

# Nations, Migrants and Strangers in Europe

A co-ordinated research initiative

EURONAT and IAPASIS research projects and

The Stranger seminar

In the last decade of the twentieth century, the collapse of Communism in Central and Eastern Europe and the dissolution of the Soviet block have radically altered the political map of Europe. The “new” political entities have oriented themselves toward participation in the political project aimed at the constitution of an integrated Europe. Together with creation and dissolution of States, therefore, we observe a redefinition of national sovereignty: the political and economic centre of gravity changes through the consolidation of the European Union as a new supra-national category.

The constitution of the EU began with the Treaty of Rome in 1957, when Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands created the European Economic Community (EEC) providing for co-operation in economic matters. Great Britain, Ireland and Denmark joined the EEC in 1973, followed by Greece in 1981 and Portugal and Spain in 1986. The Single European Act of 1986 heralded the creation of the European Community (EC), a political as well as economic unification of Europe, by January 1993. The framework of this Europe without limitation on the movement of people, services, goods, and capital was finally stipulated in the Treaty on European Union, the Maastricht Treaty, signed on 7 February 1992. Yet movement toward unification requires more than treaties and policies negotiated by various EC council members, administrative units and national representatives. The success of Europe’s unification depends to no small extent on the support it receives from the citizens of EU Member States.

The formation of the European Union and the social, economic and political issues related to it have attracted the interest of scholars from various disciplines. They have confronted the challenge of unravelling what lies behind attitudes toward European integration, and the broader question of what a basis for European identity could be.

The extent to which members of European countries favour or disfavour unification of Europe can be related to the advantages or disadvantages they perceive it as having for their respective countries. The emergence of a collective political identity within the EU would reinforce a general trend toward post-national identity. Simultaneously in various European countries, we can observe the emergence of regional, eth-

nic or nationalist identities and anti-globalization movements. Therefore, we would be well advised to further explore the relationships among regional, ethnic, national and supra-national identities and the factors that determine the salience of each of them among citizens of Europe.

Ethnic identity may be defined as collective group consciousness that imparts a sense of belonging derived from membership in a community bound putatively by common descent and culture. Among many groups in which one may participate and simultaneously share multiple identities, ethnic groups have exhibited a special valence in the construction of communities, comprehensive in scope and compelling in allegiance. They provide gratification by satisfying a deeply internalised need for meaning and belonging. In the claim to membership in an ethnic group, it is not important that the underlying bases of solidarity - language, religion, race, homeland, customs, ancestry, etc.- regarding their uniqueness, ‘purity’, and other lofty claims, be objectively and empirically established as factual. It is enough that members believe these things to be the cement of their solidarity. Ethnic identity is not necessarily evident and may in fact be dormant and seemingly non-existent under normal and peaceful conditions. It emerges primarily in situations of real or perceived threat: if an ethnic group or indeed nation feels threatened, this may lead to a heightened feeling of national belonging: the group members may perceive themselves to be closer and similar to each other.

National identity is conceived here not as an objective fixed entity but as the subjective representation of allegiance to a State. It has been suggested that the persistence of national identities may lead to substantial differences in the amount of support each country gives to European unification.

A number of survey studies have shown that citizens of Norway, Denmark, and Britain are less favourable toward European integration than citizens of other European countries. Because Norway and Denmark have well-established and popular social welfare policies, their citizens fear that the EU will impose a bureaucratic and capitalist system that erodes the social rights guaranteed by their own nation-States. Citizens of Great Britain, an economically and politically

strong State with a longstanding tradition of nationalism, probably fear that the merger of their country into a unified Europe implies a loss of sovereignty that outweighs any possible gain. In contrast, more positive attitudes toward European unification exist in Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Greece, Spain, Ireland, Northern Ireland, Italy, France, and Germany. Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Greece, Spain, and Ireland lack the geographic and demographic size and the political and economic weight in European affairs of their larger neighbours. The citizens of these States perceive their respective States' membership in the EU as an improvement in their political position. Citizens of Portugal, Greece, and Spain may, in addition, believe that joining the EU will improve economic conditions in their countries. Because Italy is marked by marked economic inequality within its borders (north/south), and because of the many scandals involving Italian politicians, Italian citizens may be expected to express less nationalist and more pro-European sentiments.

France and Germany, two of the dominant political and economic forces in Europe, may also have citizens who are more pro-European. Like Britain, these countries have sustained traditions of nationalism and may receive minimal economic benefits from joining the EU. However, contrary to Britain's desire to affirm its identity as a political and economic force outside Europe, both countries were among the founding members of the EU. France has traditionally seen itself as the 'core' of Europe geographically, culturally and politically, and as such has always been in favour of European integration even if French voters have not always expressed such pro-European attitudes (the marginal vote by which the Maastricht treaty was approved in the French referendum being a case in point). Germany's support for the EEC and later the EU is related to its Nazi legacy, the wish to be reintegrated into the system of democratic nation-States and the desire to build a 'European Germany'.

There are many factors that may influence the relationship between national identity and supra-national (European) identity. Some authors have recently shown that perceptions of European identity can be made to vary as the salience of different stereotypes and national comparisons are manipulated experimentally. They found, for example, that Scottish participants manifested a weaker sense of European identity after first being given the task of contrasting the Scots national character with that of the English and the Germans, compared with a condition in which they rated just the Scots and the Australians. It is findings like this that suggest that stereotypes of other European "nationalities" may, when they are salient, stand as a barrier to perceptions of European identity, presumably because they serve to remind us of perceived differences between one's own national character and that of other Europeans, something which is not conducive to promoting Euro-identity.

The Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies currently hosts two European research projects and a research seminar that explore various aspects of the above problématique:

The EURONAT project (Representations of Europe and the Nation in Current and Prospective Member States: Media, Elites and Civil Society; [www.iue.it/RSC/Euronat](http://www.iue.it/RSC/Euronat)) studies European and national identities and the connections between them in six Member States (Austria, Germany, Greece, Italy, Spain and the UK) and three associated countries (Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland) from an interdisciplinary and comparative perspective. It is based at the European University Institute's Robert Schuman Centre and co-ordinated by Bo Stråth ([bo.strath@iue.it](mailto:bo.strath@iue.it)) and Anna Triandafyllidou ([anna.triandafyllidou@iue.it](mailto:anna.triandafyllidou@iue.it)).

The IAPASIS research project (Does Implementation Matter? Informal Administration Practices and Shifting Immigrant Strategies in Germany, Greece, Italy and the UK in Comparison; [www.iue.it/RSC/IAPASIS](http://www.iue.it/RSC/IAPASIS)) concentrates on the administrative, often discretionary, routines that guide immigration policy implementation. It is hosted by the EUI's Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies and coordinated by Bo Stråth ([bo.strath@iue.it](mailto:bo.strath@iue.it)) and Anna Triandafyllidou ([anna.triandafyllidou@iue.it](mailto:anna.triandafyllidou@iue.it)). Current research in the IAPASIS project concentrates on immigrants' strategies of survival and adaptation to their host societies. For more information on this area of research, you may contact Anna Kosic ([ankica.kosic@iue.it](mailto:ankica.kosic@iue.it)).

The Stranger seminar ([/www.iue.it/Personal/Strath/Seminars/Stranger/stranger.htm](http://www.iue.it/Personal/Strath/Seminars/Stranger/stranger.htm)) examines one of today's most relevant tropes, as well as a central historical one, the Other. Through a systematic and integrative study by historians, lawyers and social scientists, the seminar strives to promote new insights and understandings of the relationship between community and strangers.

The seminar is organized by James Kaye ([james.kaye@iue.it](mailto:james.kaye@iue.it)), Willfried Spohn ([willfried.spohn@iue.it](mailto:willfried.spohn@iue.it)), Bo Stråth ([bo.strath@iue.it](mailto:bo.strath@iue.it)) and Anna Triandafyllidou ([anna.triandafyllidou@iue.it](mailto:anna.triandafyllidou@iue.it)). It is hosted by the EUI's Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies and pursued in conjunction with the research activities undertaken in the EURONAT and IAPASIS research projects.

ANNA KOSIC and ANNA TRIANDAFYLLIDOU

# Turkey and its relations with the EU

In the past year and a half, the Mediterranean Programme of the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies has devoted considerable attention to Turkey and its relations with the EU. Two major EU- Turkey conferences have been organised on June 1-2, 2001 and April 18-19, 2002. In between these two conferences, two major policy reports were prepared, devoted, respectively, to the issue of Cyprus as it affects relations between Turkey and the Union ("Reconciliation in Cyprus: the Window of Opportunity", by Prof. Lord Wallace of Saltaire); and to the alignment of the Turkish regulatory environment for banking, energy and telecommunications to the *acquis communautaire* ("Recent Developments in the Regulatory Regimes for Banking, Energy and Telecommunications in the Context of the Turkish Bid for Membership in the EU" – both papers can be downloaded from the EUI web site at the following address: <http://www.iue.it/RSC/MED/> and <http://www.iue.it/RSC/Agenda.html>).

Why such specific interest on Turkey? The starting point is of course the decision at the Helsinki European Council of 1999 whereby Turkey was designated a candidate country for accession. This was the culminating point of a long and tortuous process that had seen Turkey as one of the earliest associates of the then European Communities, but at the same time had seen its desire to formally become a candidate country rebuffed by resistance both within the country itself and among several of the existing EU members.

Turkey has of course always maintained a primary institutional link with the European dimension, witness its membership in NATO, in the WEU and the Council of Europe. At the same time, its geographic location, straddling two continents but with the largest surface belonging to Asia rather than Europe; its relatively less developed economy; and the size of Turkish migrant flows - in particular to Germany - have led many to conclude that Turkey should never become a member of the European Union.

In addition, one should not ignore the memories of a past in which the Ottoman Empire was long perceived as the main threat to Austria and many of the Christian states on the Mediterranean. Even today, the dimension of religion is sometimes proposed as a major divide separating Turkey from the rest of Europe, notwithstanding the fact that all European states - as well as the Turkish Republic - are secular states; that other countries in the Balkans, including some that are candidate to the European Union, have a large Moslem component in their population; and finally that Islam is the religion of a growing number of people holding European citizenship.

Turkey at the same time remains a country "on the border", and as such straddling different realities: Asia and Europe, nationalism and attachment to international institutions, a poor agriculture-based economy in the East and South and an industrial, cosmopolitan, sophisticated economy in the North-West. As Kemal Dervis said in his June 1, 2001 Inaugural Lecture of the Political Economy Chair, "Turkey does have a strongly multicultural identity. Turkey is very European in many ways. (...) There is a very strong European dimension to Turkish culture which is not surprising, because historically during Ottoman times Turkey was very much connected and was, of course, in Europe in many ways. Also, ethnically Turkey is a very mixed country, a mixed nation with ethnic origin coming from all over Eastern Europe, the Mediterranean area, the Middle East and the ex-Soviet Union. At the same time, there's no question about the fact that Turkey is a deeply Muslim country. (...) There is no question that Turkey also has a very strong Middle Eastern identity and a very strong Muslim identity. That, for Huntington, is the danger. That, for him, is what will create so much trouble, that these identities will clash and will create major governance problems. I actually believe it's quite the opposite. (...) Countries that can relate to many cultures, many identities, many geographies will have a huge advantage, because they can bridge regions and they can be truly global. In that sense, I think that Turkey has a tremendous asset, because it can be an integrator of these various dimensions. It can relate to the Middle East. It can relate to Europe. It can relate to Central Asia and can turn this multidimensionality into a great source of strength in harmony with a vision of a world that is very global and where regional groupings are not clashing with global trends"

It is then not very useful to deny that Turkey's candidacy to the EU must overcome some very serious obstacle, and that painful solutions will have to be found to very numerous problems. But then, the importance of the final objective cannot be underestimated.

Indeed, the Union needs Turkey in the sense that a solution to all problems on Turkey's way to membership must be found anyhow, independently of the candidacy file.

Turkey's significance for the EU enlargement must be considered in terms of its role vis-à-vis south-eastern Europe. It stands to be a major stabilising factor in the EU strategy to democratise the Balkans. As member of the Stability Pact and with its improved relations with Greece, Turkey potentially provides a broader zone of stability surrounding a troubled area. It is difficult to expect that we might be able to find a satisfactory solution to the Balkan imbroglio without a continuing rap-

prochement between Turkey and Greece and the full cooperation of Turkey in the crafting of a new regional equilibrium in that troubled part of Europe.

With respect to the conflict on the future of Cyprus, to which Turkey is a party directly involved, it is now clear that a resolution is extremely urgent. The prospect of accepting Cyprus as a member country of the Union without a previous resolution of the conflict is clearly not one that the Union might look forward to - although for various reasons it is not possible to subordinate the success of the enlargement round to a solution of the conflict between the two communities in Cyprus.

In the words of the Wallace Report:

"The revival of talks between leaders of the Greek and Turkish communities opens a window of opportunity to move towards a resolution of the division of the island before the state of Cyprus joins the EU. This window will not, however, remain open for long. Once accession negotiations have been completed, and the Treaty of Accession finalised, the opportunity to incorporate the terms of an agreed settlement in treaty form accepted by all EU institutions and member states will have been lost. The message of this paper is that it is in the interests of all parties - the two communities on the island, the governments of Greece and Turkey, the European Union and its other member states - to seize this opportunity before it is too late. With a greater degree of goodwill on all sides, there is now a foundation for a settlement from which all parties can gain. If Cyprus moves towards EU membership without parallel moves towards a settlement, however, it will then be much harder to negotiate a separate settlement; and both the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities stand to lose from the long-term separation which would be likely to follow."

From the point of view of Turkey, the accession of Cyprus in the absence of a solution to the conflict may create a crisis in relations with Europe that would be extremely difficult to mend. Furthermore, it is a general conclusion to be drawn from the events of September 11 that the international community cannot afford the luxury of leaving an ever growing number of local conflicts to fester unresolved for an unlimited time - because in the long run these conflicts impose huge negative externalities to the international system.

We therefore need to resolve the Cyprus conflict and need the active and responsible co-operation of Turkey to do so.

More broadly speaking, Islam is often viewed as a challenge in the shaping of a cosmopolitan European democratic culture. The European Union's ambition, as expressed also in the Treaty of the European Union, is the achievement of a multicultural society. Turkey, as the only largely Muslim secular country committed to a democratic future, can by the same token be considered as an asset for the EU to achieve its objective of establishing a multicultural union. The significance of Turkey in this respect was dramatically underlined by the events

following the 11 September terrorist attack on targets in the USA. Irrespective of the question of Turkey's candidacy of the EU, its role as a partner for the EU and as an example of a functioning modern and secular Islamic country should be underlined.

In terms of strategic needs today and in the long run, it is clear that Turkey can and should play a crucially important role with respect to consolidating a peaceful order in Afghanistan, and has played and will continue to play a crucial role in the implementation of US and European policies towards Iraq.

Finally, as we look to the wider context of EU's policy towards the Mediterranean, consider the difficulties encountered in the first five years of implementing the Barcelona declaration, and look at the clearly less than promising prospects for the immediate future, one cannot fail to note that Turkey alone represents a third of the Mediterranean, be it measured by population numbers of GDP, and an even larger share if measured by the intensity of trade with Europe. To find a way of establishing a win-win relationship with Turkey is therefore supremely important for the future of the Mediterranean Partnership - indeed it is difficult to conceive of a scenario in which the latter may survive unless relations with Turkey become ever closer.

All the more so since Turkey already has implemented several of the policies that we urge other Mediterranean partners to adopt. Most significantly, Turkey is already tied in a customs union with the EU, and should therefore provide the best empirical confirmation of the benefits to be derived from the Barcelona agenda.

For all these reasons, whether and when Turkey finally becomes a member country of the Union is not the most important of questions, provided that an open mind is maintained about the final outcome. In fact, the substance that matters is that a very close and mutually satisfactory relationship must be found between Turkey and the Union for a large number of very important reasons.

Turkey currently is not deemed to meet the Copenhagen criteria; the Union wishes to see a clearer subordination of the military to democratically elected civilian institutions, and an improvement in the respect of human rights, including the rights of linguistic and other minorities. In his keynote speech at the Second EU-Turkey Conference on April 18, 2002 Deputy Prime Minister Mesut Yilmaz claimed that Turkey has "made considerable progress during the past few months: since the adoption of our national program, the momentum for change in Turkey has increased. The media and the public are now debating highly sensitive issues, such as the total elimination of the death penalty from our legal system and the scope of individual cultural rights. In fulfilling the political criteria, the Constitutional amendments, the new Turkish Civil Code and the legislative amendments in the first and second packages of har-

monisation were milestones. Last October, almost one fifth of the Constitution was amended through the co-operation of all political parties represented in our Parliament. This was a major leap forward in broadening the scope of individual rights and liberties in general and the freedom of expression in particular. Immediately after the Constitutional amendments, the Turkish Parliament adopted a new Civil Code which introduced improvements in gender equality and child protection as well as in the freedom of association and the right to assembly. In order to meet the Copenhagen political criteria, we also took a number of measures designed to improve the implementation of legal and Constitutional guarantees for the freedom of expression and civil rights. The first legislative package, adopted in February this year, amended various legislations which were often a legal basis for the detention and sentencing of many intellectuals for expressing their ideas. The second legislative package, which entered into force last week, extends further the scope of the freedom of thought and expression, the freedom of the press, the freedom of association and peaceful assembly. It reinforces the measures for the prevention of torture and ill treatments. It introduces an effective deterrent against human rights violation by public per-

sons. It also consolidates civil administration. The process of harmonisation is ongoing. In the coming months we hope to amend the Constitution further, in particular to consolidate the independence of the judiciary."

The contribution that the Mediterranean Programme, in co-operation with its Turkish partners, may give to an ever closer and satisfactory relationship between Turkey and Europe is that of providing a forum for discussion among academics, business and opinion leaders, leading administrators, to seek innovative solutions to problems that have proven intractable for a long time. We believe that this kind of dialogue at the level of civil society is a necessary ingredient to strengthen mutual awareness and understanding, and that it can bring substantial benefits as an exercise in parallel with official diplomacy. We look forward to being able to carry out this commitment for the long haul.

GIACOMO LUCIANI

## Call for Papers

Deadline: 17 July 2002 (postmark)

### 4<sup>th</sup> Mediterranean Social and Political Research Meeting

Organised by the Mediterranean Programme of the RSCAS – EUI

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## *Per la Patria, per l'Europa*

### L'Archive Alcide De Gasperi à l'Institut universitaire européen

A l'occasion des cérémonies qui ont marqué, le 7 novembre 2001, les vingt-cinq années d'activité de l'Institut universitaire européen, le président Patrick Masterson et Mme Maria Romana Catti De Gasperi ont procédé à la signature solennelle du contrat de dépôt des papiers personnels du président Alcide De Gasperi auprès des Archives historiques des Communautés européennes.



Maria Romana Catti De Gasperi et Patrick Masterson

Par cette décision, la fille de l'éminent homme d'Etat italien a ouvert à la recherche une archive jusque là réservée à quelques érudits privilégiés. En confiant quelque 200 gros dossiers de correspondance, écrits, notes, mémoranda, discours, le plus souvent inédits, à l'IUE, elle a délibérément choisi de mettre en exergue la contribution qu'Alcide De Gasperi apporta, aux côtés d'autres grands "fondateurs" comme Robert Schuman ou Konrad Adenauer, à l'unification de l'Europe.

Parlant de son père, Maria Romana De Gasperi se plaît à expliquer "qu'avant d'être un projet, pour lui, l'Europe était déjà une réalité." La conviction religieuse et les expériences vécues au sein de l'Empire habsbourgeois puis au Vatican fournirent à De Gasperi la base culturelle qui l'induisit à comprendre et à accepter l'idée européenne dans le second après-guerre. Dès ses premières années passées dans le Trentin habsbourgeois, De Gasperi fut naturellement porté à transposer sur le plan politique l'oecuménisme et l'universalisme catholique. L'internationalisme degasperien relevait de son monde spirituel, qui le conduisait à appeler de ses vœux la restauration d'une res publica christiana qui unifierait les peuples en conséquence "d'un principe métaphysique commun et de normes morales à réaliser au sein de la communauté humaine". La vision que De Gasperi avait du monde international intégrait l'existence d'une autorité régulatrice supérieure, qui laissât cependant le maximum d'autonomie possible à ses diverses com-

posantes. On devait retrouver un écho de ces principes dans l'opuscule "Le idee ricostruttive della Democrazia christiana" (juillet 1943) où le militant du Parti populaire déchu écrivait que les peuples "devront accepter des limitations à leur souveraineté au profit d'une plus grande solidarité entre les peuples libres". Ainsi s'expliquent plusieurs des choix politiques importants que De Gasperi fit au cours de sa carrière comme la demande d'autonomie pour le Trentin dans le cadre de l'empire austro-hongrois puis dans celui du Royaume d'Italie, les accords de Paris de 1946 qui consacrerent l'autonomie du Haut Adige, l'acceptation ou le souhait de voir introduire des autorités supranationales dans les traités CECA et CED.

Le second élément fondamental de la formation européenne de De Gasperi procéda de son appartenance à un Etat multinational et multiculturel comme l'Empire des Habsbourg. Cette expérience lui apporta une vision plus globale de la vie politique, l'enrichissement d'une culture plus large et plus diverse. Le Parlement de Vienne était à tout prendre déjà un Parlement européen en miniature, au sein duquel les mondes germanique, latin et slave s'affrontaient continuellement, mais dans un cadre de référence qui fonctionnait de



Alcide De Gasperi

manière somme toute satisfaisante. Cette appartenance fit de lui un Européen avant l'heure.

Le troisième élément qui complète la vision européenne de De Gasperi découle de son passage au Vatican à partir de 1929 suite à son arrestation et à sa mise en résidence surveillée par le régime fasciste. Ayant obtenu un modeste emploi à la Bibliothèque vaticane, De Gasperi fut, entre 1933 et 1938, chargé de la rédaction des "Quinzaines internationales" pour *L'Illustrazione vaticana*. Ceci l'inclina à réfléchir sur la réalité internationale de son temps. L'expérience menée depuis cet observatoire privilégié lui donna



Alcide De Gasperi et Robert Schuman

une sensibilité à l'égard de la politique extérieure rare chez les hommes politiques de la péninsule, encore fortement empreints de provincialisme.

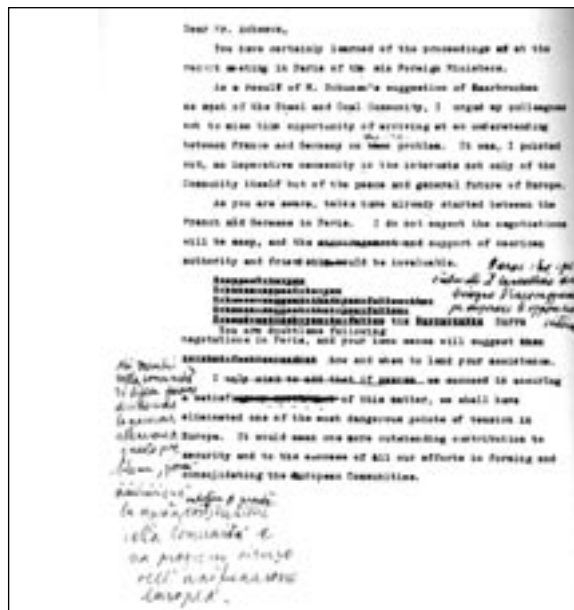
Toutefois pour cet homme d'Etat avisé et conscient des résistances qu'une telle sensibilité pouvait provoquer auprès de certaines franges de l'opinion publique italienne, l'europhilie ne signifia jamais perdre de vue les intérêts nationaux mais bien plutôt les sauvegarder en les traitant dans un cadre européen. Il suffit pour s'en convaincre de constater l'extrême prudence avec laquelle le Président du Conseil (et la Démocratie chrétienne avec lui) accueillit les premières tentatives d'intégration effectuées dans l'immédiat second après-guerre, où ses premières préoccupations furent de faire adhérer l'Italie à l'OTAN et d'oeuvrer à la réintégration de son pays dans le concert des nations, aux côtés des Alliés.

Ce furent probablement des désillusions ultérieures découlant des faibles résultats tangibles que le pays avait tiré de sa participation au Pacte Atlantique (l'Italie n'avait pas été admise au sein du Standing Group) et la solution manquée du problème de Trieste qui poussèrent De Gasperi à choisir l'intégration européenne comme objectif déterminant de la politique extérieure italienne. A partir de la fin 1949, le président du Conseil multiplia les interventions publiques et privées en faveur de l'Europe et noua des contacts personnels avec les organisations fédéralistes (en particulier avec le MFE d'Altiero Spinelli). De Gasperi et Sforza interprétèrent le plan Schuman comme la "première tentative sérieuse d'avoir dans l'Europe moderne une autorité internationale" et firent adhérer immédiatement l'Italie aux négociations qui aboutirent au Traité CECA le 18 avril 1951. Les problèmes de la sidérurgie italienne (plan Sinigaglia, accès au minerai algérien) seraient ainsi résolus par la coopération au sein du Pool charbon-acier. La proposition degasperienne consistant à transformer le traité CED par le biais de l'introduction de l'article 38 - sur la base duquel l'Assemblée de la Communauté européenne de Défense aurait dû étudier un projet de Communauté politique européenne - procédait du même réalisme. L'Italie, peu intéressée à une intégration limitée au seul plan militaire aurait eu en revanche beaucoup à gagner d'une intégration étendue au domaine écono-

mique susceptible de faciliter la résolution des traditionnels problèmes de sous-développement économique de la Péninsule.

Le fonds d'un espace approximatif de 35 mètres linéaires, présente un contenu de très haute valeur historique. Parmi les séries documentaires les plus dignes d'intérêt, on relèvera celles ayant trait à :

- l'engagement politique et culturel du jeune Alcide notamment dans le cadre de « l'irrédentisme » du Trentin (1881-1904),
- son action au parlement autrichien (1911-1918) puis italien comme député du PPI et ses relations avec Sturzo (1919-1921),
- la période de « l'Aventino » et de l'opposition au fascisme (1924-1926),



Lettre à Dean Acheson

- une série relative à A. de Gasperi, bibliothécaire au Vatican et durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale,
- une série sur les écrits et discours de De Gasperi (à noter une collection complète de ses articles sur Il Popolo et L'Osservatore romano),
- une série sur les rapports entre A. De Gasperi, l'Eglise et la Papauté,
- une série sur la Démocratie chrétienne : congrès, conseils nationaux, campagnes électorales (1953-1954),
- une très importante série « Affaires étrangères » : UNNRA, questions de Trieste et du Haut Adige, traités de paix, Pacte Atlantique, voyages à l'étranger, construction européenne,
- une série : crises gouvernementales italiennes.

Après avoir procédé au classement et à la numérisation des dossiers, l'Institut en assurera l'accès et la diffusion au public à travers son site web.

JEAN-MARIE PALAYRET

## New Rôles for the Library in Scholarly Communication

The academic library of the 21st century will be radically different from its traditional predecessors. Changes already under way are revolutionising the definition, function and scope of the scholarly library. New dynamics are resulting in an altered relationship between academic authors, publishers, libraries and readers.

These were the main conclusions of a five-day international course on Digital Libraries and Electronic Publishing held at the EUI Library in October.

“Libraries, or rather - universities - will play a decisive rôle in the outcome of this exciting process of change” said Hans Geleijnse, Director of Information Services and Systems at the EUI. The October event, which drew 46 participants from 15 countries, was co-ordinated by the EUI library and the Tilburg Innovation Centre for Electronic Resources - a private company owned by Tilburg University.

The transformation of university libraries is driven by electronic innovation. In fact, users of the EUI Library at the Badia Fiesolana already see extensive evidence of change. This will shortly include the installation of a wireless LAN infrastructure for portable computers and an increased number of networked terminals.

There are many hypotheses for the academic library of the future. But academic librarians are not alone in being compelled to rethink their functions. Publishers, authors and copyright legislators are among many others being challenged. Among the key issues are:

- To what extent will ‘digital’ replace ‘print’ in the academic library?
- Can the ‘value added’ chain (author: university: publisher: certification process: publisher: university library: reader) be shortened? Will authors become their own publishers?
- What can university libraries do about the escalated costs of scholarly journals?
- Will commercial publishers of scholarly journals disappear?
- Who archives electronic content and (how) can future access be guaranteed?
- Who manages the scholarly ‘information stream’?

As yet there is no single model to incorporate convincing solutions to all of these challenges. But the EUI event provided sound strategic options for the present, and some tantalising glimpses of the future. A follow-

up event has already been scheduled for 2002 (contact information below).

Although the pace of change has been set by electronic dynamics, market factors are not absent. These account for what has become known as the Journals’ Crisis. Over the past twenty years, the price of scholarly journals has outstripped both inflation and comparable price trajectories for monographs and other kinds of publications. Unilateral pricing practices by some journals with strong market positions are frequently blamed.

But does electronic publishing strengthen the position of universities vis-à-vis publishers? The answer seems to be ‘Yes... but.’ In the near future it is unlikely that universities will take over all of the functions of academic publishers. But through a number of innovative technical and business models, universities may exert increasing control of the scholarly production, dissemination and communication process.

Hans Roes, Deputy Librarian, Tilburg University pointed out that self-publishing gives academic staff and librarians a better idea of the potential for digital libraries. This in turn he predicted, would bring “positive change” in relations with publishers.

Libraries are at the vanguard of these developments, even as they simultaneously pursue a variety of complementary tactics - particularly the use of national and international consortia to enhance their price-bargaining positions. David Kohl of OhioLINK (USA), disclosed substantial budgetary savings through a broad coalition of purchasers, combining electronic journal and paper copy access. The OhioLINK consortium, Kohl said, became a ‘win-win’ for both libraries and publishers. Four hours at the EUI event were devoted to discussion and simulation of license and purchasing negotiation techniques.

An important conclusion however, was that library consortia should be more than ‘buying clubs’. They should become dynamos for change for universities and be positioned at the forefront of publisher-university contact and contract.

Jonathan Clark, Director of Science Direct (Elsevier Science) identified four key functions of academic journals: dissemination, validation, registration and archiving. Can some of these functions be taken over from commercial publishers by academic staff and university libraries? Professor Giuseppe Bertola (EUI, ECO) suggested that commercially published journals





still had an important certification rôle to play. However, he saw extensive opportunities for professors to offer their work via personal homepages on university sites.

The Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC) USA is a consortium of 200 research institutions and libraries encouraging the setting up of new independent journals and provides guidelines to the establishment of journals. At the EUI meeting the Director, Rick Johnson announced the launch of SPARC Europe (<http://www.sparceurope.org>). In the USA, the editorial boards of the Journal of Machine Learning Research and Theory and Practice of Logic Programming had resigned and subsequently set up new journals.

An exciting new perspective on the electronic library 'high frontier' was presented by Herbert Van de Sompel, who worked as a researcher at Los Alamos and Cornell. Van de Sompel is a pioneer of the Open Archives initiative for "facilitating the federation of content providers on the Web." The initiative is currently working on the means "to develop machine interfaces that facilitate the availability of content from a variety of providers." Van de Sompel envisages the use of a 'Metadata Harvesting Protocol' to create a new value chain in scholarly communication. The traditional functions of certification, preservation, usage &c. could be incorporated into a mature version of the scheme.

Thus far, libraries are reluctant to move to 'digital only'. But a predominantly digital future cannot be excluded - especially where there are constraints of physical space. In the digital marketplace, non-traditional, digital-only subscription aggregators may emerge in competition to libraries. These would not need to own any 'physical' books. Carol Ann Hughes, Director of Questia - a private company based in Houston and New York - explained how digital access to a canon of

monographs and journal articles aimed at undergraduates is already provided by her company on an individual subscription basis. Tools include text-highlighting, citation and bibliography builders. Ms. Hughes declined to give details of Questia's user base and growth rate. But could such a model be replicated and expanded for doctoral candidates and professors? If so would traditional paper libraries be bypassed, or would they control portals to such content?

And who would be the 'custodians' of perpetual access in the electronic age? Johan Steenbakkers, Director of IT and Facility Management at the National Library of the Netherlands outlined one potential solution: a new IBM initiative which involves the creation of a 'Universal Virtual Computer' emulation to provide archive access to digital versions, and born-digital documentation. This approach would preserve the diversity of technical instruments needed to access digital documentation over long periods. Theoretically such a system would preserve access to digital documentation in perpetuity.

There was consensus at the EUI event, that librarians have the necessary skills to intermediate the rapidly changing scholarly information stream. But libraries need to respond quickly to technological and market developments, warned Hans Roosendaal (University of Twente, NL). He advised management to develop document servers and browsers; archives for the materials produced by their professors and researchers; and called for the overhaul of budgetary provisions to support these steps.

THOMAS BOURKE  
EUSSIRF Co-ordinator

A follow-up conference is scheduled at the EUI for 30 September to 4 October 2002. Further information is available from: [Hans.Geleijnse@iue.it](mailto:Hans.Geleijnse@iue.it) or [ticer@kub.nl](mailto:ticer@kub.nl)

The 2001/2002 season

## The CONCERTI DEL GIOVEDÌ SERA in their Fourth Season: “Musical Innovation in Past and Present”

What four years ago had begun as an improvised ad hoc adventure is now approaching its fourth season: only a few people will recall that the “Thursday Evening Concerts at the Badia” originated from a musical interlude organized for the June Ball in 1998, which two music-loving researchers had designed as a singular event. The performance was such an immediate success that their alter egos, Louise de Valois and Dietrich von Biber, decided to prepare other musical events during the following academic year.

From 1998/1999 onwards the *Concerti del Giovedì sera* were enthusiastically received by a steadily growing audience: since 1999/2000 the EUI concerts have published their annual seasonal programme in advance, and thanks to the extraordinarily successful 2000/2001 season the series has now become an important and recognized element in the musical life of Florence.

We are happy to be able to continue with this commitment, and accepted the challenge of last year’s success. Indeed, we are quite confident that this year’s programme is going to arouse even more public attention in such a musically rather traditional environment as Florence is: season 2001/2002, in fact, is entirely dedicated to musical innovation - understood not only as a contemporary experience, but as a timeless concept that we may identify throughout the centuries. What is more: there always have been and still persist hidden contacts, unrevealed relations between artistic innovations over the centuries. Revealing and emphasizing these contacts has been the guideline for this year’s programming, which resulted in 6 very different concerts: different for the wide range of styles and epochs they present, but united by a dialectical idea of combining past and present innovations.

Almost paradigmatic in that sense was the first concert on 25 October 2001: the English violinist Matthew Jones, accompanied at the piano by Warren Mailly-Smith, compiled a programme centring around the magnificent Chaconne (last movement from Partita II in D minor) by Johann Sebastian Bach. The same crystal-like musical transparency and logic, according to Matt Jones, can be found in contemporary works by Arvo Pärt (whose famous piece “Fratres” he will perform) and Michael Nyman (Greenaway’s film composer; Matt will play his “Zoo-Caprices”, derived from the film score for “A Zed and two Noughts”). A similar twin-set comes in part two of this concert,

where Matt combines Leos Janacek’s Sonata for violin and piano with John Adam’s “Road Movies” - again there seems to be some strange relationship between the works of these two unique and radically individualist composers, albeit almost a century separates them.

As usual the December concert of the *Concerti del Giovedì* is featuring musicians from the EUI: above all the Choir, under the direction of its venerated conductor Valerio Del Piccolo, will show off with his new repertory, but some hidden musical talents among the researchers will also participate. The choir this year is working on pieces by renaissance masters, that is to say by composers like Orazio Vecchi, Baldassarre Donato and Adriano Banchieri who during the sixteenth century advocated a renovation of musical language. These choral settings will be contrasted by a number of instrumental chamber music pieces by early 20th century composers of Italy like Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco or Nino Rota: they confronted a somewhat similar problem, since they tried to overcome the operatic traditions of the 19th century that dominated Italian music for so long. Are there parallels between these two movements of artistic renovation? Come and find out on 13 December 2001.

The first concert in 2002, on 28 February, follows up this line. Jessica Gould, an American soprano specialized in both ancient and contemporary music, reconsiders the early English repertory for voice and lute - a genre that died out during the 17th century when the guitar managed to drive out the lute. Jessica, who will be accompanied on the lute and thiorbo by the English specialist Peter Martin, has commissioned new works by American and English contemporary composers for this forgotten combination and is going to present us some of these new works: the first part of her concert will consist of a collection of the ancient repertory for soprano and lute by composers of the 16th century like John Dowland, Henry Purcell and John Danyel; the second part, by contrast, will be dedicated to the world premiere of a new cycle by New-York-based American composer Gerald Busby, who wrote his set of songs for soprano and lute especially for Jessica Gould and Peter Martin. A rather unique concert you shouldn’t miss!!

While the first three concerts were based on a performers’ perspective, the following three concerts will adopt the perspective of a contemporary composer.

Starting with the concert on 14 March 2002, when German composer and pianist Stefan Thomas will return to the EUI (in 2000 he accompanied saxophonist Christine Rall at the piano and his Saxophone Quartet was performed, together with Philip Glass's Concerto for Saxophone Quartet, in a glorious concluding concert in May 2001). This time he will perform a programme as pianist, in which he tries to combine his own compositions with pieces from various composers throughout the centuries he feels his music relates to: not that surprisingly this includes pieces by Johann Sebastian Bach, but already the choice of Joseph Haydn (instead of the more famous names of Mozart or Beethoven) is noteworthy, and even more so the selected pieces by Poland's musical giant Witold Lutoslawski and Austrian Gerhard Schedl. Together with two recent compositions of Stefan Thomas himself, all this adds up to an exciting musical self-portrait of a contemporary composer you will enjoy getting to know.

Another composer's portrait concert applies a different approach: on 9 May 2002 there is only music by Gonzalo Arruego Rodríguez on the programme. However, the music of our fellow researcher - Gonzalo is currently an

LL.M. student in the Law Department - is not afraid to relate to other artworks. Indeed, the live performance of recent compositions for string quartet and piano duet is accompanied by the projection of paintings and sculptures inspired by Gonzalo's music. This programme is part of a very unique project of interdisciplinary art and aesthetic dialogue with which the Spanish ensemble "In illo tempore" from Zaragoza is currently on tour in Spain. And we are of course very happy to have them with us in the *Concerti del Giovedì sera*.

Most reasonably we located the highlight of the season at the end: for 23 May 2002 we have scheduled a very special concert with an outstanding programme turning around one of the most important masterworks of 20th-century music - KONTAKTE by German composer Karlheinz Stockhausen. It is a work for piano, percussion and electronic sounds, written in 1960 and still a landmark in contemporary music.

However, it is also an exciting piece of music with stunning sounds, demanding a brilliant virtuosity from the performers. Fortunately Stephane Ginsburgh (piano) and Gerrit Nulens (percussion) are the kind of maniacs needed to prepare a piece like "Kontakte" - especially if garnished with a number of pieces almost as eminent: while Gerrit Nulens will perform "Anvil Chorus" by American composer David Lang, Stephane is going to forge links from Stockhausen's piece to past and present - represented in Ludwig van Beethoven's visionary Sonata for piano op.111 and Marco Stroppa's piano solo cycle "Miniature estrose"

(1992), where the Italian composer explicitly relates to Beethoven (in "Innige Cavatine"), but on the basis of a musical language that has also known Stockhausen and electronic music.

Hence, a concert of "Kontakte" of all kinds and without any doubt the most ambitious project of the whole season. We are very happy that the Belgian and German embassies have supported this concert with generous contributions. But we are even more happy about the co-operation with three major Florentine musical institutions - without the help of the "Centro Tempo Reale" (the electro-acoustic research centre

founded by Luciano Berio), without the material assistance of the "Scuola di Musica di Fiesole" and without the logistic support of the "Amici della Musica" we would not have been able to put on such an event.

Don't miss this one, which is not only the last of our series, but also located in a site worth visiting even without a concert: we will be hosted by the Centro Tempo Reale in their marvellous Villa Strozzi, where the concert hall is the splendid and recently restored Limonaia. Look forward to the 23rd of May 2002. And enjoy the Institute's own concert season!!

JOHANNES U. MÜLLER

I Concerti del Giovedì Sera - Stagione 2001/2002  
 konTakte - conTatti - conTacts - conTactos  
**innovazioni musicali ieri e oggi**  
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Jessica Gould, soprano  
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*EUI Researchers raise money for charity*

## Running for a Cause

On Sunday 10th March, eight women from the EUI ran the Napoli marathon and half-marathon to raise money for "Nosotras" a local Florentine association. We had been training for this marathon event since we started a Women's running club at the EUI back in October 2001. So in just under 6 months we went from struggling up and down the hills of San Domenico to gliding effortlessly through the streets of Napoli – well almost!

When we started the running club most of us found it difficult to run 5km but by January 2002 we could quite confidently run up to Fiesole and beyond! We convinced ourselves that running up the steep hills around the Institute was easy – in fact we told ourselves that we much preferred a steep hill than a flat road: the hills were 'something to lean in to'. We trained on average twice a week, meeting on cold winter Wednesday mornings at 8.30am to tackle a 8/9 km run before breakfast and meeting on Sunday afternoons for a long training session of about 15km. It was impressive to see the transformation of the group as our fitness and running times improved. And the group was a great support for each of us, a place where we could discuss such vital issues as 'the best thing to eat before running: a banana or lentils?'; 'how to breathe while we ran'; 'which running shoes are the best' – ahh it's amusing to think back to the great in depth discussions we had as we pounded along the roads of Florence!

When we committed ourselves to the marathon event in Napoli we decided to raise money for a local association. 'Nosotras' was chosen because of the great work it does for migrant women (and their partners and families) here in Florence. 'Nosotras' was set up in April 1998 to support migrant women in finding work, accessing education for them and their families, getting

legal advice and dealing with a myriad social, economic and cultural problems. We asked friends, family and researchers, professors and staff at the EUI to 'pledge one Euro for our fundraising marathon'. The response from the Institute was wonderful: at the last count we have over 400 Euros to give to Nosotras.

The day of the marathon was amazing: the marathon started and finished in the beautiful Piazza del Plebiscito, and the course took us along the bay and through the port area and streets of Napoli. We waited nervously in the morning sunshine for the race to begin, discussing our shoes, whether it was going to be a hot day and anxiously popping off to the bathroom every 5 minutes! Napoli being Napoli the marathon was quite disorganised towards the end – water stands were taken down and the streets were reopened to cars, motorini and buses but we didn't care as we'd done it! We all finished the race tired but exhilarated! That night we had a celebration feast at a restaurant recommended to us by a Neapolitan porter at the EUI (thank you Antonio!), and collapsed into bed happy that our early-morning runs were over (for a little while at least!).

We would like to thank all those at the EUI who supported us and offered us kind words of encouragement! We also must say a big thank-you to the Cassa di Risparmio here at the EUI who sponsored the costs of our trip, as well as the 4B Committee who also contributed money to our trip. We hope to continue the women's running club and welcome all women at the EUI to join us – our group is very relaxed and we hope to continue with a couple of gentle runs a week – no more marathons (well for a little while at least!).

VICTORIA JENNET (Law Department)

ANETTE BONGARDT (ECO) and FRANCISCO TORRES (ECO) were married in August last year in the Palazzo Vecchio.



Francisco Torres and Annette Bongardt



Luiza, Kiran Hendrick and Rebecca

Valerie de Campos Mello (SPS) and Adriaan Grijns (LAW) are happy to announce the birth of Luiza on 31 May 2001 in New York.

Mohini Malhotra and Tilman Ehrbeck (ECO) are happy to announce the birth of Kiran Hendrick on 10 September 2001 in Washington.

Salome Cignal de Uguarte (LAW) and Marco Becht (ECO) are happy to announce the birth of Rebecca on 22 February 2002 in Bruxelles

# We are proud and happy to announce...

## Prizes and People



Stefano Bartolini

Prof. STEFANO BARTOLINI (Department of Political and Social Sciences) received the APSA 2001 Gregory Luebbert prize for the best book in Comparative Politics (*The Political Mobilization of the European Left, 1860-1980. The Class Cleavage.*)

Prof. COLIN CROUCH (SPS) was awarded the Jeger Prize for the best Fabian Society publication of 2001 for his pamphlet *Coping with Post-Democracy*.

Le Conseil Scientifique de l'Association Internationale des Amis de Louise Weiss a décerné son Prix 2002 à l'INSTITUT UNIVERSITAIRE EUROPÉEN de Florence représenté par son Président, Prof. YVES MÉNY.



Louise Weiss

La Fondation Louise Weiss récompense chaque année des auteurs ou des institutions qui ont le plus contribué à l'avancement des sciences de la paix, à l'amélioration des relations humaines et aux efforts en faveur de l'Europe. Le prix a été attribué entre autres aux institutions ou personnalités suivantes:

- 1988 M. JACQUES DELORS, Président de la Commission des communautés Européennes, ancien ministre
- 1990 M. VACLAV HAVEL, Président de la République Fédérative Tchèque et Slovaque
- 1993 Organisation Humanitaire « Médecins sans Frontières »
- 1996 M. MARIO SOARES, ancien Président de la République du Portugal
- 2001 Mme NICOLE FONTAINE, Présidente du Parlement Européen

Rewarding the best research on the Regions and Cities of Europe, the Committee of the Regions Thesis Competition 2001, gave the award for second distinction to Dr STEFAAN DE RYNCK (B) of the EUI for *The politics of policy change: education and environmental policy in the Belgian communities and regions*.



Alexander Geppert with Luisa Passerini and Pothiti Hantzaroula

ALEXANDER GEPPERT, research student in the History Department received the Theodor Körner Preis für Kunst und Wissenschaft, awarded every year by the President of the Austrian Republic to young scholars and artists.

## Mikael af Malmborg *in memoriam*

Mikael is not with us any more. He passed away at Huddinge Sjukhus in Stockholm Sunday 20 May. He eventually surrendered to the illness he had fought with such patience and courage through two decades.

Mikael's arrival to the European University Institute in Florence that spring in 1991 was just as right as it could be: it was bringing together what belonged together. The two of them were meant for each other - Mikael and the Institute. Born in Lund, Sweden and educated at the History Department at the University of Lund, he was the first Swede to join the Institute after the EUI had made an agreement with the Swedish government. Swedish academia could not have picked a better ambassador. Mikael was educated at an institution that combined classical scholarship with an awareness of the most modern trends in the discipline of history. Mikael was a political historian working with diplomatic depeches and high politics, but he was also a cultural and intellectual historian with a keen sense of the ever-changing patterns of thought of European civilization.

In a sense he was more a student of civilization than of politics. He had travelled widely and was proficient in an impressive number of languages. He spoke German and French with the same fluency as he spoke English, but he also had a sense for French and German culture exceptional for a Scandinavian. His understanding of the Danes was like that of a native. The meeting with the Institute brought him the same intimate knowledge of the Italian culture. Mikael's endless intellectual curiosity, his complete lack of prejudice and his tolerance placed him in the middle of the Institute's social and intellectual life in those years. He was one of those rare men who would rise and sing one of Bellman's songs of the 18th century, who would quote only books he



had read and who would laugh at Danish jokes. His contemporaries will all recall his unhurried gait, his pa-



tient posture while listening and his gentle wit. He was a true ambassador, although under instruction from nobody, but his conscience and heart.

As a historian, Mikael not only placed Sweden on the map of the history of European integration. Actually, he was Mr Sweden in the network of students of contemporary European history. His thesis was the first overall study of Sweden's rôle in the process of early European integration from the 1940s to the 1960s. The approach was typical for the scope of Mikael's intellectual interests. It embraced the economics of quota restrictions, of the Marshall Plan and customs unions just as it took account of the outlook and thinking among the Swedish politicians and the Swedish populace.

It is true that most alumne of the EUI tend to be very mobile. When Mikael returned to Sweden he was, however, more restless than most other researchers from the Institute. The fact that he lost his heart to Finland was only one more reason for him to enjoy long research stays in Paris, Oxford, Helsinki and - once again - Florence. During these years he published widely on a number of subjects that stretched from comparative studies of national identities, over Swedish European policies to the rôle of the neutrals and neutralism during the Cold War. These were busy years as he was involved in a large number of projects, many, many conferences and guest lectures over most of Europe. Everybody knew that Mikael was good for an interesting approach in a lecture, that he would catch the attention of the students at once and that he was tremendously fine company. He was like that at the last lecture in Aarhus: although tired, interested as ever in literature, politics, music, history and all aspects of civilization. There was no end to it, it seemed. It included the fabulous research project into the secrets of the tira misu, which eventually disclosed the secret that the

*continued on p. 36*

# Vittorio Emanuele Rimbotti

## *in memoriam*

Eclettismo e mecenatismo sono i due pilastri della Firenze colta, artistica e scientifica; mercantile, bancaria e, al tempo stesso, patrona delle arti. È questa la città che da 25 anni ospita l'Istituto Universitario Europeo offrendogli amicizia e sostegno attraverso alcune personalità illuminate.

Principe di questa strategia, tesa a proiettare Firenze nel cuore delle scienze politiche e sociali europee, è stato Vittorio Emanuele Rimbotti, che, con tanto impegno, ha voluto dedicarsi all'IUE. Ingegnere elettronico di formazione, manager e imprenditore che ha lavorato nei settori dell'edilizia, dell'industria nucleare ed energetica, nel settore bancario e dell'alta finanza, così come in quello della moda. Questa in poche righe la sintesi della vita di lavoro di Vittorio Rimbotti. Ma limitarsi ad una lista di attività, per quanto numerose e diversificate, significherebbe privare queste poche righe - che

lo vogliono ricordare con sincero affetto - dell'elemento più significativo della sua personalità. Questo businessman era soprattutto un amante della cultura, nelle sue più poliedriche forme. È stato anche presidente della Scuola di Musica di Fiesole, istituzione che ha dato e continua a dare a Firenze una forte dimensione internazionale anche nel campo della musica classica. Ed è proprio l'abbinamento fra la cultura e la proiezione al di là dei confini locali e nazionali che le nostre vie si sono incontrate. Chi, come lui, "vola alto" nel campo professionale e già cinquanta anni fa sapeva individuare formule di collaborazione con grandi industrie internazionali e con le più prestigiose università americane, ha saputo fare altrettanto,

e ancor di più, per favorire la europeizzazione di Firenze.

Nel suo eclettismo, culturale e professionale, Rimbotti ha visto nell'IUE l'occasione di un forte legame fra Firenze e l'Europa ed ha avuto la generosità e la lungimiranza di divenire l'amico dell'Università Europea, assistendola con i suoi consigli e sostenendola

nella fase della sua espansione e del suo consolidamento. Ha voluto investire nella cultura. Ha dato, sapendo che i dividendi della cultura sono alti, pur se si recuperano nel lungo termine.

Ho conosciuto poco Vittorio Rimbotti, ma abbastanza per apprezzare questo gentiluomo e stimarne la vivacità dell'intelletto. E proprio questa amicizia che stava crescendo fra noi mi porta a trasformare in un impegno dell'IUE la raccomandazione che spesso mi ha fatto: 'favorire un crescente legame con Firenze, radicare nella

città le risorse culturali dell'Istituto'. Lungo tale linea di pensiero, Egli aveva coltivato anche l'idea di una Casa Europa, creando, con l'alleanza fra l'Istituto Culturale Francese e l'IUE, il prototipo di un sistema culturale costituito da Firenze, Francia e Europa. Questo progetto già sta progredendo e speriamo presto sarà realizzato.

Firenze sempre più in Europa e l'Istituto Universitario Europeo sempre più in Firenze: ecco la raccomandazione di Vittorio cui ispireremo la nostra azione.

GIANFRANO VARVESI  
Segretario generale dell'IUE



Vittorio Emanuele Rimbotti

It is with great sorrow that we announce the passing of DELMA MACDEVITT (SPS 1979-1981) who died in Brussels on the 28th February after a courageous battle against cancer.

Our deepest sympathies go out to her husband, TONY CURRAN, and to her sons, Dara and Paul.

A tribute to Delma will appear in the next number of the EUI Review.

## Where are they now? Inge Govaere & Marco Martiniello

Inge Govaere (Law, 1987-1990) and Marco Martiniello (SPSS, 1986-1990) met at the EUI in 1987. According to Inge, they met in the Law section of the library. According to Marco, they met in the Political science section. This has so far been the only disagreement between Inge and Marco. The story also tells that they were seen many times at the Bar Fiasco and at many parties!

In July 2000, they moved back to Belgium and settled in Brussels. Inge, who is originally from Ieper (West-Vlaanderen) started her academic career as a researcher in the department of Law at the University of Ghent. She then moves to the College of Europe in Bruges where she was for a few years the only permanent Law faculty. She is now back in Ghent as a fulltime professor of European Law. She still teaches a course in Bruges and in Natolin.

Marco Martiniello, a second-generation Italian from Liège (Wallonia) took a research position at the Université Catholique de Louvain. He then moved to the

University of Liège. He is now a senior Research Associate at the National Fund for Scientific Research (FNRS). He is the director of the CEDEM (Centre d'Études de l'Ethnicité et des Migrations) at the University of Liège. He is also the vice-chair of the Belgian Association of Political Science.



Billie, Inge and Marco

The couple has traveled a lot on visiting positions especially in the UK and the US. They enjoy Brussels, which is now the hometown of their daughter Billie born in January 1998. Billie was named after Billie Holiday, Inge and Marco's favorite singer. Billie is doing fine. She is raised both in Flemish and French in a multicultural state school of Laeken.

Inge, Marco and Billie are always happy to meet with old institute people. If you travel to Brussels, get in touch with us.  
(M.Martiniello@ulg.ac.be; Inge.Govaere@rug.ac.be)

*continued from p. 34*

best tira misu should be made with a shot of the cheapest possible Martini. Mikael loved such odd scraps of wisdom as much as he loved the classical treasures of Florentine culture.

It was no wonder that the Swedish Institute for Foreign Affairs should take notice of this talent, and that he should end up in Stockholm. It was here that he finished his book on the long epoch of Swedish neutrality. Here he kept in contact with the EUI, publishing recently with Bo Stråth a book on identities and national perceptions. It was in Stockholm that he was meant to teach European history. It was here he was meant to found a research institution. And it was here that he would have become the ambassador of European history in Sweden in the same way that he was the ambassador of Swedish history in Europe.

Those who were close to Mikael knew that he struggled with illness. Almost invisible signs warned that he would soon withdraw for some weeks. Afterwards he would return, his old self, and pick up where he had

left. He never allowed it to influence his temper or to suppress his sense of humour. But perhaps it made him more aware than most people what gifts life and friendship are. It certainly gave him that unhurried, patient posture. He felt no need to hurry through life. Hence, he always had time for his friends.

Up till this spring we all believed that he was winning his struggle. Mikael's death is a great loss to the EUI, to the research environment of the liaison group of historians of the history of European integration and to Swedish academia. But more than anything, it is an inconceivable loss to his friends and loved ones. First and foremost to his Hanna which he first met at the EUI. June 20 Mikael was buried from the cathedral in Lund.

We will remember him walking, unhurried and fearless, down the hectic traffic of the Via Rocchetini, a laptop under his arm. European and Swedish alike.

THORSTEN B. OLESEN, JOHNNY LAURSEN  
and KNUD ERIK JØRGENSEN



# Where are they now?

## Dermot Keogh

After spending the past twenty one years teaching history at University College Cork, Ireland, it is nice to be back as a Jean Monnet Fellow at the EUI. I defended my doctorate at the Badia in January 1980 and am told that I was the first historian to be awarded a Ph.D from here. and the second in the then short history of the Institute.

I had been working since returning home from Florence in mid-1979 as a journalist with Irish National Radio and Television (RTE). I was fortunate to become a fulltime academic when I was employed in September 1980 as a college lecturer at University College Cork (UCC), a Jean Monnet Professor in 1990 and Professor of History in 1996.

Two fellowships to the Woodrow Wilson Center, another to the Institute for Irish Studies in Queen's Belfast, two Fulbrights and visiting professorships to Cornell and Colby in the US have taken me away from Cork from time to time. Suffice it to say that the last two decades have been busy professionally. Time has simply flown.

I return in 2001 to an EUI that has grown significantly in the intervening years and to a History Department that is flourishing. It now has, I am informed, about 100 researchers.

My arrival at the EUI in September 1976 was as much a matter of luck as it was of choice. Working for a national newspaper in Dublin, I wished to continue my academic career after completing my MA and starting work on a doctorate. It seemed that I was destined, as was the case with many Irish historians of that generation, to travel the well-worn path to Cambridge.

As luck would have it, news of the opening of the EUI reached me, as I was about to make my decision. I was enthused by what I read about the new university institute in Florence, and, strongly encouraged by Ann, we decided without hesitation that I should apply. I drove from Dublin to Cork to fill in the application form, which had been secured by my doctoral supervisor – now my friend and colleague – Joe Lee (a former visiting professor to the EUI). A few weeks later I received a telegram to say that I had been accepted.

If we had stopped to examine the economics of the move, we might never have come to Florence. The allowance was less than 300,000 lire a month, or, in those days, two hundred Irish pounds. By cashing in my pension, we could come to Italy with some savings. We liked the idea of moving to Florence with our two young children, Eoin then aged two and Niall

then 11 months. Ann, an art historian, was particularly enthusiastic about the move. Notwithstanding the difficulties, and there were difficulties, it was a move we never came to regret.

I drove from Ireland in a Volkswagen beetle with a library, and some personal family effects. Ann, Eoin and Niall arrived by air in Pisa after I had worked out our accommodation. I had no idea just how tough the winters can be here in central Italy and rented a small house without a fire or central heating in the countryside. The cold drove us from that beautiful villino in Impruneta, to the Badia and then to 44 Via dei Macci.

When I visit the bank on the upper corridor of the Badia, I recall that that was once a dormitory area for the researchers. As I wait, sometimes I try to associate the rooms with their original occupants. That dormi-



tory system could not have lasted as the university was bound to expand. But that first generation was in the privileged position to dine together on the upper loggia at weekends or below on the balcony near where I understand there is now a gymnasium. Alan Hick, a combative spokesperson for the researchers on the high council and still as combative as ever twenty years on, was the main organizer of those parties.

I spent that first Christmas with my family in the Badia, virtually alone as most researchers had returned home for the holidays. It was a nice but challenging to produce something decent in the way of Christmas dinner in the rather basic kitchen. We managed very well and washed down the food with wine from Empoli – a gift from Gastone and his wife who had always made us feel welcome.

The Bar Fiasco was founded very early in the history

*continued on p. 38*

## Honorary EU Chair to Dr Philomena Murray

Dr Philomena Murray, Director of the University of Melbourne's Contemporary Europe Research Centre (CERC) has been awarded a Jean Monnet honorary Chair by the European Union (EU). She is the first academic in Australia to receive the award.

The Jean Monnet Chair is a prestigious non-professional title that recognises excellence in teaching and research relating to the EU. It is awarded by the Jean Monnet Project of the European Commission (Directorate General for Education and Culture) - the executive body of the EU.

This is the first time scholars in countries outside Europe have been eligible for the awards. Dr Murray's Chair was the only one to Australia. Among others to non-European countries were four to the USA, two to Canada and one each to New Zealand, China, Israel, Japan, Mexico and Pakistan.

The award makes Dr Murray one of a worldwide network of academics with privileged access to the EU-funded conferences of Jean Monnet Chairs as well as

giving increased involvement in a range of EU research activities.

She sees the Chair providing increased networking and collaborative opportunities for teaching and research with other European universities and with European centres in universities elsewhere.

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*continued from p. 37*

of the EUI. I am not sure if I was persuaded to become a trustee? I don't remember very accurately. If so, it was one of my more reckless and imprudent actions in life. There was a crisis in Italy at the time over change. There simply wasn't any to be had, and not even in banks. The Bar Fiasco followed other Italian institutions like supermarkets and printed its own money as now done in Argentina today with 'patagones'. The bar fiasco money was printed on a photocopier. Such blind trust in human nature! But that was the spirit of the time and of people like Douwe Korff and the others who founded the celebrated institution I have visited about three times in my life.

Since returning to the EUI as a Jean Monnet Fellow, I have met many friends from those times who have continued to work at the EUI, some for twenty six years.

Gastone and his wife, both now retired, were - as I have said above - very generous to my family. Angela Schenk was, and is, simply outstanding in her professionalism and her friendedness. Emir Lawless, in the library, helped me find books and sources essential to the writing of my thesis. But there are others, too numerous to mention, who were our friends in 1976 and who worked on here to stamp their character on the EUI in those formative first twenty years.

The EUI has apparently never lost that friendly atmosphere of the 1970s. Long may that spirit prevail.

As for my professional life over the past twenty years, you will find more than enough information about me on the UCC History Department website and, should curiosity persist, in the Library of Congress catalogue.

Thanks partially to my formation at the EUI, I have had a productive

and professionally satisfying twenty years as an historian.

I am working on two books during my time here and my post contains frequent reminders from publishers about due delivery dates. But publishers, too, must learn to live life *con calma*. Don't tell them that I have to babysit, Abi, my two-year-old grand daughter for a few days after Christmas. I can show her where her father at her age (2) spent Christmas 1976. History is repeating itself.

It is nice to be back for a while, and that is the unanimous view of Ann and our family of four, Eoin, Niall and Aoife who was born in 1979 and Clare who was born in Cork in 1982.

DERMOT KEOGH,  
 Professor of History  
 UCC, Cork, Ireland

## European University Institute

# Jean Monnet Fellowships 2003-04

Applications are invited for post-doctoral  
research fellowships tenable at the  
European University Institute in Florence, Italy  
from 1 September 2003

in

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS  
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND CIVILIZATION  
DEPARTMENT OF LAW  
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
ROBERT SCHUMAN CENTRE FOR ADVANCED STUDIES  
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Jean Monnet Fellowships are awarded in order to allow the pursuit or continuance of post-doctoral research with no heavy teaching obligations. This research is expected to lead to publication and the work must fall within one of the following three major categories: comparative research in a European perspective; research on the European Union or on a topic of interest for the development of Europe; fundamental research, provided that it relates to an innovative subject of importance in one of the disciplines contributing to the development of Europe's cultural and academic heritage.

Most of the Fellowships are intended to support post-doctoral research by young academics in the early stages of their professional career. However, each year a certain number are awarded to established academics wishing, for instance, to spend a sabbatical at the Institute.

The fellowships are open to candidates holding a post-graduate doctoral degree or having equivalent research experience.

For detailed information please consult the website at  
<http://www.iue.it/JMF/Welcome.html>

Or contact the Academic Service at [applyjmf@iue.it](mailto:applyjmf@iue.it)  
fax + 39 055 4685.444 - Tel. + 39 055 4685.377

Via dei Roccettini 9, 50016 San Domenico di Fiesole (FI), Italy

**Deadline for receipt of applications: 25 October 2002**

Fellowships

4 October 2002

## 25th Anniversary Degree Awarding Ceremony

Within the framework of the 25th Anniversary celebrations, the fourth EUI Degree Awarding Ceremony will take place on **Friday 4 October 2002**.

All Ph.Ds and Masters in Law who have not yet been conferred with their diplomas at the awarding ceremony will shortly be receiving invitations and the registration form by post.

Any other alumni who wish to attend the ceremony are very welcome to do so.

If you have any further questions please contact Bobbie Rawle (e-mail: [alumni@iue.it](mailto:alumni@iue.it), tel: +39055.4685446, fax: +39055.4685283).



On this occasion, for the first time, an honorary degree will also be awarded.

The following eminent scholars will receive the the doctorate of the European University Institute *honoris causa*:

- Prof. RENATE MAYNTZ, sociologist and founding director of the Max Planck Institute for the Study of Societies (MPIfG) in Cologne
- Prof. JACQUES DRÈZE, professor emeritus of Economics, CORE, Université Catholique de Louvain
- Prof. ALBERT O. HIRSCHMANN, professor emeritus of Social Science, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ

### EUI Review

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#### Editors' Note

Views expressed in articles published reflect the opinions of individual authors and not those of the Institute.