



Gender at the EUI

During the 1990s only 10% of professors appointed at the Institute were women. Very recently matters have improved, but our gender imbalance remains embarrassing. It is worse than that in the universities of many EU Member States. The situation contrasts with that among researchers, where we are recruiting men and women in more or less equal numbers.

This imbalance is a problem for two main reasons. First, the fact that half our researchers are women is in itself a case for ensuring a similar balance among the teachers with whom they are confronted. Second, to some extent men and women have distinctive intellectual approaches; if the Institute under-represents women, it under-represents the intellectual range of Europe just as much as when it under-represents certain national traditions.

The difficulty does not result from our selection processes; we short-list a higher proportion of female than male applicants, and appoint a higher proportion still. We need to attract more women applicants

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and this probably requires action.

First, if there is some distinctiveness in male and female intellectual approaches, a department or institute that is heavily male is unlikely to define its chairs in a way that will attract female professors. How can the vicious circle be broken? We can look to the strong role played by the external Research Council in our academic affairs. A marked increase in the proportion of female members of the council should lead to questioning of the priorities and definitions being generated internally. Such a change in the gender balance of the Research Council has already begun.

Second is the problem of professors’ partners. Florence has only a very small labour market

for non-Italian professionals. Throughout its history the Institute has depended heavily on professors having partners who do not seek employment. Where and when the male breadwinner model of the family existed, this could be easily achieved by recruiting male professors. Women could come here only if they had no partner or their partner stayed in their country of origin.

This lies at the heart of our current problem of recruiting female professors, but increasingly it will be a problem in the recruitment of male professors too. The male breadwinner model has virtually ceased to exist in the Nordic countries, France and the UK. And its decline is extending gradually elsewhere. Tackling the implications of this raises serious problems for the concept of the Institute as a place that brings professors from all over Europe for full-time but temporary contracts.

Designing a form of contract in which committed service is compatible with both family life and a working partner is now a major challenge for the Institute.

COLIN CROUCH



History and Memory of Gender Studies at the EUI

Much of the history of gender studies at the EUI is not written; it is remembered and often evoked by people who participated in it. Therefore, I will give a short account which combines memory and historical hints.

In October 2000 Yves Mény, then Director of the Robert Schuman Centre, sponsored the creation of a Gender Studies Programme at the EUI. I gladly accepted his offer to become the first Director of the GSP, and I was such for two years, with the help of Dawn Lyon as Coordinator. This creation had been prepared and anticipated by many initiatives along more than a decade. Gisela Bock and Olwen Hufton had taught at the EUI courses of history which included gender (the chair which went from the former to the latter is now held by Regina Schulte), and favoured various activities, from enriching the library with a section on gender studies to constituting the Gender Working Group. This was an informal body which met regularly for many years (thanks to the voluntary effort of many women, particularly Barbara MacLellan), in order to listen to speakers from inside and outside the Institute and to discuss all sorts of topics connected with gender. Debates were sometimes lively, sometimes lagging, but altogether it was a very significant experience. Its tradition of freedom and respect for all participants and questions is continued by the many open seminars that the GSP has been offering in its two first years of activity. Their topics range – as they did in the Working Group – from cultural studies to economics, from sociology to law, from men's studies to equal opportunity.

Between 1990 and 1999, many seminars and conferences were organised, very often by Valeria Russo, assistant to Gisela Bock. To name just a few: in 1991/92, a seminar series on 'The Public and the Private', and a conference on 'Women at War'; in 1992/93, the conference on 'Muslim Families in Europe: Conflicts of Law and Culture'; in the following years the conferences 'The Sex of Labour Law in Europe', and 'Women's Daily Life and Equal Opportunity Policies: Central and Eastern European Societies in Transition'.

Another very relevant antecedent of the GSP was the 1994/95 European Forum on 'Gender and The Use of Time', directed by Olwen Hufton and Yota Kravari-tou. For a whole academic year, scholars from many countries and disciplines discussed the crucial question of time in a gendered perspective. More than 70 presentations were given around the three axes of work, family and politics, with particular attention to the legal regulation of time at the level of the European Community.

The present programme comprises research and teaching activities, including seminars, an annual lecture,

workshops and conferences. It is intended to support and help develop the scholarly work of research students, fellows, academic staff and visitors in the study of gender, across the departments of the EUI, and to stimulate interdisciplinary work within and beyond the Institute, in a European dimension, broadly understood. Not only many professors, Jean Monnet fellows and visitors have been contributors in various ways; a great resource has been the work of researchers: suffice it to see the long list of PhD theses defended at the EUI which are concerned with gender.

Among the activities during the two first years, I would like to remember the series on 'Gender Studies: The State of the Art', envisaged as a space for reflection on the current state of gender studies in its various forms across Europe. The first event in the series was a view from the UK where the institutionalisation of gender studies programmes has been highly developed. The second event broadened this view with a consideration of institutional arrangements, relationships and practices across Europe.

The series in 2001 included the seminar: 'A Dialogue on Gender Studies' between Terry Lovell, Director of the Centre for the Study of Women and Gender, Warwick University, and Juliet Mitchell, Professor of Psychoanalysis and Gender Studies, University of Cambridge, and the conference: 'Gender Studies in Europe' in collaboration with Università di Firenze and ATHENA network. Speakers included: Gabriele Griffin, Kingston University; Rosi Braidotti, Utrecht University; Bente Rosenbeck, University of Copenhagen; Francesca Cantù, Università di Roma; Anna Scattigno, Università di Firenze.

A Summer School in the first year of the Programme dealt with the theme 'Women and Gender Relationships in Europe: The Southern and Eastern Boundaries'; it was directed by Eleni Varikas, and attended by young scholars from all parts of Europe.

In 2001 I also proposed the creation of a series of lectures in the name of Ursula Hirschmann, antifascist and Europeanist, and creator of the group 'Femmes pour l'Europe'. The first lecture was given by Rosi Braidotti, Director of the Netherlands Research School of Women's Studies, Utrecht University, and the second, in 2002, by Barbara Duden of Hamburg University. I am pleased to have been asked by the present Director of the RSCAS, Helen Wallace, and the new Director of the GSP, Silvana Sciarra, to give the third lecture, in May 2003. I have gladly accepted, as a sign of continuity of the Programme, in spite of the multiplicity of approaches that it has hosted.

LUISA PASSERINI

The Present and the Future of the Gender Studies Programme

The GSP at the EUI was born under interdisciplinary auspices. I was lucky enough to be the Law Department representative at the founding meeting, together with colleagues from other departments: Michael Artis from Economics; Colin Crouch from SPS, Regina Schulte from History. Yves Meny, at the time Director of the Schuman Centre, made a welcoming and encouraging chair.

It was not a 'women only' enterprise, although women were, on that occasion, numerically well represented. In my contribution to the programme I intended to bring together the many loyalties I cultivate in relation to gender issues and to make sure that my own disciplinary point of view - that of labour and social law - should not prevail. The excellent compromise was to invite a woman labour lawyer who is currently a judge at the ECJ. Ninon Colneric gave a stimulating presentation, focusing in particular on gendered roles in decision-making within collegial bodies. Along similar lines, a second seminar was offered by Prof. M. Emilia Casas, now a judge at the Spanish Constitutional Court. In this latter case homage was also paid to cultural identity, as well as to gender, since the seminar was presented in Spanish. The law department co-sponsored both these initiatives.

In July 2002 I accepted the invitation to direct the Programme and to propose, in agreement with Helen Wallace, Director of the RSC, a few minor, and yet in my view significant, innovations.

The programme continues to encourage the formation of working groups and to open the field to as many diversified contributions as possible, not least the collection of working papers. It also aims at privileging themes at the centre of academic debates, with broader implications in current legal, political and ethical debates. The focus for some related initiatives has been found in bio-ethics and biotechnologies. We hope to develop this complex theme even further in the coming months and to bring to the EUI experts with different perspectives.

The other area not to be abandoned is that of gender balance in the selection of judges and more generally in the functioning of international courts. We hope to host a meeting of a New York and London-based research group working on International Courts and Tribunals (PICT) and to add contributions to what is already a well developed research scheme, focusing on the selection of judges within the ICC.

During recent months, both the academic and the administrative bodies of the EUI have been debating policy issues having gender and identity at their core. Firstly, there was felt to be a need to consider gender

balance at various levels of academic institutions and to look at gender mainstreaming as one of the principal concepts to reflect upon. Secondly, it was felt that the Institute should, like the majority of universities at national level, have a formalised code on personal harassment. Documents on both themes have been produced and are currently under discussion. The GSP can contribute to encouraging the circulation of ideas and information on such issues. A half-day workshop is programmed to take place on March 14, offering a forum for the debating of anti-harassment codes in academic institutions. The workshop will be led by Prof. Carol Sanger of Columbia Law School and Prof. Rosi Braidotti of Utrecht University.

Events

Jean Monnet Fellow Patrick Hanafin (Law) commenced this academic year's series with a paper on the virtual citizen, followed by guest speaker Barbara Katz Rothman (CUNY) (organised in collaboration with SPS) whose talk on gender and genetics provocatively enquired whether contemporary trends are 'Turning the Book of Life into a Catalogue?' In the coming months, Carol Joffe (University of California) will discuss reproductive technologies in the US, and Pascale Vielle (Louvain-la-Neuve) will examine social security regulations and access to reproductive technologies across Europe.

In the Autumn term, the seminar series also included a talk by Victoria de Grazia who will take up her professorship in the department of History full-time from Autumn. She discussed her research on American Supermarkets versus European Small Shops: Or how transnational capitalism crossed paths with moral economy in 1960s Italy'.

Among its forthcoming activities, the Gender Studies Programme and the new joint (RSC/SPS) Chair of Governance, Science and Technology held by Rikard Stankiewicz, are, in collaboration with the Joint Research Centre and the European Commission's Women and Science Unit, preparing a workshop on the Evaluation of Scientific Excellence, and notably its gendered dimensions, which will take place at the EUI on 3-4 April 2003. In addition, Rosi Braidotti, Director of the Netherlands Research School of Women's Studies, Utrecht University, will be a Visiting Professor at the RSC in the Spring (1-15 March and 10-25 May) during which time she will present her recent work and be available to talk with researchers working on gender.

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Gender Studies in Europe

In this short review I shall not be able to portray all the richness and variety of the many contributions to the conference 'Gender Studies in Europe', held at EUI in April 2001. For a complete overview I can only invite you to read the proceedings, published by the RSCAS in July 2002. Here I will recall only some of the most crucial issues raised during this interesting and quite unique (but hopefully repeatable) event. In fact, as the promoters themselves write in the introduction, the initiative was the result of a rare collaboration between international institutions, i.e. the Gender Studies Programme at the RSCAS of the EUI and ATHENA network, and the national/local University of Florence (Dipartimento di Filologia Moderna).

The morning session of the conference focused on the state of Gender Studies in Europe and in particular in Scandinavia and Italy. In addition to an overview of the main trends, courses and curricula in the field, some fundamental questions were raised and debated. Next to the customary, but always necessary and tricky dispute on the name to be given to the discipline (Women's/Gender/Feminist/Female... Studies), some contributions reflected upon its status and its relationship with non-academic contexts.

The problem of Gender Studies' positioning within academia is very controversial. Both supporters and detractors of its integration in mainstream traditional disciplines seem to have good reasons, the former underlining the need to get out of marginality, and the latter fearing the risk of losing identity, visibility and critical power. But can Gender Studies be considered an academic discipline like the others? If we take into account its political origins and agenda, its strongly interdisciplinary nature and its traditional relationship with non-academic feminist contexts, just to mention a few of its peculiar characters, the whole issue seems even more complex. And maybe it is, since one of the main goals of Gender Studies is precisely to question the mainstream production and transmission of knowledge. As Braidotti writes: "Could we not see women's studies as a laboratory for the re-working of the very scope and function of higher education?". In this process of 'creative deconstruction' Braidotti recommends to pay attention to the Euro-centric bias that informs the scientific production of our universities, which is less universal knowledge than "an expression of western culture and of its drive to mastery". And she continues: "No discussion of women's studies international perspective is therefore complete unless it rests on a lucid analysis of one's inscription in the networks of power and signification that make up one's culture and its

institution of learning and research. The issue of institutionalization of feminist knowledge, in other words, raises that of citizenship and women's participation in larger social processes.¹".

In the afternoon session two roundtables took place, respectively about "Transitions and Transmissions" and "Cultural Resources". The first debated the question of transmission and communication between actors located in uneven positions. The theme of intergen(d)erational difficult relations was powerfully addressed by emphasising misunderstandings and contradictions. While "old" feminist teachers complain about the supposedly less politicised younger gen(d)erations, "twenty-thirty something's" feminist students or researchers would want their masters to be more feminist and politically engaged. In a context of academic nihilism and market-driven degrees, young scholars of Gender Studies are requested to be "flexible girls" if they want to survive this neo-Darwinist environment. Frustrations and the desire to express and resist collectively against this "new spirit of capitalism" makes them call for an intergen(d)erational alliance.

The conference was concluded with a panel on Cultural Resources, focused on some theoretical reflections on the philosophical and pedagogical dimensions of Gender Studies. Two final contributions gave interesting insights into the status of Men's Studies, the latest developed branch of the field, and on real and metaphorical gendered architectural spaces.

¹ Braidotti, Rosi, "ATHENA and Gender Studies", in Passerini Luisa, Lyon Dawn, Borghi Liana, eds., *Gender Studies in Europe*, Conference Proceedings, Robert Schumann Centre for Advanced Studies, Florence, 2002, pp. 31-55

GIULIETTA STEFANI

Gender Studies Programme

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Gender and Migration in Europe: East and West Revised

Until recently, much research in the field of migration tended to assume that the migrant was young, male and heterosexual. One widespread image was of a man who worked in another country for a given period in part to support a family located elsewhere. However, looking around many European cities, it is evident that this image no longer fits the reality (if it ever did). For example, in Florence, it is commonplace to see young Filipinos caring for elderly Italians, Chinese workers in the textile and catering industries, and men from Africa and Eastern Europe working on building sites. In addition, and what is less visible, are the increasing numbers of women working, amongst other things, in the domestic sphere.

The EC-funded¹ study undertaken within the Gender Studies Programme at the RSCAS (since October 2001) is explicitly interested in The project seeks to re-think who is the subject of migration in the light of recent changes, and to challenge the assumptions of gender relations that underpinned some formerly dominant images (ie male providers and female carers). This research is interdisciplinary, combining theoretical, historical, and juridical approaches, and involving scholars from a range of disciplines. The project is directed by Luisa Passerini (now at Kulturwissenschaftliches Institut im Wissenschaftszentrum Nordrhein-Westfalen, Essen). Other partners are: Rosi Braidotti, The Netherlands Research School of Women's Studies, Utrecht University, Netherlands; Miglena Nikolchina, Centre for Gender Studies, Sofia University, Bulgaria; Hanne Petersen & Annette Kronborg, The Faculty of Law, University of Copenhagen, Denmark; and Andrea Peto, Ethnic and Minority Studies (ELTE), Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary.

The fieldwork for this study is based on oral histories of the lives of migrant women - mostly economic migrants but including a number of political migrants - primarily from the post-1989 period. In addition, we conduct interviews with 'host' women (ie those native to the destination countries of the migrants) about their images of migrants, and ideas about their countries of origin. The choice of these countries and this methodology allows us to see how places to the East and West of Europe are represented in the imaginations of others. We asked Italian and Dutch women (employers, friends and others with relationships to migrant women) their experiences and perceptions. For example, Italian interviewees describe Eastern European women as more invested in their domestic identities, eg, hard-working in the home, more submissive in relationships to men, and more conservative in their appearance. Often this representation was made through comparing migrants with Italian

women of the 1950s and 1960s; in contrast, young Italian women are presented as too emancipated. We see the presentation of a nostalgic attitude about the Italian past that is projected in the stereotype of Eastern European women living in Italy today. This point is interesting because the inverse is true of the migrants' testimonies in which Italian women are depicted as more submissive and traditional.

We assume migration to take shape through relationships to others, key events and opportunities, fears and hopes for a better life. In the case of young Bulgarian migrants for example, flexible practical attitudes are the dominating factor in guiding the migrant-women's strategies and choices. The balance between career and family or the decision to live in Italy or The Netherlands appears in most cases as open-ended questions that are resolved according to the concrete circumstances and not according to pre-determined priorities. This nuances widespread assumptions about migrants' strategies.

We are presently in the process of analysing the interviews. Of central interest to us is in how women represent other women. In addition to the examples mentioned above, the discourses women reproduce about themselves as collective subjects and about other women differ from those, in the media for example, in which women are often presented as victims. On the contrary, the women themselves emphasise their agency in the process of migration. On the East-West relationship, it often emerges in the interviews that 'difference' is located in some other part of the world. Migrants from South America, from the Far East, Muslims, are invoked to support the idea of similar cultural attitudes between people from East and West Europe. But the boundaries are flexible during the interview narrations. For example similarities built on food and religious practices include the very same people that are excluded when referring to dress at some other point of the discussion.

For more information, please contact the authors below or see the project website at: www.iue.it/RSCAS/Research/GRINE/Index.shtml

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Engendering the Convention

The decision of the European Council expressed in the Laeken Declaration on the Future of the European Union to convene a Convention whose task is to deliberate upon the development of the EU, raises a number of important gender issues which have, as yet, been at the forefront of neither academic, political nor popular debate. Such debate is, nevertheless, a necessary part of the process of constitutional change in order that important questions about participation, representation, transparency, solidarity, citizenship, equality and the protection of fundamental rights – all of which harbour a gender dimension – do not go unexplored and unchallenged. The purpose of the seminar held by the Gender Studies Programme in conjunction with the EUI Working Group on the Constitutional Convention was to address two key issues: the first was one of process, that is the nature and degree of women's participation and representation in the deliberation and decision-making procedures associated with the Convention. The second was that of substance, involving discussion upon the gendered impact of the content of proposals put forward by the Convention.

The seminar was opened by Agnès Hubert, adviser to the Women's Rights Committee of the European Parliament, former head of the Equal Opportunities Unit of the European Commission and member of the Forward Studies Unit, who set the scene by addressing the questions: 'Engendering the Convention: Why and How?' Highlighting the fact that only 17 out of 105 (16,2%) members of the Convention are women, the speaker drew attention to the unresponsiveness of the Convention to communications by women's lobbies which sought to expose the democratic deficit and consequent legitimacy of a body with such a gender biased composition. Also exposed was the extent to which the Union's promises have not been realised in practice in the field of equality rights. It was argued that the redistribution of economic and social resources as a result of the single market and economic and monetary integration had neutralised the otherwise progressive EC legislative initiatives to promote equal opportunities between women and men.. To respond to women's needs (variously defined) an alternative model of society had to be recognised and valued. It was suggested that concentration on economic performance should be balanced with an equal emphasis on human development. An improvement in the EU's approach towards economic and social solidarity, living and working conditions, and the capacity to balance professional, social and family spheres, would help forge a stronger bond between the Union and its citizens – both male and female.

The second presentation by Mercedes Mateo Diaz on 'The Participation and Representation of Women in the Debate on the Future of the European Union' addressed the compositional aspect of the Convention, exposing the evident gender gap in a forum which, paradoxically, has been promoted as providing a wide consultative and participatory framework aimed at fostering dialogue and inclusion. Presenting a statistical breakdown of the membership of the Convention, it was shown how the involvement of women participants is relatively small and low-level demonstrating a clear democratic deficit in the process of EU constitutional reform.¹

Two sets of arguments were advanced for an increased participation of women in decision-making: those based on rights and those based on utility. With regard to the former it was suggested that women's participation is a matter of fairness and justice – women, like men, are entitled to be politically active and present in national and European decision-making processes. Utility-based arguments were, on the other hand, viewed more sceptically given the danger that expectations might develop that women representatives would automatically deal with certain issues in a particular and homogenous way. It was not, therefore, suggested that women participants would necessarily speak with one voice and for all women, but rather that representatives who brought with them an awareness of feminist values and politics may be more likely to push for change in a woman-friendly direction.

Moving from the question of process to that of substance, the third presentation by Susan Millns, addressed the trilogy 'Gender, Constitution and Charter', exploring the gender dimension of the legal debate over constitutional reform and revision of the Treaties, particularly the project to elaborate a Constitution for Europe and the place of sex equality rights within this. The presentation addressed two aspects of the problem. The first was the more general issue of the place of rights, notably equality rights, within the current constitutional debate and the reasons for feminists to be cautious about an increasingly rights-based, constitutionalised approach towards securing gender equality (which may generate oppositional counter claims, fail to tackle systemic discrimination and enhance the risky process of judicial interpretation of women's rights). It was noted that the draft skeleton Constitutional Treaty, presented by the Praesidium on 28 October 2002, does not include equality amongst the seven core values of the Union. Yet, equality claims as 'rights' are given prominence to the extent that Article 6 of the draft Constitution creates a space for the inclusion of a provision on the EU's

Charter of Fundamental Rights. As a result women need to think carefully about how to articulate their demands in the language of rights given the importance of the Charter in the construction of a human rights policy for the EU and as an indication of the scope of fundamental rights protection at the European level.

The second issue under discussion was the more specific question of the content of the Charter with regard to gender equality. Does it, as it is designed to do, render more visible the *acquis communautaire*? Does it match it or build upon it? On the positive side, some advances were noted within the text of the Charter which sought to add to the existing *acquis*. A degree of support for the mention in Article 1 of the principle of respect for human dignity was expressed, together with the welcoming of the inclusion in Article 5-3 of the prohibition on trafficking in human beings which was seen as an important step in addressing the growing problem of the exploitation of women for prostitution purposes. Despite this positive dimension, the Charter was then the object of critique for its third Chapter expressly devoted to 'Equality'. The blunt nature of the sex equality guarantees within the Charter was highlighted for their lack of direct applicability, their orientation as programming measures rather than rights conferring measures and their failure to match the existing set of sex equality rights already to be found in EC law. It was suggested in conclusion that a better way to promote sex equality at the EU level would be to include within the new Constitutional Treaty a free-standing sex equality provision. This should be justiciable, directly applicable, relevant to all areas not only equal pay and employment, and not simply limited to the actions of EC institutions and member states when implementing EC law. The political choice which this move would involve, however, was not to be underestimated.

Tackling a second substantive issue of EU policy, the final presentation by Margarita León addressed 'The Gender Dimension of Social Citizenship: The Example of the European Employment Strategy'. It was suggested that the concept of social citizenship that is emerging from the constitutional debate, together with the discussion of social rights, is already finding expression in the definition of the European Social Model (ESM) which sets out a number of goals, methods and instruments with the idea of promoting full employment while securing social cohesion. The presentation discussed the types of initiatives which have been used to secure gender equality in this field and the advantages and limits of such measures. Notably it was argued that 'hard law' measures, such as the inclusion at constitutional level of a right to equality between men and women and a non-discrimination principle, together with the constitutionalisation of positive action, can be very important (as has been shown at the national level in Spain, for example). However, hard law measures need to be complemented with

other soft law instruments for the implementation of equality law. The Union's initiatives in the area of gender mainstreaming were highlighted. The attempt to make gender a consideration in all policy sectors was welcomed provided that effective strategies were devised to make this a meaningful and not just rubber-stamping exercise.

The discussion, which followed, was wide-ranging and open. The question was posed of exactly who the (male) representatives on the Constitutional Convention were and how they were selected by their constituencies. It was suggested that what was at work here was the extension of a network of elites which operated to reproduce power (from the national setting) within this new decision-making arena. With regard to legal developments it was suggested that a gender mainstreaming clause might be introduced into the constitutional text which would then operate as a guiding principle throughout all EU activity and policy-making. The suggestion was welcomed by the panel as part of a package of gender equality initiatives which should include a sharper instrument for ensuring non discrimination on the grounds of sex together with the promotion of positive action measures and a clear mandate to guarantee a higher degree of participation and representation of women in decision-making bodies at the EU level. In this way the Union's commitment to democracy would be substantiated and its quest for legitimacy closer to realisation.

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¹ For example, women comprise only 20% (3/15) of the representatives of the heads of state or government of the member states; 10% (3/30) of the representatives of the national parliaments; 0% (0/2) of the representatives of the European Commission; 23.08% (3/13) of the representatives of the governments of the accession candidate countries; and 11.54% (3/26) of the representatives of the national parliaments of the accession states. The highest percentage of female representatives came not surprisingly from the European Parliament (31.25% or 5/16). Of the 13 observers at the Convention there are 3 women (23%). Within the 12 member Praesidium which directs the agenda of the Convention there are only 2 women (16.7%) and there are no women among the three man Presidency.

Marrying Cross-Nationally: Another Road to a European Community?

The number of marriages (or comparable relationships, irrespective of their legal status) between different social groups is one of the best ways to measure 'social distance' between these groups. The well-known social distance scale of Ogburn shows a marriage between the daughter and the other as indicator of the closest social distance, while exiling the other group outside the country as the indicator of the largest social distance. Thus, one way to maintain the privileged position of a social group (like nobility or high bourgeoisie) is to promote marriages between the

Table 1 illustrates the number of these couples in their different combinations of different nationalities. It also shows in parentheses the number of couples that one could expect to be formed if the marriages were made totally at random and thus based only on the proportions of the different nationalities in the total EUI alumni population. Expected numbers below 0.5 are not shown in table 1.

Table 1 shows that 10 of the 49 couples (or 20 of the 98 persons) are nationally homogenous couples.

Table 1: Number of couples of 2 EUI-alumni in the different combinations of the nationalities. In parentheses expected numbers, numbers below .5 are omitted.

	B	D	DK	E	F	GR	I	IRL	NL	P	UK	N in couples	N alumni
B	-											10 (4)	82
D	2 (1)	2 (3)										13 (19)	305
DK		(1)	1									8 (4)	77
E			1 (1)	2 (1)								4 (7)	141
F	3 (1)	(2)	(1)	(1)	- (2)							8 (14)	232
GR				1		-						2	53
I	2 (1)	4 (3)	(1)	1 (1)	1 (2)	(1)	1 (3)					15 (20)	332
IRL		(1)		1			(1)	-				5 (2)	65
L							1					1	14
NL		2 (1)		(1)	2 (1)	1	(1)	1	3 (1)			14 (8)	141
P		2 (1)					(1)			-		3 (2)	59
UK	(1)	(2)	1 (1)	(1)	(2)		2 (2)	3	2 (1)	1	1 (2)	11 (14)	246
USA					1		1					2	33
CSR									1			1	3
RA							1					1	9
RCH					1							1	3
TR	1											1	2

offspring of that social group (for instance by organizing special balls, clubs, outings) and to discourage marriages outside the social group (by stereotyping, gossip, etc.). The reverse can also be true. If one wants a European Union that is more than just a free-trade zone, a convenient vehicle for international ambitions or a juridical construction, then the percentage of cross-national marriages should increase within the European societies. One way to promote cross-national marriages is to gather young ambitious students of both genders from all over Europe and place them together for a couple of years in an internally oriented context. From this perspective the EUI is well suited to fulfill this function of stimulating cross-national marriages and thus to contribute to the creation of a real European Union. This article documents whether this cross-national marrying really happens at the EUI. We use the same data as in the article in the EUI Review of autumn 2002 about employment of EUI-alumni. These alumni are all persons who studied at the EUI and passed their first year successfully. We define all EUI-alumni as people with the same home address as a couple, which is a conservative indicator of forming a couple. 98 persons (thus 49 couples) had the same home address and the greatest majority of these couples were heterosexual.

Those are two couples less than one would expect if the marriages were made randomly, which is an indication of a slight preference for cross-national marriages among EUI-alumni couples. Marrying another EUI-alumnus/a occurs more often among alumni of the smaller European nations (DK, IRL, NL) than among alumni from the major nations (D, E, F, I, UK). Marriages between alumni from the three major European nations (D, F, UK) are also less frequent than one would expect from their numbers of alumni. Cross-national marriages occur more often than expected between alumni from a larger nation with alumni from a smaller one (D-B; D-NL; D-P; F-NL; UK-NL; UK-P) or between alumni from the smaller nations (IRL-NL). Alumni from Italy have a special advantage in forming these cross-national marriages, a possible consequence of the *siège* of the EUI or the attractiveness of the Italians. Moreover, the discrepancies between expected and observed cross-national marriages demonstrate the longstanding special relations between France and Belgium and between Ireland and the United Kingdom. Therefore, this table suggests, alongside historical peculiarities, a sort of hierarchy in cross-national marriages, running from the larger nations at the top to the smaller ones at the bottom. Such hierarchies

are often found in marriage patterns, for instance based on body height or educational level.

Table 2 shows the number of EUI alumni couples and their departmental background. It also shows in parentheses the number of couples one could expect to be formed if the marriages were made totally at random and thus based only on the proportions and the gender composition of the departments in the total EUI alumni population. Departments with an unbalanced gender-composition (ECO, SPS) can have more extra-departmental marriages than departments with a balanced gender-composition (HEC, LAW) because alumni in these unbalanced departments have fewer opportunities of finding a suitable partner within their own department.

Intradepartmental marriages occur more often than expected only in the Economics department. The reverse is true for the other departments: they have fewer intradepartmental marriages than expected. The alumni of Law on the one hand, and Economics and SPS on the other hand, are less connected by marriage than expected, but the alumni from the History department have the expected numbers of marriages with alumni from all other departments.

Table 2: Number of couples of 2 EUI-alumni in the different combinations of departments. In parentheses expected numbers, numbers below .5 are omitted.

	ECO	HEC	LAW	SPS
ECO	6 (3)			
HEC	4 (4)	3 (6)		
LAW	2 (6)	9 (8)	6 (11)	
SPS	6 (4)	6 (6)	4 (8)	3 (6)
N in couples	24 (17)	25 (24)	27 (33)	22 (24)
N alumni	349	494	661	496
Male	230	259	340	291

More in general, we can conclude from table 2 that marriages between EUI-alumni are not strongly determined by departmental boundaries and hence by the unbalanced gender-composition of some departments.

The last question is whether 49 couples of 98 alumni are numbers large enough to ascertain that the EUI promotes cross-national marriages. Assuming that 1603 alumni (= 80% of all 2004 alumni) are living as couples, only 6,1% (98 of 1604) of all marriages are between EUI-alumni. This seems a low percentage, but if one takes into account the number of possible candidates for each EUI-alumni it might be relatively high. 'Potential candidates' here means not the actual number of actual lovers before marriage, but the number of persons from whom one might chose a partner, given one's characteristics and preferences. These potential candidates may live either in Italy (meet in or outside the EUI), or else in their home country (meet before, during or after the EUI period). If we assume that each EUI-alumni has on average 30 potential candidates from among whom to



Martin Wortmann (D, SPS) and Luciana Stortoni (I, SPS)

choose his/her partner, this 6.1% indicates that EUI-alumni prefer another EUI-alumni twice more often than a non-EUI-alumni. This preference of EUI-alumni for each other does not exist, if each EUI-alumni has on average less than 14.4 potential candidates to choose from, either in Italy or in their home country. Given the fact that 30 potential candidates are a low number, we can conclude that the 6.1% indicates a strong tendency for intermarriage among EUI-alumni and thus for cross-national marriages. Thus the EUI, alongside its academic mission, really does fulfill the function of stimulating cross-national marriages and hence it contributes to the creation a real European community.

P.S. The article on jobs held by the EUI-alumni in the EUI Review of autumn 2002 showed that 60% of the EUI-alumni worked in their country of origin (table1), but at that time I had no reference-group for evaluation of this percentage. I have now found comparable figures about the alumni of INSEAD, the famous French-based business school Marceau (1989: 98) and discovered that around 60% of the INSEAD-alumni worked in their home country. Although the INSEAD data are older than the EUI-data and, given that the actual INSEAD percentage might be slightly higher, the similarity between both percentages is a first indication that the EUI is building a transnational elite, comparable to the INSEAD.

JAAP DRONKERS



Marco Martiniello (B/I, SPS) and Inge Govaere (B, LAW)

A Career at the Top

For avid readers of the EUI Review the name of Chiara Zilioli does not simply ring a bell: she is the famous EUI pioneer, featured in the last issue, who first set foot in the European Monetary Institute (later replaced by the European Central Bank) and who paved the way for many other EUI alumni - with a happy and proud community now consisting of over twenty people.

I am meeting Chiara Zilioli, who is Deputy General Counsel of the ECB, and an accomplished mother of four, in a recently opened Japanese restaurant here in Frankfurt. Anyone who knows or works with her cannot help being impressed by her dynamism, but also by her great enthusiasm for everything she does, always with a smile. Today I am also learning that she masters the art of eating with chopsticks (fortunately, I am opting for a safe soup!).

Q: Ms. Zilioli, what were your feelings when you arrived at the EUI?

A: I was extremely happy and could still not believe that I had been admitted to the doctoral programme, as there was such fierce competition for the number of grants available for Italian nationals. I also had great hopes for the future: I saw the Ph.D. at the E.U.I. as a step forward towards a career in a Community Institution, and suddenly this seemed closer than ever!

Q: What were your expectations with regard to the EUI? Were they all fulfilled?

A: Initially, all my expectations were definitely fulfilled: life at the Institute was very exciting and filled with new experiences. I felt as though I were living abroad (although Parma, my hometown, is not very far from Florence. I made a point of being in San Domenico and taking part in academic and social life at the Institute as much as possible). I was fascinated by the fact of using foreign languages in every moment of my daily life, and I had so many new friends. The turning point was the June Paper: after that I suddenly sort of felt left to draw on my own resources: although my June paper had received very positive comments by the readers and had been published, I decided to change my thesis topic and pursue my great interest in environmental law. The specific topic I had chosen was rather atypical and at the time there were no dedicated courses at the Institute, which could be of help. I did indeed feel the full support of the community, not just in terms of my circle of friends, but also academically, but it took a lot of effort, and much worrying along the way, to realise what the way forward was.

Q: Was it difficult to leave the Institute when you completed your thesis?

A: When I defended my thesis I was already working and I was also expecting my first child, so I think that in my mind I had already long since bid farewell to the unique atmosphere of San Domenico. I must say, actually, that the defence of my thesis was a great relief: when I started working I had a first draft ready, but I was literally terrified that I would not be able to turn it into a finalised text. Eventually everything went well and I was very proud of myself for achieving what was an important goal for me; and I was also very proud of the grade I was awarded by the defence panel.

Q: Do you ever miss the Institute and its atmosphere as a "Zauberberg"?

A: I miss the people, my close friends of those years (we are still in touch, but we do not see each other very often). I do not really miss the place; of course it is always very special to go back (and last year I even took my children to Florence to show them the famous EUI of all the stories I tell them about my student years), but it is different; the places are different (for example, when I was a researcher, the Law Department was at the Badia and the Schifanoia was still under restoration and not yet part of community life), and it is not like coming home anymore. But I miss the people greatly and that special atmosphere when we were all together at the Institute. I remember that we were under great pressure to finish and our days were filled with a lot of hard work; and yet we would always find two hours and maybe more to discuss topics which could even be totally disconnected from one's research topic, but very fascinating. We were very dedicated and determined in our discussions - I think we really believed we could develop new ideas worth a Nobel Prize - and there was great freedom of mind and a lot of creativity, and I really liked and enjoyed that.

Q: But then you must agree that the Institute is really a "Zauberberg", a unique place away from all earthly concerns?

A: Yes, indeed, but it is important that this is only up to a point. I actually think that it is fundamental for the sake of one's thesis to be in constant touch with reality and with the outside world, so as to have a valuable benchmark for one's ideas and knowledge of one's research topic. I found the conferences organised at the institute and the missions (I was at the United Nations in New York) and stages available to researchers valuable assets for my thesis.

Q: Is there anyone at the EUI you would like to thank in particular; and is there anyone in particular who had a very positive influence on your studies?

A: I am very grateful to the administration which made our life at the Institute so pleasant; and I must thank Ken Hulley for his friendly smile and high spirits which played a relevant role in my decision as to whether I should accept the grant for the EUI or the one for Bruges. Indeed, there is also somebody who had a special influence during my Ph.D. studies and this is Bruno De Witte. My supervisor, Prof. Hans Ulrich Jessurun d'Oliveira, was of course a key reference for me during my studies at the EUI, but I will never forget the very valuable and useful comments and suggestions of Bruno De Witte on my research and the time he devoted to long and in-depth discussions on my thesis. This also marked the beginning of a long-standing friendship.

Q: How was the beginning of your career?

A: A complete disaster! I had won the concours to work for the Council and I was very excited, BUT I was selected from the reserve list right in the middle of an LL.M. at Harvard, and it had been so hard to find all the necessary funding and go through the selection procedure! I had to suspend my LL.M (which I was to complete a year later) and leave for Brussels. It did not seem so bad after all, as I had been assigned to the field of Education, which I found to be of great interest...until I got to my new office and learned that I would have to deal with budgetary matters!! Even my arrival in Brussels was a bit of a disaster: I was collected from the airport by my good friends from the EUI, Nicole Malpas and Daniel Vaughan, and as we were driving to Brussels through very thick fog and chatting and catching up on all the months we had spent in separate places, we found ourselves stuck in a special lane for trams with no possibility of getting out for quite some time!!

Q: Do you manage to reconcile a full-time and demanding career with your family?

A: I do, but it is a terrible stress. I can indeed rely on lots of valuable help, but as a mother I do not want to delegate, I want to be the one in charge, the one taking decisions and there for the children, and this requires a lot of good organisation and coordination. But I have learnt that if one takes more help into account than is actually required, things are usually fine, that is, unless nannies and children decide to coordinate things and have flu at exactly the same time, and this happens more often than one might imagine!

Q: Do you think that the fact that women are often confronted with the need to reconcile their career with their family is actually to their advantage, because they thereby learn to be more pragmatic and dynamic, to do

things well without indulging in perfectionism?

A: I think that having a family is indeed beneficial, because there is something to look forward to, to go back to after the office and this is of course both stimulating and a factor for personal balance. In terms of one's career, it is not really an advantage; perhaps it is even a disadvantage as the fact that somebody has a family to look after is not really taken into consideration, and neither should it be.



Q: But there is indeed a difference between male and female management, don't you think? Women do seem to be more pragmatic and result-oriented.

A: Yes indeed, but that is because men and women have a different way of being managers. Generally, men tend to either do things personally or else to delegate them entirely, whereas women are more able to cooperate, to participate in projects involving more parties, or to follow projects from a distance without losing track, while at the same time maintaining the possibility of offering their input. I guess this is perhaps due to the fact that women, as mothers and wives, can delegate much less and hence probably learn to interact and coordinate much more.

Q: Do you feel that there are still obstacles for women and their right to full professional achievement and a satisfactory career?

A: Globally, I would say no, but there is still some prejudice here and there, although the men that have it will never admit it. In such instances a woman is faced with either pretending not to be affected - but then it is very difficult to be taken seriously - or with reaffirming her professionalism, as a way to defend herself. Fortunately, this happens very seldom and usually with men that are already in their late fifties. Sometimes there are subordinates that are not used to having a woman as a boss and find it hard to relate to her or do not accept her in her role, but with time they usually manage. The only problem that still persists and is quite common is the kind of very politically incorrect male humour, with jokes, cracks

and remarks being made about women and in front of women, which is unpleasant and very offensive.

Q: Are there glass ceilings in the career path of a woman?

A: Yes, but this is not necessarily unfair. There is an objective difference between men and women since women, because of their role as mothers, are necessarily perceived as less reliable at their place of work. They may just not be there in the office when they are most needed: anyone can be replaced in the office, but no one can replace a mother.

Q: Does female complicity exist – or in other words: is the claim that there is no solidarity among women just another stereotype?

A: More than female complicity, I would speak of a psychological affinity among women. Women share a dimension of their own and they can have much more sympathy and understanding, and sensitivity I would add, for each other's problems. I also think that women have a different way of sharing their personal world and a different way of arguing; women laugh more, cry more, but it is just a gender-driven, different way of expressing one's feelings.

I really do not think that there is no solidarity among women. This is just a silly story spread by men because they fail to accept the professionalism and independence of women who have chosen to pursue a career - but then again men do the same with other men too.

Q: Which stereotypes on women do you find most annoying?

A: There are a few I find annoying, but only to a limited extent. I think I find it very hard to accept all statements that place limits on the intelligence, courage and potential of women; like when people say that certain jobs are not made for women, or that women do not have talent for specific professions. This may even be true, I do not know, but there should be no limits imposed on women a priori. Culturally, women should not be faced with any boundaries to their imagination and curiosity; they should rather be encouraged to pursue their aspirations. I remember that when I was at University and I would say that my dream was to work for a Community Institution, many people would react with surprise as though that could not be possible, or appropriate, for a woman.

Q: How does this reflect in the upbringing of your children?

A: I am very careful and try to do my best to make sure that no clichés are imposed on them; but they are also very, very little and it is not always easy to en-

sure this. I would like them to be aware that they are free to choose what they want to do; but also that, whatever they choose, they have to pursue it with commitment.

Q: What was your upbringing like?

A: I grew up in a very open-minded family. My parents, and especially my mother, attached great importance to the fact that we should have a lot of exposure to the world (and in this regard we were lucky enough to travel extensively), but also that we should believe in ourselves. No limits were imposed: we (my sister, my brother and I) were always encouraged to pursue our interests and satisfy our curiosity. If we wanted to attend a different school which we felt better reflected our interests, or was maybe totally different from the mainstream, and perhaps even a bit strange, they would fully support our decision, and the same would apply to new sports which we were interested in practising, as well as other activities. On a lighter note, I think that my mother must have really regretted, later on, her great open-mindedness and the freedom she gave us as a value, as we are all living in different parts of the world now!

Q: What is your scale of values?

A: Besides my children, the most important thing for me is to do things (both as a mother and a professional) with dedication and with emphasis on quality.

Q: Do you have any dream, which is yet to be fulfilled?

A: to sleep, sleep, sleep!!!

Ms. Zilioli, many thanks for this interview!

CHIARA ZILIOLO (LAW 1985) was interviewed by LUCA DI PRESO (LAW, 2nd)

“Femmes d’Europe” : un nouveau fonds aux AHCE

Dès 1962, la Commission des Communautés européennes, bien que ne disposant pas de mandat particulier, entre en contact par le biais de la DGX (Audiovisuel, Information, Communication, Culture) et plus précisément par le truchement de la division ‘Jeunesse et éducation des adultes’, avec des organisations féminines. S’adresser à des publics spécifiques, voire au moyen de services créés ad hoc -jeunes, universitaires...- est d’ailleurs en passe de devenir une méthode de travail habituelle de la DGX. L’action de la Commission est encouragée par l’épanouissement des mouvements d’émancipation féminine qui s’inscrit dans l’effervescence sociale de la fin des années ‘60. En avril 1968, la Commission réunit à Bruxelles les rédacteurs en chef des principaux titres de la presse féminine. A cette occasion, des sociologues, comme la Française Evelyne Sullerot, accusent les magazines de ne pas mettre à profit leur influence sur l’opinion des lectrices pour les sensibiliser au fait nouveau qu’est l’Europe communautaire -et donc conjuguer cette dynamique avec celle des femmes- (à partir de ce moment, lesdits journaux commencent à se doter de rubriques européennes).

Une nouvelle impulsion est donnée lorsque les Nations unies proclament 1975 Année internationale de la femme. Fausta Deshormes, travaillant temporairement dans le cabinet du commissaire Carlo Scarascia Mugnozza, est chargée de suivre les préparatifs de la Commission européenne et plus précisément de la DGX, guidée par Jacques-René Rabier; direction où cette journaliste italienne, juriste de formation, s’est jusqu’alors occupée des relations avec les universités et les organisations de jeunesse ainsi que de l’éducation des adultes. La Commission commande notamment une enquête sur ‘les femmes et la Communauté européenne’ et organise un colloque des associations féminines en mars 1976 pour leur en soumettre les résultats. Les 120 congressistes -représentatives de la vie politique, économique et sociale- formulent le vœu de voir créer une structure stable qui leur permette une information permanente. Cette requête donne lieu en novembre 1976 à la création de la cellule ‘Information des organisations et de la presse féminines’. Rattachée à la DGX et placée sous la responsabilité de Fausta Deshormes, elle commence à fonctionner en janvier 1977. Dépendant directement du directeur général, elle ne reçoit pas, avec la qualification ultérieure de ‘service Information Femmes’, une place officielle dans l’organigramme de la DGX.

Le service entretient le dialogue avec et entre les femmes. Il les informe et les documente sur les divers aspects de l’intégration européenne; il les aide à échanger expériences et nouvelles. Pour ce faire, il maintient

et amplifie la ligne tactique déjà adoptée en s’appuyant sur les interlocuteurs éprouvés que sont les associations, fortes de millions d’adhérentes, et la presse féminines (cette dernière touche un large public de femmes non organisées). S’y ajoutent les centres universitaires de recherche sur les femmes. Par le biais de ces vecteurs d’information qui constituent des caisses de résonance -dans le jargon médiatique: des ‘relais multiplicateurs’, le service pallie la modestie de ses moyens. Pour atteindre ses objectifs, il agit notamment dans deux directions.

Il soutient financièrement et moralement l’organisation de colloques féminins pour favoriser la cohésion des organisations de femmes. En effet, même si ces dernières briguent leur reconnaissance au niveau communautaire depuis le milieu des années ‘60 -elles envisagent un temps leur représentation au Comité économique et social-, elles offrent un panorama éclaté. L’enquête par formulaires menée par le nouveau service pour mieux cerner leur nébuleuse confirme les difficultés. Certes des structures fédératives existent. Aux Pays-Bas, en Allemagne, au Danemark, le Conseil national des femmes regroupe la presque totalité des associations. Mais ailleurs d’autres fédérations l’emportent, comme la Commission féminine du Mouvement européen en France et en Italie. Certaines organisations ont une teinture politique et/ou confessionnelle (femmes de gauche, femmes catholiques...). En outre, des associations solidement implantées et des mouvements nouveaux (‘néoféministes’) se posent comme autonomes et refusent de se fédérer. Enfin, de puissantes fédérations professionnelles (femmes juristes, diplômées d’université...) sont regroupées au niveau mondial et leur branche européenne déborde l’espace communautaire.

D’autre part, le service publie une série de bulletins de liaison et d’information. Le bulletin “Femmes d’Europe”, complété par des suppléments puis des cahiers monographiques, devient une sorte de journal officiel des femmes. Mais, et cela fait sa singularité par rapport aux autres publications communautaires, il accorde aussi une large place à l’information sur la vie militante, information qui remonte des associations vers la Commission. Il se transforme donc en miroir de la vie féministe.

L’élection du Parlement européen au suffrage universel direct, prévue pour 1979, offre un terrain d’action privilégiée au nouveau service. Sa première campagne de sensibilisation de l’opinion publique féminine se focalise avec succès sur l’événement. 67 femmes conquièrent un siège. Leur pourcentage est désormais de 16% contre 6% dans la législature précédente et

contre une représentation moyenne de 6% également au niveau des parlements nationaux -Danemark excepté-. Les femmes semblent percevoir l'Europe comme une réalité nouvelle susceptible de redresser les déséquilibres qui caractérisent leur condition au niveau national.

Du fait des relations que la cellule Information Femmes entretient avec d'autres services et organisations, les documents illustrent partiellement les autres pans de l'action communautaire en faveur de l'égalité entre hommes et femmes et permettent dans le même temps de mieux cerner le contexte général. En effet la Commission des Communautés européennes dispose de compétences en vertu du principe de l'égalité des rémunérations entre hommes et femmes consigné dans l'article 119 du traité de Rome au chapitre 'Dispositions sociales'. Or les années '60 connaissent une augmentation sensible du nombre de femmes dans la vie active (leur indépendance économique est d'ailleurs un ressort essentiel du processus d'égalité). D'un point de vue stratégique et juridique, la Commission est donc amenée à faire de la lutte contre la discrimination des femmes au travail son action prioritaire. Sur ce plan, c'est également au milieu des années '70 que sont franchies des étapes fondamentales.

En 1971, la Commission rédige un Memorandum social qui indique comme prioritaire l'amélioration de la situation des travailleuses. En 1972, elle charge Evelyne Sullerot d'une enquête sur l'emploi féminin dans la CE et, suite au sommet de Paris, elle élabore un programme d'action sociale dont l'un des objectifs est d'"assurer l'égalité entre les hommes et les femmes sur le marché de l'emploi en améliorant les conditions économiques et psychologiques ainsi que l'infrastructure sociale et pédagogique". Ces arguments se retrouvent dans la résolution adoptée par le Conseil en janvier 1974 puis en 1975 dans le Memorandum de la Commission, élaboré sur la base des propositions des partenaires sociaux et des représentants des gouvernements. Dans ce cadre, le Conseil approuve successivement les directives sur l'égalité de traitement (1975), sur la parité dans l'accès à l'emploi, la formation, la promotion et dans les conditions de travail (1976) et sur l'égalité de traitement en matière de sécurité sociale (1978). Plus tard, une autre directive assure l'égalité de traitement entre hommes et femmes exerçant une activité indépendante, y compris dans l'agriculture, ainsi que la protection de la maternité (1986). Pour faciliter leur application et donc la meilleure insertion des femmes au travail, la Commission met en place en novembre 1976 un bureau pour les problèmes concernant l'emploi des femmes, rattaché à la DGV (Emploi, relations industrielles et Affaires sociales).

Après la mise en place des instruments juridiques, une nouvelle phase d'action est inaugurée en 1982 avec l'adoption d'une série de programmes d'action communautaires sur l'égalité des chances dont l'objectif est de promouvoir l'égalité non seulement dans la loi mais

dans les faits. Les mesures normatives sont assorties de mesures d'accompagnement propres à induire dans le même temps un changement des mentalités. L'importance accordée aux médias est significative: en 1986 est créé un Comité directeur pour l'égalité des chances à la télévision. Des 'actions positives' sont également lancées. Elles s'inspirent des méthodes de gestion des ressources humaines en vue de leur optimisation. Des réseaux européens d'experts indépendants (ILE: Initiatives locales d'emploi, IRIS: formation pour les femmes...) sont mis en place.

En vertu des traités de Rome, la Commission dispose également d'instruments financiers tel le Fonds social européen. Elle y recourt notamment pour financer la formation professionnelle des femmes dans la mesure où celles-ci appartiennent à la catégorie des personnes vulnérables sur le marché de l'emploi.

De son côté, le nouveau Parlement européen (dont la présidence a été attribuée à une femme) vote la création d'une commission ad hoc pour les Droits des femmes (26/10/1979), trois mois à peine après sa désignation. Cette commission, présidée par la socialiste française Yvette Roudy, est chargée d'organiser un débat sur la situation des femmes dans la Communauté à partir d'un rapport fourni par la Commission des Communautés européennes. Son mandat, prévu jusqu'à l'été 1980, est prolongé d'un an. Une commission d'enquête sur la situation des femmes en Europe lui succède. Présidée par la socialiste française Marie-Claude Vayssade, elle reçoit pour mandat de s'assurer de l'application des lignes directrices adoptées par l'Assemblée dans sa résolution du 11/02/1981. Une fois encore, elle collabore étroitement avec les services de la Commission européenne que Fausta Deshormes et une responsable de la DGV sont invitées à représenter. En juillet 1984 voit le jour la commission des Droits de la femme. Elle prépare des rapports sur les propositions de la Commission de Bruxelles, tient des auditions publiques, intervient en faveur des femmes dans le budget communautaire et se voit consultée pour avis sur les diverses questions soumises au Parlement européen qui concernent directement ou indirectement les femmes et, plus particulièrement, l'égalité des chances.

Dans un jeu d'interaction, l'action communautaire en faveur des femmes et l'action féministe continuent d'évoluer dans leurs formes. La création du Lobby européen des femmes, favorisée par la Commission des CE et notamment par le service Information Femmes, marque une étape importante dans l'organisation féministe. Jusqu'à ce moment, comme on l'a vu, la situation des mouvements féminins a été caractérisée par l'éparpillement -et, en conséquence, par une relative faiblesse-. La proposition de la présidente de la Commission féminine internationale du Mouvement européen, faite au président de la Commission des Communautés européennes, de créer un Comité permanent relatif à la politique communautaire pour les

femmes n'a pas abouti (1980). A partir de 1982, le service Information Femmes intensifie les colloques sectoriels (avec le COPA à Grado en novembre 1982 au sujet de la situation des agricultrices, avec le Conseil des communes d'Europe à Pise en novembre 1983 sur la question des élues locales, à Lisbonne en mars 1982 et à Madrid en novembre 1983 à propos de l'élargissement communautaire, etc). Le service Information Femmes lance en plus une sorte de forum européen périodique des femmes. Il s'agit également de faciliter le travail de la Commission d'enquête parlementaire sur la situation de la femme en Europe. A l'occasion de l'adoption du programme d'action communautaire pour l'égalité des chances, le service réussit à réunir à Bonn une quarantaine d'associations dont plusieurs autonomes. Suite aux revendications formulées durant le 4e colloque européen (novembre 1987) et grâce notamment au groupe Femmes pour l'Europe (créé par Ursula Hirschmann Spinelli en 1974), l'assemblée constituante du Lobby a lieu en septembre 1990. Il a pour but de "défendre les intérêts des femmes dans la Communauté européenne, promouvoir l'égalité des droits et des chances, influencer les politiques européennes, promouvoir la coopération entre les femmes dans la Communauté et ailleurs".

L'avènement du Marché unique officialise la dimension sociale de la Communauté. La Charte des droits sociaux fondamentaux adoptée en 1989 incorpore de nombreux points intéressant la vie des femmes (égalité de traitement, parité d'accès à la formation professionnelle, à la santé...). Le défi de l'action sociale de la Communauté change de portée en s'élargissant. Les femmes, elles, sont prêtes à mieux faire entendre leurs voix dans l'Europe des citoyens. Elles ont d'ailleurs préfiguré la vraie démocratie en dialoguant directement avec la Communauté. Elles figurent désormais au nombre des associations qui émergent, désireuses de jouer un rôle politique et social dans la nouvelle Europe de 1992 (les détracteurs diront qu'elles s'y diluent). Le dernier numéro de "Femmes d'Europe" paraît en juillet 1991. Fausta Deshormes part à la retraite en 1992. De nombreuses batailles restent à remporter sur le champ de la parité entre hommes et femmes mais il est clair que la Commission des Communautés européennes ne s'est pas engagée en vain pour la valorisation de "l'autre moitié du ciel".

CATHERINE PREVITI ALLAIRE
Archiviste aux AHCE

Publications of the EUI Gender Studies Programme

The following publications of the EUI Gender Studies Programme may be obtained from the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies at the Institute. Most of these publications are also available online: www.iue.it/RSCAS/Research/Gender/Index.shtml

Robert Schuman Centre Working Papers

Margarita León Borja, *Reconciling Work and Family. Impact on Gender and Family*, RSC 2002/41

Carol C. Gould, *Conceptualizing Women's Human Rights*, RSC 2002/40

Elisabetta Addis, *Gender Symmetry in the Reform of European Welfare States* RSC 2002/25

Emilie Hafner-Burton/Mark A. Pollack, *Mainstreaming Gender In Global Governance*, RSC 2001/46

Sabrina Tesoka, *The Differential Impact of Judicial Politics in the Field of Gender Equality. Three National Cases under Scrutiny*, RSC 1999/18

Shamila Rege, *Caste and Gender : The Violence Against Women in India*, RSC 1996/18

Seminar & Conference Papers

Carol C. Gould, *Women's Human Rights and the US Constitution : Initiating a Dialogue*

Susan Millns, *Between Domestication and Europeanisation - A Gendered Perspective on Reproductive (Human) Rights Law*

Distinguished Lectures 2002

Rosi Braidotti, *Gender, Identity and Multiculturalism in Europe*

Book publication

Luisa Passerini/Dawn Lyon/Liana Borghi, *Gender Studies in Europe. Studi di genere in Europa*, San Domenico di Fiesole: RSCAS: 2002

For information on **EUI theses defended on gender** consult:

www.iue.it/RSCAS/Research/Gender/GenderThesis.shtml

The Body and Image of the Queen

The Body and Image of the Queen
Gender and Rule in the Courtly World c. 1500-2000

How many “bodies” does a queen have? What is the significance of multiple “bodies”? How has the gendered body been constructed and perceived within the context of the European courts during the course of the past five centuries? These are some of the questions addressed in the sixteen papers collected in the anthology *Der Körper der Königin. Geschlecht und Herrschaft in der höfischen Welt seit 1500*, Campus: Frankfurt/Main 2002 (The Body and the Image of the Queen. Gender and Rule in the Courtly World 1500-2000), edited by Professor Regina Schulte (HEC). The collection grew out of a three-year interdisciplinary collaboration between scholars from Europe and the United States organized by Professor Schulte. Between 1999 and 2001 two workshops and a conference took place at the EUI during which the on-going research of the participants was discussed. The published anthology makes the results available in German and are soon to appear in an English translation.

In 1957 Ernst H. Kantorowicz published the seminal work *The King's Two Bodies. A Study in Medieval Political Theology* in which he traced the origins of the notion of the king's two bodies: the body natural and the body politic. Whereas the body natural is easily identified as the mortal and natural body of the ruler, the body politic resists one clear definition. Depending upon the context it can be viewed as the Crown, the abstract notion of the Dignity, the transcendent Corpus Mysticum or the population of the state imagined as a body of which the king is the head. The single common feature in these different forms of the body politic is its immortal nature. Despite the fundamental difference between the mortal body natural and the immortal body politic the two bodies are inseparable. According to Kantorowicz, the two bodies form an indivisible unit, each being fully contained in the other, and in this unity the body politic eliminates all defects of the body natural.

Elimination of the defects inherent in the natural body gained increased importance in sixteenth-century England, when more than one woman came to embody the body politic. Consequently, the clearest references to the king's two bodies are to be found in texts produced within this context. Kantorowicz's work on the king's two bodies is above all a work on medieval and early modern state theory, yet due to the convergence between theories of the state and representations of royalty and royal personae, the work has had profound impact on research far out-

side political theory. As a result, more historians have called for a revision and further development of the understanding of the king's (and queen's) two bodies. It is within this ongoing debate The Body and Image of the Queen is situated.

The contributors to *The Body and Image of the Queen* ask and analyse how the body and bodies of queens and princesses have been lived and represented over the course of five centuries. The work is divided into four sections: 1) Constructing the Body Politic; 2) Transgressing the Body Natural; 3) Queens of Modernity; and 4) Visual Metamorphoses of Queens' Bodies. On the basis of both textual self-presentation and visual representations a gradual transformation of the queen appears: a sacred/providential figure in the late medieval and early modern period, an ideal bourgeois wife during the late-eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and a star-like (re-)presentation of royalty during the past century. Twentieth century mass-media has produced the celebrity and film-star queens personified for example by the contested and enigmatic Nefertiti of ancient Egypt, the mysterious Elizabeth (Sisi) of Austria, Grace Kelly as Queen of both Hollywood and Monaco and Romy Schneider as the invented Empress.

One contributor makes explicit that the monarch's mortal body is, just as the body politic, a product of politics as much as of biology. The (queen's and king's) body exists as much in the minds, needs and ambitions of those who imagine it as does in the monarch's physical flesh. Neither the body natural nor the body politic has ever belonged fully to kings and queens themselves. The body has, of course, been used for self-presentation but is has also been employed by political advisors, actors and commentators, by princely mothers, and, during the most recent century, not least by the mass-media. When analysing the exchanges and dynamics through which the multiple bodies of queens are constructed, the changing meanings of the bodies are made visible, and it becomes clear that the body natural is as political as the body politic. If the political and constitutional developments during the past two centuries gradually have diminished the body politic of royalty, the expansion of mass-media has brought increased attention and complexity to the queen's body natural.

PERNILLE ARENFELDT

New Appointment Victoria de Grazia



Victoria de Grazia is a specialist in 20th century European history and joins the EUI Department of History and Civilization full-time in September 2003 from Columbia University where she has taught since 1994.

She was trained mainly in the United States at Smith College and Columbia University from which she received her MA and PhD in 1976. She also studied at the University of Florence on a Fulbright Fellowship and in Rome as a Fellow of the American Academy in Rome.

She was a visiting scholar at the Universities of Bielefeld, Halle-Wittenberg, at the Maison des Sciences de l'Homme and at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Science Sociale. During autumn 2002 she held a Jean Monnet Fellowship at the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies.

Her particular fields of expertise fall under the "politics of consent," and she has written widely on mass

and popular culture, consumption, and gender in Italy and Europe more generally.

Her publications translated into Japanese and various European languages, notably Italian include *The Culture of Consent in Fascist Italy*, *The Sex of Things: Gender and Consumption in Historical Perspective*, and *How Fascism Ruled Women*, Italy, 1922-1945.

The first volume of the *Einaudi Grande Opera Dizionario del Fascismo* edited with Sergio Luzzatto just appeared and the second will come out in the Spring.

She is currently finishing a book called *Empire of Consumption: American Market Models in the Making of Twentieth Century Europe* (Harvard University Press, 2004).

She is a member of the Editorial Boards of *Geneses*, *Public Culture*, *Contemporary European History* and the *Journal of Consumer Culture*.

At Columbia, she particularly enjoyed heading the University's Institute for Research on Women and Gender, and from 1997 to 2002, she was the Chair of the Council for European Studies, a U.S. based trans-Atlantic organization, mainly funded by the German Marshall Fund of the U.S. designed to support scholarly networks dedicated to the study of contemporary Europe.

While at the Institute, de Grazia hopes to build up aspects of the history program connected to the study of cultural politics and consumption-related questions (including communications and the mass media) and especially to develop paradigms in conjunction with the other social science departments to re-think the meaning of the history of Europe in the perspective of the end of the Cold War and the unification of the European region.

New Appointment Donatella Della Porta



Born in 1956 in Catania (Sicily), Donatella Della Porta moved in 1980 to Paris, where she received a *Diplome d'Etudes Approfondies* at the *Ecole des Hautes Etudes*

en Sciences Sociales with a thesis on theories and methods in the analysis of social movements, supervised by Alain Touraine. Back in Italy, she was a research fellow at the Istituto Carlo Cattaneo in Bologna and then a PhD researcher in the Department of Political and Social Sciences at the European University Institute, where she graduated in 1987 with a dissertation on terrorism in Italy, under the supervision of Philippe Schmitter.

In the following years, she conducted research at the European University Institute (on political corruption, with Alessandro Pizzorno), Cornell University, and the Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung in the research unit on Social Movements and the Public Sphere. In 1993, she joined the Faculty of Political Science and the Department of Political Science and Sociology of the university of Florence as Associate Professor, being promoted to Full Professor in 1999. There, she served as president of the corso di laurea in Administrative Sciences, and Director of the Department of Political Science and Sociology. She also taught at the Institute d'Etudes Politiques de Paris in 2002.

Her research mainly concerns social movements, citizenship rights, new forms of political participation, political violence, terrorism, corruption, police and policies of public order. On these issues she conducted investigations in Italy, France, Germany and Spain. In 1990, she received a Career Development Award of the H.F. Guggenheim Foundation, and in 1997 and 2003 a Stipend from the Alexander von Humboldt Stiftung. She directed a comparative research project on the control of public mass demonstrations in Europe and one on the police in Italy; she participated in a research on "Trasformations of Environmental Activism", funded by the European Union; and directed a national project on Citizens' Participation and the Public Administration in Italy. Currently she is involved in several comparative projects on citizenship and social movements: she is national partner in the cross-national project on "The

Contentious Politics of Unemployment in Europe: Political Claim-Making, Policy Deliberation and Exclusion from the Labour Market", funded by the European Union; a national partner in the cross-national project on "The Transformation of Political Mobilisation and Communication in the European Public Spheres", funded by the European Union; responsible for the unit on social forums and democracy in Italy, France and Germany in the research project on deliberative democracy sponsored by the Italian Ministero per l'istruzione, l'università e la ricerca scientifica. She directs the GRACE-Gruppo di ricerca sull'azione collettiva in Europa (<http://www.unifi.it/grace>).

Among her publications: Andretta, D. della Porta, L. Mosca and H. Reiter, *Global, nonglobal, new global. Le proteste contro il G8 a Genova*, Roma, Laterza, 2002 (forthcoming in German by Campus Verlag); D. della Porta and S. Rose-Ackerman (eds.), *Corrupt exchanges*, Nomos Verlag, 2002; D. Della Porta, *Introduzione alla scienza politica*, Il Mulino, 2002; D. Della Porta, *I partiti politici*, Il Mulino, 2001; M. Cotta, D. della Porta, L. Morlino, *Scienza politica*, Il Mulino, 2001; D. della Porta, M. Greco, A. Szakolczai (eds.), *Identità, riconoscimento, scambio. Saggi in onore di Alessandro Pizzorno*, Laterza, 2000; D. della Porta, A. Vannucci, *Un paese anormale*, Laterza, 1999; D. della Porta, H. Kriesi and D. Rucht (eds.), *Social Movement in a Globalizing World*, Macmillan, 1999; D. della Porta, M. Diani, *Social Movements: An Introduction*, Basil Blackwell, 1999; D. della Porta, A. Vannucci, *Corrup Exchanges*, Aldine de Gruyter, 1999; D. della Porta, *La politica locale*, Bologna, Il Mulino, 1999; D. della Porta and H. Reiter (eds.), *Policing Protest. The Control of Mass Demonstration in Western Democracies*, The University of Minnesota Press; D. della Porta e M. Diani, *I movimenti sociali*, Nuova Italia Scientifica, 1997; D. della Porta, *Movimenti collettivi e sistema politico in Italia*, Laterza, 1996; D. della Porta, *Social Movements, Political Violence and the State*, Cambridge University Press, 1995 (Honorable Mention for the Distinguished Scholarship Award of the Collective Behavior and Social Movements Section of the American Sociological Association in 1996); D. della Porta, Y. Meny (eds.), *Démocratie et corruption en Europe*, La Découverte, 1995 (also published in Italian by Liguori, in Portuguese by Inquerito, and in English by Pinter); D. della Porta, A. Vannucci, *Amministrazione pubblica e corruzione*, Il Mulino 1994; D. della Porta, *Lo scambio occulto*, Il Mulino, 1992.

New Appointment Adrienne Héritier

Adrienne Héritier, a Swiss citizen, was a director of the Max Planck Project Group for on “Common Goods: Law, Politics, and Economics” in Bonn, Germany from (1999 to 2003). Before that, from 1995 to 1999, she held a chair in public policy at the European University Institute. (1995 to 1999). She is a member of the Berlin Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities and a member of the Academia Europea. In 1994 she received (jointly with Helmut Willke) the Gottfried-Wilhelm-Leibniz Prize for research, bestowed by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft. (jointly with Helmut Willke). Her research focuses on European policy-making, comparative public policy, European decision-making processes and theories of institutional change. Her current research activities are related to four different, but related themes:

A first area of her research focuses on the impact of European policy-making on member State policies, political processes and administrative structures, that is, the process of Europeanisation. Here she focused on different policy areas, in particular, environmental policy and transport policy in Britain, Germany, France, the Netherlands and Italy. Her work emphasizes the differentiated nature of Europeanization: European policies by no means impose uniform policy contents and patterns upon member States. Rather, the way, in which member states are influenced by European policies depends on their political reform capacity and their policy-making traditions.

A second area of her research centres upon the processes of deregulation and re-regulation in the utilities, rail transport, telecommunications, and energy and utilities. The newly emerged regulatory structures in these areas are analysed, as well as their constant adjustment in the light of the experience which is gained in regulatory practice. The interactions between regulatory authorities and firms are studied and theorized in terms of principal-agent theory. They show that ensuring compliance with the regulatory contracts presupposes requires demanding capabilities, both on the part of the regulator and the regulatee. An additional aspect of this research looks into the question of the policy performance of the deregulated regimes as measured by service public provision. To what extent are the accessibility, equality, affordability and security of provision maintained?

A third area of her research focuses on European decision-making processes, in particular the changes

which the widened co-decision procedures have brought about regarding the relative roles of the European Parliament, the Council of Ministers and the Commission. Interpreted in terms of a theory of endogenous institutional change, it is shown how formal institutional rules, in the course of their daily application, produce informal institutional rules that are subsequently formalized in a further round of institutional reform. This research is widened to include into an analysis of the contest on the competences of them between different political decision-making bodies, such as the Commission, Council and Parliament, particularly with regard to control of the Commission's implementation power of the Commission (comitology).

Finally, another area of her research investigates new modes of governance in Europe, such as the open method of coordination, voluntary accords and regulatory fora. The political efficiency and policy effectiveness of these new modes is conceptualised, and theorized and explored in the context of the particular problem types dealt with. It is shown that redistributive, prisoners' dilemma problems and institutionally deeply entrenched problems are less likely to be dealt with successfully, and politically efficiently, by new modes of governance than distributive, discrete problems and problems linked with high uncertainty and complexity. In order to be effective policy-wise, the first types of problems have to be linked to “hierarchy” (legislation), either in temporal order or by being linked simultaneously.



New Appointment Pascaline Winand

Pascaline Winand is a historian of contemporary international relations specialising in the history of post-war European cooperation and integration and transatlantic relations. As Research Associate at the Belgian National Fund for Scientific Research, she has also studied public and private interest groups in the EC/EU, including European associations and promotion groups for Europe, and the connection between lobbying and democracy at the European level. While seeking to identify patterns of interest intermediation at the European level, she has attempted to show the relations of European interest groups with other collective European actors, European institutions and actors external to the EC/EU, including in the United States. She has participated in a research project funded by the Belgian Fonds de la Recherche Fondamentale Collective on the European Union and its Discourse (Diachronic Study of Interinstitutional Relations by Analyzing Vocabulary Diffusion from 1958 to 2003).

Pascaline Winand has been Research Associate at the Belgian National Fund for Scientific Research (FNRS) since 1993 and Maître de Conférences then Professor at the Université Libre de Bruxelles (Institut d'Etudes européennes, and Political Science Department) since 1991.

She has directed the Laboratoire des Archives et de l'Histoire de la Construction européenne (L'ARCHE) at the Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB) since 2000, and co-directed the Study Group on Lobbying in Europe since 1995, and the Research Group on International Actors and their Discourse since 2000, also at the ULB.

Professor Winand holds degrees in Germanic studies, political science, international relations and diplomatic history from the Université Libre de Bruxelles, Yale University and Purdue University.

She was Visiting Assistant Professor at Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh (1991-1992), Visiting Professor at the Institute of International Relations of Kijiv Taras Shevchenko University (1999/2001), at Tomsk State University, Russia in 2001 (in cooperation with Oxford), at the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú (2000/2002), and a Visiting Distinguished Professor at the University of Pittsburgh (January 2001/2002) where she has taught the politics of US-EU relations and is currently a Center Associate in the University Center for International Studies.



She has also been a Jean Monnet Fellow and a Research Fellow at the European University Institute in Florence (1989-1991) and a Research Fellow at the Norwegian Nobel Institute (1997).

She was awarded the 1994 Adolph Bentinck Special Mention Prize for her book *Eisenhower, Kennedy and the United States of Europe* published in 1993 by St. Martin's Press and Macmillan. She is currently the editor of the "European Policy" Series at PIE-Peter Lang.

Presidents Ciampi and Klestil Visit the EUI

The visit by two European Heads of State to the Badia was an unprecedented event, constituting meaningful and solemn recognition for the EUI.

The joint visit paid by Presidents Ciampi and Klestil on 26 September 2002 is of great political significance both in terms of relations between the two EU Member States involved and at a more general community level.

Austria and Italy, these two neighbouring countries who, in the course of history have been both allies and enemies, have undergone all the dramas of the 20th Century. Having both lived through periods of nationalist extremism which even saw terrorists infesting the alpine valleys, these two countries have managed to find such advanced formulae for co-existence and the protection of minorities as to set an example for similar cases in Europe.

In their speeches, the two presidents dealt with the topic of EU enlargement. The two capitals look forward to this development with far-seeing political vision, but each from an individual viewpoint. In Vienna some sectors of public opinion are marked by an attitude of great caution in this area; but on the other hand there are those who see in enlargement the possibility of areas of influence and of playing a role of leader to the future new members. In Rome, apart from a few euro-sceptic currents, the new accessions are regarded as an opportunity to seek new outlet markets and relocation possibilities for Italian enterprises.

The Vienna and Rome governments agree on the need for reform of the European institutions and strengthening of the European Commission's powers. In both capitals we may note different nuances as to the timing and methods for accomplishing this objective, while there is equal confidence in looking to the contribution that may come from the European academic world to identify the most suitable options to find a common denominator around which constructive agreement can be reached.

The challenge is a tough one. It is crucial not to settle for a "lowest common denominator", but to find the basis on which to build a Europe able to play a part in

the future international context. We have moved from bipolarism to the present monopolar scenario, but it is essential to build up a new multipolar world, and for Europe to be one of the powers in this new scenario. We must in fact promote the creation of an equilibrium based no longer on military deterrents, that elegant expression to indicate the fear of mutual destruction between East and West, but one based on interests of all parties in play, which favours improved distribution of the planet's resources for the common good.

It is this convergence of foreign policy interests in relation to the enlargement of the European Union and reform of the Community structures that led to the

joint visit by Ciampi and Klestil to the European University Institute.

Yet while retaining its full political value, the visit did not take place in accordance with the rigid formalities of protocol. A number of events that have entered into anecdote lightened the atmosphere from the very first moments. There

were witty remarks by Signora Ciampi to the mayor of Fiesole, and attitudes of great openness and willingness by both presidents when large numbers of peace placards were displayed in the Badia while they were delivering their speeches.

Other visits took place in 2002; during all of them we were able to offer our distinguished guests a chance for genuine contact with the academic world through meetings and debates, valid in their substance but entirely without rhetoric or formal conditioning. After the visit by all members of the Commission on 7 November 2001, we hosted two Heads of States and other prominent figures and politicians from EU Member States or countries soon to join. The presence of these VIPs confirms and at the same time attests that the EUI is successfully pursuing the objective entrusted to it by the 1972 intergovernmental convention, signed by their countries. All of these visits ended in flattering assessments of what we have accomplished. And this verdict is turning into, if it has not already done so, ever greater support for our work by the Commission and by all of our governments.

GIANFRANCO VARVESI



Yves Mény, Thomas Klestil, Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, Gianfranco Varvesi

An Oath Towards a Democratic European Federation

“I am a convinced Europhile and that as far as I am concerned the future means a greater and better Europe.”, Speech by H.E. The President of the Portuguese Republic at the European University Institute of Florence on the Occasion of the Closing Session of the Commemorations of its 25th Anniversary, Friday 4 October 2002

When I first heard President Sampaio was visiting the EUI on Graduation Day, which closed the celebrations of the Institute’s 25th Anniversary, I had the pleasant feeling that either my work had finally echoed in Portugal or that the President of the EUI was kindly rewarding me for finally accomplishing my PhD. The truth is that I was here when President Sampaio visited us for the first time, and I was still here when he visited us again, which gives the reader an indication that I am as much a fixture as other pieces of furniture and frescos at the Institute.

The visit of President Jorge Sampaio was as personally stimulating as academically relevant to the works and reflections about Europe with which our distinguished visitors have nurtured EUI researchers, since the early days of this Institution. The EUI dreams of and works for a better Europe, but remains equally conscious of what goes wrong and what difficulties lie ahead. President Sampaio’s personal view on what future European Governance should be about is an expression of that balanced approach, which characterises our academic tradition, of always weighing great expectations against issues of main concern.

He invited academics to look proactively to the challenges of enlargement. Although there are many issues of concern that can be raised in regards to the performance and evolution of European institutions or Europe’s posture in the world, academics often find themselves entrapped in their own criticism and



Jorge Sampaio and Yves Mény

scepticism. Europe is not a perfect polity, as Dr Sampaio noticed yet it grows, expands, and deepens. It is precisely during its propensity to becoming an adult that Europe is more exposed and fragile to its enemies’ attacks.

Enemies of the European ideal abound and, today, it is as important to unmask them as to pay tribute to the guardians of that ideal, no matter in what fields and professions and through what means they act to safeguard and promote it. We know in which of these poles President Sampaio stands and, for that reason, we will always welcome him as a devoted friend of our community.

LUÍS DE SOUSA
CIES

Meeting of the Heads of EU Agencies at the Institute on 28 October 2002

In the context of their annual meeting, the heads of EU agencies chose the Institute to host a seminar on the role and position of the agencies in the framework of the European Union’s latest developments. The seminar considered the consequences of the reform process, the budgetary aspects and the future of the agencies in the institutional context.

Participants included: Bart KIEWIET (President CPVO), NEIL KINNOCK (Vice President EU Commission), JEAN-LOUIS BOURLANGES (MEP), GIANFRANCO DELL’ALBA (MEP), WILFRIED KUCKELKORN (MEP).

The afternoon session (in Villa Il Poggiolo) included a ceremony for the deposit of CEDEFOP’s historical archives.

Visit of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales

At the beginning of November there was much excitement amongst the British community of the EUI after they received the news that H.R.H. Prince Charles would be visiting the Institute on 5 November. Some of them would actually be meeting their future King so matters of etiquette were much in discussion, and on the two days leading up to the visit it was not unusual to see curtsies being practised in the corridors.



H.R.H. Prince Charles and Yves Mény

The Prince's visit to the Badia Fiesolana was scheduled on the second day of an extended visit to Italy. He arrived at 10.20 a.m. with a large number of the British and Italian press waiting for him and eager to photograph and record the event. The first part of the visit was the Church of the Badia and from there



H.R.H. Prince Charles meets EUI researchers

H.R.H. was able to have a short private viewing of Maestro Onofrio Pepe's sculpture exhibition of "The Myth of Europe" in the Badia cloister. He then proceeded to the Theatre for a short special seminar with a select group of EUI professors and researchers (mainly British) where, after a presentation of the EUI's activities, there was a discussion on the Convention on the Future of the EU and the Enlargement of the European Union.

To finish H.R.H.'s visit in true British fashion, tea was served on the upper loggia in the company of British professors, administrative staff and researchers. After tea a short video showing of the plans for the new underground library was presented.

The visit went off well, the Prince left in glorious November sunshine to go to Villa La Pietra leaving in his wake a happy British coterie with lots of things to tell their families and friends.

Visitors

On Monday, January 20 the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of Greece, DR TASSOS GIANNITSIS, gave a lecture outlining his government's programme for the Greek Presidency of the European Union.

On Wednesday, January 22 the Chairman of the Committee on Budgets of the European Parliament, Mr TERENCE WYNN and Deputy Minister of the Italian Treasury Dr VITO TANZI presented the current major economic issues of the European Union in a lecture given at the EUI.

On Friday 21 February Professor DANIEL MCFADDEN (2000 Nobel Laureate) University of California, Berkeley gave the fifth European Investment Bank Lecture on "How to Value Changes in the Environment".

On Monday 3 March Dr LESZEK BALCEROWICZ, President of the National Bank of Poland gave a lecture entitled "Enlargement and Economic Catching Up by the Candidate Countries". This was one of an occasional lecture series in the context of the Pierre Werner Chair on European Monetary Union.

News

Alumnae Recent appointments

In academia

Dr Susan Baker (SPS 1982), Cardiff School of the Social Sciences, was nominated King's Professor by the King of Sweden for Academic Year 2003/4.

Dr Enrica Capussotti (HEC 1996), Marie Curie Fellow Institute for Romance Studies, University of London and RSCAS, was recently awarded the Franca Pieroni Bortolotti Premio for women's history.

Making it in Washington

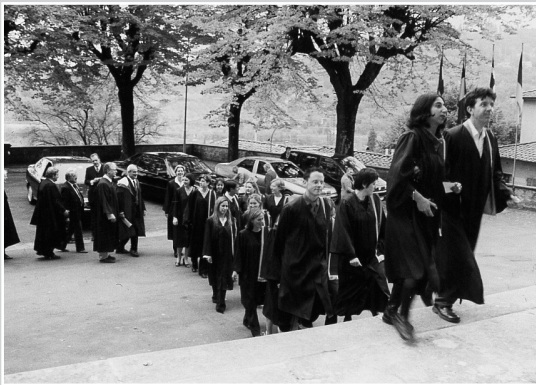
EUI Alumna (LLM 1995-1996) Mishal Husain is a big star in Washington. Mishal is based there as BBC World news co-anchor. Her two half-hour shows five nights a week cover news items that vary from U.S. policy on Iraq to the reunification of Cyprus. Her 7p.m. report is carried by 220 PBS stations and she is watched in an estimated 840,000 American homes and by 180 million people in the BBC's world-wide audience.

Well done — we are very proud of you.



Mishal Hussein receives her LLM diploma

For your Diaries



Next Degree Awarding Ceremony

This is good news for our alumni: If you are a recent graduate or if you did not make it to the last Ceremony this is your opportunity to return to Florence and participate in one of the Institute's most festive events.

The next Degree Awarding Ceremony will take place early this autumn, on **Friday 3 October 2003**.

Female Football Team



'Ma, scusami, ma *chi* siete?' This is a frequent question for the Mucche Pazze, a group of female EUI researchers, visitors, and staff who play in a local calcetto league against other women's teams from the area. Although we typically have much more life experience than our opponents (who often weren't even born before the 1980s), they often have much more football experience, for which reason we can only hope to win the 'coppa di simpatia', as we did last year. We play to have fun, to improve, and, of course, to win! We are famous not only for the big stuffed cow one of our fans gave us, but also for the many languages in which we communicate (or don't manage to communicate) in the heat of the battle.

Coaches: Gianni Tozzi, Carlo Gualini – *Mucche Pazze:* Anwen Elias, Annelies Verstichel, Carina Bischoff, Christina Solera, Clara Palmiste, Dilek Yamali, Elia Marzal Yetano, Elke Viebrock, Galina Cornelisse, Hidia Taoufiqi, Ingela Naumann, Irene Becci, Jackie Gordon, Maria Jimenez Buedo, Marina Bourgain, Marlies Desomer, Monica Arino Gutierrez, Nina Boeger, Sarah-Jane King, Silvia Sebastiani, Zoe Bray, Xenia Jarque

News

EUI Alumni Association Annual Conference

On 5 October 2002, the General Assembly of the EUI Alumni Association elected a new Executive Committee for 2002-2004.

The Committee consists of:

President: Francisco Torres (ECO 1986);

Vice President: Annette Bongardt (ECO 1986);

Secretary: Carlo Spagnolo (HEC 1992);

Treasurer: Henk Voskamp (HEC 1983) and

Member Julian Lindley-French (SPS 1993).

(For more details and alumni news see: www.iue.it/Alumni/)

A major event planned for this year is the First Alumni annual conference on "Governing EMU. Political, Economic, Legal and Historical Perspectives" which will take place in Florence on 3/4 October 2003.

The AA Sub-Committee for the Annual Conference (the organisers) is

Francisco Torres (ECO), torres@iee.ucp.pt;

Amy Verdun (SPS), averdun@uvic.ca,

Chiara Zilioli (LAW), chiara.zilioli@ecb.int,

Hubert Zimmermann (HEC), Hubert.Zimmermann@ruhr-uni-bochum.de.

The organisers met in Frankfurt (ECB) and Cologne (Max Planck Institute) in January and February with alumni, Bernhard Winkler (ECO) and Maria Chiara Malaguti (LAW), to prepare the conference and have contacted other potential participants.

Call for Conference Papers from the Alumni Community

The conference will focus on governance, namely on issues such as

- 1 - Accountability, democracy and efficiency;
- 2 - Subsidiarity (relating to the results of the Convention);
- 3 - The Euro and the World; and
- 4 - EMU and the new Member States.

The organisers welcome all fellow participants. Two page abstracts (proposals) should be sent to alumni@iue.it (Tel: +39-055-4685446; Fax: /283), or to any of the organisers until the end of April 2003. By the end of May an answer will be given to all alumni who submitted. By July 13 a first draft of the paper should be ready. Papers (12 to 15) should be ready by September 15 for distribution.

EUI Alumni Association Brussels Chapter

The Brussels Chapter has been very busy and, after the introductory drink in July and a Christmas get-together, an inaugural dinner took place on 28 January in the Hotel Renaissance in Brussels.

The guest speaker was EU Commission President Romano Prodi who spoke about the priorities for the Commission with regard to enlargement and the Convention. Professor Prodi also stressed the need for Europe to focus on world-class academic institu-



Carlo Spagnolo, Yves Mény, Romano Prodi and Francisco Torres

tions and training in order to encourage its young people to contribute to Europe's future.

The dinner was a huge success with over eighty attendees. The latter included professors and members of the EUI's High Council, EUI President and Mrs Yves Mény, members of the new Executive Committee of the Alumni Association who travelled specially to Brussels to give their support to the Brussels chapter, and many alumni based in Brussels and beyond. It was a very enjoyable evening and the organisers, David Geary and Candido Garcia Molyneux are hoping that this will be the first of many such events.



Romano Prodi with Candido García Molyneux and David Geary

Recent Publications from the Institute

Antonio Alabau, *The European Union and its Information Society Policy. On the threshold of a new European governance.* [Original title. La Union Europea y su Política para la Sociedad de la Información...], Fundación Vodafone

Stefano Allievi and Jørgen S. Nielsen (eds), *Muslim Networks and Transnational Communities in and across Europe*, Series 'Muslim Minorities', vol. 1, Leiden/Boston : Brill

David M. Andrews, C. Randall Henning and Louis W. Pauly (eds.): *Governing the World's Money*. 'Cornell Studies in Political Economy' series. Cornell University Press, Ithaca/London

Brian Ardy, Iain Begg, Waltraud Schelkle, Francisco Torres (with a foreword by Jacques Delors), *EMU and Cohesion: Theory and Policy*, Principia, Publicações Universitárias e Científicas

Michael Artis and Richard Rose (eds.): *Currency Choices in an Interdependent World: Lessons from Countries In and Out the Euro*, Special Issue, Journal of Public Policy, Vol. 2, Part 2, May-August 2002, Cambridge: CUP, 107-269.

Julio Baquero Cruz (Law, 1997), *Entre Competencia y Libre Circulación. El derecho constitucional económico de la comunidad europea*, monografías, Civitas.

Stefania Baroncelli and Gianfranco Varvesi (eds), *Europe in Progress. Critical issues in the process of European integration. Vol 1 - From Maastricht to Nice*, European Press Academic Publishing

Peter Becker: *Verderbnis und Entartung. Eine Geschichte der Kriminologie des 19. Jahrhunderts als Diskurs und Praxiz*. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht

Peter Bleses and Antje Vetterlein: *Gewerkschaften ohne Vollbeschäftigung*. Westdeutscher Verlag

Fabrizio Cafaggi (ed.): *Modelli di governo, riforma dello stato sociale e ruolo del terzo settore*, Il Mulino,

Edoardo Chiti, *Le Agenzie Europee. Unità e decentramento nelle amministrazioni comunitarie*. CEDAM

Pepper D. Culpepper, *Creating Cooperation. How States Develop. Human Capital in Europe*. Cornell University Press - Ithaca and London

Philippe de Schoutheete et Helen Wallace, *Le Conseil européen*, Études et recherches N° 19, september 2002, Paris, Notre Europe. Study available in French and English from Notre Europe website.

Dijkstra, A. B. & J. Dronkers, "Civil Society as Equilibrium. Governance and Choice in Education: Between Private Delivery and Central Regulation." in C. A. Torres & A. Antikainen (eds) *The International Handbook on Sociology of Education: An International Assessment of New Research and Theory*, Lanham (MD): Rowman & Littlefield, pp. 325-341

Faberon (J.-Y.) et Ziller (J.) (eds): *Les Outre-mers entre décentralisation, intégration européenne et mondialisation*, *Revue française d'Administration publique* N° 101, Paris, 2002.

Douglas J. Forsyth and Daniel Verdier (eds), *The Origins of National Financial Systems. Alexander Gerschenkron Reconsidered*, Routledge

Mireia Grau and Araceli Mateos : *Análisis de Políticas Públicas en España: enfoques y casos*. Tirant Lo Blanch, Valencia

Luca Guzzetti (SPS 1990-1993) *La Frode Scientifica. Normatività e devianza nella scienza*, Liguori Editore

Adrienne Héritier (ed.): *Common Goods. Reinventing European and International Governance*. Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc., Lanham

Christian Joerges, Yves Mény and J. H. H. Weiler (eds.): *Mountain or Molehill? A Critical Appraisal of the Commission White Paper on Governance*. CD edition, RSCAS

Marçal Justen Filho (former RSCAS Visiting Fellow), *O direito das agências reguladoras independentes*, Dialética, Sao Paulo

Anton Legerer (co-ed.), *Jenseits des Schlusstrichs. Gedenkdienst im Diskurs über Österreichs nationalsozialistische Vergangenheit*, Loecker Verlag, Wien.. This book was awarded the Bruno Kreisky Book Prize during a ceremony which took place on 30 January.

Ulrike Liebert (ed.) *Gendering Europeanisation*. P.I.E.- Peter Lang, Bruxelles

Peter Mair and Jan Zielonka (eds): *The Enlarged European Union: Diversity and Adaptation*. Frank Cass, London 2002. (Also published as a special issue in *West European Politics*, vol. 25, no. 2, April 2002).

Mikael af Malmborg† and Bo Stråth (eds.): *The Meaning of Europe. Variety and Contention within and among Nations*. Oxford/New York, Berg

Yves Mény: *Una costituzione per l'Unione Europea? In L'Unione Europea. Le istituzioni e gli attori di un sis-*

tema sovranazionale. Sergio Fabbrini (ed.). Gius. Laterza & Figli, Bari.

Yves Mény: *The External and Internal Borders of the Great Europe in The International Spectator*, Volume XXXVII, No. 2.

Yves Mény: 'The Republic and its Territory: The Persistence and Adaptation of the Founding Myths' in S. Hazareesingh (ed.), *The Jacobin Legacy in Modern France*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2002.

Jo Eric Murkens with Peter Jones and Michael Keating: *Scottish Independence: A Practical Guide*. University Press, Edinburgh

Luisa Passerini, Dawn Lyon and Liana Borghi (eds), *Gender Studies in Europe/Studi di genere in Europa*, conference proceedings, EUI-RSCAS, Florence

Ernst-Ulrich Petersmann (ed), *Preparing the Doha Development Round: Improvements and Clarifications of the WTO Dispute Settlement Understanding*. (conference report) RSCAS (EUI)

Diogo Ramada Curto (ed), *Charles Ralph Boxer, Opera Minora Vols I-III*, Fundação Oriente

Francesc Relano, *The Shaping of Africa. Cosmographic discourse and cartographic science in late medieval and early modern Europe*. Ashgate

Elena Rodríguez Pineau: *Régimen económico matrimonial. Aspectos internacionales*. Alfonso-Luis Calvo Caravaca and Javier Carrascosa González (eds). Cien- cia Jurídica y Derecho Internacional, Granada

Albrecht Rothacher, *Im Wilden Osten - Hinter den Kulissen des Umbruchs in Osteuropa*, Krämer Verlag, Hamburg

Dieter Sadowski (together with W.Walwei)(eds): *Die ökonomische Analyse des Arbeitsrechts*. Nürnberg

Dieter Sadowski, J. Junkes, S. Lindenthal: *The German model of corporate and labor governance*. Comparative Labor Law & Policy, vol. 22 (2000).

Wojciech Sadurski, *Constitutional Justice, East and West. Democratic Legitimacy and Constitutional Courts in Post-Communist Europe in A Comparative Perspective*, Law and Philosophy Library — Kluwer Law International

Regina Schulte (ed.): *Der Körper der Königin. Geschlecht und Herrschaft in der höfischen Welt seit 1500*. Campus.

Martin Shapiro and Alec Stone Sweet, *On Law Politics and Judicialization*, Oxford University Press

Arpad Szokolczai, *The Genesis of Modernity*, Routledge Studies in Social and Political Thought

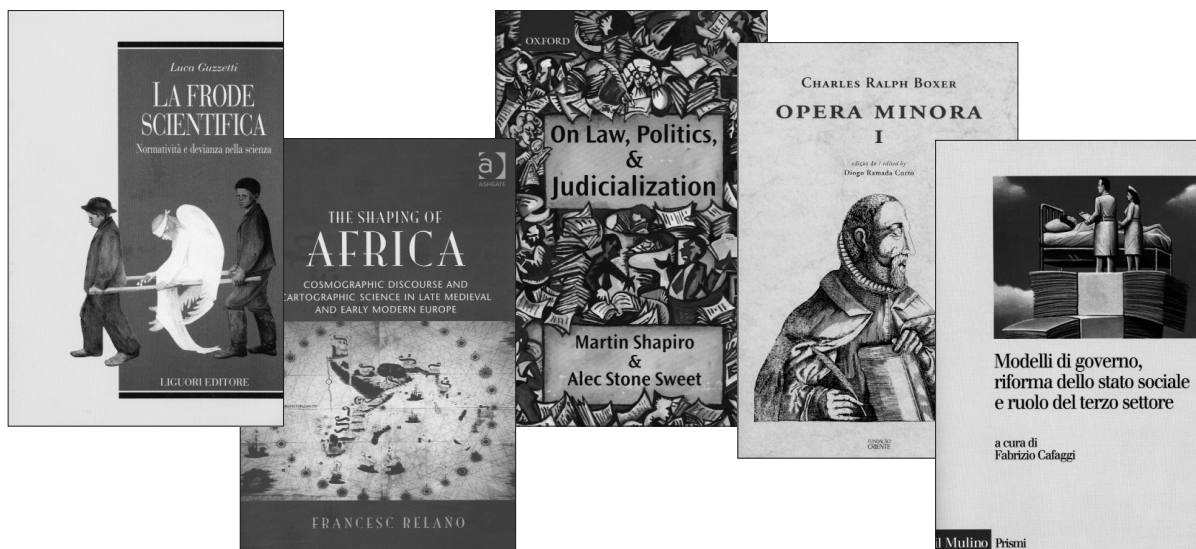
Stawomir Tokarski, *Ethnic Conflict and Economic Development: Jews in Galician Agriculture 1868-1914*. Wydawnictwo Trio, Warsaw

Alasdair R. Young: *Extending European cooperation. The European Union and the 'new' international trade agenda*. 'European Policy Research Unit' Series. Manchester University Press

Jan Zielonka (ed.): *Europe Unbound: Enlarging and Reshaping the Boundaries of the European Union*. Routledge, London

J. Ziller, "L'Association des pays et territoires d'outre-mer à la Communauté européenne" in *Revue française d'Administration publique*, n° 101, 2002, p. 127-136.

Jacques Ziller: *Mondialisation et interventions publiques dans le Marché*. In *Revue Internationale de Droit Economique*, numéro spécial: Mondialisation et droit économique, p. 313-328, 2002.



The EUI Shop

The EUI shop first opened in the autumn, a few times in the Emeroteca. Since mid-December however it has a permanent location in the main entrance of the Badia near the porters' lodge. Goods can be purchased any day from 9a.m. to 5p.m., if they aren't actually in the shop just ask for either Federica Sergori or Pandelis Nastos in the porters' lodge.

A variety of articles are on sale, all of them bearing an Institute design or our logo, or both. The six tiles on the façade of the Badia church have been extensively used in these designs and have proved to be very popular. Articles on sale are: ties (old and new design), umbrellas, notelets, mugs, t-shirts (in two designs, four sizes and four colours for adults and one design, four sizes and four colours for children), placemats, postcards and greetings cards.

When space permits, new articles will be added to the current stock so be sure to go there every so often in order not to miss the latest additions.



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.

On Friday, 4 October 2002, the President of the European University Institute, Prof. Yves Mény, conferred the Institute's doctorate on the following graduates who were amongst those who obtained this degree in recent years. The President also awarded the LL.M degree to Institute Masters of Law.

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Fourth Degree Conferring Ceremony of the European University Institute



Friday, 4 October 2002
Badia Fiesolana




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CVM VIR ILLVSTRISSIMVS ET ORNATISSIMVS
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SVFFRAGIS VNANIMIS SENATVS ACADEMICI FAVENTIBVS
OPTIME DE SCIENTIA MERITVS HABITVS FVERIT
EVMDEM
DOCTOREM HONORIS CAUSA
DECLARO EIQVE OMNIA IVRA ET PRIVILEGIA HVIC TITVLO ANNEXA CON
IN QVORVM FIDEM HOC DIPLOMA FLORENTIAE DIE 4 MENSIS OCTOB
ANNO DOMINI 2002 DATVM ET SIGILLO MVNITVM
MANO MEA SVBSCRIPSI



