

the study of gender issues made an appearance.

From 1996 to 2000

Professorial numbers increased to 12, in addition to Mény. Several professors continued through from the first half of the decade: Bartolini, Crouch, Joppke, Héritier (until she was replaced by Martin Rhodes in 1999). Bartolini won a major prize of the American Political Science Association for his *The Political Mobilization of the European Left, 1860-1980: The class cleavage* (2000).

Thomas Risse (1997 to 2001) replaced Morgan in the study of international relations, bringing a more theoretically driven approach to the subject and reinforcing the focus on European policy processes. Verdier continued with international political economy (see his *Moving Money: Banking and finance in the industrialized world*, 2002).

The socio-political theory chairs were now occupied by Gianfranco Poggi (1996 to 2003) and Peter Wagner (since 1999), who replaced Lukes. His work on modernisation and Europeanisation theory helped bind theory to the department's main empirical concerns (see his *Theorizing Modernity: Inescapability and attainability in social theory*, 2001). Richard Breen (1997 to 2001) provided continuity for Shavit's fields of interest.

Schmitter returned to the department (1996 to 2004), but this time his work focussed on democratisation. Although this included *How to Democratize the European Union - and Why Bother* (2002), one of his major roles was to extend the department's horizons well beyond Europe. Growing extension of interest eastwards within Europe was demonstrated by the appointment of Jan Zielonka (1996 to 2003), a specialist in the enlargement of the European Union. At the end of the decade Michael Keating (appointed 2000) strongly advanced the study of sub-nation-state issues

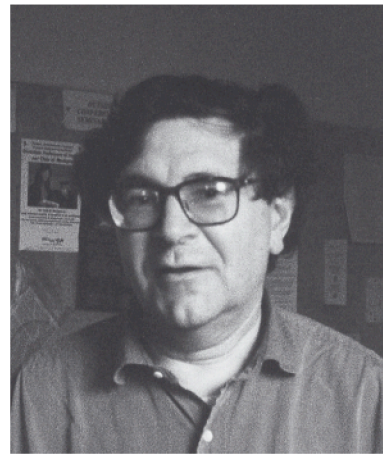
- long a concern of researchers and pursued by Crouch in research on local economic development. (See Keating's *Plurinational Democracy: Stateless nations in a post-sovereignty era*, 2001.)

To date, 79 of the researchers recruited during this period have completed their doctorates. Twenty per cent of these have been comparative European projects, and a slightly smaller number have been EU studies. The range of single-country theses remains mainly European, but increasingly including CEE, and there has been a slight growth in work on other world regions.

Policy-related studies became the biggest single group of topics (about 10%), with a strong presence also of studies of media and communications, of international politics, of international economic relations, and of the process of European integration. Work on democracy and democratisation, European security, and human rights made an appearance. There was only a very small number of purely theoretical topics, and a decline in the earlier strong themes of social movements and environmental questions.

The new century

The number of chairs assigned to the department has grown by one more, and Mény's successor at the Schuman Centre, Helen Wallace, is also affiliated with the department. There has been considerable continuity from the previous five years, with Bartolini, Crouch, Joppke, Keating, Poggi, Rhodes, Schmitter, Verdier, Wagner, Zielonka continuing for all or most of the period. Breen was replaced in 2001 by Jaap Dronkers, again ensuring continuity in the chair associated with quantitative methods. There was also considerable continuity in the transition from Risse to Friedrich Kratochwil in 2003. The policy studies field was growing so strongly that the department decided to have a second chair in it, leading to the return of Héritier in 2003.



Gianfranco Poggi

Joppke was replaced by Donatella Della Porta in 2003, bringing a return to the study of social movements. Zielonka was succeeded in 2004 by Pascal Vennesson, a specialist on European security. Laszlo Bruszt (also 2004), was appointed to study societies undergoing major transformation. He therefore ensures a continuity of both some of Zielonka's interests as well as of economic sociology after Crouch's departure at the end of 2004. The major new venture for the department was the appointment to a chair in the governance of science and technology of Rikard Stankiewicz in 2003.

During 2004 Peter Mair, Bartolini's colleague from 1979 to 1985, succeeded him to the comparative politics chair. Martin Kohli (sociology, relating particularly to the study of family generations) and Christina Chwaszcza (political theory) were appointed to replace Crouch and Schmitter.

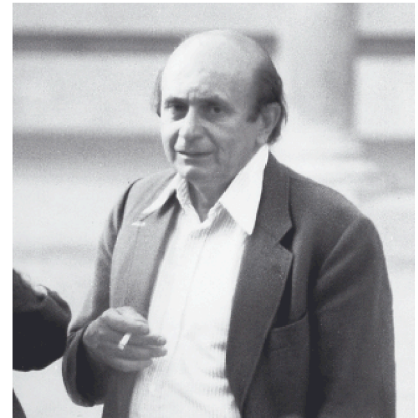
Finally, at the time of writing these notes, two further expansions of the department's chairs are taking place. As noted on the Editorial page, the Swiss government is funding a new chair in federalism and democracy; and Virginie Guiraudon has been appointed to a chair in migration policy – both themes of major interest to our researchers, not to mention the world at large.

Three decades of SPS professors

Only 49 full-time professors have been appointed in the SPS department since it started, and 16 of these are either in post or about to come at the present time. Four of our former colleagues have died, three of them British: Maurice Cranston, Susan Strange, Vincent Wright; and also Rudolf Wildenmann.

Only five of our professors have been women – three of whom are part of the current team. However, two more will start in 2005.

The country from which the largest number has come has been the United Kingdom, whether as country of origin or as the country where they were working when recruited for the Institute (see Figures 1 and 2). This is ironically the country where recruitment of researchers has recently been particularly difficult. Twelve SPS professors have been British, and 13



Rudolf Wildenmann

professors have come to the Institute from British universities. The second largest country has been, not surprisingly given its size, Germany, with eight of national origins and ten from German universities. There have been six each from France and Italy.

Poland has been the birthplaces of three of our professors, though they have come by way of the Netherlands, Sweden and Germany. Denmark, Hungary, the Netherlands, and Switzerland have each been the birthplaces of two, both our Swiss via Germany (while one Italian reached us via a Swiss university). Four professors have come from Dutch universities.

Nearly a sixth of all full-time professors over the years have come to the EUI from the USA, though only one has been a US citizen. It is notable that, while seven non-Americans came to us from US universities, only three have moved to jobs in the USA on leaving the Institute. So we have been playing our part in reversing Europe's brain drain.

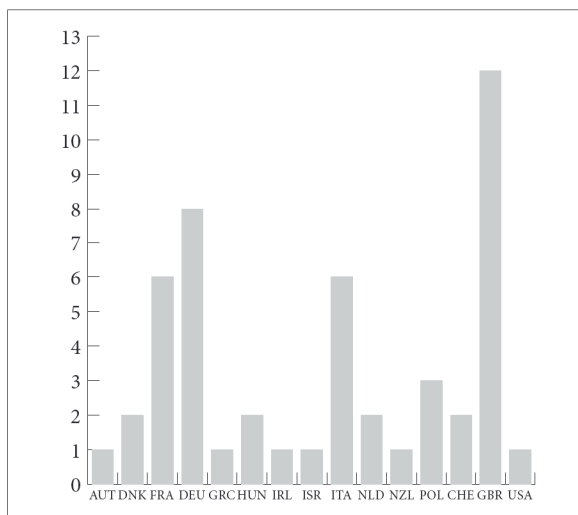


Figure 1: National origins of SPS professors

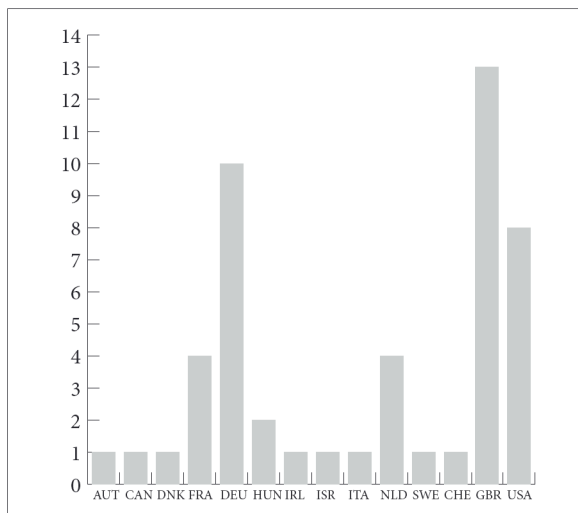


Figure 2: Immediate past country of SPS professors

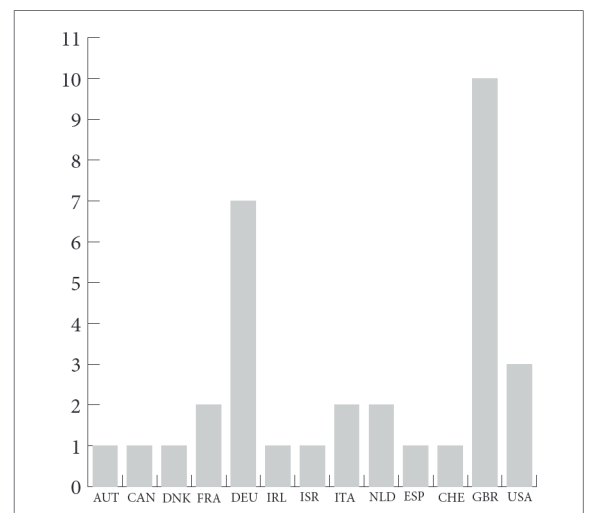


Figure 3: Next destinations of professors leaving SPS

Figure 3 shows the next destination of professors leaving the Institute and going on to further employment. Again, the UK, and then Germany, have been by far the most popular places. Many of our professors go back to their home country after the end of their time here. However, for only a minority has their period at the Institute been their only move out of their home country; we attract *wandernde Schüler*. There have been some complex movers. Jean Blondel, a Frenchman who came to us from Essex, has stayed living in Florence. Dane Gøsta Esping-Andersen was in the USA before coming to the Badia, and is now in Barcelona. Christian Joppke, a German who had been in the USA, is in Vancouver, but returning to Germany. Jan Zielonka, a Pole from the Netherlands, is now at Oxford. Athanasios Moulakis is a Greek who came to the Institute from the UK, left for the USA, and is now in Switzerland; Arpád Szakolczai, a Hungarian, left for Ireland.

Trying to define the range of interests of past colleagues can be a dangerous exercise; social scientists do not like



Jan Zielonka

being placed in 'pigeon-holes'. But the biggest single group has been those who can best be defined as empirical political scientists (18), followed by empirical sociologists (11) and international relations specialists (nine). Six can be defined broadly as social theorists and four as political theorists, though that distinction is particularly tricky.

JMFs and others

In addition to the regular professors, the department is host at any time to around eight visitors or post-doctoral fellows. It is difficult to keep track of who these have been, except for the post-docs. These have usually been the Jean Monnet Fellows, joined in more recent years by other kinds of 'fellows', as post-doctoral programmes in the social sciences expand. Records of these go back to 1989, since when we have had 69 of them. As Figure 4 shows, these have come from a variety of countries, but predominant among them have been Germany, Italy, the UK and the USA. More surprising perhaps is that two small countries, Hungary and Ireland, then follow, sending us more than France, Spain and the Netherlands. In all, 12 of these fellows

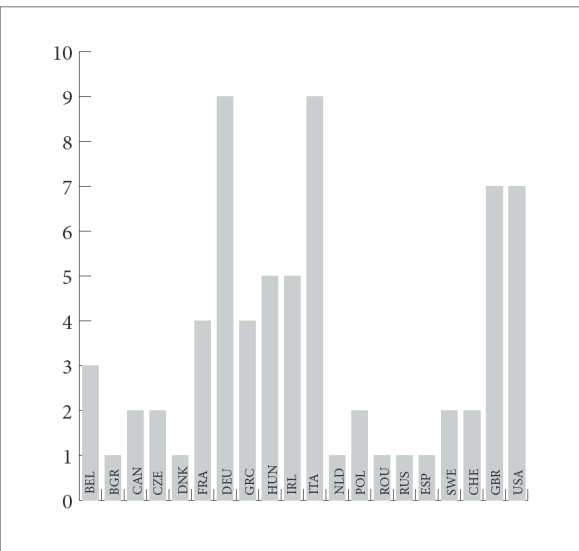


Figure 4: National origins of SPS post-doctoral fellows

have come from countries of central and eastern Europe or Russia.

Less than a quarter of these post-docs (15 of the 69) have been women, but it is a proportion that seems recently to be growing: three out of 22 in the first five years (1989-93); four out of 21 1994-98; eight out of 26 1999-2003.

In all.....

Overall it has to date been a predominantly northern European, male, empirical political science department. Does this mean that northern European, male, empirical political scientists think that they are so good that they ought to keep reproducing themselves? The recent shift in the gender profile suggests that they are capable of change.



Christian Joppke

End of an era? Not really

Stefano Bartolini and Philippe Schmitter – two names well known to anyone at the Institute in its early years, and well known to everyone here today – will both come to the end of appointments in the SPS department for the second time this September. Not just the end of an era, but the end of an era that has carried strong echoes of an earlier one. But also not an end at all, as both will remain living in the area, and will retain strong contacts with the community of the Badia, of whose history to date they have been such important parts.

Il Fiorentino

Despite being decisively *Oltrarno*, Stefano Bartolini has the strongest claim of any SPS professor to regard the Institute as his local institution. Born in Florence in 1952, he graduated in political science from the University of Florence, and was among the first researchers recruited to the infant EUI – he was officially researcher number five, in fact. He then served as an assistant at the University of Bologna (1976), before returning to the EUI as an assistant professor in 1979. In 1985 he moved back down the hill of Fiesole to become associate professor at the University of Florence. Then came more distant moves and promotion to full professor at the University of Trieste (1990) and then the University of Geneva (1991). He has also been part-time professor at the Institut d'Études Politiques, Paris.

Stefano's third period at the EUI began in 1994, now as a full professor, and from 1996 to 2001 he served as head of the department, instituting a series of reforms in teaching practices, many of which have now become standard in all departments. The guiding principle of all his innovations was the professional responsibility that professors must have towards their students. Researchers have a right to a properly structured course, to supervision that caters to their needs, to supervisors who will make giving them and their work care and attention one of their central responsibilities. And in return researchers need to make demonstrable progress with writing their thesis in each of their years. If the department now has these qualities more clearly than some time ago, that is Stefano's legacy. He similarly tried hard to have a similar culture of responsiveness develop in the services of the central administration.

He now leaves us for a chair back at Bologna, though he will stay living in his native city, and for a while he will continue with a part-time teaching appointment at the Institute.

Remarkably, despite being an active department head for five years, he found time to complete a major book: *The Political Mobilization of the European Left, 1860-*

1980: The class cleavage (2000). This was awarded the Gregory Luebbert Award for the best book in Comparative Politics by the American Political Science Association.

This was not Stefano's first prize. In 1990 he had been awarded the UNESCO Stein Rokkan Prize for the Social Sciences, a highly appropriate award given his



Stefano Bartolini

contributions to the Rokkan tradition of comparative analysis. His research interests have always focused on West European political development and comparative methodology, in particular political parties and European electoral history and electoral behaviour – for example in his joint book with Peter Mair, *Identity, Competition, and Electoral Availability: The Stabilisation of European Electorates 1885-1985* (1990).

He has also published in the fields of French politics (for example, *Riforma istituzionale e sistema politico: La Francia gollista* (1981)). With Roberto D'Alimonte he has produced a series of books plotting the tortuous development of Italian politics towards *maggioritarianismo*: *Maggioritario ma non troppo: le elezioni politiche del 1994* (1995); *Maggioritario per caso: le elezioni politiche del 1996* (1997); and *Maggioritario finalmente?: la transizione elettorale 1994-2001* (2002).

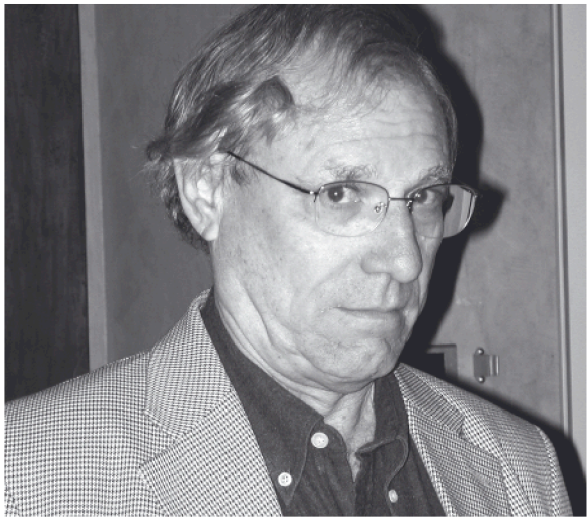
His present academic interests lie in the historical mobilisation of contemporary changes in patterns of political and electoral competition, and in the impact of European unification on the forms of domestic political representation. To this belongs also his concern that professors and researchers in the department should view Europeanisation more widely than just the formal Brussels-based integration process. Rather it relates to a wide range of political and sociological processes, to which the knowledge of all the social sciences as well as history is relevant.

The global citizen

Born in Washington DC in 1936, Philippe Schmitter studied at the Graduate Institute for International Studies of the University of Geneva, and took his doctorate at the University of California at Berkeley. Starting in 1967 he was successively assistant professor, associate professor and professor in the Political Science Department of the University of Chicago, working primarily as a Latin American specialist (for example, see his *Interest Conflict and Political Change in Brazil*, 1971). But his parents' respective Swiss and French roots had already given him an incipient Europeanisation, and this brought him to the Institute in 1982 as one of its earliest professors. Here he developed a major research project on the organisation of business interests across western Europe – and some other places too, because Philippe does not stay geographically confined for very long, either intellectually or physically.

Starting before he arrived in Florence, that period of his work launched the concept of corporatism into contemporary social science, particularly in three major collaborative works: two books edited with Gerhard Lehbruch: *Trends toward Corporatist Intermediation*, 1979; and *Patterns of Corporatist Policy-making*, 1982; and, edited with Wolfgang Streeck, the main result of the EUI research: *Private Interest Government: Beyond Market and State*, 1985

In 1986 he left for a post at Stanford University, where he stayed until returning to the EUI in 1996. In the meantime he was also visiting professor at the Universities of Paris-I, Geneva, Mannheim and Zürich,



Philippe Schmitter

and Fellow of the Humboldt Foundation, Guggenheim Foundation and the Palo Alto Centre for Advanced Studies in the Behavioral Sciences. He also retained his close links with colleagues in Latin America. His book with Guillermo O'Donnell and Laurence Whitehead, *Transitions from Authoritarian Rule: Prospects for Democracy*, 1986, was a landmark in the study of political change in that part of the world - and beyond.

Philippe's publications thus cover comparative politics; regional integration in Western Europe and Latin America; the transition from authoritarian rule in Southern Europe and Latin America; and the intermediation of class, sectoral and professional interests. His current work is on the political characteristics of the emerging Euro-polity; on democratisation in general, and the consolidation of democracy in southern and eastern European countries in particular; and on the possibility of post-liberal democracy in Western Europe and North America. Once again he has brought big projects to the department, including a major one on the consolidation of democracy that he has conducted jointly with Claus Offe of the Humboldt University in Berlin. His main contribution to the European debate has been: *How to Democratize the European Union - and Why Bother?*, 2000.

If at the Institute we are at times in danger of being 'little Europeans', Philippe challenges that and brings us to face the wider world, opening us to his own global range of former students, colleagues and collaborators from all continents – not least through his partner, Terry Karl, another Latin American specialist who is also extending her work to issues of democracy in many parts of the world. Within Europe, Philippe was one of the first to insist that we take seriously the special needs of the study of eastern and central Europe. And he has taken a particular interest in researchers coming to us from the Middle East under the Mediterranean Programme.

In theory Philippe is now retiring from the Institute, but it is likely that his multi-coloured VW Polo will still often be seen in the Badia car-park. He will stay – with his horse, dog, chickens and other wildlife – in his house at Monteloro; at least for some of the time.

The rising tide of researcher applications

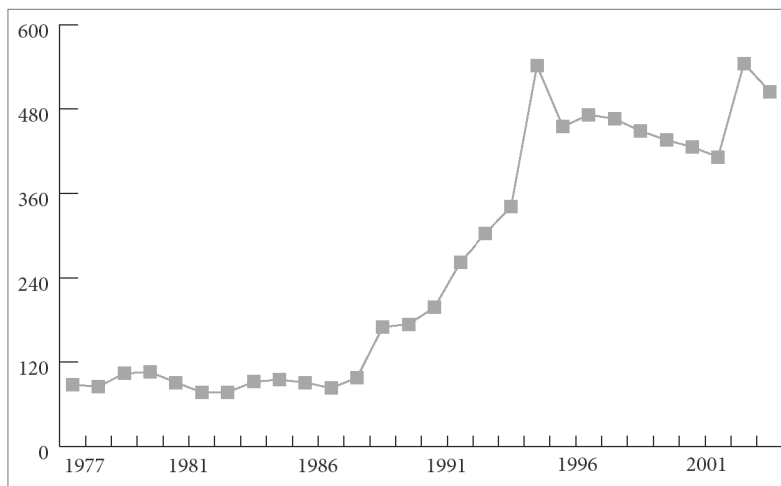


Figure 1: Applications to SPS department 1977-2004

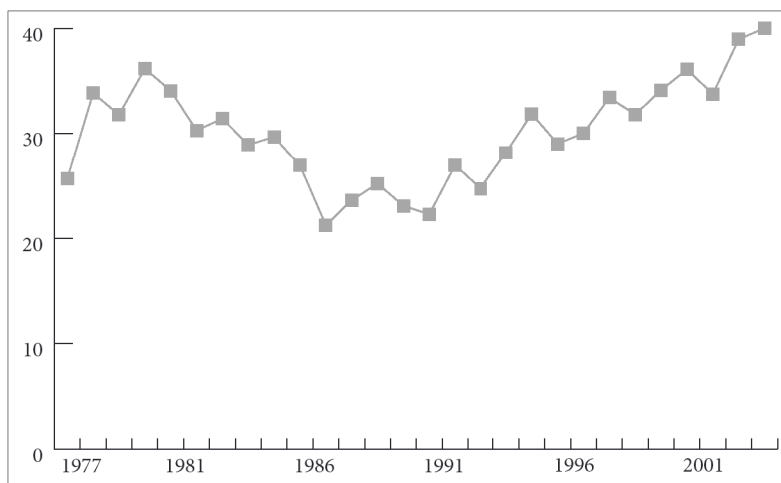


Figure 2: SPS applications as % of applications to all departments

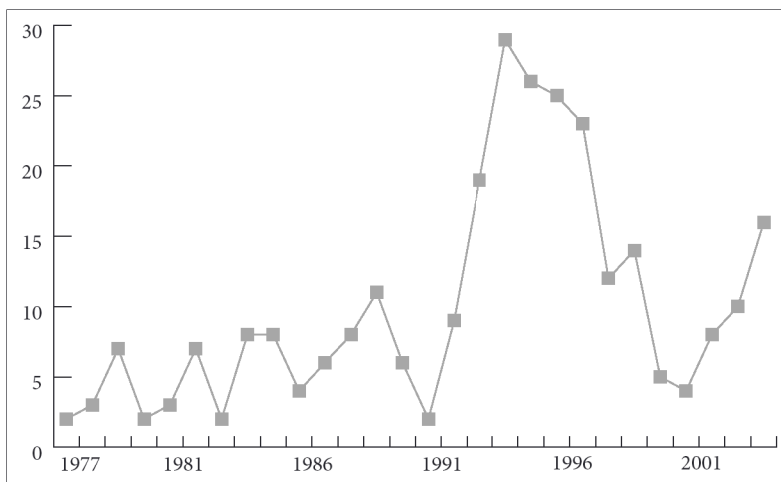


Figure 3: SPS applications from the Netherlands 1977-2004

Applications to study for a doctorate in the SPS department have risen majestically throughout the history of the Institute, as Figure 1 displays. The rise has two components. Obviously, applications to the Institute as a whole have grown as it has become established and as more countries have joined the European Union and funded researchers. In 1977 applications amounted overall to 343, 88 being to SPS. In 2004 there were 1,262 (505 for SPS). But SPS has also grown proportionately among the Institute's four departments. As Figure 2 shows, there is here a clear horseshoe profile: starting strongly, the relative strength of applications to SPS declined in the mid 1980s. These were the years following introduction of the LIM degree in the Law department, which effectively gave that department two separate streams of applicants for its two different degrees. However, by the early 1990s SPS began to assert a clear relative popularity among applicants, until today it accounts for 40% of the total.

In the absence of real evidence, we can only speculate about the reasons for this. To some extent it is the chance consequence of developments affecting other departments from time to time. It can also be argued that, comprising political science, sociology and international relations, SPS is really a three-discipline department, and therefore we should be three times larger than the others. (And, of course, we should have three times as many chairs, secretaries and euros!).

Decline of the Brits; Rise of the Poles

Applications from individual countries have swung around in quite extreme ways over the years. Figure 3 shows the trend for the Neth-

erlands, a particularly fluctuating case. Seen from Fiesole, swings such as these cry out for explanation. Seen from Amsterdam, however, numbers of applicants to the SPS department of the EUI represent such tiny proportions of the respective generations of young people that they are just random occurrences. The larger countries might be expected to show more intelligible trends, as the absolute numbers are larger; but here the proportions of the relevant cohort become even more minuscule. Figure 4a and 4b show the numbers for the six largest countries affiliated to us. (One must remember that Germany increased in size from 65 million to 80 million after 1990.)

Only two really clear trends appear here. The first is the decline of the British, once such a strong contingent. This decline has been common to all EUI departments. What happened during the 1990s? Did British withdrawal/expulsion from the European Exchange Rate Mechanism have a profound and lasting effect on young British social science and humanities graduates? Was that a moment, after which young Britons started to look away from what were to become the extraordinary constraints of the Growth and Stability Pact, and thus of the European Union and Europe in general? Or is that reading too much into the behaviour of between a dozen and 25 young people each year? However, the most recent years shows signs of a recovery.

The second striking development - too early yet to be called a trend - has been the great Polish arrival since 2003. In that year the Polish government recognised the strong demand being registered by its social science graduates to study at the SPS department of the EUI, and increased the number of grants available. Dramatically, in that year Poland became the largest single country among applicants, and then among our first-year researchers.

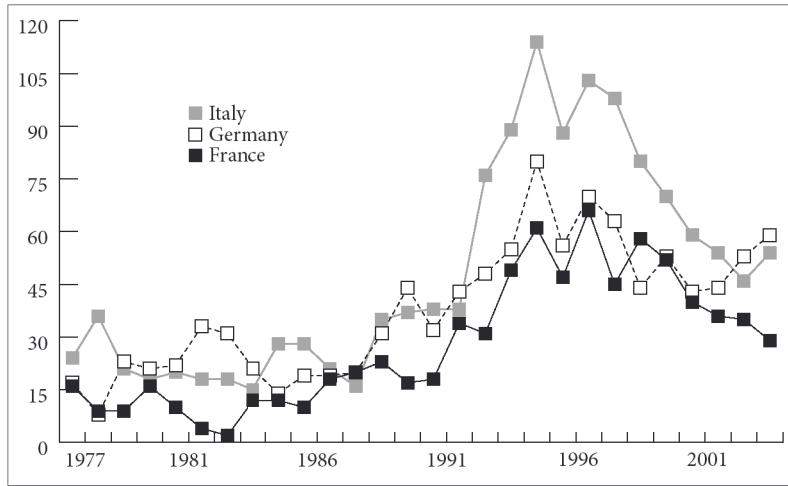


Figure 4a: SPS applications from France, Germany and Italy

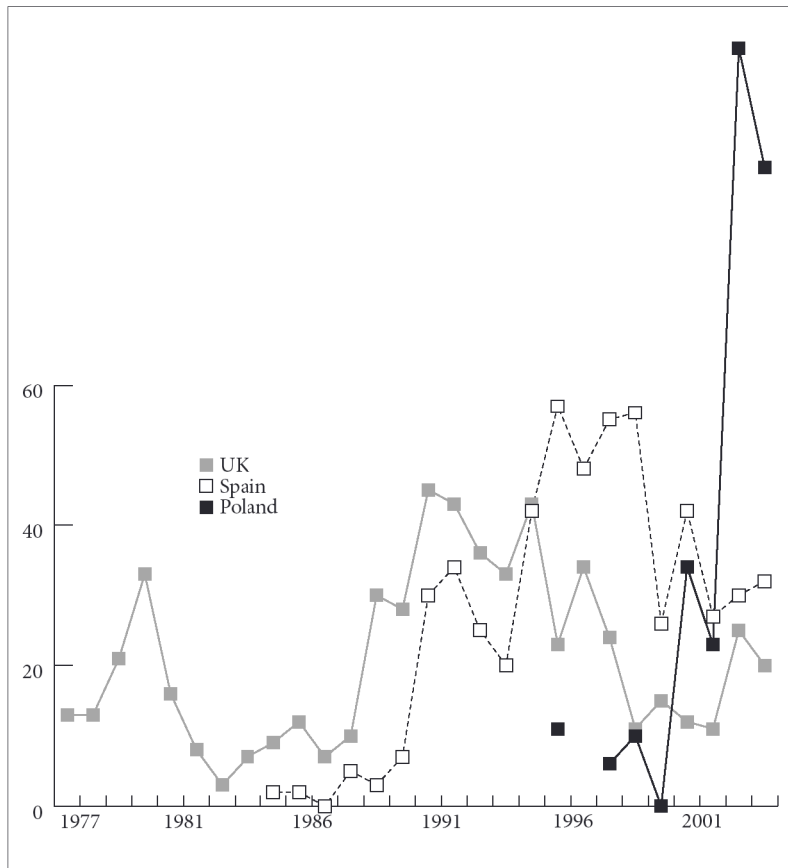


Figure 4b: SPS applications from Poland, Spain and UK

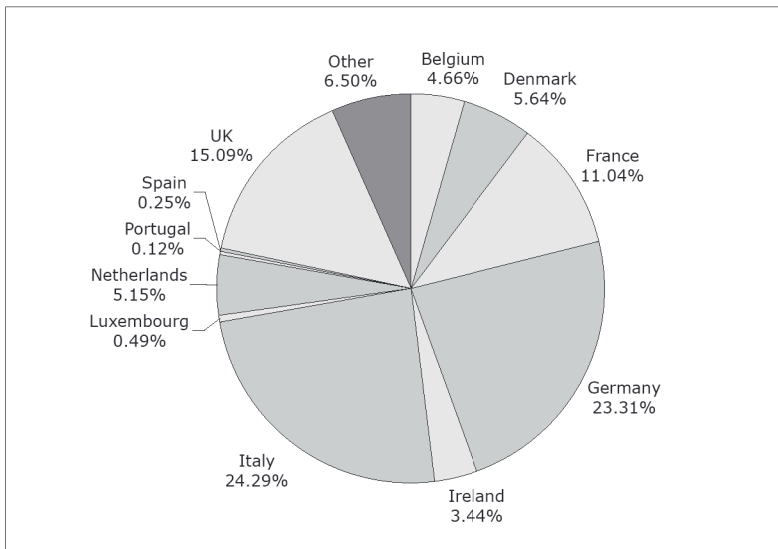


Figure 5a: National composition of SPS applications, 1977-1985

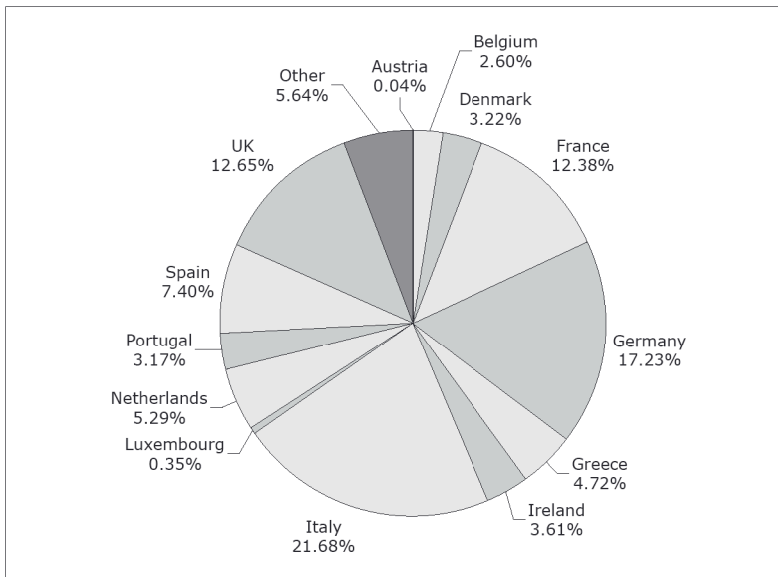


Figure 5b: National composition of SPS applications, 1986-1995

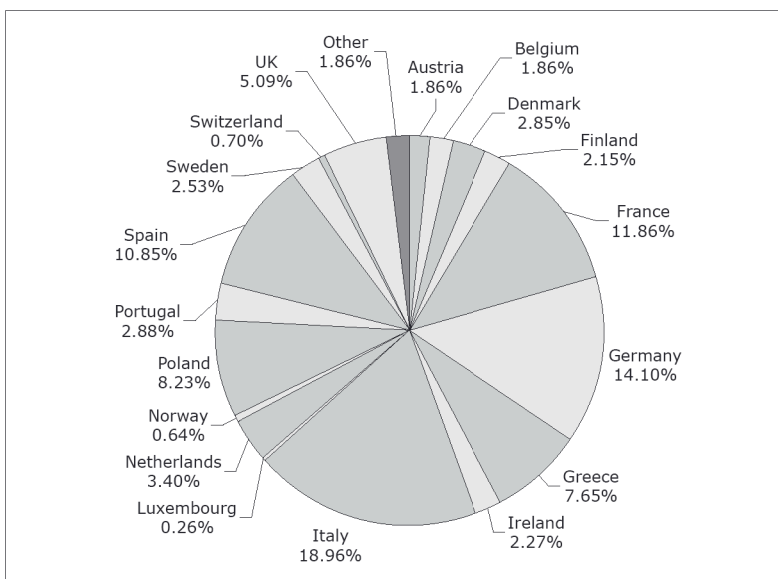


Figure 5c: National composition of SPS applications, 1996-2004

More useful than year-by-year trends is to take a look at successive accumulations of years. Who has had what shares of the SPS applications pie over the Institute's slightly less than three decades? Figures 5a to 5c show us the growing international diversity of the Institute's appeal as its member states have grown in number, but the dominance of Italian, German, French, and more recently Spanish, candidates has remained. Greece has made a particularly strong showing among the smaller countries.

With the great exception of the Poles, applications from a country tend to start slowly after it affiliates to the Institute, gathering pace over time. Figure 6a and 6b show this for all other countries, which were not among the founders. Figure 6a compares the other Nordics (who all joined in 1996) with Denmark, an original member and still usually sending us about as many applicants each year as Sweden, twice as large. Figure 6b shows other 'new countries', the southern group, which joined in 1985, with Austria (1996). With the exception of a recent decline in Portuguese applicants, these all show a steady rise in the years following accession. Does this tell us that knowledge of the Institute soaks in slowly, perhaps as our doctors settle into university posts and tell their students what a wonderful (and hard-working) time they had at the Badia?

The gender balance

Figure 7 changes the subject and looks at the gender balance of our applicants. Unfortunately records have been kept of this since only 1994, in which year and the subsequent one women were clearly in a minority. Since then there has been almost a balance between the genders, though only in 2003 did slightly more women than men apply to us.

The future?

The above has been a triumphalist review of the 'onwards and upwards' character of SPS applica-