

Kosovar Albanian culture, in which a man who had killed another man was talking about his emotions and the changes that happened to him after the traumatic experience.

In spite of bureaucratic problems with visas, some researchers and professors of the University of Pristina arrived in time to discuss the work of the various projects. They actively participate in training the counselors in the role of tutors. Most of what they had to say tried to connect the discussion undertaken at the seminar with the current problems the project has to face in Pristina. They stressed the importance for Kosovars to find their own way to deal with the problems caused by the war and to organize their own health system.

The last session of the seminar was used in order to deeply discuss the two main branches of the project: training psychosocial counsellors, and the archives of memory. Of course it is difficult to maintain communication and exchanges between the two projects, but all the participants agreed on the importance of collaboration amongst the various approaches and works. Harry Minas, who works on training in Kosovo, had the difficult role of summing up the questions arising on counsellors' training: the relationship between individual and collective, between different cultures, between

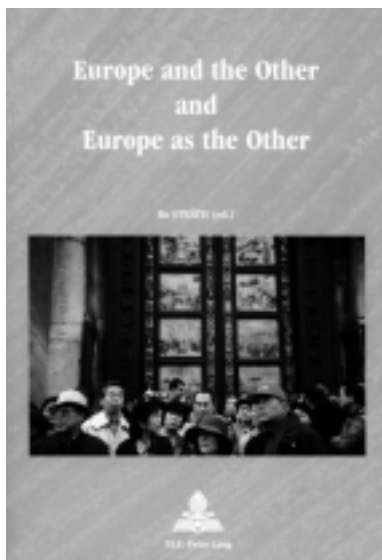
“Western” ideas of psychological intervention and local traditions of dealing with these aspects.

The two groups - in Italy and in Kosovo - involved in building the “Archives of memory” discussed the materials collected so far and developments in the future. The importance of oral testimonies in illuminating some of the tensions at the basis of the relationship between the individual and the group emerged clearly. This relationship is central in every society, but it takes on new meaning and importance in a nationalistic context. The collection of interviews confirms its importance both for understanding the past and the roots of the conflicts in Kosovo and for the future, trying to construct memories that are not a starting point for exclusion but a space for communication and confrontation among different cultures.

In conclusion, all the participants were satisfied with the discussions and with the opportunity given them by the EUI. It is my opinion that the EUI's hosting a project that has a lot to do with building a multicultural idea of Europe has an important symbolic meaning that allows hope for a more open approach to this topic from the Western institutions.

ENRICA CAPUSSOTTI

## Europe and the Other and Europe as the Other



This book contributes to the debate on what Europe means by demonstrating the complexities and contradictions inherent in the concept. They are seen most clearly when Europe is viewed from a long historical perspective. During the clos-

ing decades of the twentieth century Europe emerged as one of the main points of reference in both the cultural and the political constructs of the global community. An obsession with the concept of European identity is readily discernible.

This process of identity construction provokes critical questions which the book aims to address. At the same time the book explores the opportunities offered by the concept of Europe to see how it may be used in the construction of the future. The approach is one of both deconstruction and reconstruction.

The issue of Europe is closely related in the book to more general issues concerning the cultural construction of community. The book should therefore be seen as the companion of *Myth and Memory in the Construction of Community*, which is also published by PIE-

Peter Lang in the series Multiple Europes.

The book appears within the framework of a research project on the cultural construction of community in modernisation processes in comparison. This project is a joint enterprise of the European University Institute in Florence and the Humboldt University in Berlin sponsored by the Bank of Sweden Tercentenary Fund.

Bo STRÅTH (ed.), *Europe and the Other and Europe as the Other*, P.I.E.-Peter Lang, Brussels, 2000, pp 517

Bo Stråth is Professor of Contemporary History in the Department of History and Civilisation/Robert Schuman Centre

21 – 25 March 2001

## Second Mediterranean Social and Political Research Meeting

The Mediterranean Programme of the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies is organising the *Second Mediterranean Social and Political Research Meeting* which will take place from 21 - 25 March 2001 in Florence and will bring together about 130 scholars from the Middle East and North Africa, Europe, and elsewhere.

The Mediterranean Social and Political Research was launched in March 2000. Boosted by the positive feedback from participants, workshop directors and sponsors, it was turned into an annual event.

One of the main particular features of the Mediterranean Social and Political Research Meetings is the fact that it is made up of ten workshops on topics that change every year. In these workshops –which run parallel, half about twelve participants and last two and half days - original papers are presented and discussed in depth. The Mediterranean Programme is the only academic institution dealing with the Middle East and North Africa from the perspective of the social sciences that offers such an opportunity for intellectual exchange and collaborative efforts.

### Eligibility

Candidates should be actively pursuing research on the topic of the workshop they apply for and should present an original paper (of approx. 25 – 30 double spaced pages) closely in line with the indications of the workshop director(s). There are no nationality restrictions. Participants from Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries are strongly encouraged to apply.

### Financial Support

All participants will receive significant travel allowances and discounts on accommodation and meals.

### Applications & Deadlines

Candidates for participation in a workshop apply by sending the completed application form (including an abstract of the proposed paper of 250 words in English), a CV (max. 5 pages), and a five page (double-spaced) description of the proposed paper. Before applying, candidates should read the detailed information of each workshop at the above mentioned web pages. Deadline for applications to be received: **29 September 2000.**

Applications should preferably be sent by e-mail. In exceptional cases, applications sent by fax or post are accepted. Results of the selection process will be communicated by mid-October, 2000. The final version of the selected applicants' papers must be received by **12 January 2001.**

### Scientific Coordination

Imco Brouwer, *Mediterranean Programme Coordinator*

### Application Forms & Detailed Information

<http://www.iue.it/RSC/MED/meeting2001.htm>

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Workshop II on New Generations in the Southern Mediterranean



Ambassador Miguel Angel Moratinos

# Second Mediterranean Social and Political Research Meeting

Florence, 21 – 25 March 2001

Call for Papers

Deadline 29 September 2000

## Workshop Topics

- Regimes and Regime Change in the Southern Mediterranean
- New Directions in Feminist Scholarship in the Middle East and North Africa
- Power and Education in the Mediterranean Region
- Impact of the European Single Currency on Trade & FDI in the Southern Mediterranean Countries
- Demography, the Social Contract and Intergenerational Relations in the Middle East and North Africa
- Networking Across the Contemporary Mediterranean: Foundation Properties, Revenues and Socio-Political Alliances
- Muslim Networks and Transnational Communities in and Across Europe
- New Research Agenda in Saudi and Arabian Peninsula Studies
- The Role of the Family in Mediterranean Labour Markets
- Ethnic Break-Up of the Ottoman Empire



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# Societal Values in Western Europe and East and Southeast Asia in the Context of Globalization:

## A comparative study

### **The debate about 'Asian values': a subject in need of exploration, not of assertions**

Despite the hiccup resulting from the financial crisis of the late 1990s, the vast economic development of East and Southeast Asia has been one of the greatest successes of the second half of the twentieth century. Many have attributed this success to the values held by the populations of the region: the point has been made in particular by some political leaders, Lee Kuan Yew for instance, who have claimed that 'Asian values' were both specific and superior to those of Westerners.

Such assertions have not been truly tested so far, however. There has been substantial scholarly work on labour relations, the bulk almost entirely on Japan, which emphasized the bond of loyalty between firms and employees (for instance R. Dore, *British Factory, Japanese Factory*, (1973) U. of California Press; *Taking Japan Seriously*, (1987) Stanford U.P.): justifiably or not, conclusions drawn from studies made in this field have been extrapolated to social life in general and to the whole East and Southeast Asian region. There has also been some examination of values among whole populations in the context of the investigations of the 'World Values Survey', but the main focus has been on Japan and Korea only; moreover, these studies suffer from two serious drawbacks: the questions tend to be phrased in terms of a Western audience and seem not always to have a genuine meaning for citizens of other regions; meanwhile, the emphasis, in line with earlier studies of Ronald Inglehart, has been on the extent to which a move is taking

place away from 'materialist' values and towards 'post-materialist' ones (R. Inglehart, *The Silent Revolution*, (1977), Princeton; *Modernisation and Postmodernisation*, (1997), Princeton). To test assertions about 'Asian values', these studies are insufficient. 'Neutral' evidence has to be obtained; this evidence has to be collected from the whole of the region; it has to be compared to similar evidence taken in the West.

### **A new eighteen-country comparative study of East and West**

What is therefore required is a major initiative: such an initiative has now been launched in the form of a large research project led by Professor Takashi Inoguchi of the University of Tokyo and backed by major financing from the Japanese Ministry of Education, a project with which I am associated. The aim is to begin to discover by means of surveys what populations' values really are on the basis of representative samples drawn from eighteen countries, nine of which are in East and Southeast Asia and nine in Western Europe.

This study, currently at the stage of questionnaire design, has not only the geographical coverage required to obtain results, for the first time, across the whole of East and Southeast Asia and thus to determine whether values of populations in the region are radically different from those of populations in Western Europe: it is also doing so in a way which eliminates or at least minimizes Western 'bias'. For instance, it seems more than likely that what is widely regarded as constituting 'politics' in the West may not have the same meaning in East

and Southeast Asia: the word itself is therefore used sparingly in the current study. Overall, care is taken to avoid making assumptions about 'common understandings' which are not truly common but are in fact culture-bound. To avoid this danger, questionnaire design is undertaken by a mixed team of scholars from both East and West who give systematic attention to the need to ensure that expressions used are universally meaningful and can be translated adequately in all the languages concerned.

### **Avoiding the dangers of bias and of regional 'monolithism'**

Three further crucial points are being addressed in the design of the questionnaire and in the overall economy of the study. First, the very concept of 'Asian values' implies that these are unchanging and in particular remain unaffected by political, social and economic development in the countries concerned: this standpoint is as difficult to hold with respect to East and Southeast Asia as it is with respect to the West. Admittedly, such a difficulty can be truly overcome only by means of a longitudinal analysis, but while such an approach is naturally precluded at this juncture, it is possible at least to ask respondents whether their views have changed or are changing. It would be wrong to rely on replies to questions about change if what was at stake was a series of attitudinal positions on particular issues, as the type of response given in such cases is well known to be fleetingly held (J.P. Robinson et al., eds., *Measures of Social Attitudes*, Vol. 2, (1989), Academic Press); but questions about change are likely to yield

*continued on p. 45*

valid results when respondents are asked about general standpoints. Second, the contrast typically made between 'Asian values' and 'Western values' implies that both Western Europe and East and Southeast Asia are regarded as monoliths: this view seems hardly realistic, as within each region countries differ widely in terms of their economic, social or political development. Yet if, as is likely to be the case, substantial intra-regional variations are found in the values held by respondents, the very notion of value characteristics common to a region will be seriously undermined.

**Assessing the impact of globalisation on the perceptions of citizens**

Third, in the contemporary world, value change is widely expected to be related to the globalization process. Admittedly, one needs to investigate whether globalization is perceived as being as important as it is typically alleged to be; but, to the extent that it is perceived as important, it is likely to affect the values held by citizens, thus leading to value change and arguably contributing to a decline in the speci-

ficity, if such a specificity exists, of 'Asian values'.

The impact of globalization cannot be assessed without relating it to the State, as the State would appear to have the 'capacity' to facilitate or hinder globalization. Yet the effectiveness of State action partly depends on the extent to which the State can count on the support of citizens: hence the need to look at what happens to this support in the context of globalization. This means going beyond the examination of sets of general values and considering values of a 'societal' character which relate citizens specifically to the State as well as to other groups which might compete with it for citizen support. One has therefore to look at patterns of identification, at the extent of trust which citizens have in the State and at the levels of satisfaction of these citizens with the world around them. Findings on these matters then need to be considered in conjunction with the way the globalization process is perceived, in order to see whether the State is more or less trusted by those who citizens feel particularly affected by global-

ization and whether this trust is greater or smaller in some countries than in others.

A comprehensive picture is obtained in this way of the values held by citizens, a picture which is likely to differ from one country to another as well as jointly between the two regions. It will thus be possible to assess for the first time whether common 'Asian values' can indeed be contrasted to equally common 'Western values'. It will also be possible to start to discover whether change is affecting these values, and how far globalization is a key agent of such a value change. This is a beginning only, to be sure: more has to be discovered about change in the future, in particular by means of longitudinal studies. But at least it will become possible to move out of the realm of declarations about the specificity of 'Asian values' and to begin to provide empirical evidence where assertions have so far prevailed.

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## Publications of the EUI

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# The Modernization of EC Antitrust Policy

## Fifth EU Competition Law and Policy Workshop

On the 2nd and 3rd of June 2000 the EUI hosted the fifth annual EC Competition Law and Policy Workshop. This program, started in 1996 by law professors Giuliano Amato and Claus-Dieter Ehlermann at the Robert Schuman Centre of the EUI, brings together every year top-level policy-makers, academics and practicing lawyers to discuss critical issues of EC competition policy. The first edition of the Workshop (1996) focused on the problems of implementing competition policy in a federal context. The second (1997) debated the objectives of competition law and policy. The third (1998) analyzed how to ensure effective competition in the rapidly evolving market of communications. The fourth (1999) examined selected problems of state aid control, a unique feature of EC competition policy. (Further information on the first four editions of the Workshop, and the publications following in the European Competition Law Annual series, is available at <http://www.iue.it/RSC/ECO-POL/comp2000.htm>.) The June 2000 Workshop was devoted to the ongoing debate about the modernization of EC antitrust policy.

Last year the European Commission published a White Paper on the reform of EC antitrust enforcement procedures (White Paper on modernization of the rules implementing Articles 85 and 86 of the EC Treaty, OJ C 132 of 12.5.1999). The White Paper suggests a radical departure from the existing enforcement system. Council Regulation 17/62 reserves to the sole Commission the power to exempt, according to Art 81(3) EC Treaty, agreements that fall under Article 81 (1) EC Treaty (and are therefore prohibited), provided they have been properly notified. Because of the Commission's exemption monopoly, Article 81(3) has no direct effect. The White Paper proposes to abolish the system of notifications and the Commission's exemption monopoly. Instead, it suggests that Article 81(3) should become directly effective, so that it can be also be applied by national competition authorities and by national courts.

The centralization of the exemption power under Art. 81(3) in the hands of the Commission, and the corresponding notification requirement, have given rise to enormous problems. In the early sixties, the Commission was swamped by notifications. In reaction, the Commission adopted so-called "group exemptions" (i.e. regulations declaring Art. 81(1) inapplicable to whole categories of agreements), and "comfort letters", giving a sort of green light to individual agreements. However, the Commission never succeeded to eliminate totally the backlog of pending notifications. Group exemptions were criticized as anti-economic and over-bureaucratic. "Comfort letters" were considered to be

poor substitutes for formal decisions because they do not have legal effects, and are therefore not able to eliminate the invalidity resulting from Art. 81(1) and (2).

Over the last decade, criticism of the existing antitrust enforcement system intensified. Comparisons were made with the successful application of the 1989 Merger Regulation, and the debate on subsidiarity stimulated requests for the decentralization of EC antitrust enforcement mechanisms.

Until recently, the Commission responded to this largely justified criticism by trying to improve the system within the existing legal framework, e.g. by favoring the decentralization of the implementation of Art. 81(1) and (2) by national courts and competition authorities, but maintaining the monopoly to adopt exemption decisions under Art. 81(3). In this perspective, the reform proposals of the White Paper of May 1999 represent not only a legal, but also a "cultural" revolution.

The EC Competition Law and Policy Workshops held at the EUI might have contributed to the Commission's change of mind. During the 1996 and 1997 meetings, as one of the participants at the June 2000 Workshop put it, "[...] the faces of Commission officials flushed and blushed to hear severe criticism: the European system [...] did not work, could not work, had to change."

In spite of the traditional criticism of the existing situation, the immediate reactions of the legal and business community to the Commission's reform proposal were sometimes rather skeptical, particularly in Germany, though German voices have traditionally been most critical about the centralizing effects of Regulation 17/62. However, during the consultations following the publication of the White Paper the initial skepticism has somewhat diminished. Discussions at the June 2000 Workshop revealed that, in the meantime, a broad consensus seems to have emerged around the Commission's proposals. Yet the essential message of the Workshop is that several aspects of the Commission's approach have to be further considered, and clarified, before a formal proposal is made to the Council. Among these are issues like: the scope of supremacy of EC competition law with respect of national law; the burden of proof with respect to Article 81 (3); the distribution of cases between the Commission and national authorities as well as among those authorities; the legal effects of positive (or non-infringement) Commission decisions based on Art. 81(3); the legal effects of decisions taken by national competition authorities and by national courts in other Member States.

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# NGOs and the European Commission

## A first step towards co-operation in development information

Representatives from the European Commission and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) active in the development sector have taken a first step towards co-operation in the field of information. At a recent three-day conference at the Robert Schuman Centre, more than 40 participants explored the common ground in informing the public about development issues. While the fact of political differences between the two sides was clearly acknowledged, both sides also detected areas of common interest and explored the potential for common action in practice.

The conference was an attempt by the European Commission to better its working relationship with NGOs. The relationship had been strained especially after the introduction of financial procedures that made it difficult, especially for smaller NGOs, to apply for and receive European Union (EU) funding for their activities - a problem the Commission said it is aware of and is keen to find constructive solutions for. One of the EU budget lines for support of NGO activities in the development field provides over 200 million Euro funding per year, "the equivalent of the yearly budget of

UNICEF", as Timothy Clarke from the Commission explained.

The Commission hoped to strengthen this existing co-operation and to expand it into the information field, said Santiago Herrero-Villa, organiser of the conference on the Commission side - "this is an increasingly important area that has been neglected in the past". In view of the sensitivity of the encounter, the European Commission's Common Service for External Relations (SCR), with support from the Directorate for Development, had asked the Robert Schuman Centre (RSC) to host, organize and moderate the conference. The Commission's counterpart on the NGO side was the Liaison Committee of Development NGOs to the EU (CLONG) and its national platforms in the EU Member States. All partners actively co-operated in the design of the conference.

The event started with academic input, in order to lay down common ground for further discussions. Bruno De Witte, professor of law at the EUI, analysed the activities of European NGOs and the Commission in a

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The fifth edition of the EC Competition Law and Policy Workshop was co-chaired by professors Karel van Miert and Claus-Dieter Ehlermann. The event was opened with a statement by Prof. Mario Monti, Member of the European Commission responsible for Competition. The proceedings were structured around three panels:

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

Panel 2 (Coherence) examined the potential dangers to the coherence of EC antitrust law and policy resulting from a radical decentralization of the implementation of Art. 81(1) and (3) EC Treaty. In the same context, the participants discussed about the safeguards (in the form of information, cooperation, and evocation mechanisms between national and Community authorities) necessary for ensuring the coherence and effectiveness of EC antitrust enforcement.

Panel 3 (Courts and Judges) concentrated on the particular problems which the European Commission's reform proposals will create for courts and judges. Most participants agreed that national courts and judges are able to cope with the complex economic issues posed by antitrust cases (as proved by US practice), provided that certain consultation and expertise 'safeguards' are made available. The same panel discussed the difficulties resulting from a radical decentralization of EC antitrust for the EC Court of Justice, in particular with respect to an expected increased number of requests for preliminary rulings likely to flow from the direct effect of Art. 81(3).

Publication issues. The written contributions presented at the June 2000 EC Competition Law and Policy Workshop will be available for downloading from <http://www.iue.it/RSC/ECO-POL/> as of July 2000. The European Competition Law Annual 2000, including the written contributions and a full account of the Workshop oral proceedings, will be published with Hart Publishing of Oxford by end 2000.

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human-rights framework. Thomas Risse challenged the representatives with a candid analysis of the way NGOs influence policy-making within the EU and beyond. A panel discussion between the Commission and NGO representatives Timothy Clarke, James Mackie and Santiago Herrero Villa on general co-operation by both sides set the conference in the frame of the existing co-operation. In several subsequent workshops, participants discussed practical and ethical aspects of information and communication work. Sam Bieseman of the CLONG gave presentation on the importance and practical challenges of NGOs' communication activities. Jürgen Schüler, now Director-General at the Commission's SCR, guided the participants through the complexity of the Commission's changing internal structure, identifying areas and contact points for common actions.

Speakers from other organizations challenged and enriched these discussions with perspectives from a variety of standpoints. Fathi B'Chir, journalist for the Inter-Mediterranean Press Agency, presented a view from the developing countries' side. Oliver Money Kyrle from the International Federation of Journalists raised the issue of ethical standards in press work. Manfred Redelfs, research director of Greenpeace Deutschland, reported on his organization's impressive track record in successful communication, as well as on the challenges it faces in that regard. Two professionals from NGOs specialized in information - Christopher Turpin from Internews and Niccolo Sarno from Inter Press Service - reported on the challenge of getting across public messages on development information. Sylvie Jacquet from IBF Consultants gave insight into the practical side of information in EU co-operation projects. An open exchange session with the EUI academic community provided additional critical input as to the policy and politics of development information. These speakers made clear that neither the NGOs nor the

Commission, even though both feel strongly about the importance of their work, can count on general support from the journalist for their activities as such. The outside input highlighted the importance of a professional and ethical approach to information and communication that respects the role of journalists as critical "watchdogs".

The subsequent discussions between the NGO and European Commission representatives on potential co-operation in this sensitive field had first to overcome a substantial amount of suspicion and unease on both sides. RSC Project Director Marc Gramberger, who moderated most of the sessions, placed specific importance on starting the exchange with a discussion of the limits of this potential co-operation. These were clearly detected e.g. in positioning on development-policy issues and, in a larger sense, in the principle of independence of NGOs in their information activities. From a different perspective, these issues were also sensitive for the European Commission in its relation to the NGOs. Additionally, NGO representatives openly admitted that the competition among NGOs - especially between bigger and smaller NGOs - sometimes provides a barrier for common action even among NGOs themselves.

The necessary clarification of differences and of limits to co-operation made possible an open and constructive dialogue on common activities of mutual interest. Strikingly, this area turned out to be quite large. The wish to raise public awareness for development policy as well as for concrete activities in this field constitutes a shared interest of both, Commission and NGOs. Participants made the move from the theoretical to the conceptual through exploring the practicalities of co-operation on information in a small multi-media fair alongside the conference. During this fair, the Commission and NGOs presented exemplary activities, such as innovative Internet Sites and issue campaigns. The

Commission offered in principle the opening up of its live audiovisual broadcasting (Europe by Satellite) and video productions for common activities with NGOs.

In their evaluations of the conference, participants were very positive about the open and fair atmosphere the Robert Schuman Centre provided to turn a sensitive encounter into a constructive dia-



Marc Gramberger

logue. "I felt like a door was opened", said Maria Izabella Toth, a Dutch NGO participant, at the end of the conference. Taking up this representative's remark from the NGO's side, Jürgen Schüler from the Commission specified that "It will be up to you and up to us to try, after this overture, to go further down the road". The general consensus on following up of this first step towards co-operation on development information was met with an offer from Yves Mény, director of the Robert Schuman Centre; "the European University Institute and the Robert Schuman Centre are at your disposal to provide further help." Launching the idea of a chair for NGO activities at the Robert Schuman Centre, he remarked that this could provide special and highly appropriate support also for the development of co-operation in this sector.

MARC R. GRAMBERGER



# Un traité fondamental pour l'Union Européenne

Rapport remis le 15 mai 2000 à  
M. Romano Prodi, président de la Commission

C'est au début de l'année 2000 que la Commission européenne confiait au Centre Robert Schuman de l'IUE une étude de faisabilité consistant à «réorganiser les traités» sur lesquels repose l'Union européenne<sup>3</sup>. Le mandat de la Commission s'inscrivait dans la perspective du rapport du groupe des Sages du 18 octobre 1999 sur les réformes institutionnelles en cours au sein de la Conférence intergouvernementale<sup>4</sup>, ainsi que d'une première étude effectuée par le Centre Schuman pour le compte du Parlement européen<sup>5</sup>.

l'adhésion, tout en respectant au mieux la situation juridique et institutionnelle actuelle. Il s'agit en outre d'accroître la sécurité juridique relative au droit primaire, tout en dotant l'Union d'un document dont la valeur symbolique et identitaire complèterait de façon heureuse la Charte fondamentale des droits fondamentaux actuellement en chantier au sein d'une enceinte dénommée «Convention».

La seconde opération concerne l'évolution future des traités



Hervé Bribosia, Yves Mény, Romano Prodi, Michel Barnier

## Le mandat de la Commission comportait deux opérations.

La première opération vise à restructurer de façon cohérente l'ensemble du droit primaire, ainsi qu'à mettre en exergue dans un « Traité de base» les traits fondamentaux de l'Union européenne. L'objectif principal de cette opération consiste à clarifier un corps de règles complexes à l'intention des citoyens de l'Union, ainsi que de ceux relevant des États candidats à

restructurés. Elle vise à assouplir, fût-ce dans certains cas seulement, le caractère «internationaliste» de la procédure générale de révision des traités. En effet, lorsque le nombre d'États membres se sera accru au fur et à mesure des prochains élargissements de l'Union, le principe d'unanimité et la nécessité de passer par des procédures de ratification nationale parfois très lourdes risquent de paralyser toute adaptation ou évolution de l'Union.

The full version of the Report can be found in French, English and German on the website of the Commission<sup>1</sup> and of the EU<sup>2</sup>.

In English: *A Basic Treaty for the European Union – A Study of the Reorganisation of the Treaties. Report submitted on May 15 to Mr Romano Prodi, President of the Commission.*

In German: *Ein Basisvertrag für die Europäische Union - Studie zur Neuordnung der Verträge. Abschlußbericht, am 15. Mai Herrn Romano Prodi, Präsident der Europäischen Kommission, übergeben.*

Il existe en effet une certaine correspondance entre ces deux opérations: la nature fondamentale des dispositions constituant le Traité de base pourrait impliquer que la modification ultérieure de celles-ci, par hypothèse moins fréquente, soit toujours soumise à une procédure de révision plus rigide, au cours de laquelle dominent les gouvernements et parlements nationaux représentant les intérêts étatiques. De même, c'est parmi les autres dispositions du droit primaire qu'il convient d'envisager une procédure d'amendement plus souple et de nature plus communautaire.

Toutefois, la logique sous-jacente à l'assouplissement et à une certaine «communautarisation» des procédures de révision des traités ne

correspond pas nécessairement, ni uniquement, à la nature plus ou moins «fondamentale» des dispositions de droit primaire. C'est pourquoi le groupe du Centre Schuman a jugé préférable d'élaborer dans ce rapport un projet de Traité fondamental de façon relativement indépendante des considérations liées à la procédure de révision, en privilégiant davantage le souci de lisibilité à l'égard des principes qui régissent l'organisation, les objectifs et le fonctionnement de l'Union européenne. La question de l'assouplissement de la procédure d'amendement des traités fera quant à elle l'objet d'un rapport distinct qui est prévu pour la mi-juillet.

Le premier rapport a été remis le 15 mai 2000 en main propre à M. Prodi, président de la Commission européenne, par Y. Mény et le rapporteur du groupe. Il préconise de remplacer le Traité sur l'Union européenne (TUE) actuel par un «Traité fondamental de l'Union» qui intégrerait et restructurerait les dispositions essentielles du Traité établissant la Communauté européenne (TCE). En outre, un grand nombre de dispositions du TUE relatives à la Politique étrangère et de sécurité commune ainsi qu'à la coopération judiciaire et policière en matière pénale figureraient dans deux protocoles spéciaux distincts annexés au Traité fondamental.

Celui-ci compterait alors 70 ou 95 Clauses, toutes intitulées, selon que l'on y intègre ou non une Clause spécifique pour chaque politique communautaire. Ces Clauses ne reproduisent pas toujours de façon parfaitement identique les articles sélectionnés du TUE ou du TCE qu'elles remplacent. Si la rédaction de nouveaux textes se limite souvent à recréer un lien entre des dispositions séparées ou à combler une lacune d'ordre syntaxique, il arrive aussi que le texte de facture nouvelle consolide, synthétise, voire réaménage les dispositions remplacées. Toutefois le groupe s'est toujours attaché, lorsqu'il devait changer la lettre, à ne pas changer la situation

juridique actuelle, en particulier celle concernant les rapports de compétence entre l'Union ou la Communauté et ses États membres. De même, bien que la structure en piliers de l'Union nuise à la lisibilité et à une restructuration simple des traités, celle-ci a été reproduite le plus fidèlement possible dans le Traité fondamental.

Dans l'Annexe I du rapport figure le projet de Traité fondamental de l'Union européenne et ses deux Protocoles spéciaux correspondant aux deux piliers intergouvernementaux de l'Union. Ce document est pourvu de toutes les explications d'ordre technique indiquant notamment l'origine des Clauses provenant des traités actuels, et le cas échéant les dispositions qui, tout en respectant au mieux le droit



constant, sont d'une facture nouvelle (en caractère gras). Dans l'Annexe II figure le projet de Version consolidée du Traité instituant la Communauté européenne telle qu'elle résulte du transfert dans le Traité fondamental d'un certain nombre de ses dispositions. Le même type d'explications techniques ponctue ce document. Enfin, l'on trouvera dans une annexe séparée une version du projet de Traité fondamental débarrassée de toutes les explications techniques, afin d'en apprécier davantage son attrait.

Au cours de la conférence de Presse qui a suivi la remise officielle

du rapport, M. Barnier, commissaire européen en charge des affaires institutionnelles, a indiqué que les services de la Commission examineront soigneusement le rapport du Centre Schuman. Au delà de la faisabilité juridique de la réorganisation des traités se pose la question de l'opportunité politique. La Commission présentera à cet égard ses conclusions à la Conférence intergouvernementale, laquelle devrait en principe aboutir à Nice en décembre 2000.

Par ailleurs, le Professeur Bruno de Witte, membre de l'équipe du Centre Schuman, et le rapporteur du groupe ont eut l'opportunité de présenter le projet à la commission constitutionnelle du Parlement européen, en présence de M. Barnier, ainsi que devant l'Inter-groupe «constitution européenne» du Parlement. L'accueil du rapport semble avoir été favorable. Reste à convaincre les chancelleries des États membres....

HERVÉ BRIBOSIA

<sup>1</sup> [www.europa.eu.int/comm/igc2000/offdoc/index\\_fr.htm#repoflo](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/igc2000/offdoc/index_fr.htm#repoflo)

<sup>2</sup> [www.iue.it/RSC/Research.html](http://www.iue.it/RSC/Research.html)

<sup>3</sup> Le groupe réuni au sein du Centre Robert Schuman, a été coordonné par Yves Mény et Claus-Dieter Ehlermann. Les autres membres du groupe sont Alan Dashwood, Grainne De Burca, Renaud Dehousse, Bruno De Witte, Luis Diez-Picazo, Jean-Victor Louis, Francis Snyder, Antonio Tizzano, Armin von Bogdandy, Jacques Ziller. Hervé Bribosia a fait office de rapporteur pour le groupe.

<sup>4</sup> «The Institutional Implications of Enlargement – Report to the European Commission», publié dans Europe du 20 octobre 1999, Documents, n° 2159.

<sup>5</sup> Parlement européen, Direction générale des Études, «Quelle Charte constitutionnelle pour l'Union européenne – Stratégies et options pour renforcer le caractère constitutionnel des traités», Document de Travail, Série Politique, Poli 105 Fr. Une édition abrégée de l'étude a également été publiée par le Parlement européen en anglais, allemand, en français et en italien. V. EUI Review summer 1999, pp. 28 et 29, et autumn 1999, p. 42.

# 1999-2000 European Forum: "Between Europe and the Nation-State"

The 1999-2001 European Forum, "Between Europe and the Nation-State: The Reshaping of Interests, Identities, and Political Representation" under the co-direction of Stefano Bartolino, Thomas Risse and Bo Stråth finished its first year in June. This Forum is the first one to have run over two years, in line with the ambition to be an advanced study centre. This means going beyond specific research tasks, giving considerable scope also for deeper theoretical reflection in the problem field.

EF 1999-2001 deals with the impact of European integration on domestic interests, identities, and political representation, divided into three major themes:

- Europeanization effects on interest redefinition and corporate representation;
- Europeanization effects on collective identities;
- Europeanization effects on national parties and political representation.

Within this encompassing perspective, the Forum discussed several dimensions of the domestic consequences of 'Europeanization' through a series of conferences, workshops and seminars. One important point of departure for the discussions was the weekly seminar in which fellows, visiting guests, and EUI researchers were invited to present and discuss work in progress. The weekly seminar convened on 29 occasions and gave an opportunity to fellows and guests to link their individual research endeavours to the broader framework of the research agenda.

## Forum Fellows

14 Forum fellows and three other RSC fellows constituted the core together with the three co-directors and represented the continuities in the activities during the first year:

Dr JAMES PETER BURGESS, Department of Philosophy, Volda College, Volda, Norway, *The Legitimization of European Collective Identity*

Dr. LARS-ERIK CEDERMAN, UCLA, *Forging Europe's Civic Culture*  
Dr DIDIER CHABANET, St Anthony's College, Oxford, *Conflits sociaux et identités européennes*

DR MICHELLE CINI, Department of Politics, University of Bristol, *State Group Relations and the Politics of State Aid Control*

Prof. KRIS DESCHOUWER, Vakgroep Politieke Wetenschappen, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, *A Comparative Exploration of the Future European Party System*

DR CAROLYN DUDEK, Department of Political Science, University of Pittsburgh, *Domestic Pressures as a Result of the European Union: Changes in Nationalist Party Politics*

DR RAINER EISING, Lehrstuhl f. Politische Wissenschaft II, University of Mannheim, *Multi-level Governance and EC Regulatory Reform. Energy Utilities and Associations under Strains*

Dr. EVA FOUILLEUX, Centre Recherche Administratives et Politiques, *Agricultural and Environmental European policy-making*

Prof. RONALD JEPPEPERSON, Department of Sociology, Stanford University, *The European Polity and the Reconstruction of Individual Identity*

Prof. TON NOTERMAN, University of Tromsø, *Social Democracy and European Integration*

Prof. SIMONA PIATTONI, Institute of Political Science, University of Tromsø, *Personalistic Politics across Institutional Levels. Political Entrepreneurship in Europe*

Prof. WILLFRIED SPOHN, Department of Sociology, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, *National and European Identities: The Religious Dimension. A comparative historical-sociological analysis of the cultural reconfiguration of the European East-West divide*

## 1990-2000

Prof. SIDNEY TARROW, Department of Government, Cornell University, Ithaca, *Contentious Politics in the European Union*

Dr ANNA TRIANDAFYLLOIDOU, Istituto di Psicologia, CNR, Roma, *Images of the Other and the Reshaping of Collective Identities in a 'United' Europe*

Dr. GUNNAR TRUMBULL, MIT, Industrial Performance Centre, *Product Market Regulation under the EU*

A series of internal workshops and working groups with the participation of fellows, EUI staff and researchers on a number of more specific sub-topics relating to the domestic consequences of Europeanization were organized. A number of conferences and workshops were held at the EUI or in other academic institutions bringing EUI members together with those of other academic institutions to discuss parts and aspects of the overall thematics in depth.

## Workshops and conferences:

*From the Werner Plan to the EMU* (Joint project with the Swedish National Institute for Working Life Research, Stockholm), 26-27 November 1999, organized by Lars Magnusson and Bo Stråth

*Europeanization and Multiple Identities* (Joint Project with Ohio State University), Ohio, December 3-4 1999, organized by Thomas Risse

*Multi-Level Party Systems: Europeanisation and the Reshaping of National Political Representation* 16-18 December 1999, organized by Stefano Bartolini

*European Integration and the Changes in European Boundary Construction. Collective Identities, Citizenship, and Europeanness in Western and Eastern Europe*, April 7-8 2000, an IDNET workshop organized by W. Spohn and A. Triandafyllidou)

*Beyond Center-Periphery: The Rebundling of Territoriality*, 19-20 May 2000, organized by Stefano Bartolini and Giuseppe Di Palma

*The Meanings of Europe* (Joint project with the Swedish Council for Research in Humanities and Social Sciences), May 28-29 2000, organized by Mikael af Malmborg and Bo Stråth

*Regional Governance between Global Economy and Local Society*. June 2, 2000, organized by Michael Keating and Simona Piattoni

*Europeanization and Multiple Identities* (Joint Project with Ohio State University), 9-10 June 2000, IDNET Conference organized by Thomas Risse

Several working groups have been exploring specific problem areas within the broader theme. The working group on The Political Economy of Europe in Historical Light (From the Werner Plan to the EMU) is organized by Bo Stråth. Its aim is to investigate the connections between the ideas of a European economic and monetary union since the 1970s and interest and identity formulations. Questions of economic politics and of the preconditions of a political economy in Europe are central. The focus is on the linkage between economic politics/political economy on the one side and labour market and social politics on the other. The connections between political and economic processes on the one side and theory development in economic and political and social sciences on the other is central for the group.

The working group is sponsored by the Swedish National Institute for Working-Life Research. The group organized a seminar series with some 20 meetings and three smaller workshops during the first year. The core of the group has been 10-12 researchers from various disciplines like history, philosophy, economics, and social and political sciences. Some of the Forum fellows have met with invited guests who have stayed at the EUI for periods from a few weeks up to several months.

## IDNET

The thematic network 'Europeanization, Collective Identities, and Public Discourses' (IDNET), funded by the European Commission's Fifth Framework Programme brings together five research institutions in conjunction with the 1999-2001 European Forum activities. Network partners are the Robert Schuman Centre (Thomas Risse, co-ordinator); the Institute for Psychology of the National Research Council, Rome, Italy; ARENA, University of Oslo, Norway; the University of Konstanz, and Humboldt University Berlin, Germany. The interdisciplinary network IDNET includes political scientists, sociologists, and social psychologists investigating the processes by which Europeanization impacts upon and transforms collective identities relating to the nation-State. In particular IDNET investigates four sets of questions:

1. The impact of Europeanization and the emergence of a European polity on the collective identities of social groups in various countries, including the gender dimension;
2. The micro-mechanisms by which collective identities change;
3. The role the media and public discourses play in these processes of identity formation and identity change;
4. The influence of the Eastern enlargement of the European Union on European, national, and social identities, inter-European perceptions and discourses, as well as the political cultures and the legitimacy bases of the European integration project.

IDNET has organized and will organise several conferences and workshops to be held at the partner institutions including the EUI as well as extended research visits of scholars to foster academic cooperation. Special attention will be paid to including young researchers, particularly from Central Eastern Europe.

The project *Does Implementation Matter? Informal Administration Practices and Shifting Immigrant Strategies* directed by Bo Stråth and Anna Triandafyllidou and funded during three years by the Framework Programme is a cooperative enterprise between EUI/RSC, University of Exeter, Universität Oldenburg and University of Panteion, Athens. The aim of the project is to shed light on policy implementation and practices in immigration administration in Italy, Greece, the UK and Germany. In particular the question of connections between Europeanization and identity politics overlaps with the Forum theme. A first meeting with project participants was held in May at the EUI.

## Some observations

Still in the midstream of reflection, it is too early to draw more precise conclusions. However, several observations have been made in a problem field where processes of globalization and European integration since the 1960s are seen as a new phase of transformation of social practices. This transformation means the breaking-up and dismantling of the three-layered coherence between identities, practices and institutions as they were established and consolidated within the framework of the nation States over the last 100-200 years. In this general framework the EU is both a potential source of problems and a possible solution to the problem.

Several publications are in course of editing. Besides the working paper series of the EUI/RSC, attention should be paid to the following book projects: Stefano Bartolini, *Political Representation in Loosely-Bounded Territories*, Chris Ansell, Stefano Bartolini and Giuseppe di Palma, *Beyond Centre-Periphery: The Rebundling of Territoriality*, Thomas Risse, *On the Multiplicity of European identities* and Bo Stråth, *From the Werner Plan to the EMU: A European Political Economy in Historical Light* and Mikael af Malmborg and Bo Stråth, *The Meanings of Europe in National Discourses*.

## New Appointment Bruno De Witte

My appointment at the EUI came into effect on 1 March 2000, when I took up a position of professor of European Union law on one of the so-called “joint chairs” set up between the Robert Schuman Centre and the departments of the Institute (in my case, of course, the Law Department).

For me, this is a return to the fold. Indeed, I spent nine years at the Institute from 1979 until 1989 (there was one year interruption for my, fortunately non-heroic, military service in Belgium, my country of birth). I was a researcher at the EUI from 1979 onwards, then for some years a research assistant with professor Mény (whom I meet again as the director of the Robert Schuman Centre today), and in 1985 I obtained the doctorate of the EUI with a thesis on “The Protection of Linguistic Diversity through Fundamental Rights”. Professor Cappelletti was my supervisor. In the same year, I was appointed as an “assistant professor” (as it was then called) in the Law department. The teaching and supervision demands of the Law department in those years, between 1985 and 1989, made me move my primary interest from constitutional and international law towards European Community law (to which I had previously been exposed in the College of Europe programme in Bruges in 1978/79). In the mid-1980’s, EC law, and European integration in general, became suddenly very interesting subjects and I was gradually absorbed by them.

This change of focus was confirmed when I left the EUI in 1989 to take up a position of Professor of European law at the University of Maastricht. The Maastricht law faculty was still very young at the time; and I helped to organize a conference on “The common law of Europe and the future of legal education” on the occasion of its tenth anniversary, in 1991. The choice of this subject was indicative of Maastricht’s strong commitments to innovative teaching and to the development of the European dimension of legal studies and research. Maastricht proved to be a welcoming and congenial place for me throughout the 1990’s. Whereas my years in Florence had initiated me in the mysteries of doing research, the years in Maastricht were important for learning how to teach, and how to be economical with words and concepts.

While in Maastricht, I had kept occasional contacts with the EUI and, towards the end of the 1990’s, the temptation to move back there became stronger. By the time the vacancy of the new joint chair in European law was advertised, the composition and

research interests of the Law department and the Robert Schuman Centre were quite attractive to me; and so was the prospect of having to spend less time on repetitive teaching and on marking undergraduate



Professor Bruno De Witte

essays, and more time on research and supervising carefully chosen postdoctoral students. After being back in Florence for a few months now, I find my suspicions confirmed that the EUI is really a great place for persons who enjoy exploring aspects of the European integration process, and who, on a personal level, do not feel a strong attachment to one particular country and can therefore share the apatrie and multicultural ethos of the Institute.

During my stay at the EUI, I intend to do research and supervision in two broad areas: the general evolution of the European Union institutions and EU law; and the relation between European law and cultural diversity. To specify this a little more, here is a random list of subjects on which I have been writing or thinking in recent months: the coming revision of the EU Treaty, the protection of fundamental rights in the EU legal order, the protection of cultural diversity in international trade law, the institutional consequences of the EU’s enlargement to the East, the effect of EC law on the position of public service broadcasting in its member states, the rights of linguistic minorities in Europe, the EU decision-making process and the instruments of European law, the use of international agreements for organizing cooperation between EU states.

*continued on p. 54*

# The European University Institute and the Media

The Media appear to have recently ‘discovered’ the European University Institute. The past few years, and especially 1999, have brought the Institute to the forefront of the attention of local, national and international journalists as high profile events taking place at the Badia Fiesolana have allowed them to get acquainted with its research programmes in particular and its everyday academic life in general. The increased promotion of the Institute’s visibility in the Italian and European media has in fact lead to an entirely new operation which has given encouraging results.

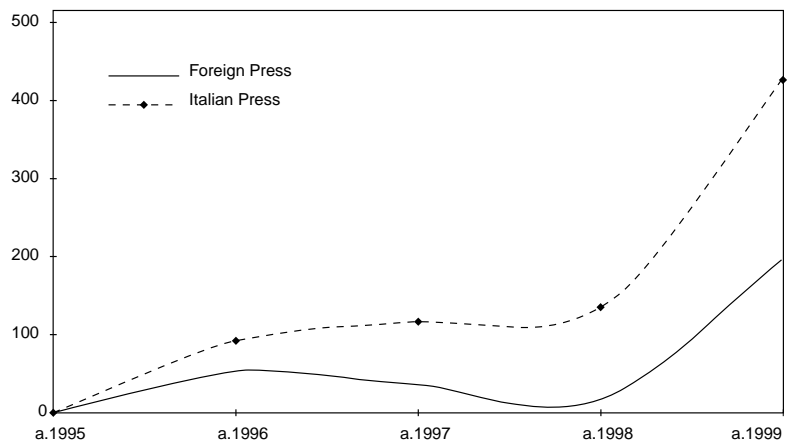
In 1995 articles collected on the Institute’s activities numbered only 6 (5 of them in Italian newspapers). In 1999 a total of 457 articles (739 counting agencies) were collected, 233 of them in the non Italian press. To be emphasised is the fact that the collection of press cuts is inevitably full of gaps and in part a puzzle, since it was not felt advisable to face the considerable expenditure that would have been involved in employing a specialised agency to monitor the main European newspapers. It may thus be taken that about 80 per cent of articles appearing in Italian papers have been collected, whereas for the press in the other 14 EU countries it is assumed that articles included in the press collections do not exceed 30 per cent of those actually published. But the increased visibility gained by the Institute was not limited to

newspapers. Radio and television broadcasters have been devoting more programs to university education and to the Institute. In this respect, the visit of the President of Iran Khatami and the seminar on ‘Progressive Governance’ were instrumental in gaining the attention of many previously uninterested broadcasters. Television and radio stations from Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, the United States, Sweden and Switzerland recorded one or both events.

When CNN broadcast President Khatami’s visit live, together with other Tv stations, the images of the Badia Fiesolana travelled around the world; when BBC World did a special programme on the Institute following the President of Iran’s speech, the past and present activities of the Institute were heard world-wide.

On a ‘smaller’ scale, Florentines have felt the change too. The local Media do not consider events promoted by the Institute outside their range of interests anymore. Many more journalists are now seen at conferences and the image of the Institute as an ‘Ivory Tower’ appears a less popular cliché in their articles. An example of the closer tie now existing between the Institute and the local Media was their eagerness to report the Simulation Games that took place in April. All local newspapers wrote articles interviewing researchers that had taken part in the games and Ansa, the largest Italian press agency, reported the event nation-wide.

Some of the popular television programmes (such as Rai’s *Sereno Variabile* and *Bell’Italia*) have recently devoted one of their shows to portray the city of Florence together with the Institute, the Institute is now proudly seen by many as part of the cultural landscape.



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P.S. Perhaps I may add a few words about the spelling of my name. It is a bit complicated and I have often wondered myself, over the years, how to spell it correctly. For more than twenty years, while I was still living in Belgium, everybody always spelled it with a capital D (“Bruno De Witte”). The same happened in Italy. When moving to the Netherlands, however, I found that everybody there wrote it as “Bruno de Witte”, and I started adopting this habit. I also found

many people writing “de Witte”, but this is definitely wrong. Using the small “d” is allowed only when preceded by the first name or its first letter. Therefore it should be: “De Witte” and “B. de Witte” or “Bruno de Witte” (but I do not mind “Bruno De Witte” either). In electronic speech, all this is reduced to the simple formula: dewitte@iue.it. Aren’t these the joys of linguistic diversity in Europe?

BRUNO DE WITTE

# Arte contemporanea alla Badia

Il Presidente Masterson ha lanciato qualche mese fa l'idea di riunire all'Istituto opere d'arte contemporanee provenienti da ogni Paese dell'Unione, per offrire uno sguardo d'insieme sul panorama artistico europeo al passaggio del millennio - vedi articolo sul numero "Spring 2000" della EUI Review.

Già molti Paesi, tra cui Irlanda, Italia, Francia, Svezia e Portogallo, hanno assicurato il prestito o il dono di quadri e di sculture di artisti noti ed affermati.

Nell'atmosfera di questo nuovo interesse nei confronti dell'arte contemporanea, una prima scultura lignea ha trascorso qualche mese alla Badia. Si tratta dell'opera "ROLANDA" dello scultore fiorentino Primo Biagioni, nato a San Miniato Basso (Pisa) circa mezzo secolo fa. Primo Biagioni ha imparato a lavorare ed intagliare il legno sin da bambino, seguendo la tradizione artigianale familiare. Ha partecipato a numerose mostre di scultura contemporanea in Italia ed all'estero ed una sua opera è tuttora esposta in Giappone.

Primo Biagioni, che conduce a Firenze un avviato laboratorio di falegnameria, scolpisce per diletto e per dare una veste plastica ai suoi sentimenti e alle sue riflessioni. Rappresenta, secondo me, l'ideale dell'artigiano fiorentino che, come nel passato, non è mai solo artigiano, ma è spesso anche artista e uomo di cultura.



Rolanda

ANTONIO ZANARDI LANDI



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## “Cinquante ans d’Europe”

### Autour de la déclaration du 9 mai 1950: les sources du Plan Schuman aux Archives historiques des Communautés européennes

Le 9 mai 1950, en rendant publique la déclaration par laquelle il proposait à la France et à l’Allemagne, ainsi qu’à leurs partenaires européens, de créer la Communauté économique du charbon et de l’acier, Robert Schuman accomplit un acte historique. Non seulement il effaçait, en tendant la main aux adversaires de la veille, les rancunes de la guerre et le poids du passé, mais en outre il mettait en route un processus totalement nouveau dans l’ordre des relations internationales en proposant à de vieilles nations de retrouver ensemble, par l’exercice en commun de leurs souverainetés, l’influence que chacune d’elles se révélait impuissante à exercer seule.

Le projet visionnaire, inspiré par Jean Monnet et présenté au cours de la Déclaration que le ministre des Affaires étrangères prononça au Salon de l’Horloge du Quai d’Orsay, allait bénéficier du compagnonnage de deux autres géants politiques de l’Europe, Adenauer en Allemagne et De Gasperi en Italie qui à l’instar de Robert Schuman, étaient des «fils de la frontière» et les héritiers d’une longue lignée d’humanistes qui, dans la mouvance du christianisme social, s’étaient engagés pour la construction d’une Europe de justice et de paix.

Désireux de «donner une âme à l’Europe» les Pères fondateurs n’en étaient pas moins des responsables politiques. En cette qualité, ils ne pouvaient faire abstraction d’un contexte politico-économique d’autant plus prenant qu’il s’inscrivait dans le cadre de la Guerre froide, née de la compétition des deux

Grands pour lesquels l’Europe divisée constituait un enjeu.

Cette dualité entre le désir d’œuvrer à un idéal communautaire de paix et de démocratie et la volonté de sauvegarder les intérêts natio-

Robert Schuman depuis des années se posait de lancinantes questions sur la manière de résoudre le «problème allemand». Dans le climat de peur engendré par la «Guerre froide», le statut de la République fédérale d’Allemagne devenait un enjeu



La signature du Traité de Paris instituant la C.E.C.A

naux transparait dans la documentation conservée à l’Institut universitaire européen. Réparties entre une dizaine de fonds institutionnels et collections privées, ces sources (de première ou de seconde main) retracent la genèse et les développements du «Plan Schuman» qui devaient conduire au traité de Paris portant création de la première Communauté supranationale européenne.

Les collections «**Cabinet Robert Schuman**» (7 bobines de microfilms, extraits de fonds du Quai d’Orsay récemment ouverts au public) et «**Jean Monnet Duchêne Sources**» (556 dossiers rassemblés par le biographe de l’«Inspirateur») conservés Villa Il Poggiolo permettent d’éclairer la genèse et l’arrière plan de l’initiative française.

de la rivalité Est-Ouest. Les Etats-Unis souhaitaient accélérer le relèvement économique d’un pays placé au coeur de la division du continent et déjà à Washington, des voix s’élevaient pour demander le réarmement de l’ancienne puissance vaincue. La France hésitait entre son désir de contenir la puissance allemande pour sa sécurité et le souci de heurter de front son principal allié en refusant de prendre en compte le relèvement de l’Allemagne dans la Ruhr et en Sarre. Au printemps 1950 devait sonner l’heure de vérité pour la diplomatie française. Robert Schuman, ministre des Affaires étrangères, s’était vu confier par Dean Acheson et Ernest Bevin une mission impérative: faire une proposition pour réintégrer l’Allemagne fédérale dans le concert occidental à la



réunion des ministres des Affaires étrangères des Trois programmée pour le 10 mai 1950.

Aux blocages politiques s'ajoutaient les difficultés économiques. Tout au long du mois d'avril des symptômes inquiétants avaient alerté Jean Monnet, commissaire au Plan français de modernisation et d'équipement. La question énergétique était un facteur clé de la thérapie que le commissaire au Plan voulait prescrire à la France. Il insistait en écrivant «*certaines ressources allemandes, comme le charbon de la Ruhr, sont nécessaires au relèvement immédiat de l'Europe – et le relèvement allemand lui-même est une nécessité pour une Europe prospère – et donc pour une France prospère*». La conférence de Londres du 10 mai 1950 risquait de démanteler l'Autorité internationale de la Ruhr et de mettre, par contrecoup, le Plan français de modernisation et d'équipement en péril. Avec la Haute Autorité, Monnet fournit à Schuman un projet opératoire, adapté à la conjoncture.

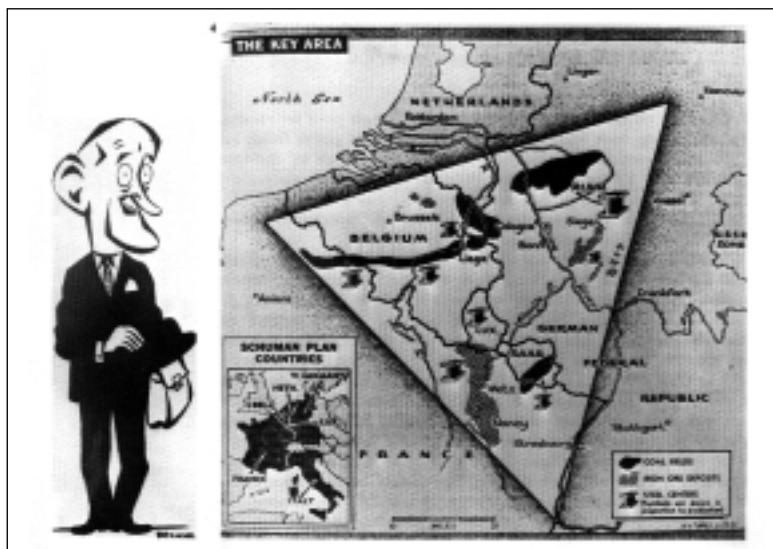
**Les papiers personnels d'Etienne Hirsch** (79 dossiers) et de **Pierre Uri** (291 dossiers) deux proches collaborateurs de Jean Monnet, ont été déposés à Florence. Ils retracent fidèlement l'ébauche de la proposition d'union franco-allemande qui allait bouleverser les schémas de la diplomatie classique. Le projet, qui ne comporta pas moins de 9 versions successives, avait été tenu secret dans un premier temps avant que, grâce à sa force de conviction, Monnet obtint l'adhésion de Robert Schuman.

Au moment où le ministre français défendait sa position, dans la matinée du 9 mai, devant ses collègues du gouvernement, un émissaire de son cabinet le communiquait au Chancelier Adenauer, à Bonn. La réaction de ce dernier fut immédiate et enthousiaste.

Aussi est-ce muni du double accord des gouvernements français et allemand que Robert Schuman rendit publique sa déclaration au cours

d'une conférence de presse tenue à 16 heures au salon de l'Horloge du Quai d'Orsay. Au nom du gouvernement français, Schuman proposa de confier la gestion de la «production franco-allemande de charbon et d'acier» à une haute autorité commune. Il envisageait la création d'une organisation à laquelle d'autres pays européens pourraient participer. La constitution d'une Communauté européenne du charbon et de l'acier serait la «première étape de la Fédération européenne» et, par le biais de la coopération économique dans les secteurs sensibles, offrirait de sérieuses chances d'éliminer définitivement le risque de conflits armés entre les peuples européens. Le ton était donné. Il ne s'agissait pas d'un nouvel arrangement technique soumis à l'âpre marchandage des négociateurs. La France tendait la main à l'Allemagne, en lui proposant de s'associer sur un pied d'égalité, au sein d'une nouvelle entité d'abord char-

tions «**Sekretariat für Fragen des Schuman-Plans**» (121 dossiers), «**Service de coopération économique de la Direction économique et financière**»; «**Division d'Europe: questions internationales européennes**» (93 microfilms); «**Piano Schuman**» (42 dossiers) et «**Schuman Plan and ECSC Postwar Series**» (371 dossiers), résultant d'une politique d'acquisition et de protocoles d'accord conclus entre l'Institut et les services d'archives des ministères des Affaires étrangères des pays fondateurs et de Grande Bretagne éclairent les prises de position des différentes délégations au cours de la conférence qui devait conduire à la signature, le 18 avril 1951 à Paris, au traité donnant naissance à la CECA. Si les négociateurs ne perdirent jamais de vue qu'ils avaient le mandat politique de construire une organisation totalement nouvelle dans ses objectifs et dans ces méthodes, les documents



Robert Schuman et le cœur siderurgique de l'Europe

gée de gérer en commun le charbon et l'acier, mais aussi, plus largement, de poser la première pierre de la Fédération européenne.

Les propositions Monnet-Schuman servirent de base («Document de travail») aux pourparlers sur la création d'une Communauté européenne du charbon et de l'acier auxquels prirent part, outre la France et l'Allemagne, les pays du Bénélux et l'Italie, mais pas la Grande Bretagne. Plusieurs collec-

conservés aux Archives historiques des CE ne laissent aucun doute sur la ténacité des différents gouvernements, qui étaient loin d'être disposés à lâcher les commandes avant que des garanties concernant leurs revendications spécifiques ne leur fussent assurées au sein de la nouvelle Communauté.

Le plan Schuman devait doter la France, pour sa politique allemande et européenne, d'un cadre à l'inté-

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rieur duquel l'indépendance politique et la productivité économique croissantes de la République fédérale lui seraient rendues supportables; avec l'instauration d'un marché commun, il visait à créer un espace élargi pour la régulation de l'industrie sidérurgique qui tendait à la surproduction et à garantir à la France en même temps un accès, en principe à parts égales, aux produc-



Robert Schuman et Carlo Sforza

tions de charbon et de coke métallurgique de la Ruhr.

Pour la République fédérale, le plan proposé signifierait la fin du contrôle de son industrie minière et sidérurgique par les puissances occupantes, l'abolition du statut particulier de la Ruhr et l'apaisement des tensions sur la question de la Sarre. De façon manifeste, le gouvernement fédéral et l'industrie allemande voulaient se servir des négociations sur le plan Schuman pour ému-ousser les projets alliés de déconcentration et de décartellisation, alors que, pour Monnet, l'instauration d'un marché commun du charbon et de l'acier n'était concevable qu'après que le pouvoir des conglomérats de la Ruhr aurait été étroitement limité. Il était selon lui impératif de détruire la «*Deutscher Kohlen-Verkauf*» (DKV), association de distribution du charbon de la Ruhr, organisée en monopole de fait et de démanteler les structures de production liée, à savoir l'intégration verticale des productions de charbon et d'acier, source d'un avantage concurrentiel pour l'industrie sidérurgique allemande que la France ne pouvait tolérer. Mon-

net mit en oeuvre tous les moyens dont il disposait, y compris l'intervention ouverte de son ami de longue date, le haut-commissaire américain John McCloy pour amener le gouvernement fédéral à se montrer plus conciliant.

Les délégations des pays du Bénélux opposèrent des critiques fondamentales aux structures institutionnelles prévues pour la Communau-

té. Leur crainte de voir naître une Haute Autorité dotée de prérogatives excessives les amena à demander que lui fût adjoint un Conseil de ministres ayant pouvoir de donner un avis conforme sur les questions de portée générale. Il s'engagea à ce sujet une polémique assez âpre entre Monnet et le chef de la délégation néerlandaise Dirk Spierenburg.

Il a fallu résoudre enfin deux questions posées avec insistance par la délégation italienne conduite par E. Taviani. Les italiens craignaient que la Haute Autorité ne procédât, rationalisation oblige, au démantèlement de certaines installations intégrées figurant dans le plan de développement de la sidérurgie italienne (plan Sinigaglia). Afin d'assurer l'approvisionnement de leur sidérurgie en minerai de fer nord-africain, les Italiens réclamaient l'incorporation des territoires français d'Afrique du Nord dans la CECA. Pour faire céder Paris, Rome a menacé de ne pas signer le plan Schuman et de rejeter le principe d'une armée européenne (CED). En fin de compte, l'Italie reçut partiellement satisfaction lors

de la rencontre Schuman-De Gasperi à Santa Margherita le 13 février 1951.

Quant à la Grande Bretagne, elle refusa «d'accepter à l'avance les principes essentiels et les engagements contenus dans la déclaration du 9 mai». Les Anglais ne voulaient pas d'une Haute Autorité supranationale et cherchèrent à torpiller l'initiative française. Schuman et Monnet s'employèrent à enrayer les manoeuvres de Londres, en recherchant notamment l'appui des Etats-Unis.

En dépit de ces péripéties, les hommes désignés par les Six gouvernements qui fondèrent la CECA n'en inventèrent pas moins un système juridico-politique entièrement nouveau. Suivant les formules mêmes de la Déclaration du 9 mai, en procédant par des «réalisations concrètes» et par la «fusion des intérêts essentiels», la Communauté (cf. **Les archives de la Haute Autorité de la CECA** (22000 dossiers)) offrait aux pays fondateurs un «destin désormais partagé», portant en germe à la fois l'esprit et la méthode communautaire. Le plan Schuman constituait bien cette



Jean-Marie Palayret

«idée neuve pour l'Europe», qui conserve, cinquante ans plus tard, au moment où certains invoquent la constitution d'un «centre de gravité» pour l'Union européenne, tout son pouvoir mobilisateur.

JEAN-MARIE PALAYRET

# 1999-2000: The View From the Rep Office

This year's Reps have been heavily engaged in improving researchers' standing at the Institute. Many issues are dealt with at the departmental level - supervision, seminars, the selection of new researchers and professors - but a great many operate at the Institute level including matters as diverse as the library, grants and the Computing Service. Together the Reps aim to participate in every sort of decision making to ensure that researcher interests are advanced in the most persuasive and effective manner. Below are our accounts of what we set out to achieve and how successful we were. Judge for yourself.

## **Economics**

Christina and Matthias worked primarily on two issues: 4th year funding, and the relationship between professors and students. An increasing number of applicants for completion grants made professors agree that one solution could be to offer more jobs to 4th year researchers, such as teaching assistantships for second semester and optional courses. Secondly, the department has set up a students' liaison. Prof. Banerjee is the contact person for researchers that have questions concerning the programme or problems with supervision, coursework or other matters. Thirdly, for the continuity of the assessment of courses, the departmental course evaluation was institutionalised and evaluation forms are now being processed by the department. Additionally, student software support is likely to be expanded as an evaluation showed that the support currently offered is good but insufficient.

Besides this there have been a lot of professorial interviews but so far the department has not been successful in hiring a new professor for one of the three vacant chairs in the department. Given that at least two other professors will leave the economics department this summer, the situation for supervision and teaching will be extremely problematic next year.

## **Law**

Axelle and Navraj have managed to make a number of contributions to the Law department that should serve it well in the long term. Amongst other things, they have been active selecting new researchers, formalising the system of teaching assessment, re-drafting the rules for academic exchanges and taking care of several important welfare matters.

The most important issue of the year was filling the four professorial vacancies, which gave a significant

opportunity to shape decisively the departmental profile. The lengthy process of selection was completed in April with the nominations of Neil Walker (Aberdeen) to the Chair of European Community Law; Ernst-Ulrich Petersmann (Geneva) to the Chair of Law and Public Policy; Pierre-Marie Dupuy (Paris II) to the Chair of International Law and; Ugo Mattei (Hastings & Torino) to the Chair of Comparative Law.

As a result the Department is now appreciably stronger in each of its core fields (International, European Union and Comparative Law) whilst maintaining a good balance between younger, dynamic scholars and more senior, acknowledged experts. The prospects for the future are promising. Axelle and Navraj participated fully on all the selection panels and in each case, their preferred candidate was selected. Indeed, the year's work was characterised by the department's inclusive approach to decision making. This has meant that better decisions have been made more easily - a lesson that could be learnt elsewhere in the Institute.

## **SPS**

Marina and Cristina focussed their efforts on improving the structure of the Ph.D. programme. Many researchers in the second and following years were concerned that there were no structured opportunities to present their work between the June paper and the two chapters for the admission to the third year. In order to rectify this lacunae a forum has been established for second year students to present their own work in progress at the end of the autumn term. This seminar will take place in addition to existing working groups although, since a written paper is not compulsory, there should be no unnecessary increase in workload. Further, at the request of 4th and 5th year researchers, the department organises a weekly seminar where researchers that are close to their defence can present their work and get feedback from colleagues, professors and JMFs.

In order to avoid conflicts with the June paper, student reps asked for early seminar paper deadlines, (if possible before Christmas and before Easter) and for three mission deadlines (11 February, 19 June, 9 October). As to computing, support for researchers doing substantial data work (data management and using different statistical packages) has been organised with the Computing Service. The success of this resource provision will be monitored closely and there is the possibility of extended support. Greater researcher participation has also been secured by the Reps sitting

in on the selection committee for the LSE exchanges. Finally, given the success of the social weekend for researchers and professors organised last autumn in Villa Cares, it is hoped that the to do the same next Autumn.

## History

During this year Amaia and Martin have had several meetings with researchers in order to discuss the kind of work done in the History department and the way that work can be improved. The most important conclusion was that interaction among researchers should be promoted by offering more opportunities to present and discuss their work. To this end, various suggestions were made to introduce modifications to the way seminars are organised, including the greater use of departmental seminars and colloquia.

Involvement in professorial selection has also been an important activity this year. The department has sought to fill two posts - the Vasco de Gama and Early Modern History chairs. The procedure for the former position remains on-going, but Professor Anthony Molho (Brown University) is expected to take up the latter Chair in January 2001.

A final matter of particular importance to historians is missions and their funding. An insufficient budget has meant that historians have received less mission money than in the past. The potential impact of this curtailment on research quality is worrisome and so the Amaia and Martin have been gathering information about cost of missions in different countries (transport, accommodation etc) as well as calculating the recent increase in researcher numbers, in order to show the need for more substantial mission funding. Joint efforts have been made with the department to define some basic rules for the distribution of mission money. The positive attitude shown by the department as well as the President, Dr. Masterson, will hopefully enable researchers to operate with an increased budget for the next mission-period.

## General Reps

The General Reps this year (Jesse Scott, Florian Hoffmann and Luca Onorante) focussed on issues regarding Grants which were discussed with the High Council and the Strategic Review Group, on better Library hours, on the continued renovation of the Computing Service, on problems with Housing, and on Public Relations. Each project has involved lengthy debates. Only the briefest summary is possible here.

Grants: We would like to see a minimum grant level set by the IUE to mitigate the disparity between national grants. We encourage discussion of a 4th year grant, following the example set by Sweden, which would certainly make the EUI a more attractive place to study. Missions money for research trips - archives,

conferences, interviews, field work - is drastically inadequate and we are seeking substantial increases.

Review Group: Students met the Review Group and exchanged views about the Profile of the IUE, which we feel can be summed up by stating that what we do here is less important than the unique way in which being here causes us to work; we supported the idea of having more post-doctoral researchers; and we expressed concern that Eastern European expansion should be accompanied by investment in buildings and resources.

Library: Opening hours were extended after a successful experiment last summer. A new Librarian has been appointed.

Computing: Last year's strong campaign by researchers for restructuring and modernization of the computing facilities has seen great improvements. An external survey has been completed, new PCs installed running NT, and a new Head of Computing appointed. In future PCs will be leased to allow regular upgrades, and the management of the network will be decentralised.

## Conclusion

Reps play an instrumental role in the governance of the Institute. We don't achieve everything we want to but at every level, almost every day, a decision is made that benefits from our involvement. Reps make a significant and positive difference to the lives of all researchers - we hope that many of you will step forward next year and take our places.

MATTHIAS RAU & NAVRAJ SINGH GHALEIGH,  
for and on behalf of the Reps.

## Researchers' Yearbook 1999/2000



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PAVONE PEACOCK

## Tutti insieme appassionatamente...”

“As insiders already knew last year, the most exciting social events at the Institute are no longer the Friday Night Fiasco parties, but the “Concerti del giovedì sera alla Badia”. Again this year, the well-known Institute concert agency Von Biber - Valois, with their new associate Giovanni Mugnaio, put together a very promising season of eight concerts. The main threads running through the season’s programmes were variety and originality. Indeed, the Badia concerts feature music you probably will not hear at the ‘Anziani della Musica’-concerts at the Pergola, where Bartok is still considered an avant-garde composer, and everything before Mozart is considered boring (especially if played on those horrible period instruments!).

The first concert was from the outset a musical experience of sheer beauty (25 November 1999). It took place in the Badia church (finally we were able to discover what is hidden behind that somewhat odd façade!), and no more proper location could have been found. The Florentine ‘Ockeghem Consort’, conducted by Silvio Segantini, played a programme with music by 15th-Century composer Johannes Ockeghem (my Flemish heart glowed with pride!). At first sight one might wonder why an ensemble of four singers (one soprano, one tenor and two baritones) needs a conductor (after all, the Beatles and the Stones didn’t need one...), but that became clear as soon as they started singing the spectacular polyphonic choir settings of the ‘Missa Cujusius Toni’. The audience was totally enchanted by this complex music and the impeccable performance of the singers, and the gorgeous acoustics of the church (seemingly endless echo!) added even more to the almost unworldly beauty of the music. (That same echo must have been a real nightmare for the performers, though.) I want to mention

in particular Silvia Vajente, the only female singer, whose crystal-clear soprano floated freely above her male colleagues through the vaults of the church. The various parts of the mass were alternated by readings of the ‘De Turonica Probatione’ written by the 15th Century Florentine Francesco Florio. Here the actor Andrea de Luca unfortunately had to fight an uneven battle with the acoustics; while we could admire his expressive intonation and the sonorous timbre of his voice, the words of the text were lost in the reverberation of the church. Nevertheless, the audience (a full house) expressed its satisfaction with warm applause.

There was a full house again for the second concert, on 9 December in the Refettorio. This evening featured the best the Institute has to offer (musically). The ‘Coro dell’Istituto Universitario Europeo’ (the only really inter-disciplinary working-group at the Institute I guess) demonstrated its warm and homogeneous sound in the opening piece, Zoltán Kodály’s ‘Veni Emmanuel’ (sung in excellent, accent-free Hungarian). Congratulations to choirmaster Valerio del Piccolo, who has brought his choir to this level in just one year! The same qualities were demonstrated in the last piece of the evening, Bach’s arduous motet ‘Jesu meine Freude’. They sang Bach’s counterpoint unusually fast, so as to show their technical abilities, without neglecting the more intimate and tender aspects of this masterpiece. In short, an impressive performance!

A completely different atmosphere was evoked by first year HEC researcher Maud Bracke (flute), who played Albert Roussel’s ‘Andante and Scherzo’ with Johannes Müller (3rd-year HEC) at the piano. With her sensual tone she gave a seductive performance of this delicate impressionistic piece.

Johannes Mueller then did not make it easy for himself and the audience, playing the difficult ‘Hortus Conclusus’ for piano solo by 20th century Italian composer Malipiero, but his intense interpretation captured the public attention all through the fourteen movements of the piece.

After the interval Dirk De Bievre (SPS) played Schubert’s sonatine op. 137 nr. 1 for violin and piano (accompanied once again by Johannes). Some of you will still remember the stunning violin recital his sister Katrien gave last year in the Refettorio, and Dirk is obviously cast in the same mould. His Schubert was a model of light-footed (and light-fingered) freshness, particularly contagious in the conclusive ‘Allegro vivace’.

Last soloist of the evening was the Mexican soprano Maria José della Torre, a student at the Scuola di Musica di Fiesole and part of the Institute’s choir. She had the perfect voice for her two Händel arias - light and clear, without that big vibrato that kills this sort of music. Moreover, she showed a particular affinity for baroque musicality, for example in the ornamentations that she sang with a stylish virtuosity but without exaggeration.

Finally, I have to pay tribute to Johannes Müller, who was on stage from the first to the last minute of the concert - as a soloist (he also introduced his piece), as an accompanist and as a member of the choir (all with the same enthusiasm!).

Needless to say, the evening was an extraordinary success for all the musicians! The only negative comment from the audience was that there was no wine served during the interval, like last year.

BRUNO SPAEPEN  
2nd year HEC

## Ancora più appassionatamente.....”

Louise de Valois, Giovanni Mugnaio e Dietrich von Biber presentano:

# I concerti del giovedì sera alla Badia

9 marzo 2000 Ore 21 - Refettorio

Christine Rall, sassofono  
Stefan Thomas, pianoforte

Programma

Paule Maurice (1910-1967)  
Tableaux de Provence  
pour Saxophone et Piano

Stefan Thomas (\*1968)  
Sonate für Altsaxophon  
und Klavier (1991)

Stefan Thomas (\*1968)  
Postludium  
für Klavier (1995)

Erwin Schulhoff (1894-1942)  
Hot-Sonate  
für Altsaxophon  
und Klavier (1930)

Ingresso L.5000  
(non ricercatori  
e ospiti L. 10000)

Programma & informazioni:  
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“I just love the cello, because it is always so melancholic!” This is one of the persistent clichés you often hear about this instrument, and most of the time you find out that the people saying this know the cello only from Saint-Saens’s ‘Swan’, or from some swooning transcription of Rachmaninov’s ‘Vocalise’. So let it be said loud and clearly: the cello is an incredibly expressive and versatile instrument, capable of conveying the most diverse emotions.

Those who were in the Sala Bandiere at Villa Schifanoia on 23 March do not have to be convinced of this. The German cello player Jessica Kuhn gave a stunning recital, accompanied on the piano

by Dmitri Vinnik, from Russia. This was also the debut of Sala Bandiere as a concert hall; in this regard too the evening was a success. The acoustics are good for chamber music, and the small size helps to create that special “something” between audience and artists. Even the peacock didn’t interrupt the music with his screeching counterpoint. Probably he, too, was impressed by the duo’s sublime performance of three masterpieces from the repertoire. Shostakovich’s ‘Sonata op. 40’ is usually called ‘sarcastic’, and the two musicians gave a straightforward and energetic performance of it (marvellous second movement!). Grieg’s highly romantic cello sonata was played with great drama

and passion, and sometimes with some theatrical dynamic effects that so well fit this sort of music. The opening ‘allegro agitato’ sounded really agitato, and still technically impeccable. The slow movement gave the cello (a Giuseppe Guarneri, 1695) a chance to demonstrate its warm and intense sound. Britten’s ‘Sonata op. 65’ is maybe less directly appealing, but the artists convinced me that it also is a real masterpiece. More than the two other sonatas, it is a dialogue between the cello and the piano rather than a cello piece with piano accompaniment. Perfect ensemble playing, as during the whole concert. In short: a memorable evening! And for those who missed it: Jessica Kuhn is coming back next year, with a trio!

All the other concerts were held at the traditional location, the refettorio.

On 24 February the Spanish ‘Duo Roncesvalles’ (Elena and Francisco Javier Jauregui) opened the second part of the season with a fine recital for violin and guitar. These musicians were by far the youngest artists of the whole series (Elena was born in 1979, Francisco Javier in 1974). That makes it be hard for a reviewer to avoid such words as ‘freshness’ ‘spontaneity’ and ‘contagious’; a few technical and musical imperfections can easily be overlooked. The music was by Paganini, Piazzola, De Falla and de Sarasate, in an entertaining performance much appreciated by the audience. The musicians thanked the public for their enthusiasm with two encores.

The same location but a completely different atmosphere two weeks later (9 March), Christina Rall (saxophone) and Stefan Thomas (piano and composer) gave an entirely twentieth-century programme. After the light-hearted salon music

of the previous concert, these pieces required much more concentration and attention. This was particularly true for the only piano solo work of the evening, the 'Postludium für Klavier' (1995) of Stefan Thomas himself, a piece in one movement of almost 15 minutes, without a conventional development or structure. That does not mean that it is 'difficult' music, though; it has enough dynamic contrast and, rhythmical and harmonic surprises to keep the listener attention. Thomas's 'Sonate für Altsaxophon und Klavier' (1991) is equally capricious and full of interesting music. The audience, however, felt a bit uneasy with his musical language, and seemed to prefer the somewhat more 'accessible' pieces on the programme. The opening 'Tableaux de Provence pour Saxophone et Piano' by Paule Maurice (1910-1967) are a personal interpretation of some Provençal dances and folk melodies. Christine Rall was able immediately to demonstrate the possibilities of her instrument all through the five short and contrasting movements, from warm and elegiac to sharp and exuberant. In Erwin Schulhoff's 'Hot-Sonate für Altsaxophon und Klavier' (1930) one could notice some jazz influences, but it is still a classical sonata. In this music too the artists made a convincing plea for this totally unknown repertoire, and on the whole I thought this a very satisfying concert.

"Finally a concert without twentieth-century music!" sighed Giovanni Mugnaio, one of the concert organizers, on the evening of 6 April (this had nothing to do with his artistic preferences, but with the fact that for music of our century a substantial contribution has to be paid to the SIAE.) Early Music this time: tenor Edmund Brownless and lute-player Gabrielle Janneck performed early 17th-Century music and poetry from England and Italy, under the title 'Love's dear Light'.

Before every section of songs, Brownless recited poems by Shakespeare, Michelangelo and others. Being a specialist in 'historical pro-

nunciation', he read Shakespeare as he might have sounded in his own time – a strange effect that made many raise their eyebrows (yet after all, this 17th-century English did not differ all that much from the English you sometimes hear at conferences at the Institute...). As for the music, Brownless has a small



but not unpleasant tenor voice, ideal for these small-scale lute songs (Dowland, Frescobaldi and others). He was more convincing in the English repertoire than in the Italian (which needed more expressive contrasts); for me, his best performance was Dowland's 'Let me dwell', just before the interval, with some very beautifully placed high notes and some effective crescendos. Gabrielle Janneck, on the other hand, did not manage to convince me. As an accompanist she was acceptable, but her solo pieces (Robert Johnson and Michelangelo Galilei, no less, brother of...) were more problematic. She showed little musical affinity with the period, playing a 'pavane' in exactly the same way as a 'galliard', and the English pieces the same way as the Italian ones. Besides, I did not particularly like her sound. Nevertheless, the audience seemed to think differently. De gustibus...

Now that I have proved I can be critical too, I can bring out my superlatives again for the next concert. The 'Liederabend' of the German soprano Christina Landshamer was nothing less than an event! A very classical programme, with, more or less chronologically, 22

pearls from the oeuvre of the masters of the genre: Schumann, Brahms, Debussy and Richard Strauss. But what a voice! And what musicality! It is sometimes said that sopranos have such a great voice because they have resonance where their brains ought to be. But that is obviously not true for

Christina Landshamer. She combines a beautiful voice, impeccable technique and undeniable musical intelligence. The recital grew in an emotional crescendo to the literally breath-taking finale of some of the most beautiful Strauss gems. In 'Morgen', she moved one to tears, without falling into the trap of sentimentality (supported by her superb pianist Stellario Fagone; calling him just an accompanist would be a great injustice!). And her radiant 'Zueignung', perfectly built up towards the most passionate declaration of love in song, was the art of the Lied at its Zenith. Habe Dank! After this, only a frantic storm of applause could follow! I've never heard such loud and insistent applause from a public of barely 40 people. (For the first time, a considerable part of it was from outside the Institute. A bit frustrating for the organizers: after a whole year of courageous and refreshing programmes they do one 'traditional' concert and there they are, the Florentines...). But I am quite sure that in ten years, these 40 people will be buying Christina Landshamer's CDs and telling their incredulous friends: "I heard her singing in the Institute refectorio for 40 people!" What makes the event

*continued on p. 65*

8 June

# The EUI Summer Ball 2000



Summer Ball





*continued from p. 63*

even more spectacular is that she is only 24, and her concert at the EUI was her first Liederabend!

The musicians of the last concert of the season, on 18 May (Igor Semenoff, violin – Geert de Bièvre, cello (oddly enough, he looked a bit like concert organizer Dietrich Von Biber...) – Stephane Ginsburgh, piano) were very clever about choosing their programme. The two Schumann pieces on the programme mustn't deceive anybody: they served as 'bait' to attract people to their concert. But it is clear that the 'pièce de résistance' of the evening was Bernd Alois Zimmermann's 'Presence' from 1961. They succeeded in their intention: for this last concert too, quite a few 'outsiders' came to the EUI (among them we noticed the famous German historian Reinhard Koselleck!). It seems that the fame of the 'concerti del giovedì' sera' is spreading rapidly!

The concert's warm-up were Schumann's 'Fünf Stücke im Volkston' op. 102, for cello and piano. Very beautifully played, very pleasing music, with some wonderful passages for two voices on the cello in the 3rd movement ('Nicht schnell, mit viel Ton zu spielen'). After this, the trio attacked Zimmermann's *Présence*, an atonal 'ballet imaginaire' lasting about forty minutes. The stress is on the 'imaginaire' in the subtitle, because in spite of the names of the movements ('première scène', 'Pas de deux', 'Pas d'action' etc.), and the fact that it features some strange characters like Don Quixote or Molly Bloom, one does not exactly hear dance tunes in the score. Already from the very first notes (mysterious murmurs in the lowest piano register, then some hys-

terical strokes of the cello and the violin in their highest register) it is clear that we are far removed from the reassuring tonality of the Schumann. Often this composition reminds one of Alban Berg. Zimmermann explores all the possibilities of the instruments and creates a highly personal dramatic text. The musicians defended his music with almost physical fanaticism and devotion, drawing sounds from their instruments you didn't even expect to be in them (the cello sometimes sounded more like the peacock than the 'Swan' from the beginning of this review. Remember the creaky sound of the piece of chalk on the blackboard at school? It was in the violin!) and I sometimes feared for the piano.

The applause at the end showed a divided audience: enthusiastic approval mixed with almost open disapprobation (the four women next to me – "outsiders", I think – declared they would never again go to a concert featuring music by Zimmermann). I also heard some loud "bravo's", but I suspect that was one of the organizers trying to influence the public's opinion. I have to admit that I wasn't much interested in the Schumann Trio op. 63 after this intense performance. But I stayed for the completeness of this review. So it is my duty to report that sake of the this too was an example of perfect ensemble playing, compelling and stirring. In the coda of the concluding 'Mit feuer', they almost burnt down the refectory. The whole audience was satisfied. A worthy conclusion to an exceptional concert season!

BRUNO SPAEPEN

## Roma

### Premessa

Il secondo viaggio dell'anno accademico dopo quello a Napoli (vedi l'ultimo numero di EUI Review) è verso la capitale italiana che brilla anche, da gennaio, della luce speciale del giubileo. Avendo sperimentato come valesse la pena aggregarsi ai viaggi targati IUE, non volli perdere quest'occasione. Inoltre, da buon provinciale, non posso sottrarmi al fascino della capitale, "Roma caput mundi", "Roma capoccia" come si dice che dicano i romani.



Il nostro apripista mentre negozia il percorso dell'autobus

La partenza del pullman si ebbe com'è d'uso in questi casi, anticipando le galline, su di un pullman quasi pieno, in capo a mezz'ora ronfata collettiva di solerti funzionari europei, e ancor giovani (o quasi) speranze degli stati dell'Unione. Confermando quelle che erano le osservazioni fatte in precedenza, il popolo dei ricercatori-pellegrini è in buona parte costituito da ricercatori del primo o secondo anno, ai quali vanno aggiunti un drappello di Peter Pan. Personalmente, ero orgoglioso di non essere l'unico fourth year del gruppo. Dopo una sosta in autostrada e relative colazioni ci fermiamo un po' fuori del centro, ad attendere chi già si trova a Roma.

L'IUE era stato a Roma tre volte, anzi, a quanto ne so, la capitale fu, nell'Ottobre 1998 la prima destinazione di un viaggio IUE. Ai tempi ero ancora troppo cool per partecipare direttamente e così rimasi in sala didattica, tuttavia ricordo molto bene i commenti entusiasti di chi colse quell'occasione.... Ma ecco arriva il motorino che tanto aveva colpito la fantasia dei partecipanti a quel viaggio romano, non sto inventando, da buon storico so coprirmi le spalle, andate a legervi l'articolo "Our Embassy to Rome" su EUI Review Autumn '98, p. 37. Si trattava di un mitico SI,

di quelli che, come anche sostenuto dal proprietario, non si fermano mai e possono stare mesi sotto la pioggia e ripartire al secondo colpo di pedale. Una tecnologia obsoleta, che le nuove normative EU stanno facendo scomparire, privilegiando scooter costosi e ipertecnologici. Tant'è "il faut etre de son temps", e in ogni caso sul motorino erano stati montati alcuni optional visibili anche nella foto accanto.

Confermati nella nostra fiducia sulle leggende ci avviammo alla prima tappa della nostra incursione romana scortati dal motorino, dalla mitica guida bilingue, Claudia, e dal suo inseparabile Barbour di cui i lettori dello IUE Review conoscono le peripezie.

### Primo giorno, Sindrome di Stendhal

La Villa Madama, bellissima, rinascimentale, non terminata, ornata intornoda un bel parco, sulle pareti da stucchi notevoli, sul soffitto da affreschi mitologici commissionati da un Papa che voleva un po' di riposo dai soggetti religiosi. Attualmente è proprietà del Ministero degli Esteri che vi accoglie gli ospiti di riguardo, la regina Elisabetta ci ha anche dormito. Il custode si compiaceva nel raccontare come prima di diventare un luogo di rappresentanza per le visite di stato, la villa fosse appartenuta ad una ricca americana, che all'epoca della Dolce Vita ci faceva feste talvolta anche un po' birichine.

Nel frattempo Sabina batte il guinness del trasporto pizza: sul mitico motorino riesce a trasportare due sacchi di pizza bianca per cinquanta persone e due boc-



L'ingrassino di servizio dal quale ci siamo intrufolato in Vaticano

cioni (mi si passi il toscanismo) di vino rosso e bianco. Era la trovata tirata fuori dal cappello per velocizzare il passaggio alla tappa successiva. Il custode della villa fu però inflessibile: "Niente picnic!" Il risultato, un autobus a bocca piena nel mezzo di un giardino fra i più belli ed esclusivi di Roma. Per i latinos che mi attorniavano l'arrivo della pizza bianca fu considerato uno scherzo. Que es esto? Pan con nada? Y donde esta el tomate? I miei tentativi di spiegare la dignità popolare della pizza bianca, nonché di far notare che, sale a parte, ci faceva entrare in atmosfera per San Pietro furono completamente ignorati. Di aneddoti del genere, del resto, ? piena la nostra vita quotidiana, come non riandare alla fantasia con la quale i nordici interpretano talvolta il cibo della mensa: coscia di pollo arrosto, contorno di tagliolini al pesto, side dish, riso al pomodoro.



Sotto l'Obelisco di San Pietro Roberto C. mentre si alleggerisce del suo peso distribuendo gioa a tutti

Pasteggiando dunque a vino e pane, arrivammo in quel del Vaticano e ci immergemmo nell'atmosfera giubilare.

Dopo tanto sentire del giubileo, dei lavori di restauro che hanno -davvero- reso più splendida la città, dei milioni di pellegrini o turisti che avrebbero invaso la capitale d'Italia nonché la città del Papa, eccoci anche noi qui, con la spensieratezza e la beatitudine che viene dal lasciarsi andare alla sindrome della pecora, eccoci dunque su di un pullman diretti verso Piazza San Pietro, e pasteggiando a pane e vino per giunta!! (lassù mi perdonino!). Piazza S. Pietro era gremita di gente, per fortuna, si fa per dire, si tratta sempre di un viaggio di privilegiati, ci intrufolammo da un ingresso secondario saltando così le due ore di coda. Percorremmo la via che anche il papa prende, scortati per corridoi larghi quanto viali, e tutti ringalluzziti, accedemmo alla Cappella Sistina, dove gli affreschi staranno scolorandosi di nuovo dalla noia di sentire sempre gli stessi commenti sul restauro. Discesi in San Pietro ci disperdemmo nella folla che riempiva la basilica.

Va qui ricordato l'eroe di questa giornata romana, Roberto C. che trasportò nello zaino, per tutta la durata della visita a San Pietro, il boccione di vino rosso avanzato dal pranzo frugale, facendolo anche passare sotto il naso delle solerti guardie svizzere. Il vino fu tirato fuori sotto l'obelisco di Piazza S. Pietro a gruppo ricostituito, e fu distribuito ai pellegrini europei.

Rinvigoriti dal nettare di Bacco, una passeggiata ci portò nelle strade del centro fino a palazzo Farnese, sede dell'ambasciata di Francia, e dove ad accoglierci c'era l'ambasciatore in persona che, coadiuvato da un dotto nonché facendo collaboratore, ci illustrò il palazzo appartenuto ad una delle famiglie più potenti e famose della Roma dei papi.

Fuori da Farnese i forzati furono guidati attraverso il centro. Il calo ipoglicemico costrinse i più ad una sosta a Campo dei Fiori dove un bel gruppo si fermò ai tavolini dei bar dai quali si gode l'atmosfera un po' folk della piazza di Giordano Bruno. Poi Piazza Navona, il Pantheon, il Senato. Personalmente rimango sempre impressionato da una passeggiata per Roma. E' risaputo che la sindrome di Stendhal prese questo nome per l'impressione suscitata da Firenze, io credo che se fosse arrivato a Roma sarebbe schiattato sul colpo.

Quarta ed ultima fatica turistica della giornata era la mostra degli Impressionisti del Museo dell'Hermitage di San Pietroburgo, di cui avevano parlato televisioni e giornali. La mostra era allestita nel centro per espo-



Solito gruppo di turisti Europei con il naso per aria stavolta davanti a Palazzo Farnese

sizioni che sta proprio di fianco al Quirinale. Non dirò niente dei quadri e dei disegni che vedemmo perché d'arte capisco ancora meno che di storia, ma devo dire che il centro è uno dei rari casi in Italia di un locale che e' stato ristrutturato in modo sobrio all'allestimento di mostre e vale una visita anche per questo. Con gli occhi pieni e la pancia vacante, ci sedemmo sulle scalinate dell'uscita. Ultima passeggiata fino alla

trattoria, una di quelle frequentate dai politici romani, per una sera dirottati altrove dall'arrivo del nostro gruppo che occupava quasi tutti i tavoli.

### Secondo giorno Roma "romana"

La mattina dopo, persa la colazione per dormire una mezz'ora in più, la visita fu dedicata alla Roma romana, quella di Asterix e Obelix.

La Chiesa di S. Clemente è una di quelle chicche che stanno fuori dei circuiti 'been there, seen that' e che davvero varrebbero il viaggio da sole. Si tratta di una chiesa che come molte altre è a strati, l'ultimo cioè facciata e interno sono settecenteschi, ma al fondo dietro l'altare ci sono già dei deliziosi affreschi bizantini; ma quello che colpisce è quello che sta sotto: una chiesa del IV-V secolo e, più giù ancora, testimonianze del tempio pagano antecedente. Gli affreschi della chiesa paleocristiana, fra i più antichi che si possano vedere sono commoventi.

Da S. Clemente prima della programmata visita alla Domus Aurea c'era il tempo per un early lunch. Sulla



Effetto della sindrome di Stendhal (e forse di un pò di vino) su un gruppo ricercatoti IUE

via per la pizzeria, il gruppetto col quale camminavo, abbandonatosi un po' troppo alla già ricordata sindrome della pecora, perse il proprio gregge e si ritrovò attorniato da giapponesi. Raggiunto il gregge giusto che già stava seduto a tavola, scoprimmo che il pranzo - un trittico romanesco di primi - che doveva essere secondo la colorita espressione del programma "under your own steam" fu invece offerto dall'IUE (immagino.... perché io non ho pagato).

La Domus Aurea fu il pezzo forte del pomeriggio. L'immensa dimora voluta da Nerone per celebrare la grandezza di Roma. Le dimensioni sono mastodontiche, tuttavia dei mosaici rimane poco.

Piccola parentesi nella Roma del Rinascimento, con una volata in salita per vedere il Mosè di Michelangelo che sta in S. Pietro in Vincoli. Il Mosè a detta di molti è ritratto nell'istante nel quale vede il vitello d'oro e il suo popolo intorno in adorazione. [Fra gli altri anche un piccolo saggio di Freud su questa statua]

Last but not least, passeggiata per i Fori Imperiali, in ordine sparso fra le impressionanti rovine che conservano un sapore romantico da incisione al bulino; rovine tanto abbondanti che se ti siedi su di una pietra per riposare le gambe o fumare un solerte custode ti fa notare che stai seduto su un capitello.



Storici seduti senza riguardo su antiche vestigia.  
Un custode li redarguirà

Siamo alla fine, l'autobus lo dovemmo prendere al volo sotto il monumento a Vittorio Emanuele II (quello di "The Belly of the Architect") perché i vigili urbani stazionano lì pronti a multare chi si ferma.

Terminiamo a richiesta generale con una speranza e un ringraziamento: che il quarto viaggio a Roma non sia anche l'ultima di queste opportunità di conoscere meglio la fauna particolare dell'Istituto e il paese che ospita l'IUE. Un ringraziamento particolare ai pionieri di queste iniziative, a Brigitte, Laura, Claudia, Sabina ed Antonio Zanardi Landi, che, con baldanza, abnegazione e incosciente disprezzo del pericolo, hanno contribuito al loro successo.

DAVIDE LOMBARDO

# Calcio che passione

Ciao a tutti,

il giorno dopo il rientro da Parigi con la mente ancora offuscata ma piena di ricordi, eccomi qua ancora una volta a narrarvi le gesta del mitico IUE dream team.

Scottati dalla passata esperienza, per il soggiorno a Parigi decidiamo di prenotare un piccolo ed austero albergo accanto ad una chiesetta nella zona di Place Pigalle ... Montmartre è vicina, quotidianamente ci arrampichiamo sulla collina, un luogo silenzioso, dove possiamo meditare e concentrarci in vista delle gare sperando nell'aiuto divino ...

La prima sera, il nostro inviato speciale a Parigi, un certo "DeDé", ci ha riservato un tavolo in un bel locallino nel Marais dove l'acqua scorreva a fiumi, i ragazzi silenziosamente e rispettosamente hanno stemperato la loro tensione intonando a squarciagola l'inno che ci avrebbe accompagnato per tutta la durata del torneo parigino: *À Paris ...*

La notte non ho chiuso occhio ... in albergo si dorme in tre per camera, la mia in assoluto la più calda e rumorosa presto viene invasa da un continuo via vai di gente alla ricerca di stimoli e motivazioni ... per affrontare al meglio le partite.

La mattina si parte per i campi di gioco. Il torneo inizia, ci sto pensando da un mese, stranamente arrivo giù di corda e con un presagio nel cuore: perdiamo pensavo ... e una gran paura mi impediva di essere lucido. I ragazzi erano tutti concentrati ma assonnati, il presidente era sceso negli spogliatoi per darci l'ultima carica e la cosa ci ha emozionati non poco... Prima di cominciare, ho riunito la squadra al centro del campo abbiamo parlato e ci siamo dati una gran carica con un urlo di grosso spessore culturale. Affrontiamo l'università di Tor Vergata 100.000 studenti, selezionare una squadra deve essere stato uno spasso, pensavo.... A guardarli bene però i nostri avversari più che degli studenti mi

sembravano dei professionisti del pallone prestatati agli studi... e nutrivano seri dubbi che sarebbero mai arrivati al diploma. Il loro modo di comunicare in campo mi ricordava i vecchi film di Alberto Sordi, quelli ambientati nella ciociaria, quando in Italia sperimentavamo l'uso dei sottotitoli nei film. Giocano bene, sono veloci, ci sovrastano in tutte le zone del campo nonostante il nostro "General" con grande forza e coraggio cerchi invano di organizzare le difese chiamando a raccolta i fidi scudieri "Schumacher" e "Colgate" e sguinzagliando "Perry Mason" sulle orme del loro libero.

Noi partiamo male, la nostra arcigna difesa priva di "Ringo" traballa, il nostro "Pirla Nera" non è in giornata a questo aggiungete che "Helder 4 Stagioni" quel

giorno fa la "capricciosa" e la frittata è completa. Comunque non perdiamo la testa li teniamo a bada, un tonico e lucido "Mellifluence" subentrato nella ripresa riesce finalmente a dare geometrie al nostro gioco... ma al momento opportuno non riusciamo a chiudere. Una grossa ingenuità in difesa li porta in vantaggio, in quel gol c'è tutta la differenza tra due squadre la nostra sempre a giocare al campo di Fiesole tra amici senza regole con l'unico obiettivo di divertirsi la loro furba e lesta ad approfittare dei nostri errori. Risultato 2 a 0 per il Tor Vergata. A fine partita incontro il responsabile della squadra romana il quale mi assicura che i suoi ragazzi sono tutti studenti e che solo per

coincidenza 7 di loro giocano nel campionato nazionale dilettanti e 4 nel campionato professionistico di serie C. La notizia mi solleva.

La seconda partita è contro gli inglesi, una buonissima squadra, un team di terribili diciottenni che se l'avessimo incontrato l'anno scorso ci avrebbe massacrato, invece i ragazzi scendono in campo motivatissimi non ci stanno a perdere di nuovo e giocano la più bella partita da quando sono il loro allenatore. Molto spesso



però nel gioco del calcio la bravura da sola può non bastare se non è accompagnata da una buona dose di ... fortuna. Quella partita ne era la riprova e nonostante i miei amuleti napoletani e le mie precauzioni non c'è stato niente da fare.

Dopo aver preso un palo, una traversa e aver dominato la gara grazie all'eleganza tattica dei nostri "Magath" e "Airbag", alle improbabili acrobazie di "Olivia" e alle prepotenti cavalcate del nostro "Crazy Horse", a pochi minuti dalla fine gli inglesi che per contro non avevano mai smesso di correre mordendo ferocemente le nostre caviglie ci puniscono e passano in vantaggio con un forte tiro mancino a cui neanche "Paperino" riesce ad opporsi. Il gol stronca il morale dei ragazzi, ma io sono ugualmente felice .... finalmente li ho visti giocare un gran calcio senza alcun timore contro una squadra più giovane e forte. Non gli posso rimproverare niente, i miei eroi erano tutti lì su quel campo di calcio.

Siamo stanchi rientriamo in albergo la mia camera si trasforma in uno studio televisivo, ci ritroviamo un bel po' di persone ad analizzare la giornata calcistica, e tardi mando tutti a letto ma nessuno mi ascolta e così, un po' per coerenza e molto perché sono distrutto, decido di andarci da solo.

La mattina dopo ci attende la sfida con gli olandesi e a sorpresa Masterson, questa volta accompagnato dalla moglie, si ripresenta a bordo campo. Chiarisce subito che la sua non è una visita istituzionale ma quella di un acceso tifoso che viene ad incitare la propria squadra. I ragazzi sono tonici... per quello che possono esserlo delle persone che io continuo a chiamare ragazzi ma hanno un'età media di 30 anni. Se non ci fosse stato "O'Dottore" a tenermeli in piedi, avremmo avuto seri problemi a finire il torneo.

L'anno prossimo ci stiamo prenotando per il torneo dedicato alla Madonna di Lourdes.

Tutti vogliono giocare questa partita, partiamo bene e dopo poco siamo sotto di un gol, mi si avvicina l'organizzatore del torneo e per consolarmi mi dice che non c'è niente da fare, siamo proprio sfortunati. In uno scatto di orgoglio misto a follia gli chiedo di scommettere 100 franchi contro i miei 300 che alla fine avremmo vinto noi. Dopo venti minuti grazie alle geniali giocate della nostra "Pirla Nera" finalmente ritrovata ed alle magiche prodezze balistiche degli scatenati ed imprevedibili "Charles de Gaulle", "Maradona del Salento" e di "Forrest Gump" siamo sopra di due gol.

A questo punto decido che è meglio non rischiare e per difendere il risultato inserisco il nostro asso difensivo "Pokemon®" e la partita si chiude 3 a 1 per noi. Una partita brillante, senza mai perdere la calma e la fiducia tutti convinti come vecchi volponi che ce l'avremmo fatta e un Masterson a bordo campo emotiva-

mente coinvolto gioiva insieme a tutti noi.

E' stato bello vincere ma soprattutto di esserci liberati dalla malasorte che ci aveva perseguitato per tutta la durata del torneo.

Da quel momento sono partite le danze e i festeggiamenti che si sono concluse il giorno dopo intorno alle 4 del mattino. Ancora una volta il nostro "DeDè" con grande spirito di sacrificio, dedizione e attaccamento alla squadra ... ci aveva prenotato un delizioso disco bar nella zona della Bastille dove la bellezza degli arredi e quella delle cameriere regnavano sovrane.

Eravamo tutti lì a festeggiare ballando, cantando e bevendo litri e litri di ... acqua minerale gassata.

A fine cena la cosa più bella un cadeau dei ragazzi un pallone da calcio con tutte le loro firme e dediche tutto per me, la mia piccola coppa, il mio piccolo trofeo da custodire gelosamente e una grande felicità da condividere con tutti voi.

Grazie a tutti  
O' MISTER

Ogni riferimento a cose, fatti e personaggi è puramente casuale e frutto di fantasia

Con la partecipazione di:

GUY BRIERE: O' Dottore  
ANTONIO CORRETTO: O'Mister  
LOUIS DE SOUSA: Airbag  
RAINER EISING: Schumacher  
MARCELO FERNANDES: Pirla Nero  
MARCO FUGAZZA: Crazy Horse  
DAVID GILGEN: Magath  
CARLO GUALINI: Charles de Gaulle  
DIMITRI LAZZERI: Forrest Gump  
COSIMO MONDA: Maradona del Salento  
DERMOT O'BRIEN: Ringo  
LUCA ONORANTE: Paperino  
BENOIT PIERRE: DeDè  
LUCA POLESE: Mellifluence  
GABRIEL PONS: El General Rotondo  
HAGEN SCHULZ-FORBERG: Olivia  
STEFAN VAN DEN BOGAERT: Perry Mason  
HELDER VASCONCELOS: Helder 4 Stagioni  
FILIPPO VERGARA CAFFARELLI: Pokemon®  
TOBIAS WITSCHKE: Colgate

## Rotary Prize Obiettivo Europa

The 12th Rotary Prize "Obiettivo Europa" for the Academic Year 1999/2000 was awarded to Dr LUIS MIGUEL POIARES PESSOA MADURO for his thesis entitled 'We the Court. The European Court of Justice, the European Economic Constitution and Article 30 of the EC Treaty'.

The prize awarding ceremony, dedicated to the memory of the late Antonio Bussani took place on 24 May 2000 at Villa Schifanoia in the presence of the members of the Rotary Club Firenze-Nord.

Dr Masterson and the President of the Rotary Club Firenze-Nord, Professor Giovanni Giannotti presided the event.



Dr Maduro with his supervisors Prof. Francis Snyder and Prof. Christian Joerges

Professor Jacques Ziller, Head of the Law Department, gave a short talk about the Department's programmes.

Professor Francis Snyder, Dr Maduro's supervisor, presented Dr Maduro and his outstanding thesis.

## The SPS Brotherhood of 1983 on the Road to Success

Dr DAVID FARRELL (SPS 1983-86) who obtained his PhD in 1993 with a thesis on *The Contemporary Irish Party: Campaign and Organizational Developments in a Changing Environment* has been promoted to the position of Jean Monnet Chair in European Politics. He has been a Jean Monnet lecturer, and then senior lecturer, at the University of Manchester since 1991. His previous posts were at Cardiff and Dublin, and he has held visiting



positions at the Kennedy School of Government, at Harvard, at the University of New South Wales, Canberra, and the Australian National University, Canberra.

DR THOMAS POGUNTKE (SPS 1983-86) in 1989 completed his PhD thesis on the German Greens in a comparative context, under the supervision of Ian Budge. Before taking up his first academic post at the University of Mannheim in 1987, he worked as free-lance journalist and photographer. From 1990 to 1996 he was assistant professor at the Faculty for Social Sciences, University of Mannheim, before he went on to work at the Mannheim Centre for European Social Research (MZES) on his habilitation, which he defended in December 1999. In the same month he was offered a chair in political science in the School for Politics, International Relations and the Environment (SPIRE) at Keele University,

which he will take up this September. Currently he holds a temporary chair (*Lehrstuhlvertretung*) of political science at the University of Bielefeld.

Dr PAUL WEBB (SPS 1983-86) has been appointed to a Chair in Comparative and British Politics in the School of Social Sciences at the University of Sussex, having previously been a Senior Lecturer in Government at Brunel University (West London). He will take up the post on 1 September 2000.

Dr Paul Webb earned his PhD at the Institute in October 1991 with a thesis on *The electoral impact of the trade union-Labour Party relationship in Britain* under the supervision of Ian Budge

## Where are they now? Stefania Baroncelli and Roberto De Quirico The Founders of EPAP

Stefania and Roberto are not engaged or married. They didn't take their Ph.D. in the same Department, nor did they study similar topics. They are not even working for the same university or international organization.

Stefania took her doctorate in Law with a thesis on "The independence of the Federal Reserve System. The institutional position of the central bank within the Independent Regulatory Agencies". She was supervised by Prof. Luis Diez-Picazo and Prof. Giuliano Amato. She is now a Lecturer at the University of Florence, School of Law, where she teaches Constitutional and Comparative Law.

Roberto obtained his doctorate from the History Department. He is an Economic Historian; during his course of studies at the EUI he specialized in the inter-war international expansion of the Italian banking system. He took up a lectureship at the University of Pisa in January 2000.

Why, then, are they being presented together here? Because Stefania and Roberto are co-founders of a new publishing house, the European Press Academic Publishing, or EPAP for short. They decided to locate it in Florence where it was established as a company in November 1999.

EPAP publishes relevant research works in various fields, including history, political science, law, economics and other social sciences. It also distributes them in the academic environment world-wide. EPAP deals mainly with subjects of a European character. This may not sound like an original choice to "EUI people"! It is true that EPAP's editorial choices are very

much akin to the overall approach adopted by the Institute. This is no wonder, with the two co-founders having grown up in such a milieu and knowing the high academic value of the work of EUI faculty members and researchers.



Roberto De Quirico and Stefania Baroncelli

However, its field of interest also extends to rather unexplored topics, such as: national histories of African, Asian and Arabian countries; comparative political and legal studies; economic systems of less developed countries or countries in transition (such as Central and Eastern Europe States).

The language used for publication is predominantly English. However, some books written in Spanish and Italian are under publication and EPAP envisages issuing works written in other languages, such as French and German.

Books are printed in traditional paper form, but using modern print-on-demand techniques; should the printed editions come to an end, it will be possible to publish texts using digital techniques, as electronic books.

Stefania and Roberto recently par-

ticipated in a two-day Workshop on Internet publications organised by the Institute together with the University of Florence. This was their first official appearance as publishers in Italy, and they had the chance to take a look at them-

selves in relations to representatives of Italian publishing houses of long-standing tradition, such as Giunti, Il Mulino and Laterza. This occasion was an excellent forum for reflecting upon possible future developments in the publishing sector and for assessing in a positive way the strategic choices they had already made.

During the workshop they also met past and present colleagues, who were curious to know the reasons for their original choice. It is true, as a matter of fact, that EUI researchers, after obtaining their Ph.D., usually concentrate their efforts on finding a position in a university or in some international institution. "We did it" explained Roberto, "because we genuinely wanted to publish our theses in the form of a book. We considered such publication important not only for our academic purposes, but also to give the results of our research widespread diffusion.



However, when we tried to find a publisher for our books, we discovered that there are very few opportunities in this area for young scholars, especially if they do not propose an English version of the book”.

“If you want to publish your book in Italy”, Stefania went on, “you are required to finance your own publication, no matter how good it is. This means you have to pay a lot of money to a publisher. This problem is well known amongst academics. Even the EUI publications office - the point of reference for EUI alumni, which partially finances the publication of EUI thesis - whom we initially consulted was fully aware of the situation. Another feature that - we noticed - is common to texts published by EUI alumni (including those in English) is that they almost immediately disappear from the market after publication. We found it absurd to think of paying 4000-5000 euros to have a book published under these conditions. No way! It was a question of principle (and also of pocket)! How was it possible to avoid this maze and have our theses published with only slight funds available?

After considering various options, we concentrated our attention on an ideal publishing house specialized in selling world-wide academic books written in various languages. A publishing house capable of distributing ‘just-in-time’ research books using professional channels and modern techniques, such as print-on-demand. In short, we referred to the model of an English or American university press to which we added a multilingual environment and new publishing and advertising technologies.

As we did not find a similar example in Italy or elsewhere, we decided to create it. We studied the system for printing and selling academic books in various languages; we contacted printers, distributors, librarians and various EUI representatives, who gave us valuable

suggestions. At that point the adventure started to become exciting. It was no longer a problem of publishing our books at a good price. We suddenly understood the potential of this new activity: to contribute to changing the Italian academic publishing world and, hopefully, become part of the «new economy»!

We found new partners for this new enterprise; their participation was essential for the firm to expand its range of competencies, to give a solid basis to its technological and digital techniques, to understand the philosophy and the mechanics of the publishing world, and, finally, to create links with other interested institutional and private partners. In November 1999 we founded the European Press Academic Publishing together with an information systems engineer, who deals with electronic publications and is responsible for our web-site (<http://www.e-p-a-p.com>), an editorial consultant, who formerly worked for a well-established Florentine publishing house in the field of literature and history of art, and a language and translation specialist.

At the moment we are working on the publication of more than 15 books proposed by various authors from different countries and chosen on the basis of the originality of the subject, their accuracy, the method of source retrieval and the good quality of the editing. They come from Japan, USA, Canada, Colombia, Great Britain, Hungary, France, Spain and, of course, Italy. Worldwide exposure has been a real challenge to me, and also an excellent way to improve my professional knowledge! As a lawyer, I am responsible for the legal aspect of the house. I deal with issues relating to copyright protection, Internet publication, privacy and commercial law; I draft international edition contracts and other documents, such as contracts for service provision, translation rights and series editors. In sum, I have built up a new professional profile, so much so that I have

been approached by other publishers for consultancy work on such legal questions.

Some of our authors are former EUI researchers; but most of them are members of faculty and researchers of various universities who contacted us without even knowing about the Institute’s existence!” exclaimed Stefania.

Roberto smiled and added, “Yes, this is true, indeed. As a matter of fact, the Internet has been a precious tool for us in finding collaborators and authors. For example, while our distributors and printers are Italian, we have also signed agreements with a Canadian graphic designer responsible for the covers, an American graphic designer who do the covers of the books for the American market, and some foreign publishers interested in buying the translation rights of our books (mostly Japanese).

It may sound strange to somebody who lives in Europe and works in a ‘charmed circle’ such as that formed by the EUI and other Community institutions, but most of these people did not know of the existence of the European University Institute. At least, this seemed strange to us, so we put a lot of energy into ‘advertising’ for the Institute. We explained its purpose and history, and we spoke about the kind of people who work there. However, we were clear on the fact that we are not the EUI publishing house, but rather private entrepreneurs who had been lucky enough to study there.

Now we hope that our Institute will ‘spread the word’ for us as well, informing students, professors and alumni of our activity and helping us to find new books to publish. But please, not too much. It may sound incredible, but because of all the manuscripts we have received we hardly have the time to publish our own theses!”

## Where are they now? Joachim Würmeling

I hate travelling by now. You wonder why? Since June last year I am a Member of the European Parliament in Brussels and Strasbourg. Most of the time I spend in Brussels where all preparatory work is done in the meetings of the Parliamentary Committees and my political group. One week every month all Members and their assistants go to Strasbourg, for the plenary session where the actual decisions are made. But that is not all that is on my agenda. The weekends are mostly fully booked with events and political discussions in Upper Franconia. It is very important to be present in the constituency as often as possible. As a member of the Christian Social Union of Bavaria I belong to the political group of the European People's party.

The most interesting work is done in the Committee on Legal Affairs and the Internal Market and in the Committee on Constitutional Affairs. In this framework I deal with difficult legal questions and participate in the decision-making process concerning the intergovernmental conference. Beside my membership in these Committees I am also Substitute of the Committee on Industry, External Trade, Research and Energy, First Vice-chairman of the Joint Parliamentary Committee with Estonia and finally Vice-chairman of the Europa-Union-Germany. As representative

of Upper Franconia near the German border to the Czech Republic I am very much involved in the project of enlargement.

As you see, I work as a European, but nevertheless I am a real "Oberfranke". It's great to have the possibility to help solving problems people have in my home region. I try to represent their interests and convey



Joachim Würmeling

to them important information from the European institutions.

This is not the first time that I work mainly in Brussels. After leaving the European University Institute with my Master of European, International and Comparative Law, I worked in the Bavarian Ministry for Federal and European Affairs. But already in 1993 I went to Brussels where I worked in the Cabinet

of Commissioner Peter Schmidhuber. I enjoyed very much to be involved in the European decision-making process and I was happy to meet several EUI-alumni there. Two years later I decided to go back to Germany. In the Bavarian State Chancellery I worked as an adviser on European affairs of Prime Minister Edmund Stoiber.

In all the positions I held – but especially now – I benefit from the know-how and experience I acquired at the EUI. Only recently I re-established contacts with the Institute and had very fruitful discussion with Prof. Joerges, Christoph Schmid and Hervé Herré Bribosia. Without it I would not be where I am right now.

You see, I am quite enthusiastic about my career. But to give you a complete picture of what I am doing I have to add the most important thing for me - my family. Without the support of my wife and my three sweet daughters my career would not have been successful and I would not be such a happy man.

One remark: there is one thing I really don't like about my new job: travelling. If you go on holidays, it's okay, but you cannot imagine how much time I spend in the aeroplane or in the car.

## New arrivals ...



Dr Salomé Cisnal de Ugarte (LAW) and Dr Marco Becht (ECO) are happy to announce the birth of LUCAS on 8 October 1999 in Brussels – here with brother Daniel



The Trio Toro with their proud parents

# Where are they now?

## Jutta Krause

Jutta Krause was among the earliest researchers who joined the European University Institute in 1978; a small group of about 100 students then made up the international family of the Badia Fiesolana. She wrote her Ph.D. in Economics in 1983, on a comparative thesis on unemployment in Italy, United Kingdom and Germany, under the supervision and guidance of the late Professor Ezio Tarantelli, who a short time later became one of the last victims of the Brigade Rosse.

Even though Jutta is again working in the field of research, it is now quite different from the area she was working in at the EUI: she is responsible for a German bilateral aid project that aims at improving contributions of agricultural research institutions to Alternative Development for coca-leaf producers in Peru, Bolivia and Colombia. Alternative Development in this context means creating different income opportunities for farmers who depend on coca-leaf production, which enters the world drug trade as cocaine. Through seminars, workshops, studies and exchange of personnel, the research institutions improve their work with the

farmers, adopting participatory approaches, learning about experiences in other regions facing similar problems, and identifying new solutions for coca crop substitution. These institutions can enhance the sustainability of the efforts made by



Jutta Krause with her daughter

the international co-operation once the projects have come to an end.

Since leaving the EUI Jutta has worked with different international organizations in several countries, her first employment being with the United Nations in Barbados. Quite a contrast to the cultural life in Florence!! Nostalgia brought her back to Italy, and for seven years she worked in Rome with the United Nations FAO, for whom she finally went to Bolivia for a project in the Ministry of Agriculture. From there she returned for a short period to

her home town Berlin, and gained new experience during the years shortly after German reunification. But her love for foreign countries finally brought her back to Latin America, where she has been working since 1993, first in the Ministry of Agriculture and at present in a regional project of the German bilateral aid agency GTZ.

The three years in Florence impacted her career in a very decisive way. Furthermore, many of her closest friends stem from that period, and memories of that time have always been of gratitude for having been able to obtain a Ph.D. in

such a lovely environment. Her love has remained in Italy, where also her daughter was born. And it is Rome where she will most probably return to once she decides to settle down for good.

Jutta Krause can be reached until the end of 2000 at:  
 Proyecto IICA-GTZ  
 Av. Jorge Basadre 1120  
 Lima - San Isidro, PERU  
 Email: jutta\_isabel@yahoo.com

*Left:* Claudia and Sergio Toro (LLM) proudly announce the birth of LORENZO, FLORENCIA and JAVIERA on 14 December 1999 in Santiago, Chile. Yes, we got triplets!

*Right:* Dr Pascale Vielle (LAW), Rocco et Raphaël sont heureux de vous annoncer la naissance de ZÉPHYR, 49cm, 3kg185, le 19 avril 2000, 15h42, à Bruxelles.



Kristina Preinersdorfer-Riedl (LLM) and Alexander Riedl are happy to announce the birth of LAURA APOLLONIA on 28 January 2000 in Vienna.

Where are they now?

**European University Institute**

**Jean Monnet Fellowships  
2001 – 2002**

Applications are invited for post-doctoral research fellowships tenable at the European University Institute from 1 September 2001 in

**Department of Economics  
Department of History and Civilization  
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Vincent Wright Fellowship in History**

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

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

The fellowships are open to candidates holding a post-graduate doctoral degree or having equivalent research experience. The basic stipend ranges from 1.200 to 2.000 Euro per month (subject to approval).

For detailed information please consult the website at  
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Finland:	EUR	1597	Portugal:	EUR	1022
France:	EUR	1032	Spain:	EUR	901
Germany:	EUR	869	Sweden:	EUR	1568
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**Closing date for applications: 31 January 2001**

# The Digital Library

## European Integration Current Contents

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

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

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

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

The purpose of this project is to make the current journal contents on European integration freely accessible to the international academic community through the WWW. It is therefore primarily a 'current awareness service'. There is also the possibility, however, to browse the journals included in the database or do a specific keyword or author search. As the database grows, this second feature will gain in importance. Links to the publishers' webpages, where available, are inserted on the pages which allows for further browsing of the journals going backwards in time.

Over the past few years many on-line commercial webservices have been developed either by publishers or subscription agents which give access to current journal contents (Blackwell's Electronic Journal Navigator, SwetsScan, EBSCO online). In quantitative terms, European Integration Current Contents can certainly not compete with these commercial enterprises. What distinguishes the present project from these other ones, however, is the quality and the focus. The journals have been selected by the two libraries on the basis of their academic quality and of their focus on European Integration and human rights. Furthermore, a serious effort has been made to include non-English language journals in order to reflect the cultural diversity within Europe. This focus reflects at the same time the profile of the EUI Library. As this started as a Harvard Law School project, there is a strong bias to legal literature and therefore it will be most useful at

the EUI to the Law Department and to the Academy of European Law, which is also one of the sponsors of this project.

We believe that this is a unique tool for all of those doing research in the area of European integration. Hopefully the service will be expanded so as to cover a major number of journals and be updated more frequently. The contents of this database are offered as a public service by the Academy of European Law at the EUI, the EU Center at Harvard and the Harvard Jean Monnet Chair at Harvard Law School, in collaboration with the libraries of Harvard Law School (Cathy Conroy, Paul George, Jeanette Yackle, Ann Brownlee and Michael Blackmer) and of the European University Institute (Tommaso Giordano, Francoise d'Indico, Paolo Baglioni, Sabrina Masoli and myself). But I would like to point out that this project has materialized first and foremost through the commitment of Prof. Joseph Weiler, who conceived the idea, and the dedication of Sieglinde Schreiner Linford, who has developed the database, at Harvard Law School.

MACHTELD NIJSTEN

In the Spring 2000 issue of EUI Review (p. 41) we published, by mistake, an earlier draft of this article.

We apologize to the author for the embarrassment this has caused her and now present the correct version of her article.

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

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# Par le peuple, pour le peuple

## Le populisme et les démocraties



Les partis et mouvements populistes sont probablement les seules organisations politiques dénommées par un qualificatif qu'elles n'ont pas choisi! Car si tout le monde se réclame du peuple fondement de la légitimité et de la souveraineté, si certains se proclament «populaires», personne en revanche ne se dit populiste, un mot qui sonne comme une condamnation.

Traiter Le Pen, Haider ou Bossi de populistes ne surprend plus guère. Mais lorsque la même étiquette est accolée aux noms de Chirac, Thatcher, Blair ou Clinton, l'observateur de la vie politique ne peut

qu'être perplexe. Parlons-nous de la même chose? Le terme fait-il encore sens si on peut l'utiliser aussi aisément pour des réalités ou des personnages aussi divers? Comment expliquer que ce mot et ce concept soient utilisés selon des cycles récurrents pour tomber ensuite dans les oubliettes de la science politique et des médias? Le populisme est-il seulement de droite, voire plutôt d'extrême-droite? Est-il une menace pour la démocratie?

Il existe un usage à la fois extensif et englobant du populisme qui étend si loin ses frontières qu'il en perd toute signification et toute capacité à rendre intelligible la réalité politique. Cette utilisation multiforme et anarchique du terme de « populisme » est un élément crucial du problème. Elle traduit certes l'ambiguïté et l'imprécision du concept, sa capacité à s'ajuster à des situations diverses et hétérogènes, mais témoigne aussi de la difficulté des observateurs à qualifier de manière plus précise les nouveaux modes d'expression politique qui sont apparus dans de nombreuses démocraties au cours de la dernière décennie.

Le vieux monde de la politique est probablement mort mais ses originaux sont encore présents et il est difficile de discerner les linéaments d'un futur incertain. C'est à une meilleure compréhension de ces phénomènes et de ces transformations qu'Yves Mény et Yves Surel s'attachent dans cette analyse sans complaisance mais dépassionnée du populisme contemporain.

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