and sculptures 'visiting' for short periods of time."

Is the European University then also going to become a small museum of contemporary art?

"No, in reality the object is different. The Institute will in any case remain an academic centre, a place for research. The collection will be displayed first and foremost for the benefit of our academic community. But not only. Every week on average here at the Institute two conferences or international seminars are held with participation of scholars from throughout the world. For them Florence and the Institute have now become a new European space: I regard it as particularly significant to be able to offer them this sample of high level European contemporary art."

And the Florentines, will they be able to visit it?

"Certainly, the Institute is inseparably linked with the fabric of Florence. I like to call this city "the imagination of Europe". It incarnates a magnificent tradition, unique in the world, of renaissance art. We might offer, however modestly, an enrichment through this sample of what contemporary art in Europe today involves."

High Council Establishes Strategic Review Group

Ten years after a similar exercise which produced the 'Beyond Maintenance Report' and provided development guidelines for the European University Institute a new strategic revision has just started.

The High Council in its Winter session established a "Strategic Review of EUI" working group and approved the following **terms of reference**:

A brief assessment of the developments since the last strategic plan and the present situation of the Institute.

An elaboration of the development of its tasks and priorities over the next ten years in education and research and of the consequent medium and longer-term strategic plans.

An account of the human, physical and financial resources needed to implement these plans. Arising from c) a review of budgetary provision and procedures an personnel and salary arrangements

Mission

The Convention envisages the aim of the Institute to be to contribute, through teaching and research at the highest level, to the scientific and cultural heritage of Europe. This work should be concerned with the great movements and institutions, which characterize the history and development of Europe. In fulfilling this aim the Institute should also be a forum for the exchange and discussion of ideas and experience in subjects within its scope of teaching and research.

Composition of the Working Group

From the High Council:

OLOF RUIN, Stockholm University
ROELAND IN'T VELD, Dean of the Dutch School of Government
YVES SAINT GEOURS, Directeur de la Coopération Scientifique, Universitaire et de Recherche au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères., Paris.

gruppe Recht der Gemeinschaftsgüter, Bonn
Dr RÜDIGER PERNICE, Former Secretary of State at the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science of the Saarland
SPIROS SIMITIS, Johann-Wolfgang Goethe Universität, Frankfurt a. M.

External members:

ANTHONY ATKINSON, Warden of Nuffield College, Oxford.
ADRIENNE HÉRITIER, Max-Planck-Projekt-

From the Institute:

PATRICK MASTERSON, President, with
ANTONIO ZANARDI LANDI, Secretary General.
Secretariat:
ANDREAS FRIJDAL, Head of Academic Service

Timing

Oral presentation of the broad lines and substantial debate in December 2000.
Final report for June 2001.

The first meeting of the 'Strategic Review Group' took place in Florence on 19 February, the second in Brussels on 24 - 25 March.

The progress of the discussions in the 'Strategic Review Group' will be reported on the Institute' web site and reactions/suggestions are welcomed and can be addressed by e-mail to the secretariat of the group.

Entre européanisation et esprit de clocher: l'avenir des doctorants français

Une journée d'étude sur l'insertion professionnelle des Docteurs en France s'est déroulée le 18 février dernier, dans le théâtre de la Badia Fiesolana. Organisée par l'Institut Universitaire Européen, en collaboration avec l'Ambassade de France en Italie, le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, et le Ministère de l'Education Nationale, de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche, cette journée avait pour objectif de répondre aux diverses interrogations, voire préoccupations, des doctorants de l'IUE concernant les perspectives professionnelles offertes en France aux diplômés de l'IUE.

De manière générale, si les 2/3 des doctorants en sciences dures trouvent à s'insérer dans le secteur privé, il en va tout autrement des chercheurs en sciences humaines et sociales, disciplines phares de l'IUE. La balance est en effet inversée : près des 2/3 des docteurs font carrière dans l'enseignement et la recherche. On le sait, le système universitaire français reste très attaché à ses spécificités. Le formalisme de la thèse, toutes disciplines confondues et l'importance accordée à une expérience d'enseignement au cours de la période précédant l'admission à la maîtrise de conférence sont autant de témoins de ses particularismes.

Il est donc légitime de se demander dans quelle mesure l'Université française est prête à accueillir des profils quelque peu différents? Certes les commissions de recrutement sont conscientes de l'atout que représente une expérience de vie et de recherche à l'étranger, ainsi que l'aptitude à travailler dans un cadre multiculturel et plurilingue aussi prestigieux que l'IUE. Mais ne peut-on pas craindre que ces mêmes commissions ne se montrent frieuses face au choix d'une expatriation qu'elles jugeraient dangereusement propice à une familiarité avec des modes de pensée plus proches du modèle anglo-saxon que du modèle français, familiarité à laquelle s'ajouterait un penchant pour l'interdisciplinarité?

A l'heure de la mondialisation des savoirs, ne serait-il pas opportun d'envisager concrètement les conditions favorables à une plus grande européanisation de la recherche ? Soucieux d'étendre la construction européenne à la culture et à l'éducation, les Pères Fondateurs ont, dès l'origine, conçu le projet d'une université européenne qui sache préserver les particularismes culturels de chacun des pays membres : ce sera l'IUE. Créé en 1972, l'Institut constitue aujourd'hui la plus importante école doctorale européenne en droit, économie, histoire et sciences politiques et sociales.

Sans pour autant renier les spécificités nationales, quel est la place de l'IUE dans l'Europe des Universités ? Comment consolider l'inscription de l'IUE dans le pay-

sage universitaire français ? Pour reprendre les termes de M. Yves Saint-Geours (Directeur de la coopération scientifique, universitaire et de la recherche au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et Président en titre du Conseil Supérieur de l'IUE), comment faire en sorte que l'ambition des chercheurs de l'IUE de s'inscrire dans « l'Europe des universités » ne leur ferme pas la porte à la « France des universités »?

Pour aborder ces diverses questions d'importance se trouvaient réunis, en présence de son Excellence l'Ambassadeur de France en Italie, M. Jacques Blot, et du Président de l'IUE, M. Patrick Masterson, M. Axel Kahn (membre de l'Académie des sciences), M. Yves Saint-Geours, M. Maurice Garden (Directeur de la Mission Scientifique Universitaire), Mme Francine Demichel (Directrice de l'Enseignement supérieur), un représentant de la Conférence des Présidents d'Universités, M. Michel Combarrous, Président de l'Université de Bordeaux I, quatre présidents de Sections du Conseil National des Universités, MM. Marc Sadoun (SPS), Jean Kerherve (HEC), Philippe Simler (Droit) et Elie Cohen (gestion), M. Andreas FrijdaL, Chef du Service académique de l'IUE, M. Jacques Ziller, Chef du département des Sciences juridiques, et enfin, deux ex-chercheurs de l'IUE en poste dans des universités françaises: Laurence Morel (Université de Lille) et Sandro Landi (Université de Bordeaux III).

D'un thème aussi utile que peu onirique, il faudra l'immense talent du généticien Axel Kahn pour faire jaillir les enjeux théoriques ; c'est la question même de la recherche, celle de ses conditions de possibilité, c'est-à-dire aussi de ses limites, qui sera ici parcourue, à travers notamment une évocation magistrale de la mythologie de la connaissance (Frankenstein, Prométhée). Et l'auditoire de se trouver comme bercé par ces contes, puis, le débat ouvert, éveillé à des problématiques complexes et ambitieuses, telles que celle des liens entre la mondialisation des problèmes et la délibération démocratique (Y. Mény), ou encore, celle, connexe, de la pertinence de l'élaboration d'un « corpus universel » dans le domaine de la recherche (J. Blot).

Au cours de la table ronde animée par M. Maurice Garden, différents axes se dessinent. L'insertion professionnelle des docteurs en France recouvre trois questions distinctes. La première est celle de l'insertion des docteurs français de l'IUE dans le paysage universitaire français ; la seconde, celle de l'insertion des docteurs étrangers en France ; la troisième enfin, sur laquelle insistera tout particulièrement M. Maurice Garden, est celle de l'insertion des docteurs dans le secteur privé. L'ensemble des questions ainsi posées a suscité le plus

vif intérêt au sein de l'auditoire qui n'a pas hésité à engager un dialogue ouvert et constructif avec les représentants du Ministère et les Présidents de Sections du Conseil National des Universités.

D'entrée de jeu, et contre toute attente, M. Maurice Garden manifeste son « optimisme » : « les Docteurs trouvent de l'emploi » ! Optimisme partagé par M. Elie Cohen qui observe l'importance du secteur privé dans le



S.E. l'Ambassadeur de France en Italie, M. Jacques Blot

domaine de la gestion, et d'une manière plus générale, le faible taux de chômage parmi les docteurs de cette discipline. Optimisme encore, s'agissant de la question de l'insertion des docteurs étrangers en France. Outre le témoignage enthousiaste de M. Sandro Landi, qui, diplômé en histoire à l'IUE, affirme avoir trouvé en la France une terre d'accueil particulièrement hospitalière (l'Université française présentant notamment l'avantage d'offrir des postes de fonctionnaires, ce qui n'est pas le cas de tous les pays d'Europe), il faut rappeler les chiffres cités par M. Jean Kerherve. En Histoire, sur 218 candidats pour l'année 1998 à la maîtrise de conférences, 23 étaient étrangers, sur 178 pour l'année 1999, 30 l'étaient (16 pays étant représentés), enfin sur 243 candidats pour l'année 2000, les étrangers étaient au nombre de 50 (21 pays étant représentés). Des chiffres qui témoignent des possibilités très réelles de recrutement des étrangers par les universités françaises. Paradoxalement, la situation est plus délicate pour les ressortissants français. En effet, être titulaire de l'agrégation d'Histoire est un critère important de sélection. Ce critère, notons-le, ne joue pas dans les autres disciplines où l'agrégation étant dite « du supérieur », elle ne peut pas s'imposer comme un préalable au recrutement à la maîtrise de conférence.

Concernant finalement la question centrale, celle de l'insertion des Docteurs français de l'IUE en France, d'emblée, le Professeur Y. Mény a soulevé la question épineuse du « localisme », qualifiant ce phénomène de « plaie affectant l'Université française ». Le mot est

lancé, et si M. Maurice Garden s'en défend, il n'en est pas moins tant au centre des attaques formulées à l'encontre du système que présent dans l'esprit des chercheurs. En effet, si ce problème touche l'ensemble des docteurs, les diplômés de l'IUE se trouvent dans une situation particulièrement défavorable en raison de leur expatriation. Pour remédier à cette situation, les intervenants encouragent unanimement les doctorants français à demander une co-direction de thèse, ce qui leur permet de garder des liens avec leur université d'origine. En outre, cette co-direction présente l'avantage d'harmoniser les exigences formelles de l'IUE et des universités nationales qui divergent parfois sensiblement.

Au plan formel, l'IUE a pour particularisme de ne pas attribuer de mention. Il est important que les commissions de recrutement soient informées de cette pratique qui ne préjuge en rien, bien entendu, de la qualité de la thèse. C'est le rapport de thèse qui reste déterminant.

Au plan substantiel, le choix d'une approche interdisciplinaire du sujet est apprécié différemment selon les disciplines. Si les sciences politiques et sociales y sont favorables (M. Sadoun précisant que les disciplines concernées doivent être représentées au sein du jury de thèse), les sciences juridiques, notamment le droit privé, se montrent en revanche beaucoup plus réticentes. Cette partition entre les disciplines s'observe également s'agissant du choix de la langue. L'anglais est parfaitement admis en science politique, il l'est beaucoup moins en droit...

Enfin, les représentants du CNU ont pris en considération que, du fait de sa structure, l'IUE, contrairement aux universités nationales, n'offre pas à ses doctorants la possibilité d'acquérir une expérience d'enseignement. Rappelons toutefois, qu'en dépit de ces spécificités, le doctorat de l'IUE a été reconnu par l'arrêté du 20 octobre 1992 du Ministre de l'Éducation Nationale comme conférant les mêmes droits et prérogatives que le doctorat institué par la loi sur l'enseignement supérieur n° 84-52 du 26 janvier 1984. Cette pleine équivalence concerne, notamment, les procédures de recrutement des maîtres de conférences.

La journée s'est conclue sur la note particulièrement optimiste de Madame Francine Demichel Directrice de l'Enseignement Supérieur au Ministère, qui a su mettre en valeur les atouts d'une formation doctorale pour une insertion tant dans le monde universitaire que dans le secteur privé. Elle a en outre insisté sur le rôle des Ecoles doctorales mises en place depuis peu au sein du système universitaire français. Celles-ci ont notamment pour objectif de conférer aux jeunes docteurs une meilleure visibilité sur le marché du travail, une mission comparable à celle exercée par les écoles d'ingénieurs et de commerce.

Il s'agit là d'une politique que l'IUE a fait sienne depuis plusieurs années, comme le rappelle fort à propos le Professeur J. Ziller : l'Institut est certes une institution à

The Placement Office of the Economics Department of the EUI

For the second year the Department of Economics of the EUI has organized a special Placement Service for its finishing PhD students. Professor Ramon Marimon has been responsible for the service while Marcia Gastaldo has been the Placement Secretary organizing, among other things, the special Web page "List of Doctoral Candidates and Graduates Available for Professional Positions" (<http://www.iue.it/ECO/jobmarket/jobmarket.html>). Last year all the students who participated in the Service were placed; most of them in leading European academic institutions or international organizations, such as: Oxford University, Bonn University, University of Southampton, London Business School, OECD and the European Central Bank. This year fifteen researchers are participating and all the signs are that it will be another successful year, for them, and for the Placement Service.

Although similar placement services exist in the main US economics departments, the EUI's initiative has been novel in Europe and other departments are following the example. Placement services in economics—the EUI, in particular—take advantage of the fact that the job market for new economics PhD is a truly global market with a fairly clear calendar. Not all European universities or organizations are tuned to that calendar, but this is clearly the case for the best institutions and the general trend, except for non-international private sector jobs. Autumn is the harvest time for new information regarding positions and available candidates. The

EUI Placement Service is ready for it firstly by organizing meetings months in advance with the researchers planning to "go the market" and by preparing all the corresponding materials. In October the Web Page is organized—and widely publicized through the Internet; a special package, containing information about our candidates, is sent to over 150 European departments and institutions. Furthermore, the Placement Service gathers information on new positions and passes this information to whoever is registered with the Service.

The second item on the international calendar is the "Winter Meeting of the American Economic Association", where intense interview activity takes place. In particular, leading European institutions go there too to interview candidates and it may well happen that a job in Milan is offered in New York to one of our researchers in Florence! But this is how global markets work! With the help of the Placement Service last year, for the first time, EUI researchers participated in this active market. This year, as a way to strengthening the European presence, the Department of Economics of the EUI has led the initiative to organize, together with other leading European PhD programs, the "First European Reception" in the AEA Meeting, which was a great success. Needless to say, most of the Service's effort aims at obtaining direct interviews in Europe and, as a matter of fact, main international organizations—such as, the World Bank, OCDE and the IMF—come directly to the EUI to inter-

view our researchers in the market (not only in Economics). To prepare for all these interviews, the Placement Office provides yet another service. Researchers can have a first experience of a job interview, with a "mock interview," conducted with the help of the faculty and visiting professors. The "interviewees" receive feedback on their performance from the "interviewers" and by watching their videotaped performance. Those who have gone through such experience are unanimous in saying that: "it helps!"

The winter is the time to give seminars, wait anxiously for an offer to arrive, while revising once more the papers of the PhD thesis. At this stage, the job of the Placement Office is more or less finished, yet it keeps information about new jobs flowing, follows up the progress of researchers in the market and, why not, starts planning for the harvest of the following year.

In summary, to get a good job there is nothing better than to have a good CV—in particular, a good PhD Thesis—and the corresponding strong letters of recommendation. This is not the job of the Placement Service, but it can help gathering and disseminating information, maintaining the appropriate timetable, making presentation of researchers' work more professional, etc. These are small—but sometimes, crucial—details for a successful start of a career after EUI (in the real world?).

RAMON MARIMON

continued from p. 9

vocation européenne, multiculturelle et pluridisciplinaire, mais il est avant tout une école doctorale. Cette journée était attendue. Sans avoir pu répondre à toutes les interrogations, elle aura néanmoins eu le mérite d'éveiller l'attention sur les atouts et les spécificités de l'IUE,

première étape d'une inscription plus solide encore de l'Institut dans le paysage universitaire français.

SOPHIA ABOUDRAR-RAVANEL Doctorante au département de droit

ALEXANDRE STUTZMANN Doctorant au département de sciences politiques et sociales

Stay-at-homes – but at a Price?

Recent research commissioned by the Tuscan Region has shown that only 28 % of young Tuscans between 25 and 29 years old live outside the parental home, whereas 43% of young Italians in the same age-group do. OECD figures indicate that the difference from other countries, in Northern Europe, is even more marked: for instance, in Germany and Britain the corresponding figures are 79 % and 83% respectively. You have to come down south to find percentages like the Italian ones, say to Spain, where 25- to 29-year olds living independently number 41%. It would seem, then, that Tuscany displays in particularly marked form a feature common to the economies of Southern Europe and distinguishing them from Northern ones: the intensity of family ties.

To understand whether this is a good thing or not, we have to consider the relationship between the intensity of such ties and the functioning of the labour market. First and foremost, it should be noted that in this relationship it is hard to identify what are the “causes” and what the “effects”. In Southern Europe, the State does very little to ease young people’s transition from school to labour market, does not offer them an efficient employment agency, does not help them to maintain themselves while seeking a first job and does nothing to liberalize the housing market. In this situation it is reasonable for the family to make up for the public shortcomings by turning itself into a professional-training institution cum employment agency cum provider of unemployment assistance and housing. The result is a society where the family is the main channel for finding a job, often similar if not identical to the parents’, as well as the main source of sustenance if a job is hard to find. No wonder, then, that family ties turn out to be particularly strengthened.

It might also be maintained, however, that the causality works the other way round. Where family ties are intense, the State can allow itself to be absent and de facto place the “welfare” burden on the family’s shoulders. Enabling this means providing almost absolute protection for the incomes and jobs of the elders in the family nucleus de facto entrusted with

maintaining the rest of the family, especially young people awaiting their first job.

It is likely that both mechanisms work together to bring about the equilibrium position we see in Southern Europe. Farther north, by contrast, what seems to prevail is a rather different equilibrium: less security is offered to adults in terms of income stability and job security, but labour-market entry is much easier and quicker for young people. It is no coincidence that family ties are less intense here, since young people have a real possibility of becoming independent. And the Welfare State (the real one) is much more active and efficient.

If it is hard to establish the causal nexus between these phenomena, it is even harder to make judgements about which equilibrium position is preferable. It is



easy to see the benefits of our Mediterranean system, for instance in terms of reducing the negative economic consequences of unemployment: a recent international comparison done at the EUI in Fiesole shows that in Southern Europe consumption loss associated with job loss is less than in the north, something apparently due specifically to family support. To these benefits of a family-centred system many others

might be added, like maintenance of local traditions, which are perhaps not coincidentally particularly important in Tuscany.

Less obvious, though, are the costs; but we should do well to be more aware of them. The Mediterranean system offers security but induces immobility - because children too often follow their parents’ professional footsteps, fear losing their roots, and do not provide for the possibility of moving if the local market necessitates it, or earning chances elsewhere suggest it. Unfortunately, the costs of this immobility in today’s increasingly faster moving economic development are bound to grow. One would do well to ask how long Southern Europe (and Tuscany in particular) can keep on sustaining them.

ANDREA ICHINO

Household Portfolios

The Finance and Consumption Chair sponsored a conference on “Household Portfolios”, which took place on December 17 and 18 at the EUI and was organized by Luigi Guiso (University of Sassari), Michael Haliassos (University of Cyprus) and Tullio Jappelli (University of Salerno).

The sessions began after the Welcome addresses, delivered by the President of the EUI, Dr Patrick Masterson, and by Edoardo Speranza, President of Findomestic (which sponsors the Finance and Consumption programme together with Cetelem).

In line with the research directions indicated for the Finance and Consumption programme, the conference contributed to the advancement of economic understanding of cross-national consumer behaviour. It provided a comprehensive account of the status of theoretical knowledge and methodological achievements in the study of family portfolios, and offered an original comparative analysis of the structure of household portfolios in a set of countries which are representative of a wide spectrum of financial developments.

The methodological papers offered a survey of the state of the art in the theory, the econometrics, and the computational analysis of portfolio choice. They started with *What Does the Classical Theory Have to Say about Household Portfolios?* by Christian Gollier (University of Toulouse I), discussed by Giuseppe Bertola (EUI).

The author examined some standard results in consumer portfolio choice under the classical assumption of separable utility function. This assumption means that a consumer’s utility from a good is not affected by his utility from other goods, or from his labour supply. In a single-period setting, a basic result is that more risk-averse individuals should take less risk. Multi-period problems can be analyzed similarly, and in general, within a large class of utility functions, if an individual saves for retirement, myopia (i.e., no time diversification) is optimal, whereas if one saves for lifetime consumption, the time horizon effect is strong and increasing in wealth. The introduction of borrowing limitations or additional risk has the effect of increasing the degree of risk aversion.

Empirical methods were surveyed in *Econometric Issues in the Estimation of Household Portfolio Models* by Raffaele Miniaci (University of Padua), Loriana Pelizzon (London Business School) and Guglielmo Weber (University of Padua), discussed by Jörn-Steffen Pischke (MIT).

With an eye on explaining limited participation in the stock market, the paper covers three key topics in the empirics of portfolio choice: a) sampling issues; b) econometric issues and estimation techniques; c) use of microdata.

The paper *Calibration and Computation of Household Portfolio Models*, by Michael Haliassos (University of Cyprus) and Alexander Michaelides (University of Cyprus), discussed by Ramon Marimon (EUI), tried to reproduce the main features of portfolio components (consumption and asset allocation), and in particular, the empirical puzzles of positive median stockholding and the coexistence of stock- and bond-holding only for large savers with complete portfolio specialization in stocks for smaller savers.

All the topical papers used US data to explore particular issues that are often illuminating for the study of families’ financial behaviour in general. These papers began with *Portfolios of the Elderly* by Michael Hurd (Rand Corporation), discussed by Angus Deaton (Princeton University). Descriptive statistics confirm that the rate of asset ownership declines with age, and econometric analyses show how the transition in ownership of stocks and Certificates of Deposit (CDs) is affected by changes in low-risk annuity flows and mortality risk: the former induces a larger increase in the holding of the riskier asset, while the latter brings about an increase in stock holdings and a decline in CD holdings.

Portfolios of the Rich by Christopher Carroll (Johns Hopkins University), discussed by Marco Pagano (University of Salerno) revealed that, besides saving “too much” and investing more in risky assets, the rich hold portfolios that are heavily skewed towards investments in their own business. Why do they exhibit such a risky tendency to “put all their eggs in one basket”? The preferred explanation is that wealth enters the utility function directly as a luxury good. In this case, an individual’s risk aversion declines with wealth, which can explain why the rich hold riskier portfolios.

Taxation and Portfolio Structure: Issues and Implications by James Poterba (MIT), discussed by Stephen Zeldes (Columbia University). The three main approaches to portfolio choice in the presence of taxation – the theory of tax clienteles, the after-tax capital-asset-pricing model, and the theory of assets attributes vs assets habitat – must explain how taxes levied on dividends, interests, capital gains and tax-deferred accounts affect household portfolio decisions. The channels through which such influence can be exerted

are six: a) asset selection; b) asset allocation; c) asset location; d) how much to borrow; e) when to trade assets; f) direct ownership vs intermediaries. Omitting taxes from portfolio choice regressions can bias the results on the impact of income, and therefore empirical evidence is presented to document the relevance of each of the 6 channels above: the most convincing evidence relates to points a), e) and perhaps d).

Country studies examined the evolution of household portfolio choices in different countries. Most of the papers used macro data to describe trends, micro data and surveys to document household portfolio choices and econometric estimations to explore their determinants. Common to all the countries under exam is the shift towards riskier portfolios (essentially, mutual funds) brought about by financial liberalization policies. Despite such a dramatic change, however, the typical portfolio is still undiversified and safe: the share of transaction accounts is very high, and participation (in financial market trades) is still low and limited to few risky assets. Major portfolio determinants remain age, income, wealth and education.

Household Portfolios in Italy by Luigi Guiso (University of Sassari) and Tullio Jappelli (University of Salerno), discussed by James Poterba (MIT). A micro analysis of Italian households, based on data for 1989-1995, reveals that the increase in the holdings of riskier assets in portfolios depends in equal measure on an increase in participation, and a rise in shares for people who participate. While the latter is relatively independent on typical portfolio determinants like age, wealth and education, participation is a concave function of age and increases in both wealth and education. These results, coupled with the fact that participation is limited to few, low-risk assets, are extraneous to standard theoretical portfolio models (see Gollier). However, they could be explained by invoking transaction costs (to justify lack of diversification and wealth effects) as well as information costs and uninsurable background risk (to motivate lack of participation).

Household Portfolios in the United States by Carol Bertaut and Martha Starr-McCluer (Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System), discussed by Nicholas Souleles (University of Pennsylvania), confirmed that, despite the recent growth in tax-deferred retirement plans, equity (especially via mutual funds), and equity-based borrowing, US household assets still tend to be very simple – mostly composed of checking, saving or tax-deferred retirement accounts – undiversified and safe (less than one half of households hold stocks), while debt tends to be costly. An econometric analysis suggests that these features are generated by

life-cycle behaviour, subject to entry barriers associated with information and trading costs and borrowing difficulties.

Empirical Evidence on the Portfolios of UK Households by James Banks and Sarah Tanner (Institute for Fiscal Studies), discussed by Annette Vissing-Jørgensen (University of Chicago), describes data showing that the most important items for UK household portfolios are housing and private pensions. While households share limited diversification in equity holding, they are heterogeneous in their liquid asset ownership. As is often the case for other countries, age, income and education significantly affect wealth and portfolio diversification. However, the UK experience differs from that of other countries for its government privatization effort – which encouraged new financial opportunities such as private pensions – and for the use of tax incentives to stimulate savings.

Household Portfolios in Germany by Axel Börsch-Supan and Angelika Eymann (University of Mannheim), discussed by Arie Kapteyn (Tilburg University), also illustrated how, starting from high saving rates and low ownership rates for housing and risky assets, West German households have moved towards bonds, stocks and mutual funds over the 80s and 90s (although asset shares have remained surprisingly stable). Differences in East and West Germany portfolios seem to have been caused by major differences in wealth and other socioeconomic characteristics rather than by an on-going transition process.

Household Portfolios in The Netherlands by Rob Alessie (Free University of Amsterdam), Stefan Hochgürtel (EUI and Uppsala University) and Arthur Van Soest (Tilburg University), discussed by Martin Browning (University of Copenhagen), distinguishes itself for including real assets among portfolio components. Static regressions show that especially elderly households and the rich have a relatively higher probability of investing in risky assets. However, when lagged ownership of risky assets is controlled for, this result disappears, suggesting the need to exploit more the panel dimension of the data. A more robust result is the dependence of safe assets investment on education.

The papers presented will be published in an MIT Press book, edited by the three conference organizers.

PIERFEDERICO ASDRUBALI

For more information consult:
<http://www.iue.it/FinConsEU/activities.htm>



The logo for cetelem, consisting of the word "cetelem" in a lowercase, bold, sans-serif font. The text is white and set against a dark grey rectangular background.

New Appointment

Professor Anindya Banerjee

Anindya Banerjee was born in Calcutta, India in 1961. He was an undergraduate at the London School of Economics from 1980 until 1983, where he received a B. Sc. in Mathematical Economics and Econometrics in 1983. His teachers included Ken Binmore, James Durbin, Andrew Harvey and John Sutton. From the



LSE he moved to Nuffield College in Oxford to undertake graduate studies leading to the M. Phil. in 1985 and the D. Phil. in early 1987.

He has spent much of his subsequent academic year in Oxford, first as Junior Research Fellow in Jesus College, Oxford from 1986-1988 and then as Barnett Fellow and Tutor in Economics in Wadham College from 1990 and from where he is currently on leave. The interlude, from 1988-90, was spent as Assistant Professor in the University of Florida in Gainesville.

Professor Banerjee has held visiting positions at the Kennedy School in Harvard, Queen's University in Kingston, Canada, the European University Institute

(as Jean Monnet Fellow in 1998) and the University of Canterbury in Christchurch, New Zealand. He is Managing Editor of Oxford Economic Papers and an Associate Editor of the Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics and has published his work in learned journals including the RAND Journal of Economics, the International Economic Review, the Journal of Business and Economic Statistics, and the Journal of Time Series Analysis.

Professor Banerjee's main research has shifted from his days as a doctoral student, since his thesis, supervised by James Mirrlees, was on various aspects of contracts within a principal-agent framework. His undergraduate training at the LSE had already left him somewhat schizophrenic about his ultimate research interests and, influenced by the rapidly evolving theory of cointegration, his first published paper in 1986 was on the finite sample properties of estimators with integrated variables. This marked a change in his research and most, but not all, of his published work since then has been in the area of the theoretical and empirical modelling of long run relationships among macroeconomic variables characterized by persistent behaviour.

His most recent work has been on the estimation of models of markup (of prices over costs) and price inflation. He sees this as an important crossing-over point for his research, from investigating macroeconomic time series to looking more closely at panels of microeconomic data and empirical industrial economics. It also brings him back to being much closer to industrial microeconomics and thus the starting point of his research career. He looks forward to many fruitful collaborations with his colleagues in the Institute, both in time series and in applied microeconomics.

Professor Banerjee is married to Urmila Dé who is a research student in Oxford on the history of enlightenment Europe. They have a six-year old son, Atri, who has recently signalled a changed in his career ambitions from paleontology to drawing cartoons.

New Appointment

Professor Michael Keating

My interest in territorial politics and issues of identity goes back to my earliest years. I was born in 1950 in the North East of England to an Irish father and Scottish mother and received my secondary education from the Irish Christian Brothers. At the University of Oxford from 1968 to 1971 I gained a grounding in logical positivism, Keynesian economics and the Westminster constitution, while remaining in blissful ignorance of the mysteries of 'social science'. It was happenstance that brought me back to Scotland in 1972. Having taken a year out for adventure I found that the expected funding



for graduate study in New York had been withdrawn for foreign students. After an interlude teaching economics and 'new maths' in a small private school in Sussex (straight out of the pages of Evelyn Waugh), I was taken on by Glasgow College of Technology, taking me from Britain's oldest to its newest institution of higher education. My PhD topic, the role of the Scottish MP between 1945 and 1970 started as the most obscure subject imaginable but by the time I finished in 1975 the Scottish nationalists had made a spectacular breakthrough and my work was the very height of fashion. So I moved into Scottish politics, with my first book on the relationship of the labour movement to nationalism in Scotland.

After a spell at Essex I had my first permanent job teaching day release junior local government officials at North Staffordshire Polytechnic (which I sometimes think should be a compulsory prerequisite to appointment at EUI) before moving to Strathclyde University in 1979. There followed nine years working on Scottish politics and government, Scottish local government

and, increasingly, on comparative nationalism and regionalism in Europe. It was in 1983 that I and my Welsh colleague Barry Jones thought up a project on regions in the European Community as a modest side-line - there are moments now when I feel like slaying the monster Barry and I dreamed up over a beer in Cardiff. A visiting professorship in Virginia provided the opportunity to escape the gloom of British universities in the 1980s, and in 1988 I was appointed professor of political science at the University of Western Ontario. There I worked on comparative urban politics before coming back to comparative nationalism and European regionalism in the mid 1990s. The North American academic climate was stimulating and, for a few years, free of the cutting and control mania of British universities but by the end of the 1990s I was spending more and more time in Europe. In the summer of 1998 I was approached by the University of Aberdeen, who were thinking of establishing a chair in Scottish politics, in view of the new Parliament. A good offer from them was followed by an offer to my wife from the International School of Aberdeen and, a few months later, a successful application to the EUI. Thanks to the arcane workings of the new British funding system, Aberdeen could take me on in August and release me in January to EUI. So I work here, my wife works in Scotland and our son, meanwhile, continues his studies at McGill University in Montreal.

I have been coming to EUI on and off for some seventeen years, ever since that first venture into regions in the EC, and was visiting professor in the European Forum in 1994 and visiting fellow at the Schuman Centre in 1999.

In recent years, I have worked a great deal in Spain, especially in Barcelona, Santiago de Compostela and Bilbao. A visiting fellowship in the Nobel Institute in Oslo in 1996 sparked an interest in Nordic matters and in Michaelmas term 1998 I returned to Oxford as senior visiting fellow at Nuffield College. I have also taught in France and spoken at universities in almost all the countries of the EU. Like most people at the Institute I feel like a European, while being no less Scottish, British and Canadian (not to mention English and Irish from birth and ancestry). My current research is an exploration into these issues of multiple identity, in their historical, normative and political dimensions, and how these can be worked out in the new political order. It looks at Europe's future from its past and at its centre from the periphery, which perhaps sums up what I have been trying to do since trying to make sense of my parents' breakfast table arguments all those years ago.

Betting for and against EMU

Who wins and who loses in Italy and in the UK from the process of European monetary integration

Only recently, and thanks to the seminal work of Susan Strange, social scientists have turned to

Only recently, and thanks to the seminal work of Susan Strange, social scientists have turned to devote more attention to the issue of international financial and monetary arrangements from an integrated political economy perspective. However, notwithstanding the many and precious contributions to the development of this branch of international political economy (IPE), it seems to the author that there is still some scope for speculation on the relation between socio-political and economic accounts of financial phenomena. There is, in a few words, the possibility of finding a convincing "synthesis" of the two cognitive and interpretative models and this is, ultimately, the aim of this



paper.

The broad theoretical context in which this book is to be inserted is given by the debate going on in IPE on the nature and sources of financial markets' behaviour with a particular reference to foreign exchange markets. In the approach of both the economists and political scientists to the issue there is indeed a discussion going on as to whether financial markets' behaviour should be considered as perfectly rational or absolutely illogical.

This book will argue in favour of the rational behaviour of foreign exchange markets, but within a more structural definition of the credibility of exchange rate commitments which links together economic and political science perspectives. Indeed, when dealing with the problem of the reasons underlying a government's commitment to a pegged or fixed exchange rate regime, economic and political science analyses tend to differ consistently.

While political scientists focus primarily on a socio-political analysis aimed at tracing back the "interests" underlying exchange rate policy-making, economists tend to give importance to purely financial and economic variables as connected to the "expectations" of the markets.

In this book it is argued that both perspectives, if taken separately, can account only for a partial representation of reality and do not prove exhaustive of the many implications arising from the process of European monetary integration. It becomes thus important to underline that the study of such an issue needs an integrated political economy approach in order to bring together in the discussion the two poles of the question.

The theoretical aim of this book is that of confronting the economists' and political scientists' approaches to exchange rate commitments and trying to reconcile them in an integrated political economy approach, where "interests" and "expectations" do appear as the two sides of the same coin. In particular, this contribution seeks to explain why a country commits itself to fix its exchange rate, and why, at a certain point, the credibility of this commitment may fade triggering the rational expectations of the financial markets to re-orient towards a

realignment of the exchange rate eventually, producing speculative attacks.

Thus, the following research question is addressed:

Why does a government decide to commit itself to fixed exchange rates?

On what is the credibility of this commitment based?

Why and when do the markets decide to bet on the lack of credibility of a similar commitment?

The analysis is on the cases of Italy and the United Kingdom and their experience in the exchange rate mechanism of the European monetary system. The period considered ranges from the decision of the two governments to peg their currencies in the ERM of the EMS to their departure on September 1992.

This is clearly an economic object of analysis with many economic consequences, but, according to the author, its political economy aspects should not be underestimated and may be fully understood by adopting a more sociological definition of credibility.

Leila Simona Talani, *Betting for and against EMU: Who wins and who loses in Italy and in the UK from the process of European monetary integration*,

Dr LEILA TALANI obtained her Ph.D in the Department of Political and Social Sciences in June 1998. She is currently Lecturer at the London School of Economics

Elections in Western Europe since 1815

The data handbook and CD-ROM on Elections in Western Europe since 1815. Electoral Results by Constituencies contain the systematic and standardised collection of general election results at the level of single constituencies for 18 Western European countries since the nineteenth century, beginning with 1815 in the earliest case and ending with the most recent published election. The collection has been entirely computerised and made available on CD-ROM, and is accompanied by a thorough documentation.

This handbook and CD-ROM is the first volume of a series of historical data handbooks (all supplemented by CD-ROMs) on the development of Europe from the nineteenth to the twentieth century. The series is called 'Societies of Europe' and is edited by Peter Flora, Franz Kraus and Franz Rothenbacher. The series is produced by the EURODATA Research Archive of the Mannheim Centre for European Social Research, one of the leading social science institutes in Europe. Forthcoming volumes are compiled according to the same principles as this one on elections, and are on trade unions, population, labour force and social security systems.

The work of collecting and documenting European electoral data developed jointly with the historical and comparative research on The Formation of National Electorates and Party Systems in Europe carried out in the framework of the PhD dissertation written at the EUI (which will be published next year). The study required geographically disaggregated data from the earlier periods of modern elections. However, data that were machine readable in existing databases (rare also on a national scale) turned out to be often limited to the most recent periods, poorly documented and characterised by a low degree of comparability since data collectors rarely refer to similar principles of data gathering. Therefore, the collection of data for the thesis eventually transformed into the project I am presenting here.

The main goal of this work is to make data available to the scientific community in the most modern and useful way for analysis. Furthermore, it wishes to widen the historical perspective of the study of elections and favour the historical and comparative analysis of the territorial structures of the vote in Europe.

The handbook is divided into three parts. Part I (Elections in Comparison) includes three historical and comparative chapters. The first describes the mechanics of electoral laws including the many features that do not exist any longer, such as indirect elections, lead ballots, partial elections, plural vote, and so forth, thus enlarging the scope of the usual typologies. The second chapter presents a historical and comparative analysis of the institutional development of elections in Europe, with

comparative tables on the transition from estate to general parliamentary representation, the enlargement of suffrage, the abolition of census and capacity requirements for voting, the introduction of PR, and so forth. It puts the bases for a future project on a comparative history of elections in Europe. The third chapter analyses the territorial structuring of the vote in Europe and includes material from my PhD. dissertation. This analysis describes the general trend towards increasingly integrated and homogeneous behaviour among national electorates and party systems. It compares the territorial structures of the support for political parties across countries and party families (the classification of parties into families is based on the bibliographic work published together with Stefano Bartolini and Simon



Daniele Caramani (left) here with Franz Kraus of the MZES, a huge help and source of ideas.

Hug on Parties and Party Systems. A Bibliographic Guide to the Literature on Parties and Party Systems in Europe since 1945 on CD-ROM, Sage, 1998).

Part II (Country Chapters) is the main part of the book. Each of the 18 chapters present the development of the electoral law for all periods since 1815, both for the dimension of the electoral formula (including information on constituencies) and the enlargement and equalisation of voting rights. Systematic tables and synopses include information on the dates and types of elections, the evolution of each political party (mergers, splits, changes of name) and party systems, the possibilities of aggregating election results to match other administrative and socio-economic data, and the constituencies (names and changes over time). A series of tables give the results of general elections by constituencies and other territorial units. These results are disaggregated territorially but are less detailed than those available in machine readable form on CD-ROM.

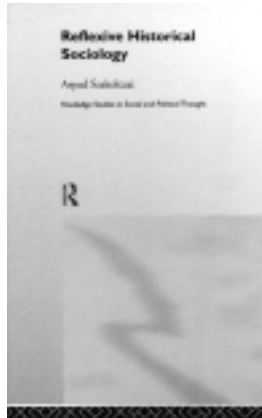
Part III (Appendices) includes the guidelines for the most profitable use of the data on CD-ROM and a com-

continued on p. 18

Reflexive Historical Sociology

The book 'Reflexive Historical Sociology' is a follow up to Szakolczai's earlier monograph, *Max Weber and Michel Foucault: Parallel Life Works* (Routledge, 1998). It brings together the writings of a series of major contemporary thinkers whose works so far have remained disconnected. It is argued that, taken together, the work of such thinkers as Elias, Voegelin, Borkeuau and Mumford, in conjunction with the work of Weber and Foucault, lay the ground for a coherent field called 'reflexive historical sociology'.

The book consists of two main parts. The first reconstructs the themes and dynamics of the life-works of Elias, Voegelin, Borkeuau and Mumford using the method developed by Szakolczai for the



understanding of authors and already applied for the life-works of Weber and Foucault. The method is based on the works of Victor Turner, Pierre Hadot, and also Foucault and Voegelin.

The second part explores the 'visions' of modernity contained in

their best known works, and those of Weber and Foucault. It is argued that these visions and interpretations of modernity can be brought together in the concept of 'permanent liminality', which the author offers as a new diagnosis of the modern condition.'

The work is dedicated to the memory of KNUT MITTENDORFER.

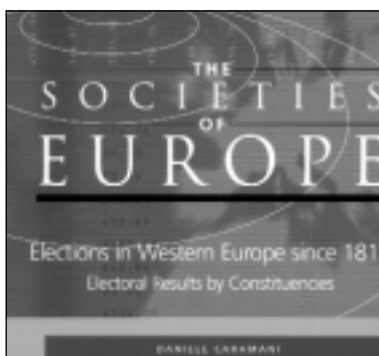
ARPAD SZAKOLCZAI, *Reflexive Historical Sociology*, London and New York, Routledge, 2000)

Professor ARPAD SZAKOLCZAI, University College in Cork, was a Professor of Sociology at the European University Institute from 1990 to 1998.

continued from p. 17

ment of the birth and development of election statistics since the nineteenth century. Because the collection relies on historical sources, the list of sources includes for each country official and secondary sources used for the collection of results.

The accompanying CD-ROM (the main bulk of the entire work) pre-



sents the complete collection of results which has been made machine readable according to standard rules across countries and time periods. Results are available at the most precise levels of aggregation

(for example, the parliamentary constituencies in the UK since 1832, the Wahlkreise in Germany since 1871, the arrondissements in Belgium since 1847, and so forth). Results are given by party affiliations. For each country all election results are presented in absolute figures, percentage distributions by parties and constituencies. Furthermore, all information is available in different programmes (Excel, SPSS and SAS) and, above all, data structures for analysing data, viewing election results, and building time series. The CD-ROM also contains the thorough documentation for each country and time period. The navigation through both election results and documentation is easy and straightforward. Different 'help' buttons give information on technicalities (configuration of the PC and programmes, computations, coding, etc.) for the most profitable use of the data.

Beside the handbook and the CD-ROM, readers and users can also refer to the following web site for updates and relevant links to other

electronic data archives:
www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de/eurodata/elections_cd.

DANIELE CARAMANI

Daniele Caramani (2000), *Elections in Western Europe since 1815. Electoral Results by Constituencies*, London-New York, Macmillan-Grove's Dictionaries, pp. xxiv-1090 (supplemented with CD-ROM).

DANIELE CARAMANI was a researcher in the SPS department from 1994 to 1998 and worked at the Mannheim Centre for European Social Research from 1996 to 1999. He is currently Ricercatore at the Faculty of Political Science of the University of Florence.

After the euro: Shaping Institutions for Governance in the Wake of European Monetary Union

The euro had still not been born when we held the workshop which launched this project; before the book was published it had had more than one year of difficult but largely successful life. A comment on the leisurely pace of academic and publishing life, or on how busy we all are? At least we have published before anyone actually has euros stuffed in his or her wallet. More to the point, we have certainly published long before the problems we discuss have been resolved. This book is mainly about the political and institutional deficits of monetary union. It represents a contribution by political scientists, sociologists and institutionally oriented economists, who, looking sideways at a phenomenon mainly studied by monetary economists, have certain characteristic things to ask, like:

Where is the institutional structure that will surround this thing? No national currency and central bank exists out of time, space and social context; how can we locate the euro and the European Central Bank?

What are the real political processes that will become involved here? For example, what does the City of London really want?

What implications will monetary union have for the debate over the diversity of capitalisms?

The original workshop was part of the European Forum for 1997, on the Political Economy of an Integrated Europe. The workshop and the book are an example of inter-disciplinary co-operation:

The group included three economists: Christopher Taylor of the NIESR, London, who makes some practical proposals for improving the accountability of the ECB; Gabriele Tondl from Vienna, who demonstrates how practical proposals could be made for fiscal federalism if the political will to do so existed; and Robert Boyer of CEPREMAP, Paris, whose extensive essay on alternative scenarios for the future of the euro constitutes the heart of the book.

Among the political scientists are three recent EUI thesis-defenders: Amy Verdun and Thomas Christensen combine to examine the legitimacy problems of the ECB and its associated institutions;



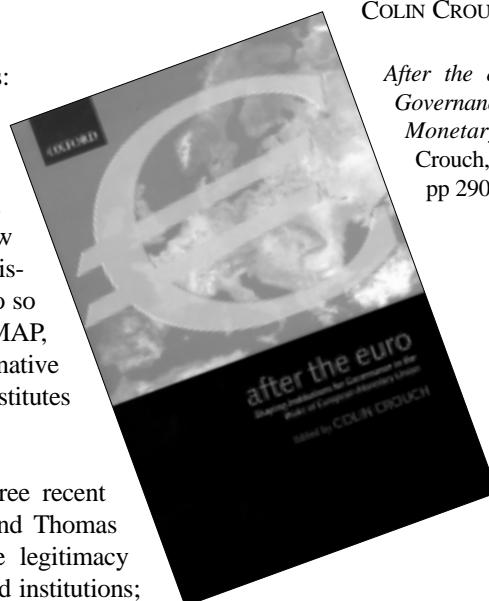
Collin Crouch

Leila Talani (see also p.16) examines the euro as seen from the City of London. We also have a perspective on how French and German forms of capitalism are being affected by monetary union. from Jonathan Story of INSEAD; while Stephen Clarkson from Toronto compares European developments with those in North America.

Did I say there were sociologists? Well, there is me, writing about the implications of monetary union for collective bargaining.

COLIN CROUCH

After the euro: Shaping Institutions for Governance in the Wake of European Monetary Union, edited by Colin Crouch, Oxford University Press 2000, pp 290



Historians Historicize Their Histories

Lectures organized by Alexander C.T. Geppert and Luisa Passerini

What does history mean to the historian? How do work and life interact? And what happens if the historian himself applies his scholarly expertise to his own personal realm? Is it possible to write a history of the self that examines potential links between the professional and the private, while still meeting established standards of scholarship rather than being subject to Pierre Bourdieu's notorious "illusion biographique"? These are some of the more central questions a new seminar series at the Department of History and Civilization takes up and confronts a number of respected scholars with, all renowned for their creative research and original contribution to different fields of historiography.

The idea for such an enterprise originated in some talks given as part of the *Le Métier d'Historien* series, organized by researchers and professors throughout the academic years 1997-1999, and it still reflects the joint nature of this initiative. Especially when compared, lectures given by Profs. Alan Milward, Lutz Niethammer and John Brewer revealed fascinating autobiographical dimensions, despite all their respective differences, which opened up insights into the various meanings and sides of the historian's profession. This new series, however, will both pursue similar interests and simultaneously push them still further in a somewhat different direction. By asking well-known historians to tell us their own private story and combine it with a professional autobiography, thus interpreting their own work in retrospect, it aims at re-proposing and re-thinking the concept of "ego-histoire," invented and coined by Pierre Nora in the late 1980s, on a larger, more comprehensive and European scale. If that can be done at all, is a question we are happy to leave to Prof. Nora himself. "L'ego-histoire est-elle possible?" will be the title of his lecture on 10 April.

None of the speakers have been asked to produce just another intellectual autobiography or present a first sketch of what might eventually lead into a genuine *Gelehrtenbiographie*; rather, they have been invited to reflect on trends and conditions which suggested their personal and professional choices in historiography – of themes, methods, times and spaces –, choices which deeply innovated the entire discipline over the course of the last decades. Their presentations will therefore combine reflections on the individual experience with that on the writing of history under changing paradigms and expanding boundaries. How (and why) did these historians' research interests develop the way they eventually did? What proved to be crucial stimuli, decisions and turning-points over the course of time? In retrospect, can they themselves recognize a common strand, a general theoretical or methodological approach, a connecting political, social, cultural or economic theme in

their œuvre? How do they view their prior and current relationships with the historical profession, and what is it, above all, that made them devote a considerable part of their lifetime to the study of history?



Professor Luisa Passerini

Thus, "European Ego-Histoires: Historiography and the Self" contributes to the ongoing exploration of the role of the self in the production of history. The series analyzes connections between personal interests, individual and generational life choices and styles on the one hand, and general changes which occurred in historiography with the advent of the "New Social History" around 1970 on the other. Here, important contributions to historiography are viewed from a most personal perspective, through the prism of their authors' lives. By asking these innovative, active and well-established scholars to present their individual work-biographies to a wider audience, we hope to collect both informative and critical self-portrayals of historians that will help simultaneously to understand the role of the self in the writing of history as well as the historian's position in the public sphere.

Forthcoming events in this series:

Monday, 10 April

L'Ego-Histoire est-elle possible?

Prof. PIERRE NORA (EHESS Paris)

Monday, 8 May

On the Traces of the Body in a Technogenic World

Prof. BARBARA DUDEN (Universität Hannover)

Monday, 29 May

(Title to be established)

Prof. GARETH STEDMAN JONES (King's College, Cambridge)

All lectures will be held in Sala Europa, Villa Schifanoia, at 5 pm.

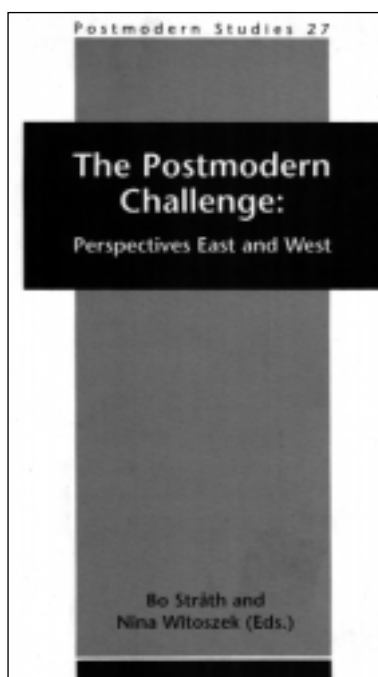
It is currently envisaged to continue this series through next fall with seminars by CARLO GINZBURG, BARBARA TAYLOR, JOHN C.G. RÖHL and others. Please contact geppert@iue.it for further information or any suggestion you would like to make.

ALEXANDER C.T. GEPPERT

The Postmodern Challenge: Perspectives East and West

This volume is designed to bridge a gap in the current theoretical debate about the nature, scope and relevance of postmodern perspectives in the humanist and social sciences in Eastern and Western Europe. While the debate has been reasonably comprehensive and certainly abrasive in Western European and Anglophone countries, it has signally failed to incorporate the viewpoints of Eastern European scholars and intellectuals. Even the current appropriation of Mikhail Bakhtin as a prophet of the postmodern is, paradoxically, a monologic engagement with his thought rather than a dialogic encounter of cultures.

Doubtless different historical experiences, ideology and social aspirations go some way to account for the weariness of Eastern Europe with postmodern challenge and its glad embrace by Western scholars.



The volume comprises some fifteen essays by leading historians, literary theorists and social scientists from

Western and Eastern Europe and America. It has a threefold aim: firstly, to illuminate the distinctiveness of current Western and Eastern European theorizing about history and society; secondly, to reveal points of tension and disagreement, and, finally, to open up a space for a meeting of seemingly incompatible worlds. This volume is a product of the interdisciplinary research project *The Cultural Construction of Community in Modernisation Processes*, a cooperative project of the European University Institute in Florence and Humboldt University in Berlin. The project is made possible by the generous support of the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Foundation.

Bo Stråth and Nina Witoszek (eds.) *The Postmodern Challenge: Perspectives East and West*, P.I.E.-Peter Lang, Brussels, 2000, pp 429

“Les boulevards de la fraude”

Le négoce maritime et le Blocus continental, 1806-1813 Bordeaux, Hambourg, Livourne

Incapable de vaincre militairement la Grande-Bretagne sur les mers, Napoléon Ier recourt à la guerre économique sur le continent. Pour ce faire, il envisage une fermeture totale du marché européen aux produits britanniques. Les interdictions commerciales françaises et les mesures de représailles anglaises représentaient une grave menace pour les négociants des villes portuaires de l'Empire napoléonien. Par conséquent, ceux-ci s'efforcent de contrecarrer la législation prohibitive du Blocus continental par tous les moyens possibles. L'analyse des réactions du négoce de Bordeaux, Hambourg et Livourne démontre que le recours aux navires neutres, la déviation des routes commerciales, la corruption et la contrebande sont des armes puissantes qui rendent largement inefficaces les tentatives du régime d'interdire les relations commerciales entre la Grande-Bretagne et l'Europe.

L'étude comparée des trois villes permet de constater que cette incapacité du régime napoléonien à appliquer efficacement sa politique commerciale n'est pas une

défaillance locale, occasionnelle, due à une conjoncture particulière, mais plutôt une donnée structurelle qui s'explique par des faiblesses internes à toute son administration, et par l'existence de cet adversaire redoutable qu'est le négoce, avec ses intérêts souvent opposés à ceux du régime, et dont les logiques et les horizons internationaux ne pouvaient pas se plier à une optique nationale et étatique.

Silvia Marzagalli, *Les boulevards de la fraude - Le négoce maritime et le Blocus continental 1806-1813, Bordeaux, Hambourg, Livourne*, Presses Universitaires du Septentrion, Paris, 1999, pp 396, FF 170

SILVIA MARZAGALLI, a obtenu le titre de Docteur en histoire à l'Institut universitaire européen (Florence) et à l'École des Hautes études en sciences sociales (Paris) en décembre 1993. Depuis 1994, elle est Maître de conférences en histoire moderne à l'université Michel de Montaigne - Bordeaux III.

The Academy of European Law 2000

Origins and *raison d'être* of the Academy

The Academy of European Law was founded in 1990 to promote teaching and scholarship in the fields of European Union Law and Human Rights Law. The link between these two fields is considered to be symbiotic, both in the sense that the European Union needs a strong human rights foundation, and that the evolution of human rights law has been affected by developments within Europe. For those concerned with the future of Europe the two subjects are thus of vital importance in terms of the evolution of the legal and institutional framework within which the European political entity is emerging.

The Directors of the Academy of European Law are: Professors PHILIP ALSTON, FRANCIS SNYDER and GRÁINNE DE BÚRCA.

Languages

Most courses are held in English, with some also in French. Participants must thus have a strong command of English and should have at least a passive knowledge of French.

Schedule and Certificate of Attendance

Courses are held every morning on weekdays and on some afternoons as well. Participants are requested to stay in Florence for the entire duration of the session. Attendance at all courses is obligatory. A certificate of attendance is issued at the end of each session.

Workshops

In addition to the teaching programme, workshops are held on various topics of current interest. These are intended for smaller groups (not more than 25 to 30 participants) and offer ample opportunity for discussion with the lecturers and amongst the participants.

Eligibility

Participation in the Summer Sessions is open to students of law and related fields and lawyers of all nationalities. Enrolment numbers are limited and admission is based on merit. A certain number of places are open to legal practitioners in order to increase their understanding and appreciation of European law and human rights law and their application and practice.

Enrolment Fees

There is an enrolment fee of EUR 270 for each course, payable on acceptance of admission. For applicants

who choose to attend both sessions, the fee is EUR 420. Fees are waived for students in receipt of a scholarship.

Scholarships

A limited number of scholarships are generally awarded. In exceptional cases, fee-waivers may also be granted. Decisions on scholarships and fee-waivers are at the discretion of the Directors of the Academy and are based on need. Several national and international organizations also offer scholarships for participation in summer courses. Applicants are advised to seek information on national programmes which offer funding for this type of programme.

Accommodation

The Academy provides a list of hotels, including those which offer special prices to participants. Information will be sent to successful candidates.

Please note that the Academy does not provide medical insurance and cannot cover medical fees. Participants are advised to purchase international medical insurance in their home country before leaving.

Application

Applicants should use the Academy's application form for the current year and write in English or French. In addition to the application form, applications should include the following: a typed curriculum vitae, a letter explaining the applicant's field of interest and reasons for wishing to attend the session at the Academy, whether he or she is in gainful employment and, where appropriate, reasons for applying for a scholarship, a photo, at least one reference letter from one of the applicant's professors/employer. Submission of other materials, such as copies of diplomas or publications, is not necessary. Applications must be mailed by express post or equivalent to ensure arrival by 15 April 2000.

Diploma of the Academy

A very small number of participants who already have advanced knowledge in the fields of European Union law and/or Human Rights law may request to sit the Academy's examinations. Successful participants will be awarded the Academy's Diploma in European Law and/or in Human Rights Law. Exceptionally, the Diploma may be awarded cum laude. Applicants should indicate if they wish to be candidates for the Diploma in their application. Such requests are in no way binding.

Programmes of the Academy of European Law 2000

**Session on Human Rights Law
19-30 June 2000**

Distinguished Lecture

Discrimination and Human Rights Law: Combating Racism

THEO VAN BOVEN, Professor of International Law, University of Maastricht;
Vice-president, International Commission of Jurists

Specialized Courses

Discrimination and Human Rights Law: The Case of Racism

Race, Power and Social Change: Reflections on the Role of Law
LANI GUINIER, Professor of Law, Harvard Law School

Combating Racism with Human Rights: The Right to Equality
SANDRA FREDMAN, Professor of Law, Oxford University; Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford

Multiculturalism, Ethnicity and Group Rights

DIMITRINA PETROVA, Director, European Roma Rights Center;
Professor of Human Rights, Central European University, Budapest

The Internet: A New Horizon for Race Hatred?

MARISA FERNANDEZ ESTEBAN, Lecturer on Constitutional Law and European Union Law, Autonoma
University of Madrid

A Critical Evaluation of International Human Rights Approaches to Racism

KEVIN BOYLE, Professor of Law, Human Rights Centre, University of Essex

Enforcement and Remedial Structures: International Norms and National Institutions

CHRISTOPHER MCCRUDDEN, Professor of Human Rights Law, Oxford University;
Visiting Professor, University of Michigan Law School

The European Union and Postnational Responses to Racial Identities

DAMIAN CHALMERS, Senior Lecturer, London School of Economics and Political Science

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<http://www.iue.it/AEL/Welcome.html>

Deadline for receipt of applications: 15 April 2000

Programmes of the Academy of European Law 2000

Session on the Law of the European Union 3-14 July 2000

Distinguished Lecture

The Future of the Judicial System of the European Union: Some Personal Reflections
Francis Jacobs, Advocate General, Court of Justice of the European Communities

General Course

Accountability in the European Union
CAROL HARLOW, Professor of Public Law, LSE

Specialized Courses

Good Governance and Administration in Europe's "Integrated" Market

Introduction: Problems of Governance in the European Market
CHRISTIAN JOERGES, Professor of Law, European University Institute, Florence

I. Democratic Experimentalism: Comparative Experiences

Democratic Experimentalism and its Constitution
CHARLES SABEL, Professor of Law, Columbia Law School
OLIVER GERSTENBERG, Fellow at ZERP, University of Bremen; Jean Monnet Fellow, EUI

II. Rights, Democracy and Participation in Europe

Institutional Balance as a Guarantee for Democracy in EU Governance
KOEN LENAERTS, Professor of European Law, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven;
Judge of the Court of First Instance of the European Communities
AMARYLLIS VERHOEVEN, Paul-Henri Spaak Fellow, Fund for Scientific Research, Flanders; Institute
for European Law, K. U. Leuven

De la bonne gouvernance à la démocratie administrative
RENAUD DEHOUSSE, Professor of Law, Institut d'études politiques de Paris

European Harmonisation of Administrative Law and the Law of a Europeanized Administration
STEFAN KADELBACH, Prof. of European Community Law and Public International Law, University of Münster

Administering Europe: New Challenges
MICHELLE EVERSON, Managing Editor, European Law Journal, European University Institute
JOANNE SCOTT, Reader in European Union Law, Queen Mary and Westfield College, University of London
ELLEN VOS, Lecturer in European Law, University of Maastricht

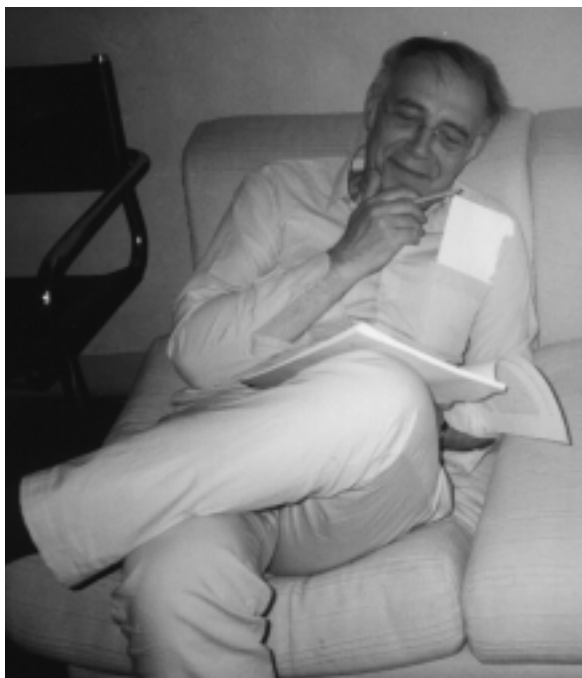
Workshop

Discussants
LOÏC AZOULAY, Researcher, European University Institute; ATER Université de Saint-Etienne, France
J.H.H. WEILER, Manley Hudson Professor of Law and Jean Monnet Chair, Harvard Law School

EU Committees: Social Regulation, Law and Politics

Europe is witnessing an irresistible rise of committee governance. Do these committees represent an opaque regime of doubtful legitimacy or, on the contrary, a new type of legitimate governance of the EU's multi-level structure?

This book examines the performance of the committee system particularly in the field of social regulation from an interdisciplinary perspective with contributions by lawyers, political scientists and EU officials. It contains several field studies and documents the



Professor Christian Joerges

institutional debate involving the European Parliament, the Commission and the Council. Analyses of decision-making of committees by political scientists are contrasted with legal investigations into their functioning as administrative bodies.

Contributions in the final section of the book focus on the constitutional issues presented by the EU's multi-level system of governance and discuss its legitimacy from various perspectives including theories of deliberative democracy.

The book includes a Foreword and Acknowledgements by Christian Joerges and Ellen Vos, and is divided into the following sections:

Section 1: Introduction: Bureaucratic Nightmare, Technocratic Regime and the Dream of Good Transnational Governance by Christian Joerges; EU Com-

mittees: the Evolution of Unforeseen Institutional Actors in European Product Regulation by Ellen Vos;

Section 2 Institutional Controversies: Comitology and the European Commission by Giuseppe Ciavarini Azzi; Implementing Powers and Comitology by Jean-Paul Jacqué; Institutional Aspects of Comitology: Scenes From the Cutting Room Floor by Kieran St Clair Bradley; The BSE-Crisis and the European Parliament by Graham R Chambers.

Section 3. Comitology as an Administrative Task: Towards a Regulation of Transnational Governance? Citizen's Rights and the Reform of Comitology Procedures by Renaud Dehousse; Shared Governance and Enforcement of European Law: From Comitology to a Multi-level Agency Structure? By John A E Vervaele; Towards a Legal Concept of the Network in European Standard-Setting by Karl-Heinz Ladeur.

Section 4. Comitology in the Perception of Political Science: The European Regulation of Biotechnology by Polycratic Governance by Christine Landfried; Bargaining, Arguing and Functional Differentiation of Decision-making: The Role of Committees in European Environmental Process Regulation by Thomas Gehring; The Comitology Challenge to Analytical Integration Theory by Jürgen Neyer; Regulatory Oversight in Europe: The Case of Comitology by Michelle Egan/Dieter Wolf; Comitology as a Research Subject: A New Legitimacy Mix? By Wolfgang Wessels.

Section 5. Comitology in the European Polity: The European Polity, Deadlock and Development by Adrienne Héritier; The Constitutionalisation of European Administrative Law: Legal Oversight of a Stateless Internal Market by Michelle Everson; 'Good Governance' Through Comitology? by Christian Joerges; Epilogue: 'Comitology' as Revolution – Infrationalism, Constitutionalism and Democracy by J H H Weiler

Christian Joerges and Ellen Vos (eds), *EU COMMITTEES: SOCIAL REGULATION, LAW AND POLITICS*
Hart Publishing, Oxford, 1999

Borders of the Enlarged European Union

The installation of a hard EU border, resulting from the combination of the single market and the Schengen accord, creates more problems than it solves. This is one of the major conclusions of the final report of the reflection group on The Long-Term Implications of EU Enlargement: The Nature of the New Border. The reflection group was a team of high-level experts assembled by the European University Institute in Florence under the chairmanship of Giuliano Amato, the Italian Minister of the Treasury.

The report shows that controlling crime and migration at the EU's rigid border has been largely ineffective. In addition, fears that opening EU borders would result in a huge wave of migration from Eastern Europe have never materialized, although milder migratory pressure has surely been felt in border countries, such as Austria, Germany or Italy. Transborder crime has also flourished, but the report fears that this is partly because a hard border creates extra demand for transborder crime.

The report was presented to the President of the European Commission, Romano Prodi on 11 November 1999. The fourteen-member team of experts included such prominent intellectuals as Lord Dahrendorf, Jean-Marie Guehenno, Krzysztof Michalski, Jacques Rupnik and Aleksander Smolar. Judy Batt, of the University of Birmingham, served as rapporteur for the group. The Forward Studies Unit of the European Commission sponsored the project and several EU officials took part in the group's deliberations.

The report argues that a hard border causes problems because it sharpens the distinction between members and non-members of the EU, producing an exclusion com-

plex. It makes a difference in both objective and subjective terms whether you are on the right side of the border. Hence, the pressure to gain EU membership continues to grow and is becoming unmanageable.

The rigid frontier is also at odds with the demands imposed on us by global economic competition. Globalization and interdependence make the cost of controlling the flow of goods, capital, services and people across borders quite prohibitive. Of course, soft borders facilitate both desirable and undesirable transborder movements.



The problem is that harsh border restrictions do little to differentiate between these two types. Border controls aimed at reducing migration and transnational crime unavoidably hamper desirable trade, travel and communication as well. It seems more effective to tackle transnational crime in our cities rather than at the border. The Kosovo crisis has also shown that it is better to tackle huge migration flows at their source - that is in the unstable, refugee-exporting countries. Efforts to stop mass migratory flows at the border are awkward and ineffective.

One should also consider geo-strategic implications of having a firm, relatively closed border.

Such a border is doomed to produce suspicion, frustration - if not hostility. Outsiders will be afraid that an assertive European superpower is in the making and may try to build alliances in order to balance it. At the moment, the EU's benign power attracts, not repels. This may change, however, if enlargement is accompanied by the hardening of EU frontiers and by the creation of a European defence capability.

The report argues that the impulse to create a "Fortress Europe" would undermine the coherence, moral authority and international

credibility of the EU as it gears up for its vastly expanded international role as the pivotal actor in Europe's emerging political and security order. A common EU immigration policy should be conceived as a component part of the comprehensive management regime. This should not be fixated on techniques for controlling the border, but should aim to reach beyond it: to develop active engagement and partnership with the new eastern neighbors; to support their economic development, socio-political stability and administrative capacity; and to respect the close historical, ethnic and economic ties between States beyond the EU's eastern border and the

continued on p. 27

Fifth Meeting of the European Electricity Regulation Forum

The European Electricity Regulation Forum (EERF) was set up by the Directorate General for Energy of the European Commission in conjunction with the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies at the EUI. It provides a platform for periodical exchange of



Professor Claus-Dieter Ehlermann

experience and informal discussions among EU regulators, industry representatives and consumers, as well as non-EU actors.

The first EERF meeting, chaired by Professor Claus-Dieter Ehlermann (EUI and former Director of the Directorate-General Competition at the European Commission) was held on the 5th and 6th of February 1998. Further meetings took place in October 1998, May 1999 and in November 1999. In the meantime, the formula of biannual EERF meetings became a highly successful framework for developing “best-

practice” regulatory approaches and solutions with respect to the challenges posed by the EC Electricity Market Directive. One challenge is how to ensure that Member States set up viable regulatory frameworks for introducing competition in their diverse national electricity industries. Another is to how to remove barriers to the creation of an “internal electricity market”, notably those arising from different national regulatory approaches.

At the last EERF meeting (November 1999), considerable progress was made towards a viable European regulatory framework for cross-border electricity trade. Proposals were made for the development of mechanisms for tariffication and countering congestion. However, several aspects remain to be clarified before the implementation of a fully operational system for cross-border trade in spring 2000:

The details of the tariffication methodology for the calculation of cross-border transaction costs and inter-TSO payments should be finalised by the end of February 2000.

A system of exchange of information between TSOs and for the management of transmissions constraints should be set in place by April 2000.

The system of settlement for inter-TSO payments needs to be put in place before the Energy Council in May 2000.

More generally, a symmetric opening of the market so as to achieve a level playing field in the electricity market is yet to be accomplished.

These issues will be discussed at the next meeting of the EERF, on the 30-31 March 2000 at the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies.

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new Member States. The report mentions, in particular, the problems encountered by Poland and Ukraine to tighten control of their mutual border in an effort to follow EU prescriptions.

The burden of controlling the future eastern border of the EU is heavy, the report argues, and the candidate countries cannot be expected to secure the financial, technical and human resources

required alone. The report recommends, in particular, the formation of a joint EU border and customs service along the external border of the EU. It also recommends the creation of a European Police Academy.

JAN ZIELONKA

JAN ZIELONKA is Professor of Political Science at the European University Institute and coordinator of the reflection group.

The Long-Term Implications of EU Enlargement: The Nature of the New Border. Final Report of the Reflection Group set up by the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies of the European University Institute and the Forward Studies Unit of the European Commission.

Chairman: Giuliano Amato,

Rapporteur: Judy Batt,

Florence 1999

www.iue.it/RSC/pdf/FinalReport.pdf

Forthcoming events: 2-3 June 2000

Fifth EU Competition Law and Policy Workshop The Modernization of EC Antitrust Policy

In 1996, EUI Law Professors Claus-Dieter Ehlermann (former Director of the Competition Directorate, European Commission) and Giuliano Amato (Italian Minister of Treasury, former Prime-Minister of Italy and President of the Italian Antitrust Authority) set up a series of annual workshops on EU competition law and policy at the Robert Schuman Centre of the EUI.

The first edition of the workshop (1996) addressed the problems of implementing competition policy in a "federal" context. The second (1997) examined the objectives of competition law and policy. The third (1998) focused on the contribution of competition rules to the regulation of communication networks. The fourth (1999) analyzed selected problems of EU state aid control. The fifth edition, taking place on the 2nd and 3rd of June 2000 at the EUI in Florence, will discuss the European Commission's White Paper of May 1999 on the modernization of EC antitrust (Arts. 81 and 82 EC Treaty) and reactions to it.

The workshop will take place at a critical moment in the process following the publication and public debate of the European Commission's White Paper. By the time this event will take place, the European Commission would likely have consulted competition experts from the Member States' administrations, though probably not yet have adopted final proposals for implementing the reform ideas in the White Paper.

These aspects will be taken into discussion at the workshop by a group of 40 senior policy-makers, academics and international legal experts in the field of antitrust. The roundtable will be structured into three discussion panels:

Panel 1: Compatibility, Efficiency, Legal Security will debate (a) whether the reform envisaged by the European Commission in the White Paper is compatible with the EC Treaty, (b) whether such reform would enhance the efficiency of EC antitrust policy, (c) whether it would bring about the desired simplification of antitrust procedures, and (d) whether it will ensure nevertheless sufficient legal certainty for the undertakings concerned.

Panel 2: Coherence will examine the problems resulting from a radical decentralization of the implementation of Art. 81(1) and (3) EC Treaty. Are the dangers for the coherence of EU competition law and policy fully appreciated in the European Commission's decentralization proposals? Are the safeguards envisaged (in the form of information, cooperation, and

evocation mechanisms between national and Community authorities) sufficient and appropriate?

Panel 3: Courts and Judges will concentrate on the particular problems posed by the European Commis-



Commissioner for Competition Mario Monti

sion's reform proposals to courts and judges. Will judges be overwhelmed by the task of having to apply Art. 81(3) EC Treaty? What other problems might arise for the national courts in implementing Art. 81(3) EC Treaty? The same panel will also discuss the difficulties resulting from a radical decentralization of EC antitrust for the EC Court of Justice. What needs to be done to allow the Court to deal effectively with an increased number of requests for preliminary rulings likely to flow from the direct effect of Art. 81(3) EC Treaty?

The workshop will be co-chaired by Professors Giuliano Amato, Claus-Dieter Ehlermann and Karel van Miert. Discussions will be opened after a statement by Prof. Mario Monti, the EU Commissioner for Competition. The workshop proceedings are restricted (not open to the public).

However, a full account of oral discussions and the written contributions of the participants will be published shortly afterwards under the title *European Competition Law Annual 2000*, with Hart Publishing of Oxford.

Information on the publications corresponding to the previous editions of the EU competition law and policy workshop can be found on the Robert Schuman Centre's website www.iue.it/RSC/researchRSC-2a7.htm

International Relations Working Group Working Group on Environmental Studies Working Group on Discourse Analysis

Joint workshop on Analyses of Discourses and Ideas
in European and International Affairs

12/13 May 2000

Preliminary Programme

The final programme will be available on the webpage of the
Robert Schuman Centre
at the beginning of May 2000.

Over the last decade, research on ideas and discourse has proven to be among the most germane approaches in the fields of International Relations, European Integration and Environmental Affairs. The workshop focuses on two aspects of discourses and ideas, one of a more ontological and the other of a more epistemological-methodological kind.

The construction of social and political reality

How do ideas and discourses relate – in conceptual terms, but also in terms of relations of causation or mutual conditioning – to more “traditional” subjects of social-science analysis such as interests, institutions, attitudes, values or, indeed, policies? Under what conditions are discourses and ideas likely to change, and what determines the direction of change? Why is it that some ideas and discourses in specific times and places gain consensual or hegemonic status while others fall by the wayside?

The construction of social-scientific knowledge

Is the analysis of intangible things such as ideas and discourses compatible with the application of rigorous, intersubjectively reliable methods? Can the political importance of discourses and ideas be captured by conventional notions of causality? If social-scientific knowledge, like its subjects, is socially constructed, what – if any – are the criteria for the evaluation of competing “truth” claims?

The basic format of the workshop will be a series of presentations by EUI researchers of their work in progress, to be commented upon extensively by Jennifer Milliken (University of Geneva) and Sven Steinmo (University of Colorado at Boulder), two senior scholars with particular expertise in the relevant fields.

Presentations by EUI researchers and fellows:

ÈVE FOUILLEUX: From international debates to internal regulation: How do ideas emerge and institutionalize? The environment within the world trading system

FLORIAN GÜSSGEN: Which history for our foreign policies? A methodological discussion and a plea for the surrender of politics as a science

RAINER HÜLSSE: The interpretation of meaning: Analyzing the

discourse on Turkey’s European-ness

NATHALIE KARAGIANNIS: Political responsibility and economic efficiency in EU development discourse

MATTHIAS L. MAIER: Which ideas matter? The contested interpretation and institutionalization of “sustainability” in the EU

EUGENIA SIAPERA: The discursive construction of news on the EU

JENS STEFFEK: The legitimacy of global governance: Weber, Habermas and the discourse of international rule-making

PETER WENNERSTEN: [TBA]

External discussants:

PROF. JENNIFER MILLIKEN (University of Geneva)

PROF. SVEN STEINMO (University of Colorado at Boulder)

Coming to Terms with the 'Mediterranean Syndrome'. The Implementation of European Environmental Policies in Southern States

Environmental Studies Workshop
organized by
the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies
at the European University Institute Florence, Italy

19-20 May 2000

(Note the change of date!)

Whereas the overall compliance of the member states with EU environmental law is rather low, the southern countries have the reputation of being particular laggards. The difficulties of southern European countries in protecting their environment, are often explained by reference to the 'Mediterranean Syndrome'.

The workshop will explore how Mediterranean countries, both current and prospective members of the European Union, cope

with the challenges of implementing European environmental law. Do certain 'Mediterranean' characteristics impair their willingness and capacity to effectively implement European policies? Does their compliance with European environmental law vary, and on what factors does their level of compliance depend? How do Mediterranean countries implement European policies? Do European regulations give rise to significant changes in policy and institutions?

Preliminary Programme

The final programme will be available on the webpage of the Robert Schuman Centre at the beginning of May 2000.

Friday, May 19, 2000, 14.00-18.30

A North-South Divide? Insights from Implementation Studies

Assessing the Implementation of NATURA 2000 in Southern Europe

MARCO GRASSO, University of Milan, GEORGIA VALAORAS, Washington University St. Louis, ISABEL ROVISCO, Ecosauade

The Implementation of EU Environmental Policy: The Belgium Case

PETER BURSENS, University of Antwerpen

The Innovation of Policy Arrangements in Nature Conservation in Europe

MARIELLE VAN DER ZOUWEN, University of Nijmegen

Ecological Modernization and Conservation Policy in the European Union: A False Security?
ELENA LOPEZ-GUNN, King's College London

**Private Interests: Facilitating or Impairing the Implementation of
EU Environmental Policies?**

Incentives, Bargaining, and Constraint in Environmental Policy: France in Cross-National
Perspective
JOSEPH SZARKA, University of Bath

Environmental Agreements: Are They a Realistic Option for the Med?
PATRICIA BAILEY, EUI

The Impact of Environmental Regimes in the European Union
on the Relocation Patterns of Chemical Industries
FLORIAN KLEIN, London School of Economics

Saturday, May 20, 2000, 9.00-17.00

**Lacking Civil Society? Social Mobilisation and the Implementation of
EU Environmental Policy in Mediterranean Countries**

Environmental Impact Assessment in United Kingdom and Spain: A North-South Divide
J. R. BLUNDEN, Open University

The Implementation of the Environmental Impact Assessment Directives in Portugal:
How Changes in Civic Culture May Challenge Administrative Practices:
MARIA EDUARDO GONÇALVES, University of Lisbon

A Political Economy Approach to the Mediterranean Syndrome
MARIA KOUSIS, JOSEPH LEKAKIS, University of Crete

Explaining Implementation Failure in EU Environmental Policy

A Debate on Problem Definition and Implementation Failure in EU Environmental Policy
RANAYZCI, Marmara University

Implementation Deficit in EU Environmental Policy before the European Court of Justice:
Causes and Effects of the Convictions of the Southern Member States in the Infringement
Proceedings
HARTMUT ADEN, University of Hannover

Overcoming the Southern Problem?

Why There Is (No) Southern Problem
TANJA A. BÖRZEL, European University Institute

How Can Legislators Overcome 'Reactive and Party-Dominated Legislative Processes' with
the Help of European Integration?
FRANCISCO TORRES, Member of the Portuguese Parliament

'Best Practice Solution or Problem for the Effectiveness of European Environmental Policy?

The considerable implementation gap in the area of European environmental policy has given rise to growing concerns about the overall effectiveness of European environmental regulations. If European directives are not properly transposed into national law and consistently applied and enforced by the Member States, there is little chance that they will solve the problems they are to address. In search for solutions



to declining policy effectiveness, European policy-makers have turned to the concept of 'best practice'. European regulations should endorse policies which have proved most successful in solving an identified problem in the Member States (or elsewhere). Drawing on comparative implementation studies, I will present some rather sceptical reflections on the concept of 'best practice' as a means of improving policy effectiveness. But first, I briefly clarify what the concept of 'best practice' entails. Then, I indicate some problems of assessing 'best practice' and discuss the role of 'best practice' in promoting and prohibiting policy effectiveness. I conclude with some considerations on the conditions under which 'best practice' provides a solution rather than a problem to policy effectiveness.

What is Best Practice

The concept of 'best practice' has emerged in the area of development policy as a means to make foreign aid most effective. The basis for developing criteria of policy effectiveness is the 'spending practice' of developing countries rather than an 'ideal model' against which the spending of foreign aid by developing countries is evaluated. The comparison of different developing countries shall be supposed to identify the candidate most successful at using foreign aid to promote economic growth and reduce poverty, and subsequently single out the factors that account for the success. It is assumed that once the 'best practice' is identified, other countries will emulate it in order to avoid 'competitive disadvantages'. In order to pro-

mote the emulation of what they consider 'best practice' ('good governance'), the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund often make foreign aid conditional upon the implementation of their recommendations. The application of 'best practice', however, is not confined to the area of development policy. The OECD, for instance, has put forward several recommendations on how to respond 'best' to the chal-

lenges of globalization, comparing the practices observed in different industrial countries. Benchmarking of companies in order to improve their competitiveness is another example of 'best practice'.

It is not clear to what extent 'best practice' has actually promoted policy effectiveness. Assessing 'best practice' may not only encounter major problems. Comparative implementation studies strongly indicate that a 'best practice' approach may impair rather than promote policy effectiveness.

Assessing 'Best Practice'

Assessing 'best practice' is not an easy task and encounters several methodological problems:

1. *The Problem of Measuring 'Best Practice'*

The comparative assessment of actors' (States', companies') practices in addressing a joint problem usually focuses on two dimensions: 1) the policy used to solve the problem, and 2) the institutional context, which facilitates or impairs the effective implementation of the policy. The operationalization of the two dimensions, however, varies and depends on the theoretical and methodological approach chosen as well as the policy area under consideration. In environmental policy, policies are often compared according to their problem-solving approach (precautionary, technology- and emission- based vs. reactive, cost-benefit and quality-based) and their policy instruments (command and control vs. economic vs. participatory, commu-

nicative; substantive vs. procedural). Institutional comparisons tend to concentrate on political institutions (centralization vs. decentralization/deregulation), administrative capacity (resources, autonomy), the level of socio-economic development (political priorities, costs), and political culture (individualism vs. associationalism). This list, however, is far from being conclusive. Which factors are chosen for the comparison depends very much on the causal beliefs about their relevance for policy effectiveness held by



those conducting or commissioning the studies. In a similar vein, the selection of performance criteria for assessing policy effectiveness may vary. Many studies focus on economic efficiency (achieving maximum outcome with minimal costs). Only a few (also) consider issues of social equity and fairness. The development of indicators for the measurement of both criteria is equally difficult and influenced by the (implicit) theories of the researchers conducting the study.

2. *The Problem of Tracing Cause-Effect Relations*

Even if a problem is found to be significantly reduced, this does not have to be the effect of the policy previously introduced to solve the problem. Implementation studies convincingly demonstrate that policy problems may have several causes of which a policy usually addresses only some. For example, the drinking-water quality in some Spanish areas improved after the enactment of the more stringent quality standards of the European Drinking Water Directive. But this is not necessarily the result of curbing water pollution. In many cases the water is simply taken from a different source. The causal effect of institutional factors is even more difficult to trace. In the European Union, for instance, there is no clear-cut relationship between Member States' political and administrative institutions, levels of socio-economic development, and political culture on the one hand and their effectiveness in fighting environmental pollution on the other (see below). Complexity and multicausality may render it difficult, and sometimes impossible, to trace environmental changes back to the effect of particular policies or a particular institutional design.

3. *The Problem of 'Flawed Practice'*

'Best practice' is defined inductively on the basis of observed reality rather than deductively on the basis of an theoretically derived 'ideal model'. While this pragmatic approach tends to lead to more 'realistic' policies, it carries the danger of proliferating 'flawed' instead of 'best' practice. Actors considered in the comparative evaluation may have opted for 'suboptimal' policies or refrained from fully exploiting their institutional capacities (e.g. for reasons of political compromise). If the most successful actors merely endorsed 'mediocre' practices, 'best practice' forgoes chances for policy innovation and institutional reform.

4. *The Problem of 'Functional Equivalents'*

Not necessarily all but several ways may lead to Rome. Different policy instruments can produce the same outcome. The argument about functional equivalents is all the more relevant if one is not only concerned with economic efficiency. Thus, a market-friendly instrument, such as eco-taxes, may be cost-efficient but create problems in terms of distributional justice, e.g. if companies pass on additional costs to the consumers. In other words, 'best practice' is an inherently political concept as it always entails the question of *cui bono* (best or good for whom?).

5. *The Problem of Transferability*

Even if it has been possible to identify the actor who developed the best or most successful solution in dealing with a certain problem, it does not necessarily follow that this solution proves as equally effective for other actors. Stringent emission standards have successfully reduced air pollution in Germany but have had little effect in Spain. Cross-media environmental impact assessments may work in Great Britain but cause considerable problems for the highly sectorized regulatory structure in Germany. The political, economic, social, and cultural context in which actors (States, companies) are embedded differs significantly and has serious implications for the transferability of policy or institutional solutions, which are often context-specific. As a result, they may prove far less effective in a different context, or not applicable at all.

All in all, assessing 'best practice' encounters major problems. The lack of uniform and 'objective' assessment criteria renders the definition of 'best practice' highly dependent on the perceptions and preferences of actors involved. Most of the time, actors have different or even competing perceptions of and preferences for what is the best solution to a common problem. Take the ongoing dispute in European water policy, where the Germans have very much insisted on the formulation of stringent emission standards whereas the British have pushed for a more quality-based approach to fighting water pollution.

Competing Perceptions of 'Best Practice' and Regulatory Competition

Member States' perceptions of and preferences for 'best practice' are framed, first, by their regulatory tradition. German environmental legislation, which partly dates back to the last century, is traditionally based on a precautionary, command-and-control approach and characterized by strong sectorization. Given the comparatively high level of environmental protection in Germany, most German policy-makers strongly believe in the effectiveness of their traditional policies and are reluctant to accept alternative problem-solving approaches and policy instruments as 'better'. Second, perceptions of and preferences for 'best practice' are strongly influenced by the anticipated costs of implementation. If the application of 'best practice' imposes significant costs of adaptation because it is not compatible with the existing regulatory structure, national policy-makers are unlikely to accept such 'misfitting' policies or institutional changes as 'best practice'. Differing regulatory traditions and implementation costs give not only give rise to diverging perceptions of and preferences for 'best practice'. They also result in a 'regulatory competition' (Héritier, Knill, and Mingers 1996) among the Member States. As In order to avoid competitive disadvantages for their industry and to reduce adaptational costs in implementation, Member States strive to upload their national practice to the European level by having it adopted as 'best practice'.

Regulatory competition has two major implications for policy effectiveness and 'best practice'. First, regulatory competition tends to privilege the Northern Member States over the Southern ones as the former not only have a vast number of policies but also the necessary bargaining power to upload them to the European level. As a result, the Southern Member States largely remain policy takers facing high costs in implementing European environmental policies which are often oriented towards the interests and problems of the Northern Member States. Not surprisingly, policy effectiveness tends to be lower in the South than in the North.

Second, as (Northern) Member States differ in their capacity to upload their policies, regulatory competition produces a 'regulatory patchwork' (Héritier 1996) in European environmental policy, which consists of a multitude of problem-solving approaches and policy instruments rather than a coherent and consistent regulatory framework. As a result, Northern Member States can also face considerable costs in of implementation, which significantly impair policy effectiveness. Policies such as the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive, the Access to Information Directive or the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive are largely incompatible with the regulatory structure of Germany, which explains why

they have met little acceptance by German policy-makers and, hence, have been largely ineffective so far.

Given the diversity of Member States with respect to their regulatory structures, European environmental policies will always impose costs on some Member States which have to adapt their regulatory structures. This raises the question whether some institutions are more conducive to bringing about the changes necessary to effectively implement 'misfitting' European policies.²

Institutional Capacity and 'Best Practice'

Institutional diversity has already been discussed as a problem for 'best practice' insofar as it may impair transferability. A policy may be less effective or ineffective not only because it is applied in a different context. Its application may also require considerable changes in the regulatory structure of a Member State which, imposing significant adaptational costs. Such costs may be justified by the benefits gained from a higher problem-solving capacity of the policy 'imposed' by Europe. In these cases, the institutional capacity to induce the necessary changes becomes crucial for applying 'best practice'.

The application of 'best practice' not compatible with the domestic regulatory structures of Member States



imposes significant costs, for both public authorities and the target groups (stake-holders). Laws and administrative procedures have to be adapted, additional manpower employed, new expertise and technologies acquired. Administrative capacity is crucial in bringing about the necessary changes. If public

authorities lack resources (manpower, expertise, technology, and the financial means to acquire them) and/or are unable to overcome the opposition of powerful target groups (institutional veto points, integrated leadership), 'best practice' has little chances of being effectively implemented. Yet, societal mobilization of NGOs and citizen groups pressuring public authorities to correctly apply and consequently enforce 'best practice' can improve effective implementation (but does not necessarily result in higher policy effectiveness, see Fn. 12). Societal mobilization in European environmental policy-making is particularly effective if domestic actors are able to link up with European actors, such as the Commission and the Parliament, as a result of which public authorities get 'sandwiched' between pressure from 'below' and from 'above' (Börzel 2000). Like administrative capacity, societal mobilization is highly 'institution dependent'. Whether societal actors mobilize depends on their resources (political and legal access, membership, public support). Measures to broaden the access for societal actors to environmental policy-making, such as the Access to Information (AI) or the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directives, may help to increase overall policy effectiveness. But not only must they be effectively implemented in the first place. Societal actors have to possess a minimum of resources to exploit additional access. As a result, policies like AI and EIA tend to strengthen the already strong societal actors because they have the necessary resources both to push for their effective implementation and, subsequently, to make effective use of them (Börzel forthcoming).

Is it 'Best Practice' to Renounce 'Best Practice'?

I have argued that it is difficult to assess 'best practice' because of a number of serious methodological problems. Given that it is impossible to define uniform and objective criteria for the assessment of 'best practice', the definition of 'best practice' becomes a highly political enterprise which, in European environmental policy-making, is strongly influenced by the perceptions, preferences, and bargaining powers of the Member States. In a 'regulatory competition', Member States strive to upload their policies as 'best practice' to the European level. As a result, European environmental law is a 'regulatory patchwork' which reflects the diverging policy preferences and bargaining powers of the Northern Member States rather than considerations of policy effectiveness. As long as European environmental policy-making is predominantly driven by Member States' concerns about the avoiding competitive disadvantages for their industry and minimizing adaptational costs in implementation, 'best practice' will tend to impair rather than promote policy effectiveness in those countries whose regulatory structures are not compatible with what was defined as 'best practice' at the European level. Given the high adaptational costs, those countries are unlikely to effectively implement European policies.

This has two major implications for European environmental policy-making:

Flexibility

European regulations should leave the Member States as much flexibility and discretion as possible in implementation in order to allow them to accommodate the specificities of their regulatory structures. This could be achieved by the broader use of framework directives which set clear policy goals but leave it to Member States which instruments to use to achieve them. The Packaging Waste Directive may serve as an example. More flexibility also entails a less legalistic and formalistic approach by the Commission and the European Court of Justice in assessing effective implementation of European policies. Implementation assessments should focus on outcome (goal achievement, problem-solving) rather than output (legal and administrative measures taken by the Member States). It is certainly more difficult to assess outcomes instead of outputs, particularly for the Commission with its limited resources. Yet the focus on outcome would not only grant Member States more flexibility in implementation. It also gives credit to the problem that effective implementation (transposition, practical application and enforcement) is not necessarily synonymous with policy effectiveness. The danger, of course, is that the Member States abuse flexibility and discretion to circumvent or water down European regulations. Setting clear policy goals and providing for adequate procedures to evaluate their achievement could provide an effective remedy to be applied at the policy formulation stage. On the implementation side, the Commission would have to ensure that evaluation procedures are effectively applied in all Member States.

Learning and Capacity Building

Despite the pitfalls of 'best practice', one does not have to throw out the baby with the bathing water. Implementation studies have found evidence for the transnational policy and institutional emulation of institutions and policies. Particularly those Member States which are environmental 'latecomers' look to the environmental forerunners for concepts to effectively implement European environmental policies. Waste regulations, once again, is a case in point. Thus, the Spanish region of Catalunya took the German waste management system as a model for implementing various European waste regulations. The Spanish central State, in turn, occasionally uses regional regulations as a blueprint for the implementation of European policies at the national level.³ Creating or strengthening networks between national and regional implementors/implementers (such as IMPEL) to promote the exchange of information and experience could facilitate learning processes, particularly if Member States have more discretion in implementing European regulations. While policy learning seems to

be more likely for the environmental 'latecomers', emulation is often constrained by their lack of sufficient resources. Therefore, it is not enough to facilitate the exchange of information. Helping these countries to build-up the capacity (e.g. expertise, technology) to implement policy innovations and institutional reforms is crucial.

For environmental 'forerunners' or 'firstcomers', capacity building is less an issue. The major challenge they face is to integrate 'misfitting' European policies into their dense and complex regulatory structures. This is not only a problem of accepting different and new practices. It also raises concerns about the coherence of environmental legislation. Nevertheless, 'best practice' may provide an important source of policy innovation and institutional reform which are often prevented at the national level by institutional inertia. Thus, many German policy-makers agree that the Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control Directive could bring about a major modernization of German environmental legislation. The supremacy of European law may be the only way to reform the highly fragmented (both sectorally and territorially) regulatory structure of German environmental legislation. Given the high adaptational costs involved, however, such a reform cannot be simply superimposed on German administrators who have shown a remarkable resistance to the effective practical application and enforcement of 'misfitting' European policies (Access to Information, Environmental Impact Assessment, Drinking Water). Therefore, it is essential for the success of any policy innovation or institutional reform induced by European regulations that national policy-makers and implementors be persuaded by the benefits to be gained (particularly in view of the high adap-

tational costs). Transnational networks for the exchange of information and experience are more conducive to such processes of persuasion than a ruling by the European Court of Justice or the imposition of fines for not complying with European law.

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This article is based on a presentation given by the author at a workshop organized by the Institute for European Environmental Policy on the effectiveness of EU Environmental Policy, Copenhagen, November 11-13, 1999.

Forthcoming Events in the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies

14-15 April

Rethinking the Nation State, Workshop organized by BO STRÅTH (EF Scientific Co-Director and RSC)

12-13 May

Analyses of Discourses and Ideas in European and International Affairs, Joint Workshop organized by the International Relations Working Group, the Working Group on Environmental Studies, and the Working Group on Discourse Analysis.

15-16 May

Futures Past and Past Most Wanted, Workshop organized by BO STRÅTH (EF Scientific Co-Director and RSC)

9-10 June

IDNET conference on Multiple Identities (with Ohio State University), organized by T. RISSE (EF Scientific Co-Director and RSC)

16-17 June

IDNET workshop on Research Methodology (ARENA, Oslo) organized by J. CHECKEL

23-24 June

European Defence Identity and the Enlargement to Eastern Europe Conference
Organized by JAN ZIELONKA (RSC)

First Mediterranean Social and Political Research Meeting

The Mediterranean Programme of the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, in organizing the First Mediterranean Social and Political Research Meeting from 22 – 26 March has put a major brick in the wall of becoming a major venue where young, mid-career and senior scholars from the Middle East and North Africa, Europe and elsewhere present and discuss in depth original social science research on the area.

Structure

The core structure of the Meeting of workshops resembles the one of the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR), i.e. workshops that meet for five or six sessions in which papers made available some weeks before the Meeting are presented and discussed. The Meeting was made up of ten workshops and each of them counted approximately ten participants plus two directors. All participants were extremely pleased with the workshop structure and underlined the contrast with meetings of professional associations of scholars on the Middle East and North Africa in Europe and the US.

Around the workshops, three events took place. First, an opening session with Dr Patrick Masterson, President of the EUI, Prof. Yves Mény, Director of the RSCAS, and Mr. Vannino Chiti (President of the Tuscan Regional Government). Second, a lecture by Ambassador Miguel Ángel Moratinos, European Union Special Envoy to the Middle East Peace Process, on European Union - Middle East: Developing Societies for Peace. His lecture was followed by an extremely lively session in which many crucial questions were asked about sensitive issues to which Ambassador Moratinos gave clear and informative answers. Third, Professor Ismail A. Sirageldin, Professor Emeritus at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, gave a lecture on Sustainable Human Development in the 21st Century in the Middle East and North Africa: An Evolutionary Perspective.

Participants & Papers

Of the 123 participants, 66 came from the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region and 57 from Europe and the Americas. Of these 57, 21 had their origins in the MENA region. Twenty of the 123 were workshop directors and 103 were participants who had been

selected from almost 200 applications. A total of 105 papers were made available on a www site with restricted access for the participants before the Meeting.

Financial Support

This event was made possible thanks to the support of the Regione Toscana (Tuscan Regional Government) which has provided a generous financial contribution. The Mediterranean Programme is grateful to President Vannino Chiti, who had understood the innovative and stimulating character of this meeting and from the start had given his full support to this initiative.

Second Mediterranean Social and Political Research Meeting: 21 – 25 March 2001

Boosted by the positive feedback from participants and workshop directors alike, the Mediterranean Programme has decided to attempt to turn the Mediterranean Social and Political Research Meeting into an annual event. In fact, the dates for the next edition have been fixed for 21 – 25 March 2001.

Additional Information & Obtaining Papers

The www pages of the Mediterranean Programme contain descriptions of the workshops, a list of all participants, and abstracts of the papers of the Meeting [http://\(www.iue.it/RSC/MED/meeting2000.htm\)](http://www.iue.it/RSC/MED/meeting2000.htm). Papers can be requested from the Mediterranean Programme (if authors have authorized their distribution) and will be made available in .pdf format only (and sent as e-mail attachments). A substantial number of papers will become available as working papers of the Working Paper Series of the Mediterranean Programme, free of charge and probably downloadable from our www site. For more information regarding the Second Mediterranean Social and Political Research Meeting (March 21 – 25, 2001), please visit <http://www.iue.it/RSC/MED/meeting2001.htm>.

IMCO BROUWER, Mediterranean Programme Coordinator

A more detailed report on The First Mediterranean Social and Political Research Meeting and more information regarding the Second Mediterranean Social and Political Research Meeting will be published in the next issue of EUI Review.



ENTE
CASSA DI RISPARMIO
DI FIRENZE



MEDIOCREDITO
CENTRALE

De la Méditerranée en général et du Programme en particulier

Comme souvent, tout a commencé par un problème de définition. Où commence, où finit la Méditerranée ? Si dans les esprits des donateurs comme dans ceux des consultants scientifiques des premières réunions la question ne se posait pas, de Charybde en Scylla, les premiers dossiers de candidatures attestaient de la nécessité de préciser qu'une Chaire Méditerranée n'accueillerait pas de recherches sur l'Espagne, l'Italie et la Grèce, mais se consacrerait exclusivement à une région particulière dite MENA pour Middle East and North Africa, sans pour autant exclure l'Iran, la Péninsule arabe voire d'autres pays musulmans d'Afrique et d'Asie dans une perspective comparative. Restait à faire de la Chaire un Programme, c'est-à-dire à se détacher de la grille de lecture classique affectant une chaire à un titulaire. Outre l'effort financier, irréalisable dans l'état actuel des choses, une telle décision ne ferait qu'ajouter un dilemme supplémentaire: quelle discipline retenir, quel profil privilégié? C'est la raison pour laquelle il a été choisi de procéder sur la base d'un modèle de type "visiting professor", capable de répondre aux demandes des étudiants intéressés sans que l'état d'avancement des travaux, la discipline d'inscription de la recherche ne soient des critères discriminants.

Le Programme Méditerranée est désormais partie intégrante des activités du Centre Robert Schuman. Le premier séminaire "Jeux de guerre et processus de paix: conflits et résolution des conflits autour de la Méditerranée", mis en place en février en collaboration avec le département de sciences politiques sur la base de dix séances de deux heures, est un succès à en juger par la fidélité de l'auditoire et par ses commentaires. Il est donc possible, à l'Institut Universitaire Européen, de parler de sujets autres que l'Union Européenne, la politique agricole commune, la régulation dans le secteur des télécommunications ou l'intégration régionale, et de ne pas faire salle vide. Les talents du responsable du séminaire, le Professeur Ghassan Salamé de l'Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris, sont à n'en pas douter au coeur de l'explication de ce succès d'audience.

Les orientations scientifiques du Programme, précédemment présentées dans cette même revue et systématiquement mises à jour sur la page web (<http://www.iue.it/RSC/MED/Welcome.html>), sont multiples, entre école d'été, séminaires des Fellows, groupe de travail informel, Premières journées de la recherche en sciences politiques et sociales sur la Méditerranée, publications de working papers, projets de recherche (jusqu'ici: les systèmes fiscaux, le tourisme et les migrations). La responsabilité scientifique de ces différentes activités est placée entre les mains d'un Conseil Scientifique composé de de sept membres

externes (Lucio Caracciolo, Philippe Fargues, Heba Handoussa, Gudrun Krämer, Ghassan Salamé, Domenico Siniscalco et John Waterbury) en sus de trois membres ex officio de l'Institut (Président, Secrétaire général et directeur du Centre Robert Schuman). Il se réunit une fois par an et est consulté par e-mail ou courrier si besoin est. A ce Conseil sont soumises toutes les décisions d'ordre académique (choix des thèmes des projets de recherche, direction de l'école d'été, sélections des directeurs de projets, participation au processus de sélection des fellows).

Côté sélection des étudiants comme des fellows, le Programme ne s'est pas inventé des règles ex nihilo: dans les deux cas, il applique strictement les procédures pratiquées par les différents départements et par le Centre Schuman. Les dossiers des candidats, quelle que soit la nature de l'allocation demandée, circulent ainsi parmi les professeurs du Centre Robert Schuman et des quatre départements, auxquels il est demandé d'exprimer une opinion et de procéder à un classement sous forme de short-list. Libre à eux de le faire ou non. Mais c'est une autre question.

Pour ce qui concerne les candidats à l'inscription en thèse, soit en 2000 plus de quarante répartis entre les quatre départements, le Programme propose six bourses (offertes par le ministère italien des affaires étrangères) d'une durée de trois ans. Cette année, un comité ad hoc composé de représentants des départements et du directeur du Robert Schuman sélectionnera les candidats élus. Pour des raisons budgétaires, ceux-ci ne sont pas auditionnés et la sélection se fait exclusivement sur dossier.

Les Premières journées de la recherche en sciences politiques et sociales sur la Méditerranée du 22 au 25 mars 2000 finalisent ce travail réalisé depuis presque deux ans par le Programme Méditerranée en lui donnant une visibilité internationale grâce au soutien financier exceptionnel de la région Toscane. Durant ces Journées se dérouleront dix workshops dont la liste vous est présentée ci-après. Parallèlement, du 13 au 25 mars, trois centres culturels de Florence (français, allemand et britannique) se sont associés pour proposer un cycle de films de fiction et des documentaires en relation avec l'aire méditerranéenne.

Dr VALÉRIE AMIRAUX
Coordinatrice du Programme Méditerranée

Call for Candidates
The Mediterranean in the 21st Century:
Enduring Differences and Prospects for Co-operation

Mediterranean Programme Summer-School
3-14 July 2000

Directed by Ghassan Salamé, IEP/CNRS

Duration

The Mediterranean Programme Summer-School will take place at the European University Institute in Florence, from 3rd to 14th July 2000. Students should arrive in Florence on 2 July and leave on 15 July.

Financial support

Upon request, a limited number of grants for travel and accommodation may be provided by the Mediterranean Programme.

Requirements

The Summer-School is open to candidates presently completing their PhD, as well as to post-doctoral fellows who have completed

their PhD in the past two years. There are no conditions as regards nationality or age.

The candidates must have a working knowledge of English and/or French.

Organisation of the Summer-School

The Summer-School will be organised according to the following schedule:

daily lectures given by senior scholars

three workshops operating daily:

the students will be divided into three groups (*WS1. Citizenship, WS2. Democracy, WS3. Growth*). They will join one of these three workshops depending on their topic.

To receive an application form, please see <http://www.iue.it/RSC/MED/> or please contact the Summer-School Secretary:

Ann-Charlotte Svantesson, svantess@datacomm.iue.it
Mediterranean Programme
European University Institute/Robert Schuman Centre
Via dei Roccettini, 9
50016 San Domenico di Fiesole (FI)
tel.: +39-055-46 85 785 and fax: +39-055-46 85 770

With the application form, send a curriculum vitae, names of two referees and a short presentation of your present research (5 pages).

For further information on the Scientific organisation of the Summer-School, please contact the Mediterranean Programme Coordinator:

Valérie Amiraux, amiraux@datacomm.iue.it,
tel: + 39-055-46 85 784 and fax: + 39-055-46 85 770.

Deadline for application: 5 May 2000 (date of postmark)

IDNET as a Fruitful Cross-Fertilization Between Academics and Policy-Makers

The EU's expected enlargement and its consequences for both the institutional set-up and the social acceptance of the Union may well form the biggest challenges to the EU so far. Although the actual effects can be neither predicted nor realized, the European Commission does seem to take the challenge seriously. In its search for widespread support and involvement, it announced on 15 February 2000 a "Dialogue on Europe". An 'active policy of explanation and dialogue' with elected representatives, representatives of civil society and the broadest possible public on the functions of the European Union will be undertaken in the coming decades. Among the partners identified for the dialogue are universities and academic institutions.

This attention to practical co-operation between policy-makers and academics is in line with the EU's Fifth Framework Programme for research activities. Interaction between the two is more often than not characterized by a mutual misunderstanding of basic attitudes. Whereas policy makers may regard academics as being locked up in their ivory towers, isolated from reality, academics may regard policy-makers as ad-hoc and pragmatic decision-makers who lack long-term perspectives. In order to stimulate research that focuses on current social and economic problems, and may provide policy-makers with the necessary background information, the programme has, for the period 1998-2002, identified 23 key actions. One of them is 'Improving the Socio-Economic Knowledge Base' with 'Governance and Citizenship' as a targeted field of research.

The multidisciplinary network Europeanization, Collective Identities and Public Discourses

(IDNET)*, which is funded under this heading and co-ordinated by the Robert Schuman Centre can be regarded as a paradigm case of research that goes to the core of current political and economic affairs.

IDNET will deal with the impact of Europeanization and the emergence of a European polity on the collective identities of social groups in various countries. It aims to address questions such as what are the identity-related effects of efforts by the European Commission and by national governments to increase the support base for EU policies among ordinary citizens? What role do the media and public discourses play in these processes of identity formation and identity change? How do transnational influences and developments in other countries affect national public debates? Special attention will be paid to the influence of the Eastward enlargement of the EU on European, national and social identities, the inter-European perceptions and discourses as well as the political cultures, and the legitimacy bases of the European integration project.

The network will not only be interdisciplinary in the sense that it includes political scientists, sociologists and social psychologists, but will actively seek the involvement of policy-makers and special target groups from society, thereby contributing to the "Dialogue on Europe".

In the coming months, three events will take place in this framework:

- On 7 & 8 April 2000, a workshop will take place at the Robert Schuman Centre on 'European Integration and Changes in European Boundary Constructions; collective identities, citizenship and Europeaness in Western and Eastern

Europe'. The focus is on both theories on the impact of Europeanization on boundary construction and identity, and comparative case studies. The core questions of the workshop are how are the processes of Europeanization, and its expansion to the East, and of the formation of multi-cultural national societies inter-linked with each other, and in which ways do these processes correspond or differ from each other in Western and Eastern Europe?

- Secondly, a conference on 'Europeanization and Multiple Identities' will be held in Florence on 9 & 10 June 2000. In this follow-up to a meeting in Ohio in December 1999, the central question will be what plausible hypotheses link institutions, particularly European institutions, to identity and to change in identities. Attention will be paid both to the institution level of analysis and to how people, mass and elite, understand and experience any particular institution.

- Thirdly, a research methodology workshop on socialization and identity change will take place at ARENA in Oslo, on 16 & 17 June 2000. It will explore recent advances in qualitative research, such as process tracing and counterfactuals. The central goal will be to help scholars "recognize" socialization when they see it.

*Network partners are the Robert Schuman Centre (Thomas Risse, co-ordinator); the Institute for Psychology of the National Research Council Rome; ARENA, University of Oslo; the University of Konstanz; and Humboldt University Berlin.

JEANETTE MAK, third year researcher in the SPS department and a research assistant for Professor Thomas Risse

The Digital Library

European Integration Current Contents

Want to have a look at the contents page of the last issue of the *Common Market Law Review*, *Cuadernos Europeos de Deusto*, *Europäische Grundrechte Zeitschrift*, *Europäische Rundschau*, *European Law Journal*, *Il Diritto dell'Unione Europea*, *International and Comparative Law Quarterly*, *Les Cahiers de la Fondation*, *Revue des Affaires Européennes*, or *West European Politics*? Or browse through the contents of the last year of any of these journals? Or check a reference of a recent article on a European Integration issue, a case report or comments on a recent case of the European Court of Justice? Then do try European Integration Current Contents.

European Integration Current Contents provides online access through the WWW to the tables of contents of journals relevant to European Integration research - law, human rights, economics, history and political science. Currently it covers 101 journals published in nine languages and 14 countries. Where available, abstracts are also included. On a biweekly basis the tables of contents of these journals received in the EUI and Harvard Law School libraries are published on this website. For most journals a cumulative set of tables of contents is provided covering issues since the beginning of 1998. Furthermore, there is a search engine which supports text (title keyword, author) searching.

This service started in the Spring of 1999 at Harvard as the Jean Monnet Table of Contents Service, mainly covering European Integration journals in the areas of law and human

rights. Cooperation with the EUI Library has allowed to extend coverage to the areas of economics, history and political science.

The purpose of this project is to make the current journal contents on European integration freely accessible to the international academic community through the WWW. It is therefore primarily a 'current awareness service'. There is also the possibility, however, to browse the journals included in the database or do a specific keyword or author search. As the database



Machteld Nijsten

grows, this second feature will gain in importance. Links to the publishers' webpages, where available, are inserted on the pages which allows for further browsing of the journals going backwards in time.

Over the past few years many online commercial webservices have been developed either by publishers or subscription agents which give access to current journal contents (Blackwell's Electronic Journal Navigator, SwetsScan, EBSCO online). In quantitative terms, European Integration Current Contents can certainly not compete with these commercial enterprises. What distinguishes the present project from these other ones, however, is the quality and the focus. The jour-

nals have been selected by the two libraries on the basis of their academic quality and of their focus on European Integration and human rights. Furthermore, a serious effort has been made to include non-English language journals in order to reflect the cultural diversity within Europe. This focus reflects at the same time the profile of the EUI Library. As this started as a Harvard Law School project, there is a strong bias to legal literature and therefore it will be most useful at the EUI to the Law Department and to the Academy of European Law, which is also one of the sponsors of this project.

We believe that this is a unique tool for all of those doing research in the area of European integration. Hopefully the service will be expanded so as to cover a major number of journals and be updated more frequently. The contents of this database are offered as a public service by the Academy of European Law at the EUI, the

EU Center at Harvard and the Harvard Jean Monnet Chair at Harvard Law School, in collaboration with the libraries of Harvard Law School (Cathy Conroy, Paul George, Jeanette Yackle, Ann Brownlee and Michael Blackmer) and of the European University Institute (Tommaso Giordano, Francoise d'Indico, Paolo Baglioni, Sabrina Masoli and myself). But I would like to point out that this project has materialized first and foremost through the commitment of Prof. Joseph Weiler, who conceived the idea, and the dedication of Sieglinde Schreiner Linford, who has developed the database, at Harvard Law School.

MACHTELD NIJSTEN

<http://www.law.harvard.edu/programs/JeanMonnet/TOC/index.html>

A Weekly Trip to Rome

As members of staff in the Periodicals and Acquisitions Departments of the EUI Library, with eight years of practical library experience, we felt we needed further professional training in library science and technology. The Scuola Vaticana di Biblioteconomia in Rome, with its high standards of teaching, seemed to offer the perfect opportunity to put our idea into practice. A university degree and working experience in a library constituted an advantage, and we passed rigorous selection in which only one out of every four applicants was accepted. On 28 October 1999 we started our weekly library course in Rome together with some ninety other students.

The Vatican Library originated in the mid-15th century from an idea of Pope Nicholas V, who wanted to create a public or Vatican library (in contrast to the purely papal or private libraries already existent) "for the common convenience of learned men". After his death Pope Sixtus IV founded the actual Vatican Library in the 1480's, having inherited not only the Papal Biblioteca Secreta but also a beautiful collection of some 1100 Greek and Latin codices collected by Pope Nicholas V. The present library was built at the end of the sixteenth century and is situated in the Cortile del Belvedere, only two steps away from the St. Peter's. The Vatican Library has an extremely rich collection of approximately 75,000 codices, 7000 incunables (the first printed books between 1450-1500) and some 1,500,000 printed volumes.

The foundation of the Vatican Library School, the Scuola Vaticana di Biblioteconomia, has a very interesting history. During the 1920's a working group of international experts was formed at the Library, with



the task of establishing rules for creating an inventory for the printed material present in its collection. Until

then only a third of the manuscripts and incunables had been described in an extensive catalogue, in which each piece was subjected to a very detailed description. The printed material had not been treated in any systematic way, resulting in long waiting times to find any material in the library. The compilation of the catalogue of printed material of the Vatican Library was based on the



Ruth Gbikpi and Martine Daalder

Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR), and the Library of Congress played an important role in its creation (its head of the cataloguing division was part of the Vatican working group). Once the rules for the catalogue were established (*Norme per il catalogo degli stampati*, 1931), librarians were needed to edit the cards and this finally led to the creation of the Scuola Vaticana di Biblioteconomia. In 1934 the school was founded as a modern scientific institution for ecclesiastics as well as lay persons. Nowadays the school attracts people from all over Italy and also from abroad. Most of the students are laymen.

The library school being situated in the Vatican City, one needs a special pass to enter, through the Porta Sant' Anna in the Via di Porta Angelica, just outside Bernini's colonnade on the Piazza San Pietro. At three different points we are stopped by the elegant Swiss guards and asked for our passes. The lectures take place each Thursday at 9 a.m. until 1 p.m. The courses comprise *Il libro manoscritto antico e medievale*, *Catalogazione bibliografica*, *Bibliografia e documentazione* and *Lineamenti di ordinamento generale e servizi di biblioteca*. The afternoons are spent with *esercitazioni* in one of the subjects dealt with in the morning, giving us the opportunity in small groups to put into practice newly acquired knowledge, such as cataloguing bibliographic

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The Institute says goodbye to ...



Pilar Alcalá

PILAR ALCALÁ, the Librarian, will be leaving the Institute on 31 March and going back to the University of Alcalá to take up a new post in that University's libraries. She came to the Institute in 1996 after long experience in the Spanish university libraries (until that year she had been the Librarian of the University of Alcalá). Pilar headed the EUI Library for four years, and is leaving the service on the expiry of her term.

The Acting Librarian will be the Deputy Librarian, TOMMASO GIORDANO. Our best wishes go to Pilar for her return to her homeland.

On 23 February the Institute marked the departure of MARIO NERICI, retiring from EUI service. MARIO NERICI is one of the Institute's "old guard". Previously employed at the European Commission in Brussels (among his duties being that of driver for Commissioner Spaak), Mario came to the Institute in 1975 and initially worked as driver to President MAX KOHNSTAMM. He was subsequently transferred to the Library, where he has worked for over 20 years in the periodicals section.

MARIO NERICI, well known to his colleagues and Library users for his precision at work, but also for his typically Tuscan sense of humour, will finally be able to dedicate himself to his favourite hobbies in nearby Lucca (where he was born, and currently lives).

The delightful party for Mario's departure was attended by many EUI colleagues and researchers, as well as some ex-colleagues already retired who had come



Mario Nericì

back to hail him as a "member of the EUI pensioners' club".

To Mario go our best wishes and thanks from the EUI.

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records, consulting bibliographies and online databases, etc. The afternoons are also used for visits to the Vatican Library and other libraries in Rome. Several weeks ago we visited the Laboratorio di Restauro of the Vatican Library, where we were able to look at (and touch!) one of the Gutenberg Bibles and see how pieces of parchment were washed, pressed and dried, and to practise the sewing of fascicules. This was really a very exciting experience.

We shall additionally be involved in an interesting project as part of the bibliography course, namely the creation of a bibliography. The bibliography may cover almost any kind of subject. As we both want to present something that could be of use to our own library, the idea is to make a bibliography of EUI Ph.D theses. We are thinking of extending this bibliography to other publications of EUI alumni, but this idea is still in a pre-

liminary phase. Anyhow, we hope to be able to make at least a start with this project.

Our library course will end in May 2000 and in June we must sit exams. The many things we learn during the courses given by excellent lecturers (all librarians of the Vatican Library), the interesting people we meet from all over Italy, the fascinating visits we make and last but not least the great emotion of every week entering the Vatican City with its huge walls and the Piazza San Pietro just around the corner, is very much worth the fatigue of getting up at 4.15 a.m every Thursday morning!

We are grateful to the EUI for having granted us this professional training opportunity.

MARTINE DAALDER AND RUTH GBIKPI

The European Response to the Marshall Plan Initiative

As laid down by the Contract of Deposit between the OECD and the European University Institute signed on 4 March 1992; all OEEC/OECD material is transferred to the Historical Archives for its permanent preservation and for access to the public. Among the deposits sent were the documents from the Committee for European Economic Co-operation (CEEC) which were only transferred in microfiche format, consisting of 18 files (43 individual fiches) and cover the period 1947-1948. Unfortunately only one series of material was transferred; the Working Papers of the CEEC coded CEEC/OD, further accruals are not expected. The study of these documents sheds light on the conception of the OEEC. Photocopies can be made directly from the fiche.

An Historical Perspective

When the US Secretary of State, George C. Marshall visited Harvard University on June 5th 1947 to receive an honorary doctorate, he took the opportunity to speak of the collapsed state of the war-ravaged European economies. In his address he offered US aid to help Europe's economic recovery. The aid was offered to all Europe irrespective of political ideologies, but on condition that the Europeans work out a programme of self-help to be implemented in co-operation. The dismal economic situation made Europe easy prey for the perceived aggression of the Soviet Union in expanding its influence in Western countries. Marshall's speech which evolved into an aid programme known as the Marshall Plan was motivated by political, strategic and economic self-interest along with the spirit of the New World which prized above all else the liberty of the individual.

The Marshall Plan placed great emphasis on close co-operation among the Western European nations, which in turn would stabilise democratic institutions. The aid programme also made it possible to utilise the German workforce

ed by humanitarianism, for until Europe got back on its feet and became self-supporting there could be no political or economic stability in the world. While economic considerations cannot be overlooked they were clearly intertwined with



The OECD's Secretary General, J.L. Paye, the OECD's Italian representative, L. Fontana Giusti and EUI president Emile Noël in November 1992

and industrial skills of the Bizone in reconstructing Europe, while also keeping its aggressive tendencies in check and preventing Soviet influence in the area. Economically, the US was deeply concerned that the desperate economic situation in Europe would create another depression in the States. Already there was huge disruption in international trade, the large export surplus worried the State Department as European nations could not pay for imports which in turn would cause unemployment in the US. Furthermore, at this time disparity between production in the US and the rest of the world had become staggering in proportion, in fact production levels in Europe were running at 50% of that for 1938.

However the measures of relief and reconstruction as suggested by Marshall had only in part been prompt-

security and political considerations. During 1946 in particular a negative analysis of the aims and ambitions of the Soviet Union on the international stage had found acceptance in US Government circles. However the American public still had to be convinced. This became the main workload of Allen W. Dulles, Christian Herter and George Kennan in his role as expert on Soviet affairs, who promoted the Marshall Plan as an effective European recovery programme necessary for American security. A committee for the Marshall Plan was established to convince a sceptical public and Congress that the proposed aid was within their own resources. The work of Dulles, Kennan and Herter was successful and the European Recovery Programme (ERP) emerged in December 1947. The strength of European Commu-

nism was also undoubtedly a stimulus to acceptance of their proposals. The rationale for this programme was that it was a recovery not a relief programme, the focus was to be increased production, increased exports so as to close the so called dollar gap and thus Europe could pay for imports and suppression of inflation by encouraging economic stability.

European leaders met to discuss Marshall's offer, led by the Foreign Ministers of France, M. Georges Bidault and the UK, Mr. Ernest Bevin in June 1947. Negotiations to include the Soviet Union in a European recovery plan failed when on 2 July, the Foreign Minister. M. Molotov finally expressed the Soviet veto against any kind of collaboration for a collective plan for the revival of Europe. The Soviets were opposed to any loss of economic and national independence and to a Europe divided by those countries that followed France and Britain and those excluded. In response to Molotov's decision, joint invitations from Britain and France were sent to 22 European countries, excluding Spain to participate in a Conference in Paris to draw up a programme for economic recovery to be sent to General Marshall.

Molotov's propaganda against the Plan, "The...Marshall Plan is a disguised programme to transform Western Europe into an arsenal of American expansion" was successful in pressuring the countries of Eastern Europe in boycotting the Conference. In total, 14 countries accepted the invitation; Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey. The Conference for European Economic Co-operation began in Paris at the Quai d'Orsay under the presidency of Bevin on July 12th 1947. The delegates were either Ministers of Foreign Affairs or Trade in their national governments, or their countries' ambassadors in Paris. The Conference created a Working Committee chaired by M. Hervé Alphand which submitted a report

to the Conference on July 13th, on the basis of which the Committee for European Economic Co-operation (CEEC) was instituted by a resolution of the Conference. It was charged with creating an account of the resources and needs of the 16



The arrival of Marshall Plan aid

participating countries and Western Germany for the period 1948-1951. M. Bouchinet-Serreules was appointed as Secretary-General and on 16 July the CEEC met for the first time.

CEEC: Embryo of the OEEC

This first meeting of the CEEC was addressed by MM. Bidault and Bevin and held at the Quai d'Orsay but they later withdrew with the Chair being taken by Sir Oliver Franks, all subsequent meetings were held at the Grand Palais. The first task of the CEEC was to create four sub-Committees known as Technical Committees, for 1. Food and Agriculture 2. Fuel and Power 3. Iron and Steel and 4. Transport (inland and maritime). Four others were later established for Timber, Manpower, Financial Experts and Balance of Payments. These sub-committees assisted in finalising the General Report to convey the European response to the offer of foreign aid along with information from participating countries. The Rapporteur-Général Hervé Alphand presented the general report to the

Conference on European Economic Co-operation on September 22nd where it was approved. A group was subsequently sent from the CEEC including experts from the Technical Committees to visit Washington to present the Paris report to the US administration. These proposals lead to the passing of the Foreign Assistance Act in 1948, whereby the ERP was to be administered by the Economic Co-operation Administration (ECA) with a European office in Paris with Averell Harriman as its head. The passage of this Act through Congress was further guaranteed by the Communist takeover of Czechoslovakia. In the meantime the Technical Committees continued to meet and established more permanent and formal secretariats. In February 1948 the CEEC met again to discuss the proposals laid down before Congress by the US Government regarding a recovery programme, where a joint communiqué was issued suggesting a permanent organisation to manage US aid and monitor progress, as proposed in the Paris Report.

The Conference for European Economic Co-operation met on March 15th to discuss this new development, and a Working Party was appointed to draw up a Constitution for this new organisation and began its work in drafting a multi-lateral agreement in terms of the structure and status of such an organisation, it immediately set up three committees to consider (1) the functions and structure of the future Organisation, (2) administrative, financial and judicial questions, (3) the form of the multilateral agreement. The Convention for European Economic Co-operation establishing the OEEC was signed by the Foreign Ministers of the 16 participating countries and the Commanders-in-chief of the Bizone, on the 16 April 1948, under the terms of which they agreed to work in close co-operation in their economic relations with each other. By this Convention the Member countries of the Organisation formally recognised that their economies were inter-dependent and that the prosperity of one

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3-4 March

Researchers Organize Second Annual EU CFSP Simulation

On 3-4 March 2000, 40 researchers from all departments and other members of the EUI convened for the Second Annual EU CFSP Simulation. Sponsored by the EUI, the Robert Schuman Center and the Historical Archives, this event represented an even more ambitious and successful event than its predecessor last year. Taking on the roles of foreign ministers, policy advisors, council members, High Representative and even two “stagiaires” from New York University at La Pietra, the “simulators” spent all day Saturday March 4th negotiating solutions for a constellation of international political crises that had been developing over the previous two weeks. These ranged from a Russian train carrying unidentified chemical weapons crashing in Lithuania to an EU-USA trade war resulting from military/industrial trade leaks.

The further use of the Web for organizational purposes allowed for a more efficient use of email to distribute information and the creation of a Website (<http://www.iue.it/General/Simulation/>; our contact address is eui-sim@datacomm.iue.it).

The simulators came from all four departments at the EUI and included a member of academic services.



Simulators at work

Several had participated in last year’s Simulation, but for many, this type of hands-on learning was new. The combination of different backgrounds and experiences had multiple benefits: in addition to the opportunity of understanding more about the CFSP and the pedagogical possibilities of simulations, members of different departments of the Institute were able to meet each other in a non-traditional academic setting.

President Masterson greeted the simulators Friday

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depended on the prosperity of the others. They undertook to join together to make the fullest collective use of their individual capacities and potential so as to increase production, modernise both their agricultural and industrial equipment and practices, reduce barriers to trade among themselves and restore currency stability. Finally they agreed to work towards world freedom of trade and complete convertibility.

The first task of the new Organisation was the drawing up and execution of a joint recovery programme which stipulated the importance of co-operation and mutual help in strengthening economic links, the necessity for increasing production, stabilising currencies, using all available manpower resources and liberalising trade. Basically the essential function of the OEEC was

to provide the machinery for the European Recovery Programme to be put into effect.

Content of CEEC documents in Florence

The material we have in the Historical Archives consists of; summary records of meetings of the CEEC, examination of reports of the Technical Committees, questionnaire to be addressed to the various to the various European governments for the purpose of a reply to General Marshall, Report for presentation to US in response to the Marshall Speech (Paris Report), Statements by participating countries’ delegates, liaison between the CEEC and the UN and other inter-governmental organisations, Executive Committee Minutes concerning the work of the Technical Committees, material on the Working Party (and its three Committees) and the draft-

ing of the multilateral agreement establishing the OEEC, functions of the Organisation to be included in the Charter, statements on Customs Union by participating countries and liberalisation of trade, plenary sessions of Group of Alternates (previously Committee for Co-operation), resolutions transmitted to the Council of the OEEC and draft texts of Convention articles and details of signing of Draft Final Clause of the Convention establishing the OEEC. Further information on the CEEC is also available in the OEEC fonds, see the Historical Archives’ web pages for more information: <http://wwwarc.iue.it>.

A printed inventory is available on site in the inventory room attached to the reading room in Villa Il Poggio.

MARY CARR

InterEdu

The Globalisation of Europe's Higher Education

Various globalization factors are forcing governments around the world to reform their education systems to better match the supply of higher education with the demand. In June 1999, Ministers of Education of thirty European countries signed the "Bologna Declaration", resolving in the following decade to promote a European Higher Education Area, paying much greater attention to its international competitiveness. And with-



EUI researchers with an interest in promoting studies in Europe to non-Europeans, César de Prado Yepes and Jørn Lein-Mathisen

in the European Union, the new Commission's Directorate-General for Culture and Education will soon present a Communication to give coherence to its growing international education policies.

In the meantime, traditional academic establishments are undergoing a quiet revolution by providing novel types of subjects and education services. European stud-

ies programmes, summer schools, executive programmes, and distance learning courses are mushrooming, enticing students from all over Europe. The diversity of languages is no longer seen as a big problem, as multilingualism is increasingly seen as a necessary asset. So while English is increasingly used for many types of international teaching, opportunities to learn the local language(s) are also becoming more available.

However, while Europe is steadily getting more global in outlook and understanding, it has paradoxically been relatively weak in selling Europe's affordable high quality university education to the large number of prospective students from all over the world. Getting comprehensive information about studying in Europe is not an easy task for non-Europeans. Good information services are still nationally based, and the newer European ones, like Eurydice [<http://www.eurydice.org>] and Ortelius [<http://ortelius.unifi.it>], lack global dissemination.

To help fill that need, the International Information Education Centre (InterEdu) [<http://www.InterEdu.com>] in 1999 became the first web-based portal to Europe's higher education. The aim is to provide information to non-Europeans who otherwise would not know where to search for information on European study opportunities. InterEdu is being run by several European students, including some EUI researchers, hoping to contribute to a good cause while getting some experience in information technologies and international education, both increasingly important elements for successful academic progress.

CÉSAR DE PRADO YEPES
SPS researcher

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evening and observed part of the proceedings Saturday along with several other drop-by observers. The negotiations were framed by the contributions of two guest speakers, Professor Richard Whitman of the University of Westminster and Cesira D'Aniello of the EU Policy Unit – Situation Center, who offered not only analyses of the CFSP as an institution but aided in the "de-briefing" Saturday evening. With the addition of a lecture by Jean-Marie Palayret of the Historical Archives and the comments of Professor Jan Zielonka of the Robert Schuman Center and the SPS department, the Simulation became a true broadly-based Institute-wide event. This year's sponsors have expressed their readiness to continue their support next year, and three participants have already

begun organizing next year's crisis scenario for the Third Annual Simulation. Members of this year's "Control Group" have written a working paper on the Simulation for the SPS department and will revise these findings accordingly for future publication. Their long-term objective is to write a handbook on simulations for the academic community, using their findings here as a starting point. It would appear that the practice of "Simulating Europe" has found a permanent home at the EUI.

"The Control Group": BENITA BLESSING, MARTIN DAHL, GIAMPIERO GIACOMELLO, FLORIAN GUESSGEN, LUIS RODRIGUEZ

University Challenge

EUI vs. Berkeley

Could the EUI adopt the role of the David of post-graduate research when measured up against UC, Berkeley, a Goliath of the academic world with a total of 16 past and present Nobel Prize winners, a 178-acre campus and over 8,000 research students?

While pondering this question at 33,000 feet over the Atlantic, I might reasonably have been accused of voting with my feet. Aside from collecting an autograph



EUI: intellectual David?

each time you go to a lecture theatre, it is certainly true to say that the facilities at Berkeley could shame all but a handful of universities - a gargantuan main library, a 20,000 seater sports stadium and a Taormina-inspired Greek theatre with views over an entire earthquake zone rather than a volcano.

Berkeley itself is a university town, replete with hundreds of coffee and bagel stores, mad demonstrators in central campus inviting you to share the end of world in their company and credit card company representatives throwing their cards at you. Slightly disconcertingly, the Hayward fault runs through campus and is only ten metres behind the International Students accommodation.

Of course, if you tire of Berkeley, San Francisco is only half-an-hour away. In a city where the Golden Gate Bridge substitutes the Ponte Vecchio and Alcatraz is the most interesting tourist attraction, what makes Americans feel that San Francisco has a European feel I still have failed to fathom. Then there is the Napa wine valley within an hour's drive and the yuppie heaven of Santa Cruz to the south along Highway 1. You also cannot fail to be imbued with the spirit of Silicon Valley. Everyone, everywhere seems to be starting an Internet company in a state where every café doubles as a meeting room.

Is all this a sham you might ask, the proverbial American smile and friendliness behind which lies hours of psychotherapy? Dude! While we all are aware of the inherent flexibility of legal and cultural norms in Italy, a rule in California is applied with an incredible pedanticism. One book over your library card limit? Sorry, I can't make an exception. Look under thirty and don't have your passport on you? Sorry, you can't enter the bar or drink. Nobody in California seems to want to take responsibility for anything, however common sense, that might create a liability for themselves. On a rather more serious note there is a criminal justice system that displays strong signs of racial bias - in California around one quarter of black males aged between 20 and 29 are either in jail, on probation or parole. Indeed the Californian state budget devotes more money to prison expenditures than education.

And forget about Berkeley as a home of student radicalism, with Jon Searle standing side by side with demonstrators such as Art Goldberg protesting against restrictions on Free Speech or the United States involvement in the Vietnam War. The average Berkeley student more interested in his SAAB cabriolet and share dealing on-line. The land of the free? The land of opportunity, rather.

By and large, then, Californians are fairly phlegmatic about the curbs on their civil liberties. The flip side of the coin is, after all, a fast-moving and flexible economy that has brought prosperity to many. So for the student familiar with both the Berkeley and EUI systems, the question then becomes, if Californians deserve California, do EUI students deserve the EUI?

If any lessons can be taken from visionary, high-technology California, it is that for a small university in a constricted location to compete it needs to leverage its resources through investment in internet technology - on-line datasets and library resources, virtual research communities, even virtual teachers offering, say, weekly consultations or seminars using videoconference technology. Viewed from moribund Italy this may seem like an expensive risk, but in the longer term it may be the only way to ensure that that being a researcher at the EUI is a boundless experience on-line and, in the midst of Tuscany, a timeless one off-line.

RORY DOMM
(second year SPS researcher)

Going Global: The Simulation Expertise of the EUI Joins ACUS Simulation

The increasing expertise of the EUI on simulation activities will be soon put to use within a world-wide framework. After years of practising locally, with activities organised inside the EUI around topics centred on European foreign policy, a broader task awaits EUI experts: cooperation with The Atlantic Council of the United States for the umpiring of an international simulation.

The Atlantic Council of the United States (ACUS) is organising a two week internet-based simulation in which teams from universities all around the world will participate. The simulation will run from 10-21 April (24 hours a day) over the Internet. The participating teams will be put in a situation which is very close to real life, as the 'crisis' and the responses of the other teams will continue to unfold and develop non-stop. It will be the task of each group to hammer out a position for the country they are playing vis à vis the stream of information. Teams have been formed by an impressive range of universities from different places. Apart from a strong participation from the US and the EU Member States, the simulation has already enrolled teams from Russia, the Czech Republic, etc. This world-wide participation will not only make the simulation more exciting, but guarantees a variety of perspectives on the scenario that ACUS will provide. To accommodate the still increasing number of teams, two parallel games will be run, thus achieving an optimal ratio between variety of players and manageability of the game.

ACUS has invited the EUI to join the Crisis Game umpire teams working in close cooperation with the US Umpires. The idea behind this cooperation is to globalize the activity. Not only the game will be international, but now also the umpiring. The EUI is a most qualified partner for ACUS, given not only its expertise in simulations, but also the high profile of the research conducted on European and transatlantic foreign policy.

For the EUI, the cooperation with ACUS represents the first activity of the Transatlantic Programme financed by BP-Amoco. As possibilities open up for students and professors to take the Transatlantic dimension into account in their research, the cooperation on the simulation is a path-breaking event. It will require strong coordination between the EUI and the US experts involved, as we will need to see things eye to eye in order to guarantee a balanced umpiring. Therefore, we will need to strengthen the relations with our US partners and achieve a strong sense of identity to make a success out of the operation. In this sense, the EUI-ACUS cooperation falls exactly into the traditional aims of both ACUS and the Transatlantic Programme: increasing cooperation and mutual understanding between the two shores of the Atlantic Ocean.

FEDERICA BICCHI

Researchers

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Signature

Workshop, 31 March and 1 April

Far Right Populism and Democracy in a European Context: The Case of Austria

Austrian researchers at the European University Institute organized an academic workshop on *Far Right Populism and Democracy in a European Context. The Case of Austria*.

Programme

Friday, 31 March 2000

Panel 1: The Case of Austria within a European Context

Theodor Öhlinger (Universität Wien)
Far Right Populism in a Supranational Legal System

Janos Matyas Kovacs (Institut für die Wissenschaften vom Menschen, Wien)
Eastern Enlargement of the EU

Philippe Schmitter (EUI)
Consequences for an Eventual European Democracy

Commentator: Jacques Ziller (EUI)

Panel 2: Political and Historical Reflections on the Case of Austria

Gerhard Botz (Universität Wien)
Austrofascism and its Heritage

Peter Ulram, (Fessel-GfK, Institute for Market Research)
Voting Behaviour

Walter Manoschek (Universität Wien)
Austrian Politics and Society

Commentator: Bo Stråth (EUI)

The organizers would like to thank their sponsors:

The EUI Departments of History and Civilization, Social and Political Sciences, Law, and the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, as well as the Austrian Institute for Culture (Österreichisches Kulturinstitut) in Rome and Milan for their unconditional support in the organisation of the workshop.

Saturday, 1 April 2000

Panel 3 Discrimination: A Sociological Perspective

Rainer Münz (Humboldt Universität, Berlin)
Sociological Perspectives on Xenophobia

Sylvia Hahn (Universität Salzburg)
New Gender Policies and their Implementation

Commentator: Willfried Spohn (EUI)

Panel 4: Far Right Populism in Austria and Europe

Christa Zöchling (Profil, Wien)
The Haider Phenomenon

Sonja Puntischer-Riekmann
(Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Wien)
Far Right Populism in Europe

Armin Thurnherr (Falter, Wien)
Populism and Austrian Culture

Commentator: Michael Minkenberg, (Europa Universität Viadrina, Frankfurt/Oder)

Monika de Frantz, Ph.D. researcher, Dept. of Social and Political Sciences
Ingrid Gössinger, Ph.D. researcher, Department of History and Civilization
Ulrike Muehlberger, Ph.D. researcher, Department of Social and Political Sciences
Kristin Nemeth, LL.M. researcher, Department of Law
Martin Zagler, JMF, Department of Economics

The Return of the Choir

In the early 1990s a few enthusiastic researchers set up a Badia choir, which held a few concerts at the Institute and even participated fairly successfully in an intercity choral competition. As is often the case, however, researchers come and go and when your main occupation is



researching, writing and finishing a thesis, somehow singing does not take top priority on your list of things-to-do.

After a medium-long interlude, two enthusiastic researchers – both also performing in the University of Florence choir – found that they knew quite a lot of people at the Institute – fellow-researchers, Jean Monnet

Fellows, staff and even some professors – who were potential singers – if only they could get organized!

The Coro dell'Università europea "CUE" started rehearsing at the end of March 1999, and its first performance took place on 11 June, on the

occasion of the annual Summer Ball. The publicity had been sufficient, for the Refectory was filled to bursting point when the CUE – please note: after merely two and a half

months of rehearsals – plaintively sang movements from J. S. Bach's Jesu meine Freude motet. The applause was deserved for they sang well, thanks to its inspiring conductor, Maestro Valerio Del Piccolo – despite not everyone following his directions with equal care.

On 9 December 1999, the CUE – by now a renowned and refined ensem-

ble, also due to some additional, and welcome, new chorists – opened and closed a musical evening produced entirely by Institute researchers. It performed Kodály's Adventi ének and gave a more profound reading of the Bach motet. If practice makes (almost) perfect, here was proof: the Refectory was well filled, and the applause resounding. Maestro Del Piccolo waved praise away, but the CUE insisted – a pity that they hadn't prepared an encore for an audience clamouring for "more".

Rehearsals resumed early in January of this year, and an entirely new repertoire is being prepared with a view to performing during the June Summer ball (and perhaps even to participate in some local competition). All interested singers among members of the Institute are cordially invited to attend the Monday evening rehearsals (punctually 7 p.m.; Refectory).

BEATRIJS DE HARTOGH

Maggio Musicale Fiorentino

Thanks to the good efforts of the Secretary General, an agreement has been reached between the EUI and the Teatro Comunale, regarding special arrangements for Institute members for the forthcoming Maggio Musicale festival (19 April-29 June 2000). Staff and researchers of the Institute can purchase sharply reduced tickets for the Maggio Musicale, on the following conditions (Platea seats to the general public cost Lit. 135,000 for opera performances):

For Institute researchers:

Platea seats/Opera: Lit. 50,000
Platea seats/Concerts: Lit. 40,000
Platea seats/Ballet: Lit. 30,000

A further reduction/subsidy to Lit. 40,000 is available to researchers through external funding, thanks to Mr Zanardi Landi, as follows:

At the end of June (but not before), please hand in to the '4B' secretariat a copy of your EUI identity card plus the ticket(s) you bought. You will receive notification from the Cassa of the Institute when you can collect the reimbursement of 10,000 lire per opera ticket.

For Institute teaching and administrative staff:

Platea seats/Opera: Lit. 80,000
Platea seats/Concerts: Lit. 60,000
Platea seats/Ballet: Lit. 40,000

Members of the Institute will be able to obtain reduction only upon presentation of their EUI identity card .

Prof. MERLINI, the Teatro Comunale's new Superintendent, and his staff will visit the Institute on Friday, 31 March for a presentation of the Maggio Musicale at the Badia Fiesolana.



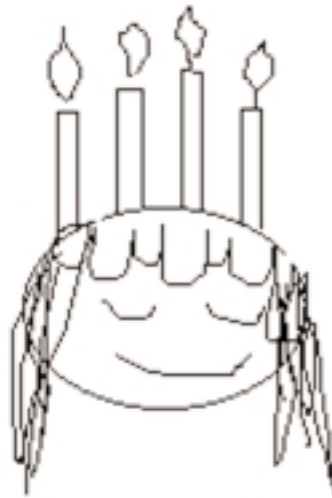
**Teatro del
Maggio Musicale Fiorentino**

Natten går tunga fjät ...

Den 12 December firade vi Lucia på E.U.I. i Fiesole. Jag vill berätta hur det gick, men det är svårt att inte blanda ihop mina personliga upplevelser. Det är också svårt att skriva på Svenska, när man aldrig har läst det i skolan, men jag hoppas att ni vill ursäkta mig om inte språket är så flytande. Det var för länge sen jag var med på en Luciafest: sista gången i Stockholm, 1996, men före detta var det kanske 20-25 år som jag inte hade varit med på en Luciafest. På den tiden bodde jag i Milano med min familj: mamma är Svenska och pappa var Italienare. Vi talade Svenska hemma med mamma, som också försökte hålla Svenska traditioner, särskilt runt Jul tiden. Vi var en stor familj, och Lucia tåg blev det när mamma samlade oss: tyst gick vi upp i mörka natten, klädde oss i långa vita natt linnen, satte fram på brickan pepparkakshjärtan och lussekatter, tände alla ljusen på kronan, och gick in skjuggande till pappa och mamma, farmor, och grannar Dessutom organiserade Svenska kolonin i Milano en stor Luciafest, och nu, i S. Domenico di Fiesole, var det som om tiden hade stannat, eller rättare sagt, gått tillbaka.

Klockan 3 på en söndag eftermiddag: barnen fint klädda (man kan inte gå hur som helst till Lucia festen), inte så glada (det fanns så mycket spännande att göra hemma) och den minsta, 2 1/2 år, halv sovande. Tio för de stora och fem för de små...: ungefär så stog det på en skylt vid ingangen, men inträdet för E.U.I. medlemmar var fritt. Det var redan nästan fullt i salen, Badians refettorio. Hur många, det vet jag inte, men fullt var det, både sittande och stående, Svenskar och Italienare, med många andra internationella blandingar. Jag var förvånad: hur kann det vara så många Svenskar i Florens, när jag inte har träffat en enda en, trots att jag nu har bott här i två år? Senare fick jag reda på att det hade stott skyltar på Ikea i Bologna: det var faktiskt mycket folk.

Klockan halv fyra kom Luciatåget in: en vuxen Lucia, med stearinljus i kronan, en baby Lucia, med konstgjorda ljus, Luciatärnor och stjärngossar: också Tomten var med i tåget, och satte sig vid pianot så fort som tåget kom fram till scenen. Det var faktiskt en riktig kör: de mest klassiska Luciasongerna, med mycket mera, och piano spelandet var på professionellt nivå. Barnen (inte bara mina) var helt fascinerade. En snäll pepparkaksgumma delade ut pepparkakor till barnen: det hjälpe till att hålla dom på plats: mina glömde genast att dom inte hade följt med så gärna!



Och så blir det dans efteråt! Så sade man i Sverige förr i tiden. Och det blev dans, nere i matsalen. Först lite mat: Julskinkssmörgåsar, Julkakor, glögg, öl och läskedrycker. Och efter det blev det ringlekar runt Julgrannen: dom flästa såg lite förvånade ut, dom hade kanske inte väntat sig dans och inte hört talas om det. Men efter en stund av blyghet kom flera och flera igång och började dansa. Barnen hade det riktigt roligt. Jag är alltid så nyfiken när jag upptäcker att barnen, trots att vi

inte talar Svenska hemma, har lärt sig orden av Julsångerna, och dom är också duktiga att hitta på! Dom tycker att det är roligt att ha en liten dans stund under Jultiden, både hemma och i allmänna tillfällen.

Till och med Jultomten kom och hälsa på: alla barnen fick var sin påse med frukt och godis, och festen slutade med lotteri, men det orkade vi inte med: nästa år får vi försöka stanna till slutet, så att vi kann berätta också om det!

SIMONETTA SALVINI

“The night takes heavy steps...”

On 12 December we celebrated Saint Lucy's Day at the EUI in Fiesole. I want to tell you how it went, but it's hard not to mix in my personal experiences. It's also hard to write in Swedish when you've never learnt it in school, but I hope you will excuse me if the language is not so fluent. It was a long time since I was at a Saint Lucy's Day celebration: the last time was in Stockholm in 1996, but before that it was maybe 20-25 years since I'd been at one. During that time I lived in Milan with my family: my mother is Swedish and my dad was Italian. My mum spoke Swedish at home with us, and also tried to keep up Swedish traditions, especially around Christmas time. We were a big family and the Lucy procession was when mum gathered us together: we got up silently while it was still dark, put on long white nightgowns, put gingerbread hearts and Lucy buns on a tray, lit all the candles on the crown and went in singing to daddy and mummy, grandpa, and the neighbours ... As well, the Swedish colony in Milan organized a big Lucy's day party, and this time at San Domenico di Fiesole it was as if time had stood still, or rather gone backwards.

Three o'clock on a Sunday afternoon: the children all dressed up (you can't go to a Lucy's Day party just anyhow), not so pleased (there were so many exciting things to be doing at home), and the smallest, two and a half, half asleep. “Ten for an adult, five for a child” or something, it said on a board at the entrance, but entry was free for EUI members. It was already almost full in the room, the Badia Refectory. How many people I don't know, but it was full of people, both sitting and standing, Swedes and Italians, and many another international admixture.

I was astonished: how could there be so many Swedes in Florence when I hadn't met a single one, despite

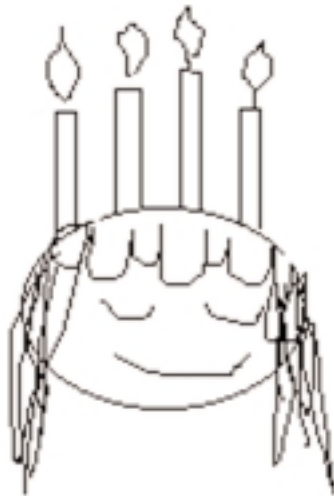
having lived here for two years now? Later I heard there had been notices at IKEA in Bologna: there really were a lot of people.

At half past three the Saint Lucy procession came in: an adult Lucy, with wax candles in her crown, and a baby Lucy with electric candles, Lucy's bridesmaids and starboys: Santa was there too, and sat down at the piano as soon as the procession came on to the stage. It was really a proper choir: the most classical Lucy

songs, and lots more, and the piano player was really professional. The children (not just mine) were totally fascinated. A kindly gingerbread lady dished out gingerbread to the children: that helped to keep them in their places. Mine almost forgot they hadn't been all that keen to come! And with “dancing to follow”, as they used to say in Sweden long ago. And there was a dance, down in the canteen. First there was something to eat: Christmas ham canapés, Christmas cookies, mulled wine, beer and soft drinks. After that there was dancing round the Christmas

tree. Most people looked a little surprised, they hadn't perhaps expected a dance, nor heard it talked of. But after initial shyness more and more people got going and started to dance. The children had a real good time. I am always so eager when I find out that the children, even though we don't speak Swedish at home, have learnt the words of Christmas carols, and they're also pretty good at making them up! They think it's great fun to have a little bit of dancing around Christmas time, both at home and at other opportunities. And then Santa came round with his greetings: all the children got a bag of fruit and sweets each, and the party closed with a raffle. We did not stay for that, though: next year we'll maybe try to stay till the end, so that we can tell you about that too!

SIMONETTA SALVINI



Napoli, freedom and love

Prologo

Napoli, è il caso di ricordarlo, è un'eccezione: fra i centri di potere dell'Europa moderna è l'unico che non sia stato mai dedito, con piccole eccezioni, nei secoli, all'imperialismo militante e alla guerra. In questo senso ha espresso una civiltà guida per il futuro dell'umanità e sicuramente non abbastanza studiata. Che poi questo sia dovuto al sole caldo, alla pizza, al paesaggio, al mare, al divertimento semplice, etc., è una tesi riduzionista che, da ricercatore di storia, non posso che sconfessare con disprezzo. In ogni caso consiglio a tutti di andarsi a godere il sole, l'atmosfera, etc., etc...

Quello che segue è ciò che è rimasto nella testa di un partecipante di un viaggio che l'Istituto organizzò due mesi or sono in quel di Partenope alla scoperta di uno dei mille volti dell'Italia.

Antefatto

Il primo ricordo con gli occhi ancora semichiusi, è quello di incrociare i fari della mia potente cx650 con quelli di un pullman che scendeva la Faentina in direzione Le Cure: l'autista napoletano del pullman che doveva portarci al sud insieme con

un gruppo di altri fortunati dell'IUE si era perso e vagava in cerca di via dei Roccettini. Fortunati, perché l'accesso alla gita era stato regolato da una lotteria. La partenza fu rimandata di una mezz'ora buona con qualche protesta e molte mani intirizzite. Un inizio in tono con gli stereotipi che circondano il sud d'Italia. Il resto della gita non fu all'altezza di questo inizio: poco tempo per la siesta e molte cose da vedere.

A bit of sociology

Il gruppo di persone che si ritrovarono sul piazzale della Badia al freddo e al buio ad aspettare il pullman era piuttosto svariato: per chi è stato studente all'IUE per qualche anno come il sottoscritto, un gruppo eterogeneo. Studenti del primo e secondo anno, coppie di cui 'radio-institute' non ti aveva informato, molti membri dello staff, una coppia con due bambini, una

meraviglia, che stettero buoni oltre ogni attesa. Ancora, gente del Poggiolo, che si vede raramente in mensa, interessata a comunicare con i ricercatori e, last but not least, le alte sfere, il presidente, il segretario generale con signore. E tutti più o meno timidamente disposti a comunicare.

Fra le assenze, se si escludono il sottoscritto con pareja, è interessante annotare un tipo fondamentale dell'IUE, i regulars del Bar Fiasco: chissà, forse un sociologo può spiegare questo fenomeno.

Ercolano

Il primo contatto con il sud fu quello con la cittadina distrutta dal Vesuvio. Ma per arrivarci ci vollero sei

ore di pullman, intervallate da due o tre soste negli autogrill dove furono consumate colazioni e pranzi. Quelli che si conoscono già chiacchierano. Altri si fiutano attorno, altri ancora, recuperano il sonno perduto per la levataccia. Infine si arriva a Ercolano, il pullman gira per la cittadina che appare poverissima, strade rotte e sporche seguono altre sciatte, come si dice in questi casi, sembra un altro

paese da quello del Chiantishire. Il tutto incorniciato da un cielo grigio e dalla pioggia, alla faccia degli stereotipi di cui sopra. Agli scavi ad attenderci troviamo la nostra guida bilingue che già ha accompagnato altre gite dell'IUE. Con l'immancabile barbour ci guida per le rovine con un entusiasmo inesauribile per l'antico: ne sono sicuro, se un giorno ci sarà la macchina del tempo lei sarà fra le collaudatrici.

Anyway, le rovine della città antica, sotto al paese moderno, sono state scavate solo in parte, poi la negoziazione coi viventi ha raggiunto il suo limite. Ciò che rimane ancora coperto di terra, gli ercolani viventi sembra siano intenzionati a lasciarlo agli ercolani morti e a non consegnarlo ai turisti. Ercolano all'epoca di Plinio, per lei fatale, stava sul mare, sotto il Vesuvio. Non fu coperta come Pompei da una pioggia di polvere, ma di fango incandescente, il che, per gli



La Benedetta mano della fortuna che decise degli eletti alle delizie partenopee! Partecipa anche tu alla prossima estrazione!!!

abitanti di allora, non si sa se fece una grande differenza. Si radunarono in riva al mare e là morirono bruciati dal fango bollente (ma quando è stato inventato il nuoto?) che spostò il mare indietro di un centinaio di metri. La differenza fra cenere e fango ci fu senza dubbio per gli archeologi che invece di lavorare di pala, dovettero lavorare di piccone, per togliere la città al fango solidificato che l'aveva sepolta. Insomma un



Capitan Achab che si ispira a Baden Powell: "Non c'è buono o cattivo tempo, ma solo buono o cattivo equipaggiamento"

lavoro più faticoso, il che spiega anche il perché le rovine di Ercolano siano molto meno estese di quelle di Pompei. Il risultato è che Ercolano per certi versi è conservata meglio che Pompei. In alcuni punti si è persino conservata la mobilia, si possono vedere le case a due piani e ci sono ancora le sbarre alle finestre, quelle che i romani mettevano per proteggere le loro case (ditelo a Berlusconi please, spero, prima di morire, di vederlo, vestito da Romano, in uno spot per il Security Day di Forza Italia).

Dei romani di allora da una visita così forse non si capisce molto, ma si può immaginare: taverne di vino agli angoli delle strade, campi da gioco e terme pubbliche, insomma forse non abbastanza da sostenere un esame di storia romana. Chissà che dopo il Bar Fiasco e il campo di calcetto alla Schifanoia non sia tempo che il villino o la scuola vengano trasformati in un confortevole bagno turco.

A questo punto è d'uopo ricordare che l'organizzazione di questi viaggi è demandata all'ufficio pubblicazioni, timonato con mano salda (persino Achab tremerebbe) da Brigitte Schwab, che allo spuntare della pioggia sfoderò un impermeabile tascabile chiaro, segno che non sarebbero stati gli agenti atmosferici a ritardare il gruppo vacanze dell'Istituto Universitario Europeo.

Napoli

L'albergo si trovava a Mergellina, [se non avete fatto "OHHHH" o se neanche avete alzato il sopracciglio, significa che non sapete che dopo Posillipo, Mergellina è uno dei luoghi più famosi di Napoli per il romanticismo del paesaggio di cui si gode] L'albergo era molto carino, e qui è il caso di riprendere il discorso sulla fortuna, [pubblicità pubblicità] un aspetto secondario, dopo quelli sociologico e turistico, di partecipare ai viaggi organizzati dall'IUE è quello economico: per un costo contenuto hai un buon albergo, dei buoni ristoranti, l'accesso ai musei, etc. [fine pubblicità]. Così, dopo l'assegnazione della camera, si 'scese finalmente in città per cenare. Della cena ricordo le crocchette miste di antipasto che erano una delizia. Nel free time after dinner il gruppone si divise in vari gruppetti, uno ritornò col pullman all'albergo. Altri drappelli in ordine sparso per la città strapiena di gente che passeggia. La città era strapiena dello struscio del sabato sera. E ci fu anche un gruppo di iberici che passò la notte fuori, in compagnia di un ricercatore dell'Istituto da poco trasferitosi nella città partenopea, e che li condusse alla scoperta di inenarrabili segreti. Inenarrabili soprattutto perché io non ero nel gruppo di iberici (e Monsieur de Lapalisse è vissuto per qualcosa dopotutto). Al momento del rientro, volendo fare l'italiano mi misi a contrattare il prezzo della corsa per Mergellina: il tassista disse "il prezzo del tassametro", io memore dei prezzi fiorentini, dissi



Attegiamento tipico da studiosi europei: lo sguardo alle nuvole...

"trentamila" quando, arrivati all'albergo, il tassametro segnava 20.000. Sentì la scritta "sucker" lampeggiarmi sulla fronte e non l'ho mai confessato a nessuno prima di adesso.

In molti, la mattina dopo a colazione, scorrevano con stupore della quantità di gente che c'era per le strade. Abituati alla tranquillità sahariana della Firenze by night, nessuno poteva credere che le strade potessero essere ancora come direbbero in SPS un luogo di scambio sociale.

Le altre due giornate furono assai diverse fra loro. La prima, più monumentale, fu dedicata alla visita della Reggia di Caserta, il museo archeologico e la cattedrale. La seconda, più popolare, era dedicata a Spaccanapoli.

La Reggia di Caserta fu costruita alla fine del XVIII secolo dai Borboni un po' per sicurezza e un po' per prestigio. E' un edificio enorme che puoi vedere quando sei ancora lontano alcuni chilometri, alla fine della strada. Gli interni sono sontuosi, ma la parte più bella è il parco che si trova dietro la Reggia e che da solo meriterebbe una visita, soprattutto in un giorno di sole. Fra le curiosità contenute nella reggia ricordo un enorme presepe messo su dai re di Napoli fra la fine del XVIII e l'inizio del XIX. La regina stessa si industriava a cucire gli abitini per le diverse statuine.



Un assembramento multietnico e multidipartimentale dinanzi alla celeberrima Reggia di Caserta

Ma quanto durò questo viaggio? Solo due notti, se mi ricordo, ma il programma era così serrato che mi sembra difficile che non siano state quattro. Subito dopo una chiesa ce n'era un'altra e se sul momento sbuffavi, dopo rimanevi comunque preso da ciò che vedevi. Il Museo Archeologico Nazionale fu la sola visita che fu fatta, a mio avviso, troppo in fretta. Si tratta di un museo molto grande e bello (a real must!!!) che raccoglie le collezioni provenienti da Pompei di cui è un necessario complemento e la collezione Farnese di sculture Romane. Da solo già ripagherebbe delle ore di viaggio, la magnificenza e bellezza delle statue è qualche cosa che rimane dentro insieme allo stupore per la ricchezza per i ritrovamenti archeologici pom-

peiani. Le due ore che avevamo per la visita, anche con due guide eccellenti, non lasciavano il tempo sufficiente per vagarsene un po' da soli fra le sculture maestose e le vetrine di oggetti preziosi. Ma la ragione della premura non era affatto banale.

Privilegiati

Se quando nei discorsi ufficiali sentite che l'IUE è un luogo di élite, sbadigliate, provate ad andare ad uno di questi viaggi per riassaporare il gusto delle cose non



Pio Monte della Misericordia. Da sinistra: la guida con barbour Claudia, il nostro ospite Pierluigi Sanfelice dei Duchi di Bagnoli, Levente, la guida napoletana che ci accompagnò nel nostro tour. Davanti a tutti: la bimba buonissima.

accessibili ai comuni mortali. Il primo privilegio è ovviamente la vicinanza con il Presidente e con il Segr... (lo so lo so niente smancerie, ma anche io avrò famiglia un giorno).

Va bene, privilegi. Quello più vistoso fu l'accesso al tesoro di San Gennaro. Dopo una giornata campale che ci aveva fatto correre a destra e sinistra, dopo il Museo Archeologico Nazionale, erano già le sette di sera quando ci precipitammo a piedi alla cattedrale dove ci aspettava San Gennaro che, per chi non lo sappia già, è il Santo Patrono della città e regolare dispensatore di miracoli, al quale la popolazione di Napoli è devotissima. Dopo aver visitato la cattedrale ci avvicinammo alla cappella di San Gennaro, dove ci attendeva un Signore distinto e cordiale, Pierluigi Sanfelice dei Duchi di Bagnoli, che si rivelò, manco a dirlo, un discendente di una famiglia aristocratica napoletana e membro del comitato di notabili che assiste il Santo nei suoi miracoli e che ne custodisce (insieme al Banco di Napoli) il mirabolante tesoro accumulato nei secoli. Grazie a questo ospite di modi signorili d'altri tempi, potemmo non solo accedere alla cappella, ma avvicinarci all'altare in argento e visitare la sacrestia.

Ci furono mostrate una serie di statue in argento che ci sono nella cappella, e poi, nella sacrestia, altre finissime opere d'arte e oggetti sacri. La guida napoletana del Museo Archeologico che ci aveva seguito, mi confessò di non essere mai entrata nella sacrestia della cappella di San Gennaro.

Dopo aver gustato la pizza di una pizzeria popolare di Napoli, la maggior parte ritornò stracca all'albergo a riposar le stanche membra.

Spaccanapoli

Il lunedì mattina, prima di ripartire per la Toscana, fu dedicato a Spaccanapoli, cioè a quella parte di Napoli che ne è il centro storico, con le chiese e le strade più famose racchiuse più o meno fra via dei Tribunali, via Benedetto Croce, via Toledo da una parte, la cattedrale dall'altra. Al giro turistico qualcuno fece precedere una sosta ad uno dei caffè storici di Napoli "Scaturchio" in piazza S. Domenico Maggiore, (another must!!!) dove ci si può estasiare a colpi di caffè, babà e sfogliatella, io ero fra i fortunati e devo dire con italiana fierezza che quelle bellezze sono rimaste scolpite negli stomaci dei forestieri colà meco venuti.

I sotterranei di San Lorenzo furono impressionanti. C'è laggiù uno scavo archeologico che ha messo alla luce (elettrica) una delle vie principali dell'antica città romana e greca che stava dove ora sorge Napoli. Anche lì, come a Ercolano o a Pompei, le case, le botteghe sono assolutamente intatte e solide, i muri dopo duemila anni sono ancora perfetti e io non so rendere per scritto l'impressione che fa toccare con le mani qualcosa di così ben conservato e che ti fa assaggiare il mistero del tempo passato.

S. Gregorio degli Armeni è infilata in una stradina famosa per le sue botteghe che vendono le statuine per i presepi, sui banchi, mischiati a pastori, pecore, asinelli e angeli vari, ci potete trovare anche personaggi contemporanei, Berlusconi, d'Alema, il (adesso dimissionario) sindaco di Napoli, l'eroe popolare giudice Di Pietro. Darei qualcosa per capire quale sia il mondo simbolico che sta dentro un presepe, se qualcuno ha delle idee lo/la prego di contattarmi.

A metà mattinata ritrovammo la nostra guida aristocratica che ci accompagnò durante un'altra visita ad una chicca proibita ai comuni turisti: il Pio Monte della Misericordia. Questa istituzione era stata creata da un gruppo di famiglie nobili napoletane per raccogliere fondi destinati ad opere di bene. Fra di queste, al posto d'onore nella Cappella, un bellissimo Caravaggio commissionato al pittore di passaggio a Napoli. Il Monte possiede inoltre una gran pinacoteca in un bel palazzo costruito su via dei Tribunali nel cuore della Napoli popolare.

Ultima meraviglia della mattinata fu la cappella Sansevero, se ricordo bene il nome ha poco a che vedere

col santo corrispondente, ha preso il nome dalla famiglia aristocratica che la fece costruire alla fine del XVIII secolo. Dentro, una serie di statue allegoriche di fattura raffinatissima che, più che alla religione,



L'autore a bocca aperta dietro il bancone di un Bar Fiasco di epoca romana

alludono abbastanza scopertamente alla simbologia massonica.

Non tutti comunque resistettero al tour de force che ancora comprendeva la chiesa e il chiostro di Santa Chiara. Era un lunedì, e così chi voleva approfittare dei prezzi bassi [pubblicità da metà a due terzi dei prezzi fiorentini fine pubblicità] lasciò il gruppo per andare a fare un po' di shopping.

Comunque tutti, in preparazione del lungo viaggio, si rifornirono in ordine sparso di calorie e colesterolo assaggiando le variazioni sul tema pizza-da-portar-via che offrivano i vari chioschi e botteghe intorno alla piazza del Gesù Nuovo dove l'autista napoletano arrivò, questa volta, in orario.

DAVIDE LOMBARDO

Visita al Museo Pecci



In quella fredda e nebbiosa mattina del 29 gennaio, un gruppo di fortunati facenti parte dell'Istituto Universitario Europeo è stato invitato ad una visita al Centro per l'arte contemporanea Luigi Pecci di Prato.

Come ormai di consueto, l'organizzazione, l'accoglienza e lo svolgimento della visita sono andati oltre l'immaginazione.

Il Museo Pecci che, oserei dire è l'unico centro, nel polo fiorentino, che presenta artisti d'avanguardia, ospitava la mostra del pittore tedesco Gerhard Richter, nato a Dresda nel 1932, considerato uno dei più importanti artisti della seconda metà del 1900.

Il direttore artistico del museo, Dott. Bruno Corà, ci ha guidato lungo il percorso espositivo ed è riuscito a trasmetterci con un linguaggio chiaro ed enfatico, molto di ciò che l'artista ha voluto esprimere nelle sue opere.

La produzione artistica di Richter, caratterizzata da una grande varietà di stili e temi, è stata presentata, nello svolgersi delle sale, in modo da permettere al visitatore

di percorrere la sua crescita pittorica, seguendone passo passo le evoluzioni e le involuzioni che sono tipiche di tutti i grandi artisti.

Inizia a dipingere all'inizio degli anni '60, traducendo la sua passione per la tecnica fotografica coltivata fin dalla gioventù, con la produzione di "Fotobilder", Quadri fotografici, cioè copie pittoriche di foto scattate da lui o trovate su giornali o riviste, sfocandole o producendo tagli rispetto all'originale.



Dott. Bruno Corà

Dopo questa sperimentazione, verso la metà degli anni '60, ripropone il colore grigio, che egli definisce "l'unico modo possibile per esprimere l'indifferenza, l'apatia, il rifiuto di fare dichiarazioni, la mancanza di forma"... Il grigio non esprime niente, non suscita né sentimenti né associazioni di idee; in realtà non è né visibile né invisibile...esso ha la capacità che

nessun altro colore ha di visualizzare il nulla." E da questi pensieri, viene fuori la produzione della serie monocromatica dei "Graue", grandissimi pannelli grigi che riflettono la crisi dell'artista.

Dopo qualche anno comincia con lo studio del colore. Lo sperimenta prima con una produzione sempre di tipo fotografico, riproducendo sia in formato piccolo che grande, i campionari dei colori che si trovano nei negozi, senza nessun intervento a livello di fantasia, direi quasi infantile.

Negli anni '80 comincia ad usare il colore in composizioni che diventano sempre più astratte, fino ad arrivare ad una sua maggiore libertà espressiva sia sul piano cromatico che in quello gestuale.

Giunta a questo punto del percorso della mostra, davanti a queste produzioni di Richter, personalmente ho provato un senso di gioia e di liberazione e queste opere mi hanno trasmesso una fortissima carica emotiva che certamente è quella che ha avuto il pittore mentre creava.

Abbiamo anche visitato una parte della collezione privata del Museo Pecci, sempre guidati dalla squisita competenza del Dott. Corà.

Un ringraziamento particolare al Dott. Alberto Pecci e signora per la cordiale accoglienza e per questa opportunità quasi esclusiva che ci hanno riservato.

La visita si è conclusa con un delizioso pranzetto offertoci nel punto di ristoro del Museo; un brindisi con del buon vino ed un arrivederci ad un'altra occasione come questa, hanno scaldato quella fredda e nebbiosa mattina.

IVANA MARCATO



Il Museo Luigi Pecci di Prato

A Reception for Alumni in Bruxelles to Start the New Millennium



In our last issue we had (prematurely) announced a reception for 21 January 2000. However, we had to postpone the event and finally got together on Friday, 25 February in our by now traditional venue, Kitty O'Shea's, just round the corner from the Berlaymont. The President of the Institute, Dr MASTERSON, and the Secretary General, Dott. ZANARDI LANDI, who were on mission in Bruxelles that day joined a nice crowd of EUI alumni over drinks and delicious bar food.



Alumni

GEORGIA - Corruption

Endemic corruption is the biggest single obstacle to educational reform in Georgia, an international conference on donor cooperation held in the capital, Tbilisi, was told in January. Students wishing to enter universities and other higher education institutions are expected to pay bribes of between a few hundred Lari (1 Euro=approx. 2 Lari) and, in extreme cases, up to 40,000 Lari, to corrupt officials, Jo Lorentzen, a World Bank consultant said. Mr Lorentzen, who carried out more than 450 interviews with academics, administrators and staff at Tbilisi State University, the State Technical University and Agrarian University, accused university chiefs of running a racket that threatened to strangle efforts to improve opportunities, standards and training in higher education. "Universities in this country would be in a much better shape if the money that gets spent on corruption was instead used to improve buildings and curriculum in the university sector," he told an audience that included the Georgian minister of education, head of the national council of university rectors and heads of leading universities. The quality of the entire university system in Georgia was "compromised by corruption" and active legislative steps were needed to draw up measures to combat the rot, Mr Lorentzen said. In a nation where a strong tradition of educational achievement meant that around half of all school leavers go into higher education, ensuring proper accreditation, curricular reform and cost-efficiency was essential to Georgia's economic future.

Ministers and university rectors at the European Training Foundation-organised conference, which included delegates from the World Bank, UNDP (United Nations Development Programme), Council of Europe and other European agencies, were quick to declare their

opposition to corruption. Ramaz Khurodze, rector of the Georgian Technical University, said: "Generally in Georgia there is corruption everywhere and universities are also involved in this. At the Technical University we are taking steps to tackle this by periodically re-testing students using groups of professors to check their exams and by clearly setting out fees for tuition and exams, where these are charged for." Minister of Education, Alexander Kartozia, who chaired Mr Lorentzen's session, said that although it was not pleasant to hear such a damning report on his country's universities, he was determined to stamp out corruption. "We must discuss how to tackle corruption and nobody here refutes the recommendations given in the World Bank report." But one former university departmental chair, not at the conference, who resigned his post last year in disgust at the level of corruption, when shown the list of delegates at the conference said "all the main bandits are here." He added that the Minister of Education - in post for the past two years - was considered clean and free of the stain of corruption.

Mr Lorentzen, speaking after the presentation of his report, said that the reactions gave him a measure of confidence that all was not lost: "If they [the rectors] had turned around and said this is all rubbish, the World Bank could just have pulled straight out. But the fact is that if you don't have these people on board you cannot do anything here. They are the most powerful people in the universities and among the most powerful in the country - universities have more employees than the largest industrial enterprises in Georgia." James Socknat, European and Central Asia human development manager for the World Bank, said that corruption was corrosive to Georgia's future. "If the education system is corrupt then you are train-

ing kids in corruption," he added. Mr Lorentzen's report, on the first day of the two-day conference, underlined the critical need for donor agencies to cooperate in formulating policies and programmes in emerging economies such as Georgia's.

Markku Junkkari, the Foundation's head of Caucasus and Central Asia, said that donor cooperation could increase efficiency and effective-



First row, standing: Bahoosh
Second row, sitting: jo, Mara, aboriginee
Third row, munching: Punk, Rommy

ness of programmes in VET and other educational areas by ensuring that projects did not overlap. "It's not uncommon that where, say, there are five regional education projects, those of three different donors may be developing similar programmes in the same field. Using established experience and working together makes sense," Mr Junkkari said. Donor liaison both through national ministries and international conferences such as the Tbilisi event could lead to multi-agency programmes that consolidated management and experience to increase project impact. Initial heavier management structures and costs could be offset later by more effective and streamlined programmes, Mr Junkkari said. The Foundation's experience in the multi-country North West Russia Project, where a number of European countries had worked together to effect reform in the VET system in the St Petersburg region, was an example of this.

Where are they now?

Looking for Company in London?



Alumni in London, July 1998

In the last few years former Institute researchers have been meeting for drinks at the Beavers Retreat Bar (4th Floor of the Old Building) at the London School of Economics on Thursday evenings (from 7 p.m. onwards).

If you are in London and you would like to join us, get in touch

with:
ANDRES RODRIGUEZ-POSE
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and/ or
MARINA CALLONI
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See you soon, we hope

ANDRES and MARINA

The Catch of the Year



ricci@datacomm.iue.it
re: storione

He commended Georgia's simple but effective National Investment Board which enabled swift decisions to be made when considering offers of donor projects. "The board's database of donor programmes should both ensure that projects don't overlap and that they comply with national policy objectives," he added. The Georgian Human Resources Centre, a partnership scheme funded by the Foundation (Euro 340,000 over three years) the UNDP (\$300,000) and the Georgian government (\$300,000), due to open in the second half of this year exemplified the benefits of the cooperative approach. The centre, which will be based in premises at Tbilisi's Vocational School No. 18, will offer adult unemployed opportunities to retrain or upgrade their skills. It will also act as a labour market research and dissemination centre. Georgia's strong tradition of educational attainment means that peculiarly among countries of the NIS (Newly Independent States) some 50% of all registered unemployed have a diploma or higher education degree. The actual number of highly quali-

fied people out of work in the country is believed to be even higher as many do not bother to register the fact. Sima Kanaan, the UNDP's deputy resident representative in Georgia, said it was hoped the centre would become the focus for donor cooperation and attract further funding after the initial three years of the project.

The importance of such a centre was underlined by a report on VET given by World Bank consultant Chris Sealy, who described the sector in Georgia as an under-funded, poorly lead and badly managed mess. VET schools in the country suffered from leaking buildings, out-dated, inoperable machinery, narrow, too specialised and irrelevant courses and widespread misunderstanding of the significance of market economy changes. "A new mind set is needed: people who are in the VET system have not undergone any reform themselves; they are still working along the old tracks," Mr Sealy said.

NICK HOLDSWORTH

Based in Prague, Nick Holdsworth is one of the central and eastern Europe correspondents of ICE, an international network of freelance journalists who specialise in the field of education.

Dr JOCHEN LORENTZEN is an EU PhD in Political and Social Sciences. He writes about himself:

In 1999 Jochen moved from Bologna to Copenhagen where he teaches, and manages the MSc programme in international business, at Copenhagen Business School. Meanwhile the doggies Mara and Bahoosh — both from the Appennino bolognese — learn Danish from the local mutts and tell them (mostly true) stories about wild Tuscan boars. Every summer they return to the Mugello and organise horse treks through the Apennines (www.cavalloweb.it/trekkingintuscany/trekkingintuscany.htm). With Marcello de Cecco, Jochen is preparing a volume in honour of Susan Strange, entitled "Markets and Authorities".

Studieren am Europäischen Hochschulinstitut: Chance oder Risiko?

Als ich kurz vor Abschluß meines Studiums in Österreich und den USA nach langen Überlegungen den Entschluß gefaßt habe, eine postgraduale europarechtliche Ausbildung zu absolvieren, habe ich viel Zeit damit verbracht, einschlägige Bildungseinrichtungen in Europa zu suchen, um diejenige herauszufinden, von der ich mir erwartet habe, daß sie meinen Interessen am ehesten entspricht. Als ich das Europäische Hochschulinstitut (EHI) in Florenz entdeckt habe, war ich vom Studienangebot dieses Hauses ziemlich beeindruckt. Daher habe ich mich beworben und schließlich die Gelegenheit bekommen, das einjährige Master Programm absolvieren zu dürfen. Während dieser Zeit hat sich mein Verhältnis zum EHI in Begeisterung umgewandelt, die bis heute anhält.

Die Gründe dafür möchte ich im folgenden kurz nennen: Hohes Niveau, Interdisziplinarität, Multilingualität sowie europäische und internationale Atmosphäre. Die genannten Punkte münden in ein Prinzip, nämlich Qualifikation. Qualifikation verbunden mit der Hoffnung auf eine Zukunft, in der man Dank der am EHI vermittelten Inhalte besser reüssieren können sollte.

Als ich nach dem Bewerbungsgespräch von Florenz nach Österreich zurückgekehrt bin, habe ich vermutet, daß meine Präsentation vor der Kommission nicht gut genug gewesen ist, um in das LL.M Programm aufgenommen zu werden. Umso erfreuter war ich, als mir später das Gegenteil mitgeteilt wurde. Das hat mich angespornt. Daher bin ich mit besten Vorsätzen an das EHI zurückgekehrt, um dort für ein Jahr zu studieren. Und es war – nicht zuletzt wegen den oben angeführten Kriterien – ein phantastisches Jahr.

Der Aufbau des Studiums ist so gestaltet, daß der Student bei guter Zeiteinteilung das Studium genau planen kann und ihm daneben ausreichend Zeit verbleibt, die Abschlußarbeit zu schreiben. Die Verwirklichung dieses Vorhabens hängt aber nicht nur von der Eigeninitiative des Studierenden selbst ab, sondern auch von anderen Faktoren, wie dem Umfeld am Institut, dem Academic Service und anderen Einrichtungen (Sekretariate etc.), dem Language Centre, dem Computing Centre und den Professoren. Letztere waren für mich der wichtigste Grund am EHI zu studieren, denn was kann sich ein Student mehr wünschen, als von hochqualifizierten akademischen Lehrern unterrichtet zu werden.

Als Betreuer meiner Abschlußarbeit habe ich die Herren Ehlermann und Amato gewählt, die ich schon aus der wissenschaftlichen Literatur gekannt habe. Von ihnen unterrichtet zu werden ist aber kein Vergleich zum Lesen ihrer schriftlichen Arbeiten. Natürlich bleibt der Inhalt ihrer Seminare auf einschlägige Themen beschränkt und man könnte ihn auch in Zeitschriften und Büchern nachlesen, aber der direkte Kontakt ist ganz etwas anderes, nämlich viel spannender und interessanter. Ich erinnere mich noch gut an

meine erste Begegnung mit beiden Herren, weil ich von Ihrer persönlichen Art, Studenten zu behandeln und sie anzuleiten, beeindruckt war. Sie waren sehr freundlich und entgegenkommend und erfüllten die oben bereits genannten Kriterien, nämlich hohes Niveau, Interdisziplinarität, Multilingualität und offenes Denken. Diese Eigenschaften haben mich während meiner Zeit am Institut begleitet.



All dies macht daher für mich den „Geist von Florenz“ aus. Noch etwas ist mir aufgefallen. Die Art und Weise wie Personen mit großen praktischen Erfahrungen den Studenten theoretisches Wissen vermitteln und wie sie Probleme lösen, ist eine ganz andere als ich sie von Personen kenne, die „nur“ unterrichten oder unterrichtet haben. Gerade der Unterricht durch Personen mit einer – und meiner Meinung nach notwendigen – „Kombination von Theorie und Praxis“, macht das Studium am EHI so interessant (und auch zum Vergnügen). Ich sage nicht, daß es so etwas in Österreich nicht gibt, aber es ist wohl eher die Ausnahme als die Regel.

Abschließend möchte ich auf den Titel dieses Beitrags zurückkommen und mir die Frage stellen, ob das Masters Programm am EHI für die Studenten eine Chance oder ein Risiko darstellt. Dies kann nur eine subjektive Bewertung sein. In meinem Fall war es mehr Chance als Risiko, denn ich habe nach Abschluß des LL.M Programmes die Gelegenheit bekommen, in einem Job zu arbeiten, der sich mit jenen Themen befaßt, die ich am EHI studiert habe. Meine Abschlußarbeit mit dem Titel „Die Anwendung des EG-Wettbewerbsrechts auf das Fernmeldewesen – Ausgewählte Aspekte: Der Fall der Zusammenschaltung“ handelt von einschlägigen Fragen des Europäischen Telekommunikationsrechts und ist wohl mit ausschlaggebend gewesen für meine derzeitige berufliche Tätigkeit in der Telekommunikations-Abteilung des österreichischen Bundesministeriums für Wissenschaft und Ver-

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Where are they now?

Lorraine Benson

Lorraine Benson discovered early in her career that there are real advantages to living in a small country. Ireland has twice the area of the Netherlands, but there are five times fewer people - which means that there are probably more diverse opportunities within Ireland's public administration than are to be found in almost any other country of the European Union. This has made for an interesting life since Lorraine left Florence in 1986.

As an official in the Prime Minister's Office (Roinn an Taoisaigh), Lorraine worked in the "cabinet" of Ireland's Minister for European Affairs from 1987 to 1990. More recently, at the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment, she worked on Competition Policy and Labour Law – contributing to EU policy as well as advising Ministers in Dublin.

There followed a period at Ireland's "Quai d'Orsay" (actually a former home of the Guinness brewing family called Iveagh House). As special advisor to Ireland's Minister for State for Foreign Affairs, Lorraine travelled widely and had responsibility, among other things, for advising on the country's international bilateral aid programmes and for devising a humane response to the influx of refugees from Eastern Europe and Africa. In a country where public servants are expected to be flexible, Lorraine now finds herself as head of e-commerce development back at the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment. "This is a wonderfully challenging position," she says, "because Ireland must build on and consolidate its recent economic success by positioning itself as a hub for e-commerce."

Lorraine defended her thesis in 1987 (in Political and Social Sciences) on the subject of EU regional policy.

Her varied civil service career has allowed her to gain wide experience and expertise in a number of policy areas, but her original interest in regional development remains. Ireland now has the lowest unemployment rate in the European Union, but there is still a need to share out the fruits of the new prosperity and to ensure balanced regional development within Ireland itself. All this must take place while protecting the country's environment and its cultural heritage.



Lorraine Benson at the Degree Awarding Ceremony in 1996

but Ireland's growing prosperity has meant that some of the cosmopolitan air that made Florence so special has reached Dublin. She remains in contact with her good friends Machteld Nijsten and Peter Keneally in Florence, who have come to visit her in Dublin, and she is also still in regular touch with Martin Bull in England.

Lorraine has especially fond memories of returning to Florence in 1996 for graduation, with her husband Leo Enright and their son Robert, who is now eight years old. Leo was the BBC's resident correspondent in Dublin for ten years before embarking on a new career as a globe-trotting producer of television documentaries.

Like so many mothers today, Lorraine is rapidly becoming what the Americans would call a soccer-mum. Saturday afternoons are spent cheering from the sideline as Robert and other local children dream of football glory. It's fun being at the centre of the national decision-making process; but when the final whistle blows, wouldn't we all prefer to be judged on the extra time that we gave to our children?

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kehr. Dies ist eine praktische Tätigkeit und vernachlässigt naturgemäß theoretisch-akademische Überlegungen und Theorien. Aber dennoch unterstützt das am EHI Gelernte diese Arbeit und es ist eine neue Lebenserfahrung und –herausforderung das Gelernte in der Praxis einzusetzen und daher eine Chance, sich

weiterzuentwickeln. Trotzdem vermisse ich das EHI und freue mich schon heute auf die nächste Gelegenheit, zurückkommen zu dürfen.

WOLFGANG JAUK
(Wolfgang.JAUK@bmv.gv.at
(wolfgang_jauk@hotmail.com)

Where are they now?

Invitation to the Degree Conferring Ceremony

Degree Conferring Ceremony



1998 Degree Conferring Ceremony

On the occasion of the Institute's 20th anniversary the first Degree Conferring Ceremony was held in September 1996 which was followed by a second one in September 1998. Many Institute graduates accepted our invitation and for-



mally received their degree during a joyful ceremony in the church of the Badia Fiesolana. There had not only been a strong interest on the part of Institute doctors, but many LL.Ms were - for the first time in 1998 - awarded their Master's degree on this occasion.

This event has become an Institute tradition and we are therefore planning another ceremony for this year. The degree itself is, of course, awarded on the day a thesis is successfully defended. The conferring ceremony, however, will be an occasion for the Institute to celebrate the success of its young graduates by formally presenting them with a degree parchment.

The function will take place on the last weekend of September 2000, in the presence of academic staff and other members of the Institute. The young doctors will wear the Institute gown and distinctive blue and azure shoulderpiece. Masters will also wear a distinctive red and blue shoulderpiece over a black gown*. It is intended to round off the formal presentation with a celebratory social event.

I hope that many of our doctors and Masters in Law will be able to attend with their families and friends so that this ceremony will be a true reunion of the Institute's

successful scholars and manifest proof of its scholarly mission.

Please let us know whether you intend to participate in this ceremony. Also give us any suggestions you may have regarding the social aspect of our planned event**.

I am looking forward to your response to our project and I hope that many of you will be able to return to the Institute for this special day in September 2000.

All my best wishes
Yours sincerely

Dr PATRICK MASTERSON

* (These ceremonial robes may either be bought or rented for the occasion. The cost price for the gown is Lit 550 000, that for the shoulderpiece is Lit 100 000. Both items may be rented together for Lit 50 000.)

**Please reply to Brigitte Schwab at the Institute.

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