



# EUI Review

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## The European University Institute

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## The European University Institute celebrates 25 years

The European Union has turned 50. This year the EUI, turns 25. Marked by the European Commissioners' unprecedented transfer of one of their regular meetings from Brussels/Stras-

burg to contribute to "the intellectual life of Europe through its activity and influence, and to the development of Europe's cultural and academic heritage in its unity and in its diversity",

for a Europe-wide research university took shape at the Messina Conference 'European re-launch' in 1955. A long process of complex logistical preparation and political approval followed. In



The EU Commission with Yves Mény and Patrick Masterson (centre) at the Badia

bourg to the EUI's campus in Florence, on November 7th 2001, and by further events during the year, the 25th anniversary is an opportunity to celebrate and examine the EUI's special place within European academe and its important contribution to the European intellectual landscape. 25 years of the EUI further offers a window upon the last quarter-century of achievements, changes and challenges shaping European integration and European culture. Founded in 1976 with a mis-

sion to contribute to "the intellectual life of Europe through its activity and influence, and to the development of Europe's cultural and academic heritage in its unity and in its diversity", the EUI is necessarily a youthful institution by virtue of its population of young graduate research students – if at 50 the EU is maturing, the EUI at 25 is yet perhaps (like its researchers) only at the beginning of its promising career. Celebrations on November 7th emphasised this youthful confidence, also the human debts of the last 25 years upon which that future will build and its European character.

First proposed at the Hague Congress in 1948, a project

in 1972 the EUI was established by the then 6 members of the European Community. It opened its doors at the Badia Fiesolana in San Domenico di Fiesole in 1976. The EUI is not directly a Community/EU institution, but rather a parallel intergovernmental foundation. The EUI Member-States, by individual accession, are the EU 15. Like the EU, the EUI is in the process of agreeing new accession treaties with the candidate Central and Eastern European countries (CEEC). Indeed, in this

process the EUI anticipates the EU: Hungary and Poland have already signed interim conventions. On November 7th the incoming EUI President Yves Mény likened this unique foundation with its long gestation to a “deformed newborn child” marginalised by its parents and given an unwieldy “strange and unfortunate” name. The EUI’s first President, Dr Max Kohnstamm recalled the crucial role of Ambassador Cattani during

pirations regarding European issues. Starting with Commission President Roy Jenkins in 1977, European and world leaders have chosen to visit Florence both to speak and to engage with academics. The November 7th visit of the entire European Commission thus in its own way celebrated an EUI tradition even as it celebrated the anniversary.



Strick Masterson, Werner Maihofer, Gianfranco Varvesi, Giuliano Amato, Yves Mény

the 21 years separating the original proposal and its realisation. He also recalled the early days at the Badia as “an adventure” – 10 Professors and 60 students investing in an idea even as they chose to pursue their individual research in a novel institution. Those students, alumni will recall, soon launched their own ‘institution’ within the EUI: the Bar Fiasco which in March celebrates in own 25th anniversary and shortly will move to new premises having outgrown the Badia attic as the EUI has expanded.

And how it has expanded! At 25 the EUI is one of the world’s largest and most successful post-graduate programmes in the disciplines of Economics, History, Law, and the Social and Political Sciences. It has conferred over a 1000 doctoral degrees. Currently almost 550 students from 30 countries pursue research at the EUI. Around 90% of this intake are drawn from the EU 15 plus Hungary, Poland, Norway and Switzerland. Additional candidates sponsored by the Italian State are recruited from the rest of the CEEC and the non-European Mediterranean area. Students also come individually from the USA and elsewhere. In addition to the PhD and Masters in Law degrees pursued by its students, the EUI, with the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies since 1992, has supported the work of some 500 resident senior international scholars including Professors and one-year Jean Monnet Fellows.

Additionally, over the last 25 years, the EUI has established itself as a favoured platform for Europe’s political leaders speaking about their assessments of and as-

Commissioners started early in Brussels to arrive in Florence by 11 for their private meeting and join the President, Professors and a few students for lunch. After lunch a somewhat curtailed (the timetable was running late) roundtable session of discussion with Professors and students explored the implications for Europe of the Irish Referendum on the Nice Treaty. The emergence of this theme for discussion resolved much speculation between the EUI members of the roundtable about just which aspect of the given topic ‘European institutional reform’ the Commissioners might light upon to discuss. Professor Helen Wallace, Director of the RSCAS, introduced the many points within this topic on which EUI expertise might offer engagement with Commissioners, Professor Gráinne De Búrca carried the brunt of the debate about the causes of the Irish ‘no’ vote. Commissioner Antonio Vitorino argued that part of the explanation lay in an unfortunate tendency for European votes to be subsumed by national issues so that these are rarely decided on their own merits. Commissioners Neil Kinnock, Mario Monti, Erkki Liikanen, Michel Barnier expressed interest in returning to the EUI to continue discussion or give seminars. Indeed for several Commissioners this was by no means a first visit to Florence, Commissioner Frits Bolkestein, for instance, had earlier that week lectured students on European taxation. Other Commissioners were much taken by the welcome they received from the EUI’s self-consciously ‘European’ students and by the contrast of the Villa Schifanoia and its resident peacock with their Brussels offices.

The highpoint of November 7th's celebrations was a lengthy ceremony of speeches in the Badia Church concluded by a brief concert by the EUI Choir (surely the first time the European Commission has been miaowed at?) and a trumpet fanfare by Florentine heralds. To a packed audience of Tuscan officials, Professors, EUI staff and students President Romano Prodi followed by outgoing EUI President Dr Patrick Masterson, ex-EUI President Werner Maihofer, and incoming President Yves Mény each expounded their visions of the contribution of academic culture to European integration.

For Masterson the EUI is "a pilgrim province of the mind", "an important independent intellectual resource for Europe" and a "European powerhouse" where the "added value" is experience of the "clash of cultures and civilisations" resolved in students' discovery "that alternative viewpoints, outlooks and approaches are not just a threat but more profoundly, a challenge, a possibility of a new comparative way of addressing issues, [...where] they experience not just the possibility but the achieved reality of overlapping cultural consensus – achieved not without difficulty but with great benefit".

For Mény, addressing the audience as fellow European citizens, the EUI is "a small, but nevertheless an essential part of the Europe we see in the process of becoming", an institution despite its early deformity now a "magnificent adult" – the result of an unfolding transnational "fairy tale" built upon commitment, teaching and research in the "vanguard of excellence". In 25 years of the EUI, they confirmed, may be seen the realisation of a key ambition of the founders of European integration: the advancement of a European intellectual, as part of a wider cultural, identity. The EUI long predates the Maastricht Treaty's designation of education, youth and culture as new areas of Community responsibility, having itself established a tradition in which a Europe of shared values, common interests and valuable national and regional diversities is both studied by and lived in a vibrant academic milieu.

On a lighter note researcher representative Jesse Scott welcomed the Commissioners as fellow members of European institutions so unique they are constantly challenged to explain their role, identity and 'special' administrative modus operandi to puzzled spectators, and cited as proof of the achievement which is the confidence of the current generation of EUI researchers that Commissioner Bolkestein had been welcomed by students as an expert working on "our" subject. Barely coded pleas for further investment in the EUI by national governments and the Commission accompanied each statement of the EUI's impressive ambitions. Finally, all speakers stressed the debt which the EUI owes to its host state Italy, not only for the gift and maintenance of its growing campus of splendid buildings, but also as a country in which we find a second home – so that, indeed, all who have been fortunate enough to spend time at the EUI claim some degree of Florentine citizenship ever after.

The 25th anniversary will continue to be celebrated during the year. The June Ball and September Graduation ceremonies will doubtless provide opportunities for alumni to join in this. Additionally, however, the 25th anniversary, celebrating past and present achievements, is also an opportunity to look into the future. The EUI now faces three inter-linked challenges. It must integrate a large body of students and cultural traditions from the CEEC in furtherance of European enlargement, and must do so while maintaining its special character as a small institution in which – by necessity – academics from all cultures work closely side by side. It must continue to set the pace of basic and policy-oriented research in its various disciplines. It must assemble the institutional resources to accommodate these processes and to achieve its mission of being a valuable independent intellectual resource for all of Europe in addressing the challenging issues which confront it.

JESSE SCOTT



# Arrivederci Patrick!

Dear Patrick,

The Institute which you are leaving is bigger and stronger than it ever was. It is also strikingly more open to the world. Things have changed so much in the eight years since you were persuaded to abandon the leadership of University College Dublin, a large University which you had successfully expanded to come to what was, whatever its prestige and its European links, at that time still a relatively small graduate school.

The Institute had been widely criticized because so many of its students took ages to complete their PhD or abandoned their task. As one of the 'sinning' supervisors at the time, I know the symptoms and take a share of the blame. Now, under your leadership and with the help of Andreas Frijdal's determination, our record is clean. You can therefore justifiably say - as you are so fond of doing - that the Institute is, not just the largest, but probably the strongest, European social science graduate school.

But the Institute has also and for the first time gone beyond European borders, thanks to a policy of special endowments which you initiated and steered and which you and Antonio Zanardi Landi achieved in practice: there are Mediterranean Chairs with mainly Italian sources; there is a Transatlantic Chair with truly international funding. Never before had such ambitious schemes enriched the Badia's history.

This is not all, however, as a further goal came to be realized in the process. It had long been felt that the Institute's role was not merely to train postgraduates, but to play a significant part at post-doctoral level as well. Yet little had been done to achieve this aim. The failure of the European Policy Unit was, paradoxically, to provide the opportunity. Invented just before you arrived, expanded in meteoric fashion by Yves Mény, the Schuman Centre was able to become a true Centre for Advanced Study. This was a development which was critically due to the fact that, on your initiative, a somewhat laid-back organ of discussion on social problems, the Forum, lost its autonomy and came to be harnessed to the Centre. A means had been found to appoint groups of post-doctoral fellows, and to do so at the very moment when the newly-created endowed Chairs were also attracting promising young scholars to the Schuman Centre.

On the basis of these achievements, it is perhaps not surprising that the EUI should have had enough prestige to be a venue for heads of governments wanting to discuss world problems in an informal manner; Presidents Clinton and Cardoso, Prime Ministers Blair, Jospin, Schroeder and D'Alema thus found their way to Florence in late 1999. Perhaps not surprisingly as well,

the Institute's importance was solemnly recognized by the European Commission, when, for the first time ever, it moved out of Brussels to participate in the EUI's festivities on the occasion of its 25th anniversary. What clearer demonstration can there be that the status and role of the Institute had grown in a stupendous manner in the course of the 1990s?

You have seen to it, dear Patrick, that the EUI should go 'beyond maintenance' in splendid fashion. But you have indeed done more than what had been asked of you by the 'reforming fathers' who drafted the Charter of the needed accomplishments. You have worked to ensure that the Institute would not merely be a place where students, fellows, professors came, did their research, had a good time, but, having made, as the French saying goes, "trois petits tours", left without looking back. You have worked to make the EUI into a community, both among those present at the Badia and among those who had left. By instituting the practice of solemnly conferring degrees on the alumni, by inducing former students to think about the EUI's future, you have provided concrete links across the generations. By coming to congratulate students after they formally presented their dissertation, by the many invitations which Frankie and you extended to students and staff, above all, perhaps, by the personal contacts you had with those in the Institute who had suffered great pain, you have given concrete and continuous proof that the the EUI was, in truth, a community.

Dear Patrick, it is really a new Institute that you are bequeathing to Yves, as the Institute which Yves will bequeath to his successor will, no doubt, also be new. The steps which the Institute has taken under your leadership have been major ones; but the ways in which these steps have been taken have been crucial, as they have given the EUI not just academic importance, but a very special character.

Let us therefore all raise our glasses, together and separately, virtually and in 'tempo reale', to Frankie and to you for the manner in which you steered the Institute towards its even more glorious future.

JEAN BLONDEL



Arrivederci Patrick

## Yves Mény takes over as President of the EUI

Yves Mény, born in 1943, is graduated in Law and Political Science. He got his PhD in Political Science in 1973 and became Professor in 1974. He has taught at the Universities of Rennes, Paris2, and the Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris and at the EUI. In 1993 he was appointed Director of the newly-founded Robert Schuman Centre at the EUI. In 2001 he was elected President of the Institute and took office on 1 January 2002.

He has been Visiting Professor in many universities, including Florence, Rome, Bologna, Catania, Madrid, Washington and New York. He is a member of editorial boards in numerous French and International journals. His main scientific interests are in the field of comparative politics and policies, French politics and administration.

His recent publications include:

*Democracies and The Populist Challenge*, (co-edited with Y. Surel), London, Palgrave 2002

*-L'Europa: tra utopia e realtà - Una costituzione per l'Unione*,

[based on interviews by Renzo Cassigoli], Firenze, Passigli Editore 2001.

*-Par le peuple, pour le peuple. Le populisme et les démocraties*, (co-authored with Y. Surel), Paris, Fayard, 2000.

*-Populismo e democrazia*, (co-authored with Y. Surel), Bologna, Il Mulino 2001

*The Future of European Welfare State: A New Social Contract?* (co-edited with M. Rhodes), London, Macmillan, 1998.

*- La corruption de la République*, Paris, Fayard 1992.



Yves Mény

17 January

## Joschka Fischer visits the EUI

On 17 January German Minister of Foreign Affairs, Joschka Fischer, visited the Institute. He delivered a speech, mainly on Enlargement and Reform of the European Union, which was followed by a debate with EUI professors and researchers.

Minister Fischer's visit follows the publication of a book "What Kind of Constitution for What Kind of Polity? Responses to Joschka Fischer" prepared by the

Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies of the Institute and the Jean Monnet Chair at Harvard Law School, (C. Joerges, Y. Mény and J.H.H. Weiler, eds). In this book several leading experts on European integration discussed the contents and implications of Fischer's historic speech at the Humboldt University in Berlin on May 12, 2000, focussing in particular on such topical issues as sovereignty, representation and constitution-making in the enlarged European Union.



Yves Mény and Joschka Fischer



Joschka Fischer with EUI researchers

28 February

## Visit of Alexander Kwasniewski, President of the Republic of Poland

After his official visit to Rome on 28 February the President of the Republic of Poland, ALEXANDER KWASNIEWSKI, came to the Badia Fiesolana for a discussion on the Enlargement of the European Union.

President Kwasniewski delivered a speech in English which was followed by a lively discussion with professors and researchers of the Institute.



Alexander Kwasniewski and Yves Mény



Alexander Kwasniewski with EUI researchers

March

## Last works in Schifanoia Chapel opened for the Institute

Restoration work and conversion for use of the Villa Schifanoia complex which includes the Villa itself, the Casale, the Villetta, the Chapel and a splendid "Italian garden" has finally been completed.

The "Cappella", erected by Cav. Prior Tommaso di Anton Gesualdo Ciachi in 1849 is situated to the right of the main entrance to the Villa, its facade facing via Boccaccio. The "chiesetta" is a truly singular piece of architecture, an expression of the "architectural eclecticism" that was characteristic of Late Romanticism. Its architect is to this day not yet identified

Work on the building was carried out by the Italian Ministry of Public Works and the Office of Public Works in Tuscany.

The Chapel, as the neighbouring villa, was carefully restored and equipped with advanced technology. It is a welcome expansion of the Institute, offering much needed space for its many academic activities.

It has been set up as a modern venue for conferences, seminars and smaller cultural events, such as the delightful opening concert.



## Early Impressions

### Helen Wallace new Director of the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies

The European University Institute is a singular institution, and within the EUI the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies has a singular role. As all good social scientists know, analysing a single case, is a tricky business and looking from the inside out, as a participant observer, is not the easiest stance from which to make comments. What follow here are early impressions, formed over the six months or so that I have been directing the Robert Schuman Centre.

The EUI is distinctive in several obvious ways – multinational, postgraduate only, social sciences only, and with an organised proximity to the institutions and member states of the European Union. Framed by these features the Robert Schuman Centre has emerged as a focal point for applied research agenda around the themes and concerns of European integration. Under Yves Mény, the Schuman Centre has indeed become a leading place for the exchange of ideas, arguments and evidence among scholars in this field. The Centre has strong pulling power in attracting so many scholars as fellows and visitors. That pulling power has been buttressed by the attractions of interaction with practitioners. These features make the Robert Schuman Centre an extraordinarily dynamic environment – a constant *va-et-vient* in terms of people and topics for debate. They also enable the Centre to make important contributions to scholarship and to the understanding of policy.

On all of these counts my expectations from the outside have been confirmed by my early experience from the inside. Across a range of fields and subjects the Robert Schuman Centre does indeed stand out as an intellectual community with weight and with vigour. Yet there remain important questions to be addressed about the future development of the Centre:

- What frame of reference?
- How broad a scope?
- What scale of operation?
- Where are our ‘bench marks’?

Our frame of reference is partly defined by the EUI links to the member states and institutions of the EU. Two points follow. First, we have to make the most of these links, since they give us special opportunities in developing our research. We could do even more by way of cross-country comparison, given our connections to academic institutions across Europe as well as further afield. The second point is that to remember that Europe is much larger than the EU even after the next phase of EU enlargement, and that we need to engage with even broader global concerns. The Centre pursues



Helen Wallace

these through its Transatlantic and Mediterranean Programmes, as well as by new initiatives, such as the Latin American and Caribbean Forum.

How broad a scope should we embrace in our research agenda? The Centre has grown and expanded its scope. Many seeds have been planted and many plants have grown. The result has more the character of an English garden (planted by a French gardener) than of a French garden (which an English gardener now has to tend). Over the coming years we shall repeatedly grapple with this question – tighter focus or broader scope? On the one hand the Centre must keep active in areas where we have an outstanding profile – as, for example, on European regulatory and competition, or EU treaty reform and European governance. On the other hand, we must be open to new themes. Current initiatives address Euro-Mediterranean migration, science, technology and governance, and European monetary integration.

What should be the scale of our endeavours? Already the Centre has 80-90 people, with its fluid population of visitors. Already we run a demanding programme of activities and projects. Already we work on a wide range of topics. Our priority is to address those effectively. Nonetheless we remain open to new opportunities.

Where are our ‘benchmarks’ – to use the current jargon? We are the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies. This signifies our aim to be among the leading centres of excellence in terms of both European and global comparisons. But there is a further challenge – across Europe national research institutions are becoming much more internationalised. This welcome development puts us on our mettle to ensure that we really do stay at the leading. Hence my first impressions are clear – this is a dynamic and exciting place to be, but also one which will keep me busy!



## Credito al consumo e mobilità sociale

La cattedra di Finanza e Consumi nell'Unione Europea, coordinata dal professor Giuseppe Bertola e finanziata da Findomestic S.p.A. e Cetelem, è giunta al suo terzo anno di attività. Durante questo periodo professori e ricercatori sia interni che provenienti da altre Università hanno collaborato a progetti di ricerca su temi riguardanti il credito al consumo. La possibilità di avvalersi del supporto, non solo finanziario, delle banche che sostengono l'iniziativa ha generato un'interazione tra mondo accademico e imprenditoriale che si è rivelata particolarmente proficua per lo studio di un settore che va acquistando rilevanza sempre maggiore nelle economie dei paesi che compongono l'Unione.

Uno dei temi attualmente oggetto di ricerca nell'ambito di un progetto che mi vede impegnata insieme a David Alary (Paris Dauphine), concerne il ruolo del credito al consumo come fattore di promozione della mobilità sociale. L'idea prende spunto dalla semplice osservazione che le scelte di consumo e risparmio nonché di allocazione del consumo tra diverse tipologie di beni siano influenzate da fattori sociali e culturali. In particolare, nelle loro decisioni di acquisto, gli individui sono influenzati dal contesto nel quale operano e dalla "considerazione sociale" o status che essi derivano dal possedere alcuni tipi di beni. Come già evidenziato da Adam Smith nel *The Theory of Social Sentiments*

"It is not wealth that men desire, but the consideration and good opinion that wait upon riches".

Le ragioni che muovono gli individui a cercare di raggiungere una più elevata posizione sociale sono essenzialmente due: da una parte la gratificazione in sé che deriva dall'occupare una posizione più alta, dall'altra l'idea che ciò possa costituire un mezzo attraverso il quale procurarsi migliori opportunità future (migliori matrimoni, migliori possibilità di lavoro). In altre parole, l'idea che "avere più di" oggi rappresenti uno strumento per "avere di più" domani.

Nella teoria economica tradizionale (approccio neoclassico), il concetto di considerazione sociale è stato generalmente trascurato, pur essendo nota la sua rilevanza pratica. Solo di recente si è assistito alla costruzione di modelli teorici nei quali tale elemento sia esplicitamente considerato. Alcuni di questi contributi hanno mostrato che l'ammontare di risparmio generato è maggiore in quelle società in cui la posizione relativa degli individui influenza le opportunità di matrimonio. L'idea è che in una società in cui i matrimoni avvengono tra coppie di individui che posseggono uguali livelli di ricchezza i genitori valutano il fatto

che un maggiore lascito a favore dei figli si traduce nella possibilità per questi ultimi di sposare persone più ricche. Di fatto ciò che accade è che poichè tutti i genitori si comportano nello stesso modo la posizione relativa dei rispettivi figli non muta e quindi in aggregato l'effetto è nullo. È come se la società fosse impegnata in una competizione per l'acquisizione di posizioni più elevate, ma poichè tutti adottano lo stesso comportamento, tale competizione conduce solo ad uno spreco di risorse. Lavori successivi hanno analizzato il caso in cui la dotazione iniziale di ciascun individuo è data non solo dall'ammontare di ricchezza, che in questo caso si assume non ereditabile, ma anche da un altro elemento (ad esempio la classe sociale) che gode della caratteristica di essere trasmissibile ai figli. In tale contesto il motivo assicurativo gioca un ruolo cruciale nel favorire matrimoni tra individui che differiscono rispetto ad una delle due variabili su menzionate. In particolare, un individuo ricco ma appartenente ad una classe sociale bassa può avere interesse a sposare una persona povera ma appartenente ad una classe sociale elevata, se questo gli consente di assicurare al figlio migliori condizioni di partenza.

Un elemento comune a entrambi questi contributi è l'ipotesi che la ricchezza posseduta dagli individui sia osservabile. In tale contesto, il credito al consumo non gioca alcun ruolo: lo status di un individuo, e quindi le sue opportunità future, sono interamente determinate dalla sua ricchezza iniziale così come ereditata dai genitori. Nel mondo reale la ricchezza non è facilmente osservabile e l'elemento che maggiormente influenza lo status sociale di ciascun individuo è il suo comportamento: quali beni acquista, che ambienti frequenta, che tipo vacanze sceglie. In tale contesto, i ricchi riescono a "riconoscersi" perchè spendono di più in beni che conferiscono status. Ciò è reso possibile dal fatto che maggiore è la ricchezza minore è il costo opportunità di acquistare beni la cui prevalente funzione è quella di generare considerazione sociale. Tale conclusione suggerisce ancora una volta che in assenza di un mercato del credito al consumo, anche quando non osservabile, la ricchezza continua ad essere l'unica determinante della posizione sociale e quindi delle opportunità future di ciascun individuo.

Il nostro progetto di ricerca parte dalla considerazione che ciò non è più vero in un mondo in cui gli individui hanno accesso al credito e dove quindi viene meno la corrispondenza biunivoca che esiste tra ricchezza e consumo: ad uno stesso livello di consumi possono corrispondere livelli di ricchezza diversi. Si prenda ad esempio una società composta da due gruppi di individui: ricchi e poveri, ciascun dei quali costituito per

metà da uomini e per metà da donne. I ricchi desiderano sposare un membro del loro stesso gruppo mentre i poveri preferiscono sposare un membro dell'altro gruppo. All'interno della società esiste un club il cui prezzo di accesso è positivo e dato. Il termine club va inteso come indicatore di un dato ambiente sociale: luoghi di vacanza esclusivi, ristoranti costosi, circoli sociali e più in generale la possibilità di entrare in contatto con una certa fetta della società. Analogamente il prezzo di accesso va inteso in senso lato, comprendendo non soltanto la quota di ammissione o il costo della vacanza ma tutto l'insieme di spese che il frequentare un certo ambiente sociale richiede. È facile supporre che in questo tipo di società, in assenza di un mercato del credito, la mobilità sociale, intesa come possibilità per un individuo povero di sposare un individuo ricco, sia zero. Gli individui ricchi, potendo sostenere le spese di accesso, entrano nel club e si sposano tra di loro, i poveri restano fuori e si sposano tra di loro.

Tale equilibrio può essere rotto dall'introduzione di un mercato del credito al consumo che consenta anche ai poveri l'accesso al club attraverso la concessione di prestiti. Se tutti entrano nel club indipendentemente dalla loro ricchezza iniziale e se questa non è osservabile viene meno la possibilità per i ricchi di "riconoscersi" e quindi con probabilità positiva avranno luogo matrimoni tra individui con ricchezza diversa. Chiaramente, è da aspettarsi che ciò verrà anticipato dagli individui ricchi i quali cercheranno altre forme per riconoscersi, quali la costituzione di un altro club con caratteristiche diverse da quello iniziale. Se si assume, come è ragionevole, che le informazioni circolino più rapidamente all'interno di un medesimo gruppo sociale ciò reintroduce la possibilità per i ricchi di separarsi, sebbene ad un certo costo. Ma se questo accade, ai poveri non converrà più prendere a prestito per accedere al club iniziale. Più in generale, in un mondo del genere, gli individui tenderanno a comportarsi in modo strategico per cui l'effetto complessivo sul benessere sociale dipenderà dal confronto tra i guadagni dei poveri e le perdite dei ricchi. In ogni caso la società sarà caratterizzata da un certo grado di mobilità sociale.

Il contesto appena considerato è uno in cui il prezzo di accesso al club è esogeno e non modificabile. Diverse conclusioni possono essere raggiunte se si assume che esso sia una variabile di scelta della classe ricca, la quale cercherà di mantenerlo sufficientemente alto da tenere i poveri fuori. Affinchè ciò sia possibile è necessario che il guadagno che i ricchi derivano dallo sposare persone della stesso gruppo è maggiore del guadagno netto che i poveri derivano dall'accesso al club. Poichè i poveri devono ricorrere al credito, quest'ultimo dipenderà in modo cruciale dal tasso di interesse fissato sui prestiti: tanto più alto il tasso di interesse, tanto minore il beneficio per i poveri dall'entrare nel club. Tali considerazioni suggeriscono che nel fissare i tassi di interesse le banche si troveranno a

fronteggiare un trade-off tra più alti margini di profitto e domanda di credito. Un tasso di interesse più alto garantisce margini di profitto più elevati ma allo stesso tempo rende più facile per i ricchi poter fissare un prezzo di accesso al club proibitivo per i poveri. Ma se questo accade la domanda di credito scende a zero. Il nostro progetto di ricerca si propone di analizzare in dettaglio la relazione tra questi effetti, sotto varie assunzioni sulle caratteristiche del mercato del credito e degli individui che vi ricorrono e sulle possibilità di scelta ad essi offerte.

Un altro elemento che ci si propone di analizzare è relativo alla possibilità che individui diversi abbiano capacità diverse e che questo possa influenzare i benefici che essi traggono dall'ingresso al club. Questo tipo di esercizio diventa interessante quando si assume che il club sia una sorta di mercato del lavoro privilegiato a cui i giovani cerchino di accedere per creare contatti e costruirsi opportunità di lavoro. Se si tiene in conto che individui più capaci sono in grado di ottenere migliori opportunità di lavoro e quindi di ricevere un ritorno più alto di individui meno capaci, è realistico congetturare che solo i poveri capaci entrino nel club mentre gli altri ne restano fuori. Dunque, ancora mobilità sociale ma una mobilità "selezionata" sulla base del talento individuale.

La teoria economica offre oggi strumenti adeguati ad analizzare tali questioni con il dovuto rigore formale. Tuttavia appare evidente che il confronto diretto con chi concretamente opera nel settore risulti indispensabile, soprattutto laddove aspetti psicologici e comportamentali giocano un ruolo rilevante. In tal senso un grosso contributo al nostro progetto potrà derivare dallo scambio di idee con i nostri sponsor, sia in fase di preparazione del lavoro che di verifica dei risultati.

GIULIANA PALUMBO  
EUI, Finance and Consumption in the EU  
EPGE, Getulio Vargas Foundation

## 'Competitiveness and EU Enlargement'

Early in September this year the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies (RSCAS), with financial support from the European Commission, held a Summer School entitled 'Competitiveness and EU Enlargement'. It is planned that the Summer School will become part of a bigger project on 'Socio-economic impact of Enlargement', which is currently under preparation for submission as a Fifth Framework networking project, with is expected involvement of both Western European and Eastern European Universities.

The choice of topic for the Summer School was not random. The RSCAS already has an established tradition of research on impending eastward enlargement: on its present and future impact on the EU and its separate Member States, on its future implications for EU policies, and on the problems the Eastern European states face during the transition/pre-accession stage. From a general point of view the impact of accession to the EU of a large number of new Member States is very much a question of competitiveness. For those accession countries which cannot acquire and maintain a sufficient degree of competitiveness, full membership of the EU is likely to carry with it unpleasant implications for employment and welfare. To the contrary, for those which are more fortunate, accession is an unrivalled opportunity for development and growth.

Three themes were addressed during the course: exchange rates and financial markets, industrial policy and competitiveness, and finally, representation and EU institutions. While the main emphasis was on economics, political input was added, thus provoking some interdisciplinary interaction. The Summer School attracted nearly forty participants from both Eastern and Western Europe, most of them Ph.D. students from varying disciplines. Among the invited speakers were such leading scientists in their respective fields as (in alphabetical order) Prof. D.Allen (University of Loughborough), Prof. M.Artis (EUI), Prof. L.Bardi (University of Pisa), Prof. G.Bertola (EUI), Prof. M.Brühlhart (University of Lausanne), Prof. R.J.Gardner (Indiana University), Prof. P.De Grauwe (University of Leuven), Prof. B.Kaminski (University of Maryland), Prof.

A.Kyriacou (University of Barcelona), Prof. M.Landesmann (WIIW), Prof. S.S.Nello (University of Siena), Prof. M.Nuti (London Business School and 'La Sapienza'), Prof. P.Okko (Turku School of Economics and Business Administration), Prof. J.Rollo (University of Sussex), Dr.M.Schiff (World Bank), Dr.T.Szemlér (Hungarian Academy of Science) and Prof. B.De Witte (EUI). The programme consisted, as a general rule, of two experts presenting papers in the mornings and one in the early afternoon. The rest of the time was dedicated to participants' presentations, thus giving them an opportunity to discuss their work with peers and with the experts present. This organization was highly appreciated by the

students at the end of the course, when contacts were established between those working on similar subjects.

A welcome drink was held at the beginning of the week (see photo), and at the end a dinner was offered by the RSCAS to all participants. Bottles of Tuscan wine were presented to the organizers by the students... and it seemed all of them were quite satisfied with the course. The visit to Le Murate on the same evening crowned the week –even some of the teaching staff came!

For those interested in the Summer School materials, they are available on <http://www.iue.it/RSC/compsummer>. The Summer School was organized by Prof. Michael Artis (EUI), Prof. Susan Senior Nello (University of Siena) and Galina Zukova (EUI Researcher).

GALINA ZUKOVA  
EUI Researcher



# Labour Law and European Integration

## An Interview with Prof. Silvana Sciarra

As many in the academic community know, it is quite rare for a book to mark both a state-of-the-art treatment of its subject matter and the happy conclusion of a prolonged collective research effort across generations and institutions. Yet it would seem that the recently published *Labour Law in the Courts - National Judges and the European Court of Justice* [Hart Publishing, 2001], is just that. Edited by Professor Silvana Sciarra [EUI Law Department], who was also the principal instigator and co-ordinator of the project, the 315-page volume brings together eleven monographs by nine authors of different ages, backgrounds, and research focus. All the contributors had belonged to a working group which regularly met in San Domenico between 1996 and 1998, and several earlier versions of the book's chapters were previously published in the Law Department's EUI Working Papers, as well as various national journals, before being revised and compiled into the present collection. It was formally launched at Queen Mary, University of London, at a workshop which brought together judges, academics and other significant actors from a range of legal jurisdictions.

Curious about how this multi-generational and multi-institutional exercise came about, and what common approach its contributors have chosen on the Europeanization of labour law, we met with Prof. Sciarra in her office in the Villa Schifanoia and put the following questions to her in order to explore some of the undercurrents of this insightful study.

### **1.) How has the project come about and how is it being followed up ?**

Both institutionally and thematically, the project sprang from the, by now famous, 'Pontignano' seminars in labour law, held at the University of Siena since 1982. These seminars provided an important opportunity for collaboration across institutions, and for comparative research, which had long been an interest of Prof. Sciarra. The project itself was born in 1996, when Prof. Sciarra, with the help of a grant from the EUI's Research Council, began convening some of the participants in the Pontignano seminars, as well as new collaborators. The focus was to be on a systematic, rather than country-based, treatment of the ongoing process of Europeanization in labour law based on the referral of cases by national courts to the ECJ [the Art. 177 [now Art. 234] procedure]. The aim was to establish cross-national patterns of judge-made 'European' labour law. For that reason, activist national judges played a crucial part in the project, and several participated in the group's sessions as part of the European

Commission's 'Action Schuman' programme for the training of judges. This mixture of legal academics and practitioners involved, in Prof. Sciarra's words, a certain gamble, which, however, in the event proved successful; a constructive dialogue emerged between both sides, with, to Sciarra's surprise, judges and academics agreeing to a much larger extent than had been anticipated. Another unexpected and fortunate development was that several EUI researchers who had been accompanying the project as observers, were gradually integrated into the working group and became collaborators themselves. In Sciarra's view, this broadening of the generational range contributed very positively to the group's work and reinforced its link with the EUI.

The project is currently being followed up by a study entitled 'New Discourses in Labour Law', which again brings together several of the contributors to the present volume. Its focus is on the interaction between labour law, EMU, the EU Employment Title and developments in wage bargaining and social pacts. This research project involves a larger group of academics and, as suggested by the subject matter, the involvement of political scientists and economists as well as lawyers. Continuity with the Labour Law and the Courts project is thus provided in the working methods used (comparative and interdisciplinary) and the thematic approach adopted to research, rather than in the subject matter.

### **2.) In what way is labour law an interesting case-study of European legal integration ?**

*Prima facie*, labour law seems an odd example for European legal integration, since it is, more than most other branches of law, deeply embedded in national legal cultures and general traditions, so much so that a unified and coherent European labour law seems as yet a far away prospect. Yet one of the project's biggest achievements is arguably not just to make a specialist field accessible to generalists, but, more importantly, to show that labour law is indeed paradigmatic for the dynamic, if decentralized, process of European legal integration by means of the continuous referral of cases by national courts to the ECJ. With the different national labour laws left largely unregulated by the Treaties – precisely because labour law, unlike, for example, competition law, is so closely woven into the social fabric of the EU's constituent societies – its European corpus has emerged through the continuous dialogue between national courts and the ECJ, rather than having been mandated by an act of the Community. Labour law, Prof. Sciarra points



Sivana Sciarra

out, is thus a prime example of multi-level legal governance by a European ‘community of courts’, as the book’s contributors call it. Although the ECJ has often acted as if it were the constitutional court of a federal Europe, the present study showed that in the case of labour law this does not (yet) hold. The gradual integration of national labour laws has instead been marked by a continuous oscillation between Europeanization and renationalization sustained by activist national judges. What emerges is hence a European labour law ‘from below’ rather than ‘from above’, and by courts rather than parliaments.

This general take has, as Prof. Sciarra points out, informed the focus of research on courts and judges, as well as the choice of case studies employed throughout the book, namely gender equality and transfer of undertakings. In both areas, preliminary references under Art. 177 [now Art. 234] were particularly numerous and spread across all the countries studied, as well as being in themselves interesting cases. Equality, in particular, has turned out to be one of the Community’s ‘fundamental dialogues’, spreading from its original use in labour law to most other aspects of Community law.

### 3.) Why is European labour law ‘pre-federal’ ?

Yet the judge-made and decentralized character of ‘European’ labour law(s) also points to its inherent limitations. Indeed, Prof. Sciarra terms the law-making of the ‘community of courts’ ‘pre-federal’, which is in itself an ambiguous term: it could mean either that it is on its way to legal federalism, in which the ECJ would truly assume the role of a European constitutional court, or, on the contrary, that the court-led generation of European labour law would always fall short of true judicial federalism which would presuppose a codified and democratically legitimized body of law. Labour Law and the Courts on the whole makes the case for the latter, and it has, indeed, been

an underlying purpose of the project to explore the, in Prof. Sciarra’s words, enormous, if unintended, consequences of the absence of substantive Community legislation in this area. Ultimately, the legal integration of labour law depends on a particular type of activist national judge, whose professional identities and motivations Prof. Sciarra would, if she could revisit the project, put even more at the centre of research than was possible for the present book.

### 4.) What is the relationship between the Europeanization and globalization of labour law?

Finally, in order to situate this study in its larger context, we inquired about the relationship between the Europeanization and globalization of labour law. Here Prof. Sciarra’s response was unequivocal: no matter how institutionally limited integration by the courts was, substantively the European experience was nonetheless an original and strong contribution to global labour standards. It had, for example, left its mark on the ILO’s ‘core labour standards’, and served as the ‘heuristic device’ for a highly-developed regional labour law in the global context.

In conclusion, the role of labour law in European integration has been an overarching theme linking Prof. Sciarra’s recent work – both in *Labour Law and the Courts* and in her new project on ‘New Discourses in Labour Law’. The recently published book, in particular, serves to highlight the unique contribution which legal analysis and scholarship can make to debates on European integration, in bringing a recognition of the importance of legal technicalities and legal culture in the contested and fragmented process of Europeanization.

SILVANA SCIARRA was interviewed by  
DIAMOND ASHIAGBOR and FLORIAN HOFFMANN

# STRANGE POWER: Shaping the parameters of international relations and international political economy

## Introduction

Few academics in the field of international political economy have so re-conceptualised our understanding of global power realities as Susan Strange. During the course of her career, her pioneering work caused a

STRANGE POWER:  
Shaping the parameters of international  
relations and international political  
economy

Thomas C. Lawton, James N. Rosenau  
and Amy C. Verdun (eds.)

(Ashgate Publishing, Aldershot, UK and  
Burlington, USA, 2000, 453 pages)

ground-shift in the landscape of academic debate. This book presents a timely examination of Strange's structural power theory and related concepts, written by leading international analysts such as Benjamin Cohen, Robert Gilpin and Robert Keohane. Each contributor advances the framework of these ideas from their own unique perspective, to provide an authoritative view of international power in the era of the global economy. This combination of approaches and experience results in an in-depth and multifaceted analysis of contemporary international relations/international political economy theory and practice.

## The Background

Susan Strange was Professor of International Political Economy at the EUI from 1989 to 1993. During this time, she also served as Director of the European Policy Unit (which was later to become the Robert Schuman Centre). Susan made many friends and more than a few intellectual sparring partners during her time at the Badia Fiesolana. She vigorously defended that which she believed in and never failed to speak her mind or shirk her duties. She frequently championed both the researchers and the academic support staff, arguing that all should be considered equal members of the EUI community. Above all, students, staff and faculty remember her as a woman who could enjoy a grappa and a tennis match as much as a book or a seminar. Susan loved life and endeavoured to live it to the full. She displayed an originality of thought and clari-

ty of mind that belied her advanced years. She relished a challenge and welcomed a debate.

Susan died in November 1998, after a protracted illness, bravely borne. The idea for *Strange Power* came about during the summer of 1999, on the encouragement of our Ashgate commissioning editor, Kirstin Howgate. Rather than produce a standard testimonial text, we believed that a book seeking to embed Susan's work in the discourse that shapes the parameters of modern international studies would prove a more fitting tribute. Crucially, in the spirit of Strange as a critical thinker, we also critique the precision and the limitations of her ideas and work whenever appropriate. This acknowledges a scholar who never took anything at face value and who constantly questioned accepted wisdoms.

Why were we the ones who undertook this task? Both Amy Verdun and I were Susan's research students at the EUI during the first half of the 1990s. Our co-editor, James Rosenau, was a longstanding colleague and friend.

## The Scholar

Susan Strange was a leading figure in international studies during the latter half of the 20th Century and a pioneer of international political economy as an academic discipline. This book is a tribute to her life and thought. Susan Strange taught at University College, London, the London School of Economics and Political Science, the European University Institute, the Johns Hopkins University (Bologna Center) and the University of Warwick. Everywhere she went she influenced many students and colleagues.

Strange's scholarship crossed numerous academic boundaries and disturbed generally conservative disciplinary cultures. She eschewed what she considered simplistic borderlines between academic disciplines and she disparaged cliquish research. The confines she sought to transcend were not only epistemological and disciplinary, however; they were socio-cultural and national as well. Trained as a journalist in 1940s Britain, she detested social science jargon. An academic without a doctorate or even a formal disciplinary affiliation, she argued with economists as well as political scientists. An empiricist, she had little use for abstract theories. An English woman who participated actively in the American policy debates of American

scholars, she urged her colleagues to provide analysis and interpretation relevant to policy makers. She was, in short, an articulate and passionate student of a rapidly changing global order.



Susan Strange

Strange revelled in the paradoxes confronting all scholars of international affairs. She urged colleagues to make normative judgments but criticized those who called for a curtailment of American international commitments; she argued that the power of markets and extra-governmental authority was eroding the capacities of states to manage their own future, but at the same time she contended that the capacity of the United States to manage the international system remained predominant and was not declining. Inherent in her thinking, however, was a rejection of the utility of traditional disciplinary boundaries in academia: between positivist and critical theory, between economics and political science, between European and American philosophical traditions, and between the academic community and the state. Strange's attempts to transcend such artificial barriers, understandably left some scholars wedded to them dubious about the value of her work. This is their loss and our gain.

### The Book

We wanted to produce a book that was truly in line with Susan Strange – that embodied her spirit. Susan was very aware that a central role of the academic was that of educator. She was not the kind of person that would have wanted to be placed on a pedestal though. In fact, she was too much of a teacher to draw much attention to herself. Thus, the editors of this book decided that rather than focusing merely on her own work, a tribute book for Susan Strange should be geared towards students. As a result, the contributors of this book were asked to reflect on Strange's work and on the wider literature in order to produce a book that could be used for education purposes. We chose

to look at six (interrelated) themes within her work, which form the basis for the book's sections. These themes and the related authors are:

- (1) the power pillars of the world economy (Jonathan Story, Lynn Mytelka and Thomas Lawton and Kevin Michaels);
- (2) global finance and state power (Amy Verdun, Benjamin Cohen and Geoffrey Underhill);
- (3) critical perspectives on international relations (Bertjan Verbeek, Claire Cutler and Roger Tooze);
- (4) state power and global hegemony (Robert Gilpin, Stefano Guzzini, Eric Helleiner and Judith Goldstein);
- (5) partitioning the global economy (Julie Pellegrin, Jean-Pierre Lehmann, Alfred Tovias and Anna Leander); and
- (6) emerging agendas (G.P.E. Walzenbach, Tim Shaw with Sandra Maclean and Maria Nzomo and the editors with David Earnest and Louis Pauly). Robert Keohane wrote the Foreword and Christopher May also provides a very useful annotated bibliography of Susan Strange's academic publications.

We invited contributions from both senior and junior scholars, students of Susan as well as colleagues, and aimed at a fair representation from various countries and regions of the world. The volume therefore brings together an eclectic group of contributors from diverse academic backgrounds and disciplines. The group is representative of scholars from the US, Canada, Africa, Israel and numerous European countries.

Susan was a colleague or mentor but above all, a friend, to all involved in the writing of this book. Each of us has his or her own personal tribute and anecdote that combined, could fill another volume. She frequently mused that 'the youth has the future' and believed that open-minded students who challenged accepted wisdoms were fundamental to the advancement of international studies. *Strange Power* is intended to help perpetuate the Strange legacy and to ensure that her ideas continue to stimulate students of the world political economy far into the future.

THOMAS C. LAWTON  
(EUI PhD, SPS Department, 1995)

# Historian Luisa Passerini is Awarded Research Prize

Luisa Passerini was assigned the Research Prize of North Rhine Westphalia for the two years 2002-2004. The prize will be based at the Kulturwissenschaftliches Institut in Essen, Germany, and will be devoted to funding a group, directed by Luisa Passerini, researching on the historical connections between the discourses on Europe and on love. This research will enlarge the one presented by Luisa Passerini in her



Luisa Passerini

book *Europe in Love, Love and Europe. Imagination and Politics between the Wars* (London 1999 and New York 2000), which was mainly concerned with Britain in the 1930s, although setting that country and period in a more general background. Now the research, in which senior scholars such as Hartmut Kaelble and Jo Labanyi as well as younger ones such as Almira Ousmanova and junior ones such as Alexander Geppert and Liliana Ellena will participate, will include Spain, France, Italy, Russia and Poland.

This project aims to explore the relationships between political forms of identity and cultural attitudes in the field of emotions in Europe. More specifically it is engaged in understanding the relationship between the formation of identity in the European context, on the one hand, and the idea of courtly and romantic love, on the other. Very often, in the last two centuries and a half, the claim has been put forward that the sense of belonging to Europe was characterised by this type of love, considered as unique of the relationships between the genders in this continent and of the type of civilisation developed in Europe in the modern era. This love, stemming from the private and personal sphere, was therefore given a public function and used as a distinctive characteristic of one civilisation over the others. The intent of the project will be to criticise

all forms of exclusive Eurocentrism in this field, but at the same time to produce hypotheses about the historical eminence of these emotions in the European sense of belonging, and to consider this history as a basis for a non-Eurocentric understanding of new possible European identities.

Some examples of topics which will be treated are: the position of intellectuals such as de Unamuno and Ortega y Gasset and their journals on the role of emotions in European civilisation, the myth of don Juan, the story of the demon Dibbuk (a Hasidic tradition about an impossible love in which a lover who enters the demon in order to find again his beloved) in the twentieth century, the presentation of loves and unions between Europeans and non-Europeans in French and Italian films, the implicit Europeanness in Kieslowski's "colour" films, Russian films about love and war, etcetera. Periods of time will be studied from the end of the nineteenth century to the end of the twentieth, although some important antecedents such as Madame de Stael and her international Coppet Group at the beginning of the nineteenth century will also be considered.

All the issues involved in this research, such as the connection between the public and private spheres, the inter-cultural and inter-continental relationships, and the rapport between gender and race/culture are of the utmost political relevance for Europe today, especially if one keeps in mind the new social movements (women, youth), and the migrants from various parts of the world. A historical understanding of these unexplored questions would therefore be crucial to the cultural construction of a Europe both aware of its debts to the world in the past and openly plural in the present.

This research originated at the Wissenschaftskolleg in Berlin in 1992-93, and was then entirely carried out at the European University Institute in the years 1994-2001. The KWI, one of the few German Institutes for Advanced Study of the Humanities, is directed by professor Joern Ruesen, who is presently in the process of establishing a European network of advanced studies in the humanities.

On 6 July, 2002, LUISA PASSERINI will be officially given the award by the Ministerpraesident of the Land Nordrhein-Westphalen. The laudatio will be pronounced by LUTZ NIETHAMMER, previous director of the KWI.



# New Appointment Professor Jaap Dronkers (SPS)

There are just a happy few who can pursue their hobby (doing research on topics, which interest me) while being paid handsomely for it, and I am one of them. The source of that love for research reaches back to my youth: I love both astronomy and history. In my family of independent shopkeepers and entrepreneurs, those were strange hobbies. When I was about 10 years old, I participated as an amateur in the activities of the Geophysical Year, which was a worldwide attempt to measure some characteristics of the Earth. I counted falling stars, or better meteorites, in a certain sector of the sky, and had to report their number, direction and brightness. My junior membership in the Dutch amateur association for astronomy fed my understanding of research processes: for instance, the need for strong assumptions which you can never prove (natural laws are the same everywhere in the universe), or that you can study objects without being one of them. Until the end of my secondary school I thought I would study astronomy. But I had an equal interest in history: I could just read a history book and later remember all the details. The thing that most fascinated me was the importance of luck in human affairs. You could see that beautifully in any account of a war: its unpredictability. But at the same time, continuity was as fascinating: the weight of history in everyday life.

Both hobbies of my youth led me in 1962 to the choice of sociology as my major at the (protestant) Free University of Amsterdam. However, these two interests made me an outsider within sociology of the sixties and seventies, because they didn't fit into the 'zeitgeist'. Some believe it was during that period that sociology met its zenith, because it was a popular study with many students, but I experienced it quite differently. During the sixties and seventies, political strife and the ideologies of very dubious political leaders (Lenin, Mao) replaced sociological research. Sociology became associated with only one part of the political spectrum. Fortunately this period has now passed, although the damage done to sociology is still visible, for instance in its image among neighbouring disciplines and among the broader public.

This outsider position led to my first jobs: policy adviser for education, first for the board of my old faculty, later for the board of the Free University. In those days it was inappropriate for a sociologist to have such jobs, because you were 'a flunky of the capitalists'. My Ph.D. thesis was inspired by this policy work: I tried to explain why students with the same abilities had different degrees of success in their first year in different faculties. Social networks among stu-

dents and the relation of core members of these networks to the values of the faculties were the main explanatory concepts. The main argument of this thesis was that ability was not the main factor explaining success at this stage of the educational selection, but the fit between students' characteristics and their learning environment. Although this argument runs against a popular idea among psychologists, they were very helpful in providing the necessary empirical tools to prove my ideas. I learned from them quantita-



Jaap Dronkers

tive research methods. The application of these techniques in my research was very important in convincing scholars from non-sociological disciplines, like psychology or economics, that sociology was more than disguised political propaganda and could be a real science.

While finishing my Ph.D. thesis, I realised that policy making was duller than doing research and so I tried to find a more academic job. I became one of the sector heads of SISWO, an interuniversity clearing house for the social sciences. This job was a combination of organizational work (national conferences, interuniversity working groups, activities for the Dutch science foundation and the Dutch Sociological Association) and research (mainly as input for the organizational activities). I helped Dutch sociology of education to recover from the troubles of the seventies, and it became one of the most productive and influential branches of Dutch sociology. I did something comparable for research on one of the core topics of sociology: stratification and mobility. Given the constraints on my research activities (they had to be done alongside a lot of organizational work), I near always did secondary analysis on data which were no longer

being used by their original collectors. Given the fact that most data-sets are very much underanalysed, secondary analysis is a very efficient way of achieving high academic productivity.

My sociological research is meant not only for colleagues and for scientific journals or books. I also value its role in the public debate on society. My current research topics (public and religious schools in secular societies; the sociological aspects of divorce; nobility and high bourgeoisie in modern societies) reflect this double role of my sociological research. The publications on these topics were often widely discussed by the broader public, thanks to their coverage by Dutch quality journals. Publicity for my research on divorce, for instance, influenced Dutch opinion on the consequences of parental divorce on children and on ways of parrying these negative effects. Of course, publicity can be very dangerous, because your research may be misused and may attract hostile reactions (for instance, a letter to the editor of the Dutch conservative journal on my research on Dutch nobility called me a fascist). But what is the point of only writing for a small inner-circle and neglecting the enlightenment role of science? Why leave the task of explaining the consequences of your research to others, while keeping yourself away from the heat?

Another way to contribute as a scholar to the public debate is to work together with a research journalist. I had that experience when I collaborated in publishing for the first time data from the Dutch educational inspectorate on the achievements of all secondary schools. The research journalist was convinced that merely publishing of the raw results (as is done in the UK) was misleading, because it neglected the importance of school population in estimating of school quality. This misleading nature of raw results has always been the argument of my colleagues and myself against such publication of school achievements. But

I was able to compute the 'value-added' of the school achievements, which takes into account the differences in school populations and in dropout (comparable to procedures in France). These 'value-added' data were published together with the raw results in the Dutch Christian Democrat journal *Trouw*. Although I went through a heavy storm of criticism, my procedures for computing 'value-added' are now adopted by the Dutch educational inspectorate in their yearly reports on the quality of Dutch education, and are assessed by my colleagues as the best possible given the data constraints.

I am also active in the European Consortium for Sociological Research, the European Sociological Association, the American Sociological Association and the International Sociological Association. Especially at meetings of ISA research committees on 'sociology of education' and 'social stratification and mobility' I present my research, in order to avoid too parochial competition. One of the obstacles in this presentation of Dutch research is the low importance attached to the Netherlands as a society with societal trends that are also relevant for other societies.

During the eighties and the nineties I worked successively at the Catholic University of Brabant and the (public) University of Amsterdam. At the latter university I had a chair first in educational sciences and later in empirical sociology. I served a four-year term as dean of the faculty of educational sciences (which included a large applied-research educational institute working on soft money, named after the father of the first President of the EUI). I was also one-year head of the department of sociology and anthropology, but that ended suddenly with my successful application to the EUI.

More information is available on my homepage: <http://www.iue.it/Personal/Dronkers>

## Un succès durable: 6<sup>e</sup> édition

YVES MÉNY et YVES SUREL  
**Politique comparée**  
Les démocraties  
Allemagne, États-Unis,  
France, Grande-Bretagne, Italie  
Éditions Montchrestien  
Paris 2001  
6<sup>e</sup> édition, 492 pp

Produit historique de l'évolution sociale, économique et culturelle des pays occidentaux, la démocratie constitue toujours une référence, sinon un idéal,

même si de nombreuses analyses la décrivent en crise, imparfaite ou menacée. Fondées sur un équilibre instable et en constante évolution entre des dynamismes populistes, incarnation de la souveraineté déclarée du peuple, et des logiques constitutionnalistes, attachée à la consécration de l'État du droit, les démocraties contemporaines analysées ici offrent un tableau tout à la fois plus contrasté et plus riche que certains diagnostics pourraient le laisser croire.



# New Appointment

## Professor Ernst-Ulrich Petersmann

I was born into a liberal merchant family in Hamburg in postwar Germany. My natural difficulty in identifying with German history, and our reading of Plato's *Laws* in the classical high school, confronted me early with a fundamental problem of law identified by Plato: how can a democratic majority be prevented from handing over power to a dictator (as happened in Germany in 1933)? In response to a related question by Einstein, how peace with social justice can be secured globally, Freud had replied that the answer lay in values permeating all societies. What were these values? Paradoxically, the most convincing answer seemed to come from a German philosopher who never left his hometown of Königsberg but grounded his constitutional theory in the human dignity of the moral and rational nature of every human being: Perpetual Peace, according to Kant, depends on national and international constitutional rules protecting equal liberties across frontiers and respecting the value of individual rationality as an end in itself.



Ernst-Ulrich Petersmann

During my university studies in law and economics, I was most impressed by the lectures of my economics professor von Hayek (then at Freiburg, Germany) and by the philosopher Popper at the LSE. Both analysed, from very different angles, another Kantian theme: how can the human species, undergoing both natural competitiveness and social antagonism, develop a 'constitution of liberty' limiting selfish human impulses and enabling a human community that respects and reconciles the diverse individual ends of all? Even though I wrote my doctoral thesis in the field of international law, I never forgot the warning from Hayek: the rules of just conduct which the lawyer studies serve a kind of order of the nature of which the lawyer is largely ignorant; this order is studied chiefly by the economist, who in turn is similarly ignorant of the nature of the rules of conduct on which the order that he studies rests.

My decision to work as legal adviser in the German Ministry of Economic Affairs, and as representative of Germany in the EC and UN, had been motivated by my curiosity for a better understanding of 'legal practice'. My most important experience came when I moved in 1981 from the legal office of the World Bank to the GATT at Geneva, which had asked me to help establish a legal office. Trade politicians disliked the idea of a GATT legal office, and the EC also insisted that GATT must never become a court. Yet within only a decade, we succeeded in establishing the first worldwide compulsory, and most frequently used, system for the peaceful settlement of inter-governmental disputes, today praised as the 'crown

jewel' in the global integration law of the WTO. What made such a shift from power politics to international constitutionalism possible?

My 'habilitation' on Constitutional Functions of International Economic Law enabled me not only to explain my own views on national and international constitutionalism, but also to return to my academic career, which I had begun as a lecturer in constitutional law at the universities of Hamburg and Heidel-

berg. Since 1989, I have taught international and European law at the universities of St. Gall, Fribourg and Geneva in Switzerland and, as a visiting professor, in the USA. In my additional work as consultant legal adviser in the WTO, I assist developing countries in WTO dispute settlement proceedings. In the WTO, I also enjoy using my academic freedom to provoke colleagues with publications on seemingly foolish policy proposals such as: why the WTO should follow the experience of the EC and integrate human rights into its global integration law.

My decision to come to Florence was also influenced by my discovery of one of the most visionary books on constitutionalism and foreign policy, published in English only in 1990 but written centuries ago by a former clerk in the third republic in Florence - Donato Giannotti's book *Repubblica Fiorentina* (1534), written in exile and kept confidential following the political overthrow of the republic by the Medici. The obvious *genius loci* of the seat of the EUI, and my 'joint chair' as professor in the EUI's law department as well as in the policy-oriented Robert Schuman Centre, will help me to enjoy what I have too often missed in my life as legal practitioner: enlightened discussions on how a human-rights culture and democratic peace can be promoted across frontiers. My first RSC conference on Prevention and Settlement of Disputes in the Transatlantic Partnership brought together practitioners and academics from both sides of the Atlantic, and confirmed that our EUI offers an ideal framework for the intellectual renaissance needful for a universalist democratic culture across the globe, as well as for my various book projects on human rights, global integration law and peaceful settlement of disputes.

My wife and 8 children share my love for Italian culture and cuisine. Fortunately, our little garden in San Domenico offers all the ingredients for Italian cooking and for a happy life in Tuscany. For, *il faut cultiver notre jardin (Candide); et seulement un homme heureux peut porter du bonheur aux autres* (wisdom of my marvelous spouse Myszka).-

A selection

## Published in the Context of Research Carried out at the EUI

### Economics

Brucchi Luchino  
*Manuale di Economia del Lavoro*  
Il Mulino

Jian (Jimmy) Ming Zhou  
*Sustainable Development in Asia;  
America and Europe with Global Appli-  
cations. A New Approach to Land Own-  
ership*  
Edward Elgar Publishing

### History and Civilization

Jon Cohen and Giovanni Federico  
*The Growth of the Italian Economy  
1820-1960*  
Cambridge University Press

Isabelle Engelhardt  
*A Topography of Memory - Representa-  
tions of the Holocaust at Dachau and  
Buchenwald in Comparison with  
Auschwitz; Yad Vashe, and Washington,  
DC*  
P.I.E.-Peter Lang

Frank Heinlein  
*British Government Policy and De-  
colonisation 1945-1963 - Scrutinising  
the Official Mind*  
Routledge

Luisa Passerini  
*Il Mito d'Europa - Radici antiche per  
nuovi simboli*  
Giunti

Luisa Passerini, Alexander Geppert and  
Pothiti Hantzaroula (eds)  
*Ego-histories. Historiography and the  
Self, 1970-2000*, in: *Historein - A Re-  
view of the Past and Other Stories*  
An Annual Publication of the Cultural  
and Intellectual History Society  
Volume 3 Athens 2001

Andrea Zagli  
*Il lago e la comunità. Storia di Bientina  
un "castello" di pescatori nella Toscana  
moderna*  
Polistampa

### Law

Christian Joerges and Renaud Dehousse  
(eds)  
*Good Governance in Europe's Integrat-  
ed Market*  
Oxford University Press

Sivana Sciarra (ed.)  
*Labour Law in the Courts - National  
Judges and the European Court of Jus-  
tice*  
Hart Publishing

### Political and Social Science

Tanja A. Börzel  
*States and Regions in the European  
Union - Institutional Adaptation in Ger-  
many and Spain*  
Cambridge University Press

Roberto D'Alimonte and Stefano Bar-  
tolini (eds)  
*Maggioritario finalmente*  
Il Mulino

Stefaan De Rynck  
*Changing Public Policy: The Role of  
the Regions. Education and Environ-  
mental Policy in Belgium*  
P.I.E.-Peter Lang

Jessica Eisermann  
*Mediengewalt. Die gesellschaftliche  
Kontrolle von Gewaltdarstellungen im  
Fernsehen*  
Westdeutscher Verlag

Gaia di Luzio  
*Verwaltungsreform und Reorganisation  
der Geschlechterbeziehungen*  
Campus

Passerini; Wagner; Ginsborg; Stråth;  
Offe; Arnason; Löwy; Varikas; Friese;  
Biggs  
*Thesis eleven - critical theory and his-  
torical sociology*  
Nr. 68/February 2002-05-14  
Sage Publications

### Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies

Rosi Braidotti  
*Nuovi soggetti nomadi*  
Luca Sossella editore

Peter Cameron  
*Competition in Energy Markets. Law  
and Regulation in the European Union*  
Oxford University Press

Bruno Palier  
*Gouverner la sécurité sociale - Le lien  
social*  
PUF

Armin von Bogdandy, Petros C.  
Mavroidis, Yves Mény (eds.)  
*European Integration and International  
Co-ordination. Studies in Transnational  
Economic Law in Honour of Claus-Di-  
eter Ehlermann*  
Kluwer Law International

Christian Joerges, Yves Mény, J.H.H.  
Weiler (eds)  
*Mountain or Molehill? A Critical Ap-  
praisal of the Commission White Paper  
on Governance*  
Jean Monnet Working Paper 6/01, Har-  
vard Law School Jean Monnet Series

Yves Mény and Yves Surel  
*Democracies and the Populist Chal-  
lenge*  
Palgrave  
*Populismo e democrazia*  
Il Mulino

Yves Mény and Yves Surel  
*Politique comparée: Les démocraties  
Allemagne, Etats Unis, France,  
Grande-Bretagne, Italie*  
Montchrestien

Daniel C. Thomas  
*The Helsinki Effect. International  
Norms, Human Rights, and the Demise  
of Communism*  
Princeton University Press

Amy Verdun (ed)  
*The Euro, European Integration Theo-  
ry and Economic and Monetary Union*  
Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc: