



## Research at University

In many European countries today, Academic research is said to be in crisis. Dramatic headlines have appeared in the media underlying lack of resources earmarked for research, the continuing brain drain from East to West, the new challenges emerging from developing countries such as India or China. These problems are real. Unfortunately, most of the time, the causes of this malaise have been reduced to a single factor: the lack of resources that public and private fund-providers are ready to allocate for research. I will not deny that money is crucial. But it is too simplistic a view to believe that by spending as much as the Americans and Japanese do, all European problems will be solved.

Instead, I am convinced that our problems lie mostly in our incapacity (variable from country to country) to identify the right mix between somewhat conflicting objectives. Academics as well as policy-makers tend to divide between opposite options which are neither feasible, nor reasonable nor optimal.

The discussion on these issues tends to be passionate, theological, radical and, quite often, does not contribute to the solutions of the issues which are at stake. Let me consider briefly these more or less artificial dilemmas, which are at the forefront of academic debate. I have selected 2 of them, but this list is far from being exhaustive:

1. Individual vs. Collective research
2. Basic vs. Applied research

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### i) Individual vs. Collective Research

Most people today would agree that research is not anymore the province of “men of absent minds”. While for a long time academic freedom was very much related to individual choices today, this autonomy in choosing topics, methodology and type of research is more related to institutions, teams and researchers as a group. Individual research remains essential when it comes to performance evaluation but more and more researchers’ choices are framed by programmes and funding by national and supranational bodies. This trend is particularly strong in Europe where public funding represents the lion’s share while private funding through, for instance, foundations remain rather marginal in most coun-

tries. The way the European Commission supports research is telling: there is a marked preference for large, plurinational, pluridisciplinary teams of research. Only those fitting this pattern might hope to get access to funding while individual researchers or even smaller teams involving people from 2 or 3 different universities or countries are left little chance. Network is the catchword of the day. There would not be much to say about this incentive to international co-operation if it was not often artificially constructed by the need to secure money. Too much time is devoted to networking and liaising. Co-ordination costs are enormous and innovation often limited. Edited books become the standards while authored or co-authored ones are left to “absentminded



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professors". There is, in my view, a need for a more balanced, diversified and pragmatic approach if we do not want research hindered by bureaucratic criteria. Research management by national and supra-national bureaucracies cannot work if fundamental choices, selection, funding and evaluation of projects is not in the hands of the scientific community. This process has to be fair and transparent but implies a lot of discretion and discrimination, something of which bureaucracies have little knowledge, experience and legitimacy. They are subject to the rule of law and to political constraints whose reference principle is equality, whilst scientists must behave according to the Academic principles which privilege selection and scientific discretion.

## ii) Basic vs. Applied Research

The debate about basic versus applied research goes on more than ever, opposing basic research in a rather caricatured way, which is supposed to be fundamental, academic, noble and free from any pressure, while applied research is driven by state actors and market demand, oriented by practical needs rather than by theoretical questioning. This discussion is particularly acute in Europe and mainly on the Continent as it also reflects the mistrust towards private funding. The uneasiness of the Academic community has been reinforced by the fact that the European Commission has to pretend that this contribution to research funding is legally justified and politically legitimized by the needs of the single market. The official preference for applied research has shed light upon the lack of resources for basic research at the European level. As a consequence, the push for the creation of a European Research Council in charge of basic research has been rather successful. It is a clear signal that this distinction has still a great symbolic value and that it impacts strongly upon the way research is organised and funded.

However, let me say that I personally find this distinction rather artificial. Any research of interest will end with expected or unexpected ap-

plications, as the military have well understood since they are among the main providers of resources for the so-called basic research. In fact, the main distinction between basic and applied research is related to the definition of the issue at stake. Every researcher starts from a question, a puzzle, a problem. Should the researchers have the monopoly of questioning the world? Personally, I do not think so, even if researchers are, by profession, the best placed to challenge the usual order of things and raise questions that nobody thought of. Europe, from this point of view, should learn more from the US where the so-called basic and applied research are intimately related through a variety of resources, contributing to cloud this symbolic and artificial frontier.

Part of this misunderstanding comes in fact from an implicit equation: basic research would be made freely and through a "bottom-up" approach, while applied research would be top-down oriented and imposed through conditional funding to the Research Community. Should this stereotype be true, the suspicions of the Academic Community would be well-founded. But in fact this division between the free and the noble on one hand, and the ancillary and the secondary on the other hand, has little to do with reality. For instance one might be very critical of the way Europe implements its applied research frameworks. But there is certainly a sin of which the Commission cannot be accused, the sin of political pressure or interference. Researchers are trapped in the bureaucratic net but nobody challenges their academic freedom.

Let me conclude by referring to Cardinal Newman's question one century ago. What is the "idea of a University?"

For sure there is no univocal answer to this question. But, as I have underlined several times, I do not think that there is future for a model which would separate research and teaching. It seems that there is a wide consensus on this. However, while

paying lip-service to this well-accepted creed, there are trends which go in the opposite direction. Let me mention a few indicators which support this: the fact that evaluation systems focus on research assessment while they face problems in judging the teaching part of the job; the fact that assessment indicators produce worrying trends whereby valuable assets are bought on the university market in exchange for better salaries and low teaching obligations while junior academics are confined to teaching long hours to undergraduate students. This new division between second class and first class academics, between servants and barons might be very counterproductive as the long term investment in promising researchers is sacrificed to the short term advantage of buying the portfolio of an academic at the top (and perhaps at the end) of his career.

The recent evolution shows that the academic community should avoid the swings of the fashions of the time, and rather proceed through a cautious approach in order to reach the right policy mix. Research at University cannot be organised through a kind of *grand horloger* or unique funder, through a *gossplan* trying to integrate and control everything. The keyword in my view is pluralism which means the acceptance of diverse methodologies and competing paradigms.

Research will remain at the heart of the university mission provided that the values of pluralism are preserved. In other words, there must be room for international teams and networkers, but also for "single minded professors". Public funding will remain fundamental but private funding is more than necessary, indispensable. Academic freedom must be defended by all means but not at the cost of protecting ivory towers.

Yves Mény

This text is part of a keynote address delivered on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of University College Dublin.

# Groundbreaking Report on Mediterranean Migration

What are current levels and trends of migration from, to, and through the Mediterranean countries of the Middle East and North Africa (Med-MENA)? What is their impact on economic and human development? How do states and societies respond to the new challenges of migration? Not only is the issue severely under-documented, but most information to date comes from the north and shows only one side of the coin. A view from the south was needed. Assembling contributions of some thirty scholars from Med-MENA, *Mediterranean Migration – Report 2005* aims at bringing up-to-date, multidisciplinary and comparative information to an issue which is becoming one of the top priorities on the agendas of the EU and its southern neighbours.

Building knowledge on a topic which has a reputation for data of poor quality, sometimes incomplete, is in itself a challenge. Thus a network, consisting of some thirty scholars, was established: one demographer or economist, one lawyer, and one political scientist in each of the countries covered by the project at the time (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestinian Territory, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey). Data was collected and organised according to separate templates established for each discipline, with a view to building comparability across countries as well as bridges between disciplines.

All data is produced in Med-MENA countries, with the exception of emigration statistics. Because immigrants are present while emigrants are not, and because one can only count those who are 'in' and not those who 'out' (at least by direct enumeration), emigration from any Med-MENA country had to be reconstructed as the aggregated immigration originating from

this country into all other countries of the world. Data on migrants produced in destination countries as well as consular records from origin countries was obtained for this purpose.

*Mediterranean Migration – Report 2005* is part of a much broader set of information contained in a database available at [www.carim.org](http://www.carim.org). Some major regional features emerge from the predominantly country-specific results contained in its 400 pages. Three of them are of particular relevance for the EU.

**Med-MENA countries form a major region of emigration**, with a number of first-generation emigrants ranging between 10 and 15 million, representing some 5% of its aggregated population. To give a more precise figure would be misleading, for migration statistics depend upon who is counted (born-abroad residents vs. non-nationals) and who counts (receiving vs. origin countries). It has been found that migration statistics provided by receiving countries give numbers of immigrants on average 50% lower than numbers of emigrants provided by origin countries through consular records. Dual citizens, actual or potential, temporary migrants, and illegal immigrants explain the difference.

Emigration has gained momentum during the last decade. For example in the case of Morocco, it was found that numbers of emigrants have doubled in the last twelve years from 1.5 million in 1993 to 3.1 million in 2004. Not only has emigration increased, but the potential for future emigration is peaking. Indeed, demographic pressures on local labour markets will increase until 2015, while two-digit unemployment rates, low rewards to skills, and governance deficits are recorded throughout the region

and make emigration an attractive option for young adults. The persistence of asymmetric patterns of development in the Euro-Mediterranean remains a strong motivational force in the decision to emigrate.

Only half of Med-MENA emigration is bound for Europe. The Gulf States and Libya are its second largest destination, and the USA and Canada emerge as new destinations. North



Philippe Fargues

America is currently host to less than 10% of Med-MENA migrants, but already to more than 50% of their highly skilled migrants. University graduates represent 58% of first-generation migrants originating from Med-MENA countries in Canada and the USA, against 10% in Europe. The period of migration explains part of the difference, since the earliest flows (Algerians in France, Moroccans in the Netherlands, and Turks in Germany) account for the highest proportion of migrants with lowest levels of educational attainment. However, the policy of receiving countries does play a critical role.

**Med-MENA countries have adopted genuine policies to deal with their expatriates.** For decades labour, unemployment and under-employment have been top issues on their policy agendas. While emigration is widely acknowledged

as a way to alleviate pressure on domestic labour markets by sending surplus manpower abroad, no government openly advocates emigration as a policy solution to domestic labour market imbalances. On the other hand, all Med-MENA governments have adopted explicit policies regarding their expatriates. Diasporas are now everywhere seen as a resource for their country of origin. They are considered to be an economic resource, since workers' remittances represent by far the largest single financial transfer received from abroad by migrants' regions of origin: in the aggregated Med-MENA, they reach some 20 billion dollars per year, and they have a significant impact on welfare and human development of communities left behind, where remittances foster housing, health and education. Diasporas are also increasingly viewed as a diplomatic resource, to the extent that their active involvement in the development agenda of their country of origin enhances the credibility of its government, in the eyes of the international community as well as of foreign investors.

Med-MENA governments have thus established institutions, often ministries, to deal with their expatriates. Their policies revolve around three lines. The first line, responding to the goal of maximising the economic benefits drawn by origin countries from their expatriates, has resulted in banking and fiscal reforms designed to facilitate workers' remittances and their investment at home. The second line, responding to a deficit of protection of their expatriates in host countries, consists in defending the rights of migrants, in particular against discrimination. The third line, responding to the rise of a second generation of migrants severed from their culture of origin, consists in reviving a sense of cultural identity and religious belonging among the youth in expatriate communities, by promoting the teaching of Arabic or Turkish language and Islam.

These policies leave three questions

pending. Firstly, the sustainability of a model of remittances-driven development has nowhere been clearly established. On the contrary, workers' remittances seem to vary from one stage of migrants' life cycle to the other, with a peak some 5 to 10 years after migration, followed by a decline. Obtaining regular inflows of financial transfers from emigrants thus presupposes that regular outflows of emigration are maintained. Secondly, it is not certain that the rights demanded of host countries by governments of origin countries for their expatriates, are granted at home - and there is a notion that expatriates can easily turn into political opponents of the regime of their country of origin. Thirdly, the impact of origin countries' identity policies on actual integration is unclear since in many host countries policies of integration go together with a *de facto* reluctance to multiculturalism.

**Med-MENA emerges as a significant region of immigration.** The aggregated Med-MENA region is host to 2.1 million non-nationals and 3.6 million born-abroad residents, not including unknown but large numbers of temporary and illegal migrants. Immigration into Israel has resumed in the last fifteen years with Jewish immigration from the former USSR and predominantly non-Jewish immigration in replacement of Palestinian workers. The latter is due to the impossibility of commuting thanks to the closure of the border since the onset of the second *Intifada*—and migration of Palestinian refugees, which resumed during the Lebanese civil war and in the wake of the Gulf war of 1990-91. But there are several other sizeable flows. The many illegal Sub-Saharan migrants into the Maghreb (a topical issue in Europe, destination for many before finding themselves stuck at its gate) do not constitute the majority of these flows. Several others, such as illegal and temporary Syrian workers in Lebanon, Sudanese long-term refugees in Egypt, former citizens of the USSR in Turkey, or Iraqis in Jordan, are of greater magnitude.

Most Med-MENA countries have

adopted restrictive policies and legal provisions regarding economic migration with a view to protecting nationals' employment on domestic labour markets. Few countries, however, possess the required instruments to deal with illegal transit migration. Only two of them, Morocco in 2003 and Tunisia in 2004, have adopted new laws on the entrance, residence, and exit of foreigners, in response to illegal migration from and through their territory. These laws prescribe severe punishment for smugglers and illegal migrants, but contain no provision for the protection of foreign migrants against mistreatment by the administration. In Morocco, the Law 2003 has given rise to a public debate, in particular on whether it was appropriate to play the game of Europe at the expense of good relations with Africa, or to allow the violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which states in its Article 13 that "Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own".

It is not only in response to Europe that Med-MENA governments participate in Euromed efforts to prevent illegal migration, but also because it meets their concerns regarding domestic employment and security. However, the agreement between the EU and its Mediterranean partners is but partial. Only the latter consider that illegal and legal migrations have to be linked with each other. For Med-MENA governments, development is the best preventive policy against illegal migration. They insist that illegal migration is a result of underdevelopment combined with closed borders, and that legal labour migration works for development, through financial and non-tangible transfers operated by migrants. The best approach for them would be a global one, whereby preventing illegal migration and reopening channels of legal economic migration should be two inseparable and complementary facets of any coherent migration policy.

PHILIPPE FARGUES, RSCAS

# Successful Bid by EUI to EU Sixth Framework Programme with Project on 'New Modes Of Governance'

The EUI made a successful bid to the European Commission's Sixth Framework Programme in 2003 and began work on its 4 million euro, 44 partner Integrated Project (IP) NEWGOV in September 2004. Running a research project on this scale is an enormous undertaking and our achievements to date have depended on a 'federal' structure that spans our multiple partners and projects and a high level of competence at the top. We owe the former to the hard work put into constructing the IP before the outcome of our bid was ever known, and major thanks go to Helen Wallace (the NEWGOV coordinator), Adrienne Héritier, Tanja Boerzel (Free University, Berlin), Jelle Visser (University of Amsterdam), Wolfgang Wessels (University of Cologne) and Lena Kolarska-Bobinska (Institute of Public Affairs, Warsaw) – our core team of project leaders, and steering-committee members. We owe our high level of management competence to one person in particular, Ingo Linsenmann (formerly of the University of Cologne) who came to us just after the launch of the project at the end of 2004 and has proved to be a simply brilliant administrator. On top of the research, the successful implementation of an EC-funded research project requires paying close attention to a complex range of financial and organizational matters and the patience and expertise to deal with the often arcane and Byzantine nature of Commission research-funding bureaucracy and procedures. The fact that we have done so well to date in dealing with that complexity is entirely due to Ingo. I will be handing the scientific direction of the NEWGOV consortium over to Adrienne Héritier on 1 January 2006, but Ingo will remain the linchpin of the project for its duration.

## NEWGOV – The General Focus

The project itself is so large that it is hard to present its breadth and depth in the space of a couple of pages. The following is therefore only a 'taster' of the NEWGOV projects, publications and activities that can be found on our website at <http://www.eu-newgov.org/>

The project originally set out to understand the challenges to and development of European governance in the contemporary period, with a general focus on the question of 'new modes of governance'. This focus was partly inspired by the so-called 'Lisbon Agenda', launched by the Lisbon European Council of March 2000 which made two key innovations: a set of highly ambitious economic development objectives – to make the EU "the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy of the world, capable of a sustainable economic growth, better work places and greater social cohesion" by 2010 – and the formal endorsement of 'new modes of governance' – in particular the 'open method of coordination' (OMC) – for achieving them. As de-

finied by the Lisbon Council Presidency Conclusions, the OMC, and the broader new modes of governance to which it is related, has four key elements: fixing guidelines for the Union combined with specific timetables



Martin Rhodes

for achieving the goals; establishing quantitative and qualitative indicators and benchmarks 'against the best in the world'; tailored to the needs of different member states and sectors, for 'comparing best practice'; translating these European guidelines via specific targets for national and regional policies; and periodic monitoring, evaluation and peer review organised as 'mutual learning processes'. Although NEWGOV ranges much more broadly than the Lisbon Agenda and the OMC, the apparent 'newness' of many of these developments in the EU – in response especially to challenges in the areas of employment, social affairs, research and development, cross-border regulatory innovation, macro-economic coordination and socio-economic governance – provided a major inspiration for NEWGOV projects.

## NEWGOV Research – A Synopsis

Our 24 projects are organized into four clusters. In addition we have two 'task forces' – one on democracy and governance, the other on legal perspectives. The following is a summary of our work to date.

The work undertaken so far in cluster 1 – *Emergence, Evolution & Evaluation* – combines the definition, categorization, and theorization of new modes of governance with empirical research on particular policy areas. A recurrent factor accounting for the emergence of new modes of governance is found in the crises or impasses in EU decision-making that inhibit more binding forms of EU policy instrument (such as directives). In particular, the failure of more traditional modes of governance is a driving force. The unwillingness of EU member states to transfer policies, competencies or regulatory power to the EU level, while also trying to avoid paralysis in decision-making or regulatory gaps, also lies behind the search for new modes of governance. As for evolution, a dynamic process of 'proliferation' and 'variation' of certain models like the OMC has been

observed, driven in part by 'spillover' from one policy arena to another. Thus, policy interconnectedness has been found to be a key condition for the emergence and evolution of coordination processes. This cluster also focuses on the role and implications of 'soft' governance, both from an empirical and normative perspective. Is there a trend towards softer forms of governance? If so, does it strengthen or undermine the democratic accountability and legitimacy of the Union?

In cluster 2 – *Delegation, Hierarchy and Accountability* – the focus is on how new modes of governance operate in practice. The projects cover a wide range of different policy processes, including consultation procedures, regulatory networks, voluntary commitments and private dispute resolution. Policy areas include energy, environment, financial markets, foodstuff regulation, health and safety regulation, regional policy, telecommunications, and social policy. All projects address the issue of regulation in some way and focus either on the role of Community and national legislation or on the establishment and functioning of national regulatory authorities (NRAs). The relationship between new and old modes and particularly the impact of 'hierarchy' – the importance of hard law as the ultimate sanction on 'soft' forms of governance – is a core theme. Provisional evidence points to three different scenarios: self-regulation being replaced by hierarchy; policy solutions oscillating between old and new modes; and hierarchy being replaced by self-regulation. The effectiveness of new modes is approached from the angle of diffusion and learning theories. Here, provisional evidence points to a rather limited impact. As for legitimacy, contrary to normative discourse in the EU, there is little evidence that changes in the institutional framework and the introduction of new modes of governance have led to more participatory procedures.

As for cluster 3 – *Effectiveness, Capacity & Legitimacy* – the focus is on the role of new modes of governance in the implementation of EU policies in 'weak states', including Southern European member states, CEE candidate countries and associated states in the former Soviet Union and North Africa. The project concentrates on the following questions: how are new modes of governance employed by the EU to facilitate adaptation to EU policies in countries with weak state capacities; do they produce more effective policy outcomes; what is the potential of new modes of governance when compared to the established Community principles; and does the application of new modes require specific scope conditions, such as a minimum of political and administrative resources, the rule of law, working systems of interest intermediation, or political trust and a 'negotiation oriented' culture in order to make (EU) policies more effective? There is also the question of whether such policy innovations reinforce certain political and institutional pathologies or whether they compensate for institutional weaknesses. A major finding to date is that though much theorising on new modes of governance has deemed them especially suitable for new EU mem-

bers, the latter provide probably the least hospitable terrain for their emergence due to the under-development of actors amenable to inclusion in deliberative, non-legislative forms of policymaking.

In cluster 4 – *Learning, Experimental Governance & Participation* – the principal focus is on areas of regulation where EU involvement is new and where renewal at the national and European levels is called for, with the purpose of (a) improved interaction, experimentation, and possibly 'policy learning' about where and how best to create governance capabilities between levels and policy arenas; and (b) experimentation and evolution in modes of governance at the societal level, both within specific policy clusters (pacts and partnerships) and locally. Here the question is how these modes of governance emerge and evolve, their degrees of experimentation, and how we should understand their complex and evolving outcomes, with a specific focus on the 'hybridisation' of governance. This highly diversity cluster of projects includes studies of national pacts and local level partnerships for resolving distributive conflict, innovation in economic policy co-ordination within EMU, the transformation of governance in the new capitalist economies of Central and Eastern Europe, how corporate governance in the EU performs under rapidly changing economic conditions, how tax competition operates and is being regulated, the emergence of new modes of local economic governance in response to competition and technological change, and the participation of interests groups within new modes of governance.

#### **Preliminary Findings**

The early work of the NEWGOV consortium has already moved on to a second stage of maturity during our first twelve months of work. First, we began very early on to question the distinction between 'old' and 'new' modes of governance. It has become increasingly clear that what are regularly referred to as new modes of governance are in reality the use and prioritisation of forms of mainly 'soft' and deliberative governance or informal and quasi-formal governing networks that have long been present in the EU. Second, we also began to question widespread assumptions as to the utility and democratic potential of new modes of governance as 'superior' approaches to policy making: their effectiveness has been thrown into doubt in many areas, and their 'democratic' character similarly questioned. We also set out to emphasise the importance of specifying the precise conditions under which new modes of governance can effectively operate and achieve their objectives. Thus, the general orientation of the IP has become less one that focuses on 'new modes of governance' as such. It is rather a very broad study and critique of the ways in which the EU (at multiple levels) is responding to new challenges by innovating across both 'old' and 'new' governing modes. Ultimately it will allow us to critically assess the direction in which the EU has been moving, in both political and policy terms, over the last decade and to consider its capacity for coping with global change.

MARTIN RHODES, SPS Dept.

# “Cultures in/of Europe Today”

## Commemorating Denis de Rougemont

The multiplicity of cultures on the territory of Europe is at the centre of the question of European identity today. This means that the issue of culture has now a new role in the construction of a wider united Europe, while retaining all the weight that it has gained historically. It is one of the reasons for revising and bringing up to date the legacy of somebody like Denis de Rougemont (1906-1985), who put the reflection on culture at the heart of his Europeanist engagement. The workshop held at Villa Schifanoia on 9 December 2005, with the support of



Luisa Passerini

the Office of the President, the Department of History and the Archives of the EU, intended not only to commemorate Denis de Rougemont on the occasion of the 20th anniversary from his death, but also to draw inspiration from his work in order to understand the recent and forthcoming developments in Europe. The initiative was honoured by the presence of Denis de Rougemont's daughter, son and grandson, Martine, Nicholas, and Philippe de Rougemont.

The title of the workshop refers to the dilemma posed by some scholars about the cultural position of those who do not fully identify with Europe, and therefore do not consider themselves as being part “of” it, although being “in” the continent both literally and symbolically. The expression “in but not of”, originated by Winston Churchill to describe the specificity of Britain's relationship to Europe, was used by Stuart Hall in the conference “*Figures d'Europe*”, that took place in 2002 at the EUI,<sup>1</sup> to indicate a critical participation in the legacy of Europe. This expression was included in the title of the workshop as a reminder that the sense of cultural belonging to Europe is today as problematic as ever. Therefore it was intended to underline the limitations of the present forms of European cultural identity. Such limitations are very important in order to avoid the risk - implicit in our efforts to enlarge and make European identity plural (thus accepting the fact of being European “entre autre”, to quote Jacques Derrida) - of repro-

ducing a claim to universality that ignores differences, as it happened with the traditional forms of European (and Eurocentric) identities.

The workshop was opened by Pascaline Winand of the HEC Department, who situated the figure and work of Denis de Rougemont in historical perspective, and by Jean-Marie Palayret, Director of the EU Archives, who presented the aims and scope of the Archives' collections on Europeanism, which have been recently enriched and in which the role of culture is eminent. The first part of the workshop, in the morning, was devoted to assess historically and theoretically Denis de Rougemont's contribution in studying and promoting the role of culture for a united Europe.

The intervention of François Saint-Ouen, of the Rougemont Foundation in Geneva, was significantly entitled: “*Celui qui a commencé par la culture. Le rôle de la culture dans la construction européenne chez Denis de Rougemont*”. The mythical sentence “*si c'était à refaire, je commencerais par la culture*”, attributed to Jean Monnet who never pronounced it, was on the contrary at the basis of de Rougemont's activity as a Europeanist. For him, Europe was a “cultural invention” and economic borders were short term ones, while cultural borders lasted for long periods of time. Saint-Ouen underlined the fact that Rougemont's concept of culture was profoundly anthropological, culture being understood as “a common way of living and creating”, and that his idea of Europe was based on a strong criticism of narrow nationalisms: the very concept of “national culture” was for him an optical illusion, since culture can only exist internationally. Rougemont also gave a suggestive definition of a European university as an “anti-Babel tower”, coherently with his idea of European culture as much more than a sum of national cultures.

Nicolas Stenger, of the Institute of European Studies (Paris VIII), presented the lines of a PhD thesis that he has in progress, situating Rougemont among French intellectuals after the second World War: his polemics with Julien Benda, his differences from Sartre, Fanon and Morin on such issues as *tiers-mondisme* and *pensée planétaire*, were very indicative of his idea of Europe, which is based on the tension between individual and collective, freedom and responsibility. The central pivot of this vision is the person, understood as an absolute European value for a pluralist society, beyond the limitations of the nation-state.

Luisa Passerini (University of Turin) analysed Rougemont's ideas of East and West, public and private, and Europe and love through his book *L'amour et l'Occident*, a work that accompanied its author for all

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his life, as an intention since adolescence and youth, as an engagement in revising and rethinking in the decades after its publication in 1939. On the one hand, Rougemont's ideas were flawed by the type of Orientalism typical of his epoch, but on the other hand, by interpreting the European idea of love as a cultural construction, he gave an important contribution in understanding the historicity and therefore the limits of European culture and identity. The resolute “psychological turn” given by Rougemont to the 1956 edition of his book moves to a cultural level the differences between “East” and “West”. Furthermore, his concept of the relationship between public and private is precious for today's needs, in as far as it keeps a balance between the individual and the collective and is equally distant from materialistic determinism and idealism. Rougemont juxtaposed the fusion between public and private imposed by Nazism and Fascism – similar to Eros, the deadly passion that cancels individual differences – to the balance between the two typical of democracies – similar to Agape, the conjugal love that includes fidelity to one another and to oneself. The link between the public and the private spheres is understood in Rougemont's thought in the light of the relationship between the human and divine, within a Protestant Christianity that has full respect for the secularised forms of culture and is thus inspiring for new forms of lay spirituality.

The afternoon round table aimed at transferring Denis de Rougemont's legacy to the dilemmas facing present day Europe, particularly concerning cultures that were/are excluded from Europeaness or considered as European only marginally and secondarily. The intent was to pose some of the issues of exclusion/inclusion that recently have been and are today the sore points of European identification, without of course putting all exclusions on the same level. These issues are created and/or evidenced by the cultural processes that include huge movements of population within the continent and from/to other continents – not only old and new forms of migration, but also various forms of mobility, from tourism to cultural and intellectual exchanges.

Diana Pinto (independent scholar from Paris) re-considered what she called “a tale of two identities”, the history of the link between European-ness and Jewishness after the Shoah. She posed the question of the major transformations of memory that have emerged in this process and that amount to a complex sense of belonging for European Jews, descendants of those who had considered themselves as quintessential Europeans but who today sometimes refuse to accept the European components of their identities. While she insisted on the value of a reciprocal acceptance of the two identities, she also posed the provocative question of “what does Europe have to offer” to the Jewish world and warned against the danger of Europe transforming itself into a museum, especially for what concerns cultural matters. Rosi Braidotti (University of Utrecht) drew a balance of what to take with us and what to leave out of Rougemont's legacy: among the first, the criticism of

nationalism and the insistence on the local and the regional; among the second, the privileging of Christianity and particularly its belligerent aspects. She re-interpreted the stress given by Rougemont to the local dimension, and she elaborated on the role of polilinguism as a crucial part of multiple identities. While the classical forms of European identity are gone, she said, a new start is necessary, in which femininity is seen as a part of Europeaness, both considered out of any essentialism. Human and women's rights are still unaccomplished, and will require new efforts in order to become fully true. In her approach, the processes of dis-identification, dis-location and dis-connection that modify the traditional forms of European-ness are ways of living with history while at the same time saying “never again” to colonialism, racism and internal genocide.

Stéphane Lathion (University of Fribourg) spoke of the presence of Muslims in Europe. He underlined the common roots and values between Christianity and Islam, as well as the multiplicity of Islamic cultures and in the end of all individuals. He too insisted on secularisation as a tool to guarantee the diversity of beliefs. Among the examples he brought, it is worth mentioning his interpretation of the desire of many Muslim woman to continue wearing the veil. He proposed to understand this willingness not only as a capacity to affirm one's identity, but also as a way of taking seriously the discourse – of European origin – on individual rights.

An intense discussion involved the speakers of the morning session on such questions as citizenship, power and army, and federalism in Europe today. While the traditional European subject – white, man, Christian – had defined himself in contrast and opposition to the Other (to Asia or to America; to despotism or to barbarity), thus creating internal and external hierarchies of who was “more” European, those who may wish to call themselves European today can do so out of desire. Desire to be with others and to exchange with others, testing/finding one's own specificities in such exchanges. All this implies a transformation of traditional forms of European identity, and requires a careful consideration of the problems connected with such processes.

Other aspects of great relevance for the present were evoked, such as Denis de Rougemont's engagement in the ecological movement for the European environment – for what concerned both the urban (given the role of the city in Europeanism) and the rural landscapes (since attention to the “forests” had such a symbolic value for Rougemont). The interchange that was thus established between the more historical and the more present-centered interventions was very inspiring. It confirmed that bringing up to date the legacy of a Europeanist such as Denis de Rougemont is not only coherent with the spirit of his work but also useful for present day Europeans.

LUISA PASSERINI, Università di Torino

1 See: *Figures d'Europe. Images and Myths of Europe*, Luisa Passerini (ed.), P.I.E.-Peter Lang, Brussels 2003.



# Republicanism: A Florentine Return

It was a dark autumn in the life of Niccolò Machiavelli, loyal servant of the Florentine Republic since his appointment to the Chancery on 19 June 1498. It all ended so very bitterly on 7 November 1512. Two months earlier the city had capitulated to the troops of Ferdinand, King of Aragon and Castilia, who had entered into a Holy League with one of the fiercest enemies of the Florentine Republic, Julius II nicknamed, and ridiculed by humanists such as Erasmus of Rotterdam, as the ‘warrior pope’.

Machiavelli was sacked, but worse was to come. He was arrested in February and accused of being involved in a plot to overthrow the new regime, once again headed by the House of Medici. Machiavelli was imprisoned, tortured and sent into exile; forced to withdraw to his quiet estate in the little village of Sant’Andrea in Percussina, bearable only because in the evening he could go to his study and enter, as he put it, ‘the ancient courts of ancient men’. In dialogue with classical authors, with Cicero and Tacitus, Machiavelli wrote his masterpieces of political theory, not only *The Prince*, the little book that taught princes how to maintain their status, even at the cost of losing their honesty and behaving unjustly, but also the *Discourses* on the first ten books of the classical historian Livy, in which Machiavelli explored the history of the successful Roman Republic, which had risen to eternal glory and fame, to compare it with the dramatic downfall of his own beloved Republic, finding the reasons for Florence’s fall and looking for ways and methods to establish and maintain a free republic.

Machiavelli’s works, the *Discourses* in particular, are seen by many historians and political theorists as belonging to the hallmarks of early modern republicanism, and Machiavelli is celebrated as one of Eu-

rope’s leading republicans, together with Englishmen such as John Milton and James Harrington, Dutchmen such as Pieter de la Court and Baruch de Spinoza, Frenchmen such as Jean Jacques Rousseau and Gabriel Mably and early Americans such as James Madison. Liberty and citizenship were at the heart of most republican thought. From



Martin van Gelderen

Machiavelli to Madison republican theorists argued that as one of the supreme political values, liberty, in the sense of non-domination, independence and self-government, could only be preserved and furthered by and in a polity based on the rule of law, refined forms of mixed government—featuring both strong elements of direct participation and political representation—and virtuous acts of public service by active citizens. These fundamental ‘commonwealth principles’ entailed distinct debates on the nature of active citizenship, on citizens constituting and ‘founding’ their commonwealth, on sovereignty, on representation, on forms of government, on the pros and cons of confederations and federations.

The study of early modern republicanism has flourished in the past decades. Initially, much research was focused on what is usually called the ‘Atlantic Republican tradition’, following John Pocock’s seminal analysis in his masterpiece

*The Machiavellian Moment* of how Renaissance republicanism, with Machiavelli as one of the greatest authors, was read and reworked around the Atlantic, first in seventeenth century Britain and later in eighteenth-century America, where republican theories provided the intellectual foundations for the new federation of the United States of America. More recently research has started to focus on the intellectual heritage of European traditions of republicanism, not only those of Florence and Venice, but also of federal republics such as Switzerland, the Dutch Republic of the United Provinces and the Commonwealth of Poland-Lithuania.

In the late 1980s the European University Institute contributed significantly to the study of republicanism. As a kind of tribute to Werner Maihofer, then president of the EUI, Professor Gisela Bock and Maurizio Viroli, who had just finished his PhD on Rousseau at the Institute, organised a conference on the theme *Machiavelli and Republicanism*, the title also of the study that came out of the *convegno*, published by Cambridge University Press in 1990 and now one of the ‘classics’ of the study of Renaissance Republicanism. By then Maurizio Viroli had moved to Princeton University, where he now works as professor of political theory. Machiavelli has remained at the centre of his scholarship, not just of *Niccolo’s Smile*, a bestselling biography, but also of *For Love of Country*, a passionate plea not to forget republican traditions of patriotic virtue, here in Italy and elsewhere. This year Professor Viroli returns to Florence as Visiting Research Fellow, using his sabbatical year from Princeton, to continue his studies of republican traditions, focusing on the relationship between religion and republicanism, the subject also of his most recent study, *Machiavelli’s God*.

This year also marks the start of an interdisciplinary research project on ‘Republican Federalism’, developed by Peter Wagner (SPS), Bo Strath and Martin van Gelderen (HEC). The project comes out of a distinct critique of much of the current debate on Europe’s crisis. Whilst the ‘democratic deficit’ of the European Union has been a topic of strong debate and deep lamentation, in terms of the history of political thought and of contemporary political theory the scope of the debate has been limited, focusing mainly on the legal discussion and analysis of the—failed—attempt at constitution making, on the ‘output-oriented legitimation’ of Europe’s ‘comitology’—with a strong leaning towards technocracy—, and on the cultural values and ‘identity’ of Europe. In many ways the key democratic principle that the active citizen should be at the heart and core of politics

has been neglected. The debate on citizenship within the ‘European polity’ has been dominated by liberal vistas, seeing citizens mainly as bearers of rights within the polity, not as those who constitute the polity. The emphasis has been on issues such as ‘trust’ and the ‘legitimacy’ of European institutions, much less on active citizenship. Here the relevance of republican traditions is apparent. Most importantly republican ‘commonwealth principles’ put the citizen at the heart of the polity, not only as contributing to the debates in the ‘public sphere’ and as constituting ‘civil society’—elements highlighted only recently in Jürgen Habermas’ analysis of Europe—but first and foremost as actively constituting and governing the European polity. Thus, the aim of the research project on ‘Republican Federalism’ is not only to offer the first comprehensive study of republican fed-

eralism in Europe’s past, but also to explore the riches of past European republican thought as resources for addressing two key issues, that lie at the heart of the European Union’s ‘democratic deficit’, those concerning the nature of European citizenship and federalism.

And so republicanism returns to its Florentine cradle. Machiavelli will indeed smile and his contemporary students will no doubt flock to Sant’ Andrea in Percussina to visit his famous, somewhat Spartan study, enjoy the views on Florence that made Machiavelli so melancholic and to ponder republicanism in the nearby taverna, drinking a good bottle of *Ser’ Niccolo*.

MARTIN VAN GELDEREN,  
HEC Dept.

## “Laudano sempre gli uomini...”

“Laudano sempre gli uomini, ma non sempre ragionevolmente, gli antichi tempi, e gli presenti accusano, ed in modo sono delle cose passate partigiani che non solamente celebrano quelle etadi che da loro sono state, per la memoria che ne hanno lasciata gli scrittori, conosciute, ma quelle ancora che, sendo già vecchi, si ricordano nella loro giovinezza avere vedute” (Machiavelli, *Discorsi sulla prima deca di Tito Livio*, II. Proemio)

Premetto queste parole del grande Machiavelli a questi miei ricordi degli anni che ho trascorso alla Badia, per non cadere nel fin troppo facile errore di presentare quel tempo come un’epopea gloriosa. Eppure, nonostante il monito del mio pensatore politico preferito, non riesco a ricordare di quel periodo della mia vita, nulla di triste.

Certo in quegli anni, dal 1982 al 1985 (poi dal 1985 al 1987 come Jean Monnet Fellow prima e Research Assistant poi) ho conosciuto momenti difficili, a cominciare dall’inizio, quando l’allora capo del Dipartimento di Scienze Politiche e Sociali mi fece capire che la mia ricerca (su Rousseau) interessava poco o nulla. Molto brutto fu anche il giorno in cui presentai i primi risultati del lavoro in corso (quello che diventò poi il primo capitolo del libro ricavato dalla tesi: *La théorie de la société bien ordonnée chez Jean-Jacques Rousseau*) e il mio supervisor disse senza alcuna diplomazia che non

vedeva a qual buon fine il mio studio potesse portare.

A parte questi tristi momenti, del resto superati, gli anni della Badia sono stati decisivi per la mia vita intellettuale e professionale. Provenivo da una pessima università italiana dove i professori non mi avevano degnato della benché minima considerazione. All’Uni-



versità europea trovai invece studiosi di grande valore che addirittura (esperienza per me nuovissima) leggevano i miei scritti, ne discutevano, mi incoraggiavano.

A quel tempo l’Università europea era piccola, e il contatto fra gli studenti e con i professori, soprattutto al mitico Bar Fiasco, continuo e facile. Lavoravo con piacere, e con entusiasmo, senza sentire la fatica. Ti

sentivi al centro del mondo intellettuale internazionale, potevi incontrare i più grandi studiosi, pranzare con loro, andarli a trovare nei loro studi, discutere di idee e di progetti: libero finalmente dal malcostume italiano dei baroni altezzosi e fannulloni.

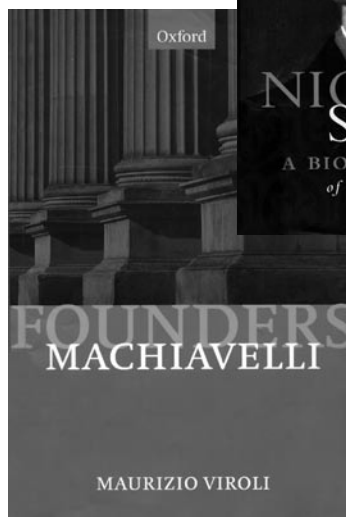
Gli episodi, spesso, sono più eloquenti dei ragionamenti, e fra i tanti ne ricordo tre, per dare a chi legge il senso della Badia di quegli anni. Il primo riguarda il mio incontro con il supervisor, che era l'allora Presidente Werner Maihofer. Mi ricevette alle tre del pomeriggio, credo, e rimase a parlare con me di Rousseau fino al tramonto, al punto che la stanza era ormai nel buio più profondo, né io ardivo chiedere di accendere la luce. Il secondo è il mio incontro con Quentin Skinner, venuto alla Badia per una conferenza su Thomas More. Chiesi, com'era costume allora, di incontrarlo. Mi ricevette in un piccolissimo studio e ascoltò con attenzione la mia descrizione, nel mio povero inglese, del progetto. Gli lasciai quanto avevo scritto, e il giorno dopo mi restituì il testo con le sue annotazioni. Da quel momento la mia tesi cambiò radicalmente direzione. Da quell'incontro nacque un sodalizio intellettuale prima e un'amicizia poi che ha cambiato la mia vita.

L'ultimo episodio è la difesa della tesi, nel settembre 1985, tre anni esatti dal mio arrivo. Erano membri della commissione esaminatrice Werner Maihofer, Athanasios Moulakis, Maurice Cranston, Quentin Skinner, e Norberto Bobbio. Vedere quegli studiosi dietro il tavolo mi sembrava un'illusione, e, nonostante la paura, ero felice per il solo fatto che il mio lavoro era esaminato da persone che ammiravo sinceramente.

L'ultimo ricordo che ho della Badia è il convegno su 'Machiavelli and Republicanism', del settembre (credo) 1987. Chi avesse voglia di guardare l'elenco degli studiosi che vi parteciparono e contribuirono poi all'omonimo volume, non può non rendersi conto che quel convegno e quel volume aprirono la strada ad un filone di ricerca sul repubblicanesimo che oggi, a quasi vent'anni di distanza, è diventato uno dei temi centrali nella cultura politica internazionale. Posso sbagliare, ma credo che in quel volume, nato alla Badia, appaia per la prima volta nel titolo il termine 'republicanism', oggi tanto in voga. Senza che ne fossimo consapevoli (il convegno e il volume furono opera collettiva, in primo luogo di Gisela Bock e Quentin Skinner) avevamo iniziato un filone di studi.

Eppure tutto si faceva con leggerezza. Lavoravamo di giorno in attesa della bevuta al Bar Fiasco e della cena la sera con gli amici. Da allora ho trascorso periodi più o meno lunghi in molte università, ma non ho mai trovato nulla che sia paragonabile alla Badia, proprio per quella combinazione di gravità e leggerezza che ho cercato di descrivere. Come si fa a non laudare gli "antichi tempi"?

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Maurizio Viroli (Forlì, 1952) ha conseguito il Dottorato in Scienze Politiche e Sociali all'Istituto Universitario Europeo. È Professore di Teoria Politica all'Università di Princeton. Ha insegnato e trascorso periodi di ricerca presso le Università di Cambridge, Georgetown (Washington D.C.), e presso la Scuola Normale Superiore di Pisa. Si è laureato in Filosofia all'Università di Bologna con una tesi sul pensiero politico di Rousseau poi pubblicata con il titolo *Jean Jacques Rousseau and the 'Well-Ordered Society'*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

È inoltre autore di *From Politics to Reason of State. The Acquisition and Transformation of the Language of Politics (1250-1600)*, Cambridge University Press; *For Love of Country: An Essay on Patriotism and Nationalism*, Oxford, Oxford University Press; *Machiavelli*, Oxford, Oxford University Press. Tutti suoi lavori sono stati tradotti in italiano e in altre lingue. Con Gisela Bock e Quentin Skinner ha curato *Machiavelli and Republicanism*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1990.

Fra i suoi lavori più recenti *Il sorriso di Niccolò. Storia di Machiavelli*, Bari-Roma Laterza, 1998; *Repubblicanesimo*, Bari-Roma, Laterza, 1999. *Dialogo intorno alla repubblica* con Norberto Bobbio, Bari-Roma, Laterza, 2001.

“Laudano sempre gli uomini...”

## The Darker Legacies of Law in Europe: Remembering the dark past to write a brighter future

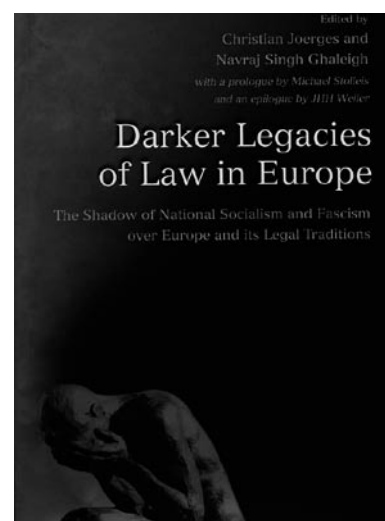
I. It was not merely accidental and yet somewhat inadvertent that I became aware of a project on “The Darker Legacies of Law in Europe” upon my arrival at the EUI back in the autumn of 2000. The attention of the newcomers in the month of September is taken by so many events and new acquaintances, besides the search for orientation in a new multi-cultural environment, that a conference on “Perceptions of Europe and Perspectives on a European Order in Legal Scholarship During the Era of Fascism and National Socialism” (29-30 September 2000) gets noticed but enters one’s mind rather unconsciously and, perhaps, from the backdoor. Only in the aftermath of this event did I realize that time and again seminars were offered by visitors such as John McCormick, Martti Koskeniemi, Bernhard Schlink, Michael Stolleis, J.H.H. Weiler. A special issue of *Law and Critique* became available in 2003. It contained articles on Heidegger, on Collaboration in Belgium, on Guastav Radbruch, on Crimes against Humanity in French Courts, on the ambiguous heritage of Mitteleuropa and Austrian populism. Shortly thereafter *Darker Legacies of Law in Europe: The Shadow of National Socialism and Fascism over Europe and its Legal Traditions*, edited by Christian Joerges and Navraj S. Ghaleigh, also a researcher at the Institute, was published by Hart Publishing in Oxford and eventually Georg Kolbe’s 1945 sculpture “Liberated Man” became visible in the showcase of the Badia: a gaunt and shaven-headed figure with his hands clasped over his face, shielding him from his vision of the past.

The book received a whole series of reviews, long and short.<sup>1</sup> The seminar series went on. A workshop on “Confronting Memories: European ‘Bitter Experiences’ and the Constitutionalisation Process”

was organised in July 2004 and the proceedings published in a Special Issue of the *German Law Journal*.<sup>2</sup> More seminars, some with very prominent speakers like Jan Gross and the announcement of a second Special Issue of the *German Law Journal* dedicated exclusively to the publication of the reviews of the *Darker Legacies*, with an introduction by Daniel Augenstein, another researcher at the EUI,<sup>3</sup> followed.

II. 24 reviews, 5 years of seminars: this is a success story, no doubt. But the story has a more complex structure and a not so funny side. Back in 1999 when Christian Joerges and Massimo La Torre presented their project on “Europe in Fascist and National Socialist Perspectives – Their Legacy in European Integration” and asked for a contribution of 3 million (Lire) to set the project in motion, the responses were at first rather lukewarm: “Germany might be a more appropriate place for this kind of research!” or “This Institute must remain committed to the future of Europe, not its dark past!” At the end of the day, and after a redrafting of its title, the project was accepted. It remained a difficult endeavour, however. Attention grew slowly over the years, but a good deal of the seminars and lectures offered did not meet with much interest. Somehow, the whole enterprise retained an odd *gusto*, a matter of “Joerges and his Nazis”,<sup>4</sup> as though precious energies were being wasted in digging, again, in an unpleasant past where there was very little left – or so the perception was – to dig. Unsurprisingly, the Academy of European Law found the topic too special to be of interest for the applicants for its summer courses and its inclusion hardly compatible with its mandate. How should one interpret these reactions. The initial consternation of the Research Council was probably a defence of the dignity of

the European project. After all, the integration of Europe was an act of reconciliation, a wise and in many respects noble response to German atrocities. Closely related to this anger is a second sensitive issue. It was not by accident that the organisers of the project came from Germany and Italy. But, by taking shape



at the EUI and by its design, this project had, if only more implicitly than consciously, read European dimensions into Germany’s past and German guilt. One could perceive it as an accomplice of a new brand of memory politics through which the perpetrators seek some relief from their burden and seek to re-distribute the historical guilt of their ancestors.

III. Contestation is not an evil. It can be productive and initiate learning. And, even if it has been somewhat unpleasant at times, this is indeed a success story. Fortunately enough, the Institute proved strongly committed to a diversity of topics in its research endeavours. In this very instance, it did honour its pledge and proved committed to shedding light onto the future of Europe. In 2003 the Research Council, which had expressed reserves in 1999, supported a new initiative generously. The President of the

EUI even ensured that the project could remain alive (and kicking!) after a decision by the Volkswagen Foundation in 2004 not to accept a grant application but to ask for a resubmission.

As Europe sails away with full wind from the deadly stormy waters of its authoritarian past, the danger clearly arises that such dark past may not be perceived any longer in a dynamic way, that is, as something which needs continuous analysis and debate to corroborate the foundations of European Integration. Indeed such dark past may become static - and this is particu-

larly true with the coming of age of new European generations that not only did not experience that dark past, but did not even have access or exposure to the witnesses of those terrible times - as though we could afford not to remember anymore, as though the dynamics of that past were frozen for ever into the very easy and soul cleansing cliché of "It wasn't us! It was the Nazis! It wasn't Europe!" Now more than ever we need to remember, actively; now more than ever we need to show that Europe has indeed come of age and is finally able to look back, responsibly, onto its dark past and acknowledge, analyse and

denounce the broader dimension of its antisemitism and radicalism during those dark times. For if we have lost the Shtetl for ever, in the words of Tony Judt,<sup>5</sup> "if Europe's past is to continue to furnish Europe's present with admonitory meaning and moral purpose - then it will have to be *taught* afresh with each passing generation. 'European Union' may be a response to history, but it can never be a substitute". The *Darker Legacies of Law in Europe* shows us a path.

LUCA DI PRESO,  
LAW Dept.

1 H. Brunkhorst *Frankfurter Rundschau*; C. Constantini, *Rivista critica del diritto privato*; P. Costa, <http://www.europeanlawbooks.org/reviews/detail.asp?id=99>; D. Dyzenhaus, *Modern Law Review*; W.T. Eijsbouts, *Common Market Law Review*; K. Engelbrekt *Europarättslig Tidskrift*; A. Fischer-Lescano, *Kritische Justiz*; D. Gordon, *Times Literary Supplement*; C. Jabloner, *Journal für Rechtspolitik*; A. Kemmerer, *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*; M. Koskeniemi, *European Journal of International Law*; M. Loughlin,

*European Law Review*; T. Mertens, *Ratio Juris*; Ch. Möllers *Heidelberg Journal of International Law*; P.G. Monasteri, *Liberal*; M. Moran, *University of Toronto Law Journal*; J. Rivers, *Public Law*, D. Saunders, *The Globe and Mail*; W. E. Scheuerman, *Rabels Zeitschrift für ausländisches und internationales Privatrecht*; S. Smithey, *The Law and Politics Book Review*, D. Vagts, *American Journal of Comparative Law*; P. Zumbansen, *Osgoode Hall Law Journal*.  
2 [http://www.germanlawjournal.com/past\\_](http://www.germanlawjournal.com/past_)

issues\_archive.php?show=2&volume=6  
3 The reluctance to 'glance in the mirror': 'Darker Legacies of Law in Europe' revisited, 7 *GLJ* 20006:2.  
4 See Navraj S. Ghaleigh, "Looking into the Brightly Lit Room: Braving Carl Schmitt in Europe", in Christian Joerges/Navraj S. Ghaleigh, *Darker Legacies of Law in Europe* (2003), 44-54, at 44.  
5 *Postwar. A History of Europe since 1945* (2005), 831.

## School on Euro-Mediterranean Migration and Development

**Second Session, 15 – 30 June 2006 - Deadline for Applications: 15 March**

Organised by the EUI and the University of Florence

Directors: PHILIPPE FARGUES (EUI), ETTORE RECCHI (Florence).  
Scientific committee: MASSIMO LIVI BACCI (Florence), President; JAAP DRONKERS (EUI); PHILIPPE FARGUES (EUI); ETTORE RECCHI (Florence).

The School offers post-graduate studies and a professional training in the field of migration, focussing particularly on the Mediterranean area. The School analyses the various interactions between migration and development of both the regions of origin and those of destination; migration policies and the regulation of migration; and integration processes. 30 students will be admitted, 20 of them will receive a full travel

and accommodation grant.  
Preliminary list of seminars and lecturers include:  
- *Theories of international migration*, JOAQUIN ARANGO (Complutense, Madrid);  
- *Migration policies in Arab Mediterranean countries*, IBRAHIM AWAD (ILO, Geneva);  
- *EU Commission, migration and development: From political statements to real change in the lives of people*, PETER BOSCH (European Commission);  
- *Diasporas and communities of origin of migrants*, MICHAEL COLLYER (University of Birmingham);  
- *Laws, human rights, and international migration*, KHADIJA ELMAD-MAD (Université Hassan II - Ain Chock Casablanca);  
- *Sources and methods of measurement of international migration*,

PHILIPPE FARGUES (EUI);  
- *Demography and migration*, LETIZIA MENCARINI (University of Florence);  
- *Sociology of ethnic relations*, ETTORE RECCHI (University of Florence);  
- *Migration in labour economics*, ALESSANDRA VENTURINI (University of Turin).

Other lecturers include (awaiting confirmation): PHILIPPE DE BRUYCKER (Odysseus Network/Université Libre, Brussels), SERGIO DELLA PERGOLA (Hebrew University, Jerusalem), RAY JUREIDINI (American University in Cairo), and KEMAL KIRISCI (Bogazici University, Istanbul).

The School is entirely funded by the Ente Cassa di Risparmio di Firenze.

# The Publications of the Academy of European Law: The *EJIL*

Prominent in the Academy's publication programme is the *European Journal of International Law*. Although *EJIL* is perhaps not yet on



the level of *Hola* or *L'Espresso*, it is certainly universally known and respected within the global community of international lawyers. Now in its 17th year, with five issues published annually by Oxford Uni-

versity Press, the *EJIL* is dedicated to providing a forum for debate on both the theoretical and conceptual dimensions of international law and to facilitating up-to-date analysis of topical issues.

The *EJIL*'s distinctive character is defined by its European orientation, its emphasis upon critical and theoretical approaches to international law, its commitment to encouraging the work of younger scholars, and its determination to stimulate reflection on the nature of the historical contribution of the 'European tradition' in international law.

The *EJIL*'s website ([www.ejil.org](http://www.ejil.org)) complements the printed journal, providing additional valuable services such as a section on Current Developments and an exhaustive listing of new and forthcoming publications in the field.

The inclusion of the *EJIL* on a number of online legal research services, such as the Lexis/Nexis journals database, the Social Science Research Network and Westlaw, has enhanced the Journal's availability and visibility.

The editorial board is composed almost entirely of scholars who are presently or were previously at the EUI. They include the Editor-in-Chief, Philip Alston who was at the EUI until 2002, Joseph Weiler who was at the Institute in the 1980s, Pierre-Marie Dupuy who currently teaches in the Law Department, Antonio Cassese who was at the Institute until 1995, and Judge Bruno Simma who was appointed to the EUI but was unable to accept the offer because of his election to the International Court of Justice.

PHILIP ALSTON  
New York University

## Academy of European Law - Summer School

19 June - 14 July 2006

### Session on the Human Rights Law

#### Distinguished Lecture

*Biotechnology and Human Rights: A Special Rapporteur's Perspective*

IULIA MOTOC, University of Bucharest; UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and the Human Genome

#### General Course

*The European Convention of Human Rights in a Changing Environment: Institutional and Substantive Responses*

RICK LAWSON, Leiden University; Member, EU Network of Independent Experts on Fundamental Rights

#### Specialized Courses

*New Technologies and Human Rights*

FRANCESCO FRANCONI, EUI

FRANCESCA BIGNAMI, Duke University

LAURENCE BOISSON DE CHAZOURNES, University of Geneva

ROGER BROWNSWORD, King's College London

THÉRÈSE MURPHY, University of Nottingham

HAN SOMSEN, University of Amsterdam

### Session on the Law of the EU

#### Distinguished Lecture

*Current Legal Issues in the External Relations of the European Union*

MICHEL PETITE, Director-General, Legal Service of the European Commission

#### General Course

*European Union Law in Transatlantic Perspective*

GEORGE A. BERMAN, Columbia University School of Law

#### Specialized Courses

*New Developments in the European Union's External Relations*

LORAND BARTELS, University of Edinburgh

MARISE CREMONA, EUI

CHRISTOPHE HILLION, University of Leiden

FRANK HOFFMEISTER, European Commission Legal Service

MARKUS KRAJEWSKI, University of Potsdam

NATHALIE TOCCI, EUI

On-line application form available at: <http://www.iue.it/AEL/>

Deadline for applications: 19 April 2006



# Degree Conferring Ceremony of the European University Institute



Friday, 30 September 2005  
Badia Fiesolana

On Friday 30 September, the President of the European University institute, Prof. Yves Mény, conferred the Institute's doctorate on the following graduates who were among those who obtained this degree in recent years. The President also awarded the LL.M degree to Institute Masters of Law.

### **Doctors in History and Civilization**

Anna Eva Katarina ANDERSSON  
Martin DEHLI  
Alexander C. T. GEPPERT  
Petteri HALIN JUHA  
Jennifer HOLMES  
Giovanna Patrizia MACIOCCO  
Katiana Natascha ORLUC  
Anselmo Roberto PAOLONE  
Anna PELLEGRINO  
Piotr Andrzej PYKEL  
Stephanie SEUL  
Markus WIEN

Raquel Maria MARTINS FREITAS  
Ulrike MUEHLBERGER  
Philomena MURRAY  
Claire Marie O'NEILL  
Vincenzo PAVONE  
Carsten SCHNEIDER  
Zsófia SZILÁGYI  
Sara ZENNARO

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Maria Catherine CAHILL  
Tom Gerald DALY  
Stefanie RITTER



### **Doctors in Economics**

Elena ARGENTESI  
Andreas BILLMEIER  
Stefan Benedikt IMHOF  
Igor MASTEN  
Paolo PAESANI



### **Doctors in Laws**

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Maria Teresa BIA  
Nelius CAREY  
Alessandra CHIRICO  
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Irina HARACOGLU  
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Emma Louise JONES  
Rostam Josef NEUWIRTH  
Tuula Helena NIEMINEN  
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János VOLKAI  
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### **Doctors in Political and Social Sciences**

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Federiga Maria BINDI  
Paulus Albertus BLOKKER  
Monika DE FRANTZ  
Serena GIUSTI  
Janus HANSEN





President Jorge Sampaio of Portugal delivered a speech on *Relaunching European Construction - Themes for Reflection*,\* and inaugurated the Vasco da Gama room in the Library

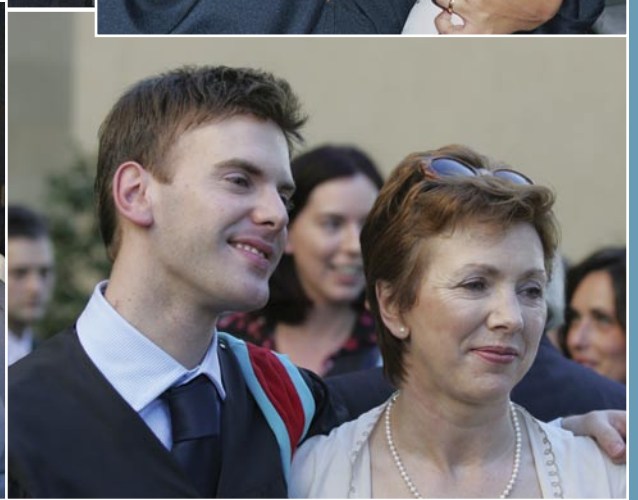
\* Available at: <http://www.iue.it/About/News/PdfFiles/SampaioSpeech2005.pdf>













# EPS Reviews - Political Science for and Sometimes by Europeans

One of the many journals associated with the EUI is *EPS - European Political Science*, the professional journal of the European Consortium of Political Science, which emerged out of the old ECPR Newsletter. From its start in 2001 it was co-edited by Martin Rhodes (EUI) and James Newell (University of Salford and EUI alumnus) with the (EUI-funded) editorial assistance of Jackie Gordon. It rapidly became the primary site for the discussion of all issues facing European political science as a profession to the point where in 2004 it was decided to seek a commercial publisher for future issues.

At the same time, it was also suggested that an extra annual reviews issue specifically devoted to political science at a European level would help to fill a gap in the market.

It has been quite a challenge to produce the first issue of the *EPS*'s annual issue of book reviews since that suggestion was made two years' ago. Long enough time, you might have thought, to put together a few reviews of European political science books and pack them off to the publishers. But then, as events of last year demonstrate, European matters are rarely straightforward and, for a start, we were without three of the essential ingredients for publishing a review of books: reviewers, books and a publisher.

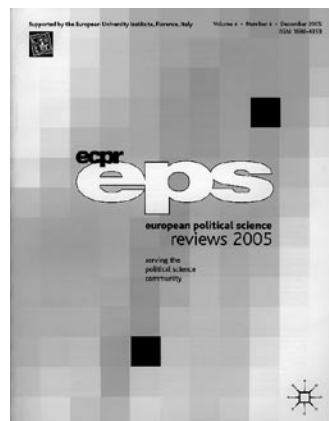
The problem of the lack of a publisher was only a temporary one: at the time, the ECPR was moving *EPS* from in-house production and distribution to commercial publication and after extensive examination of tenders from various sources, Palgrave was chosen to do the job which included the publication of the annual reviews issue. So now all we needed were books and reviewers.

Approaching the next hurdle, books, involved a surprising amount of hard thinking by members of the ECPR executive committee by the current editors of the 'normal' issues of *EPS*, James Newell and Martin Rhodes and myself as the new Reviews issue editor. What, we asked ourselves, are we going to review? Again the answer was not as straightforward as you might first think. 'European political science' as a set of operating criteria does not exactly conjure up notions of stringent exclusivity so it was clear that my job was going to be different from, for example, that of the reviews editor of *Balkan Studies* whom I imagined sitting happily in his or her office sorting efficiently through a pile of already delivered books representing the current quarter's output of Balkanalia and dispatching them knowledgeably to well-chosen reviewers particularly expert in those aspects of the field. European political science? Sounds good but couldn't you be a little more precise?

First, what did we mean by 'European'. Published in Europe? Written by Europeans? Focused on Europe? Dealing with undetached European parts? What about all those important books on Europe published by Americans? Or important books on American politics written by Europeans? Or just important books in political science. What, for that matter did we mean by 'political science'? If you care to look at the list of the ECPR's standing groups, you will quickly realise what a broad church the ECPR is: tolerated sects include Organised Crime, Green Politics, Third World Politics, Politics and the Arts, and Political Geography. About the only sub-discipline that seems to be excluded, possibly because it doesn't yet exist, is Political Scientology, instead of which there is Rational Action Theory. Were its adherents

to be considered *économistes manqués*, but still political scientists, or *économistes impérialistes* to be fought on the ramparts of history, meaning and value?

And all in one issue a year. Palgrave put at our disposal extra pages for



the Reviews issue but in the face of the collective output of thousands of European political scientists, along with anything that they might find interesting, important or relevant we clearly had some selecting to do. One idea was to trawl the reviews pages of the national political science journals, choosing the very best and re-publishing it in *European Political Science*. But even if such a task were conscientiously carried out by a team of linguistically competent and academically objective sub-editors, long journal lead times would inevitably make the material look a bit dated by the time it appeared in the *EPS* December issue and would probably be already familiar to those interested in the topic. Eventually we gave up on the idea of covering a lot of ground thinly and decided to focus on review essays by knowledgeable reviewers who would be charged with choosing the books themselves.

Reviewers' generosity with their time was by any standard extraordinary. Perhaps one academic spoke a

little more frankly than she intended when she ranked the activity of book reviewing as 'up there with writing letters of reference' but possibly she also spoke more truly than she was aware of. Writing letters of reference, like reviewing books, is an indispensable service that academics provide free to each other. Without them neither people nor books can make their careers to positions of authority and influence. Of course, one hopes that in the end quality will win out despite the pro forma letter of recommendation or the perfunctory book review but in a world of so much low-quality information, what is more useful than the well-judged reference or the insightful book review?

If the ECPR is the broad church of European political science, then the European University Institute is its open house. The number of political scientists who have passed through its doors since they opened in 1976 whether as researchers, fellows, faculty members, project participants, exchange students, sabbatical visitors, workshop and conference invitees, or thesis defence jury members is probably by now beyond calculation. Having been here for too many of its thirty years meant that I had a wide range of names to approach so no apologies for the fact that nearly all of the contributors in this first issue have had at some point in their careers a more or less sustained link with the EUI. A glance at the table of contents on the publisher's site reveals the name of some EUI old hands (Peter Mair on falling voter turnout, Philippe Schmitter on deliberative democracy and Jean Blondel on democratisation); and some relatively new - or, at least, young - hands (Eva Anduiza Perea on voters and parties, Michelle Everson on Majone's Europe and Bob Hancke on political economy). Of course, this is not a closed institutional network. Anyone reading this article who is interested in writing for the *EPS* Reviews should go to our web-site:

[www.essex.ac.uk/ecpr/publications/eps/index.aspx](http://www.essex.ac.uk/ecpr/publications/eps/index.aspx)

The web-site allows you to register as a potential *EPS* reviewer and to suggest books for review; or you can always contact the editor directly: [peter.kennealy@iue.it](mailto:peter.kennealy@iue.it)

The site will also contain links to recently published books of interest to European political scientists drawn from the Library catalogue of the EUI

Review copies should be sent to: Peter Kennealy, *EPS* Reviews, European University Institute, Badia Fiesolana, San Domenico di Fiesole, 50016 Firenze, Italy.

The online full text of *EPS* is available to subscribers on the Palgrave website at: <http://www.palgrave-journals.com/eps/index.html>

Stop Press: Starting in 2006 the ECPR has decided to make *EPS* one of the benefits of membership. This includes: online access to the Journal *plus* one copy sent directly to the library *plus* five copies sent to the

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Reviewer: Rachel A Epstein

#### **Majone's Europe**

Reviewer: Michelle Everson

#### **The European Public Sphere: Contradictory Findings in a Diverse Research Field**

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A full list of the books reviewed in each article can be found on the *EPS* Reviews web-pages at: <http://www.essex.ac.uk/ecpr/publications/eps/index.aspx>

Official Representative for circulation throughout the department. See the ECPR web-site for details. Institutions and individuals not belonging to the ECPR can subscribe directly through Palgrave.

PETER KENNEALY  
LIBRARY



# Over 140 International Law Librarians at the Badia

Around 140 law librarians from 28 different countries gathered in the Badia Fiesolana at the beginning of September 2005 for the 24th Annual Course of the International Association of Law Libraries (IALL). The theme of this conference, hosted by the EU, was "The European Union in the 21st Century: new challenges in law and legal information". The majority of the delegates arrived from the Anglo-

IALL Board is Jules Winterton, Librarian of the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies in London. Immediate Past President is Holger Knudsen (Library Director, Max-Planck-Institut Hamburg), a former staff member of the EUI Library.

The 2005 annual conference was organized by the EUI Library (Machteld Nijsten, Jose Mouthaan, Tommaso Giordano, Veerle Deck-

speech on the constitutional developments in the EU, past and future. Interestingly enough, Prof. Amato used the metaphor of Tarzan and Jane to sketch the relationship between the EU institutions.

The second and third sessions were centered on more strictly library-related issues: the EU copyright directive and its impact on libraries and the Italian legal information sources. The speakers on the copyright issue, Marco Marandola (library consultant on Intellectual Property rights and electronic licenses) and Michèle Battisti (ADBS, French Association of Information Professionals) were invited as library specialists. The Italian legal system was introduced by Marinella Baschiera, (researcher of the Law Department), and she was followed by three Italian information specialists. Ginevra Peruginelli, Enrico Francesconi (both from the *Istituto di Teoria e Tecniche dell'Informazione Giuridica* in Florence) and Paola Gargiulo (electronic information resources specialist at CASPUR) gave very interesting presentations on the web developments of legal information sources in Italy.

The last session dealt with a topic which is very close to the research interests of the Law Department and of great interest to librarians, the development of a *Ius Commune*. The three presentations by Martin Doris (researcher of the Law Department), Jacques Ziller (Professor of the Law Department) and Eleanor Cashin-Ritaine (Head of Scientific Staff, Swiss Institute of Comparative Law, Lausanne) gave very interesting but differing views on various areas of this "common law of Europe".

In between the two days of lectures, one day was allocated for a trip to Siena and visit of its libraries and



American world (USA, UK and Ireland) and some of them traveled from as far as Australia, New-Zealand and South Africa. A substantive number of participants came from Scandinavia and Central and Eastern Europe, and many others from within and outside the EU..

The IALL is a worldwide organization of librarians, libraries, and other persons and institutions concerned with the use of legal information from other countries/jurisdictions than their own. The members represent academic law libraries, corporate libraries, national and parliamentary libraries, international organizations and court libraries. Founded in 1959, the IALL has now over 600 members in more than 50 countries on five continents. President of the

myn) with the assistance of the Logistics Service. The objective was to prepare an academic programme of high quality focused on European themes of relevance to law librarians and with a clear EUI imprint combined with social/cultural events which would give a sense of the Tuscan *couleur locale*.

Two full days of lectures were organized around four different themes. The first session was dedicated to the constitutional developments in the EU, this very topical and EUI-related theme. The speakers for this session were Alexander Trechsel (Professor of the SPS Department), Julio Baquero Cruz, (Marie Curie Fellow at the Robert Schuman Centre), and last but not least Giuliano Amato (part-time Professor at the Law Department) with a keynote

to a visit of the Casa Machiavelli. In Siena delegates were welcomed by Guido Badalamenti, Director of Siena University Libraries, and shown around the Law Library and the Economics Library; the first a very interesting modern building with in its collection important old manuscripts, the Economics library, in contrast, is housed in a beautiful old convent.

On the way back to Florence, a stop was made at the Casa Machiavelli, the house where Nicolò Machiavelli lived when he was exiled from Florence and where he wrote *The Prince*. After a tour around the house and drinks on the terrace a truly Tuscan dinner was served in the trattoria adjacent to the house. Paolo Nello (Professor of Contemporary History at Pisa University and EUI alumnus) opened the dinner with a very entertaining speech on the life and thinking of Machi-

avelli. This was certainly one of the highlights of the conference.

The *couleur locale* was well represented during this conference. Apart from the trip to Siena and the Casa Machiavelli there was the opening reception on the lower loggia of the Badia with a speech by Mark Roberts of the British Institute on the history of the EUI buildings. The next day a reception was offered by Casalini booksellers on the terrace of their marvelous villa in San Domenico. And at the end of the lectures the conference dinner was held in Villa Viviani in Settignano. For those who were interested visits were organized on the final day to the *Biblioteca Nazionale* and the *Biblioteca degli Uffizi*. During this unusually rainy September, the "weather gods" were favourable to the participants of this conference because all outdoor events could take place with nice

summer weather.

The lectures of high standard alternated with social and cultural events in the setting of the Badia and the Tuscan surroundings turned this conference into a very successful event.

Further information on the IALL and on the conference programme can be found on the website <http://www.iall.org>. The proceedings of the conference will be published in the next issue of the *International Journal of Legal Information*.

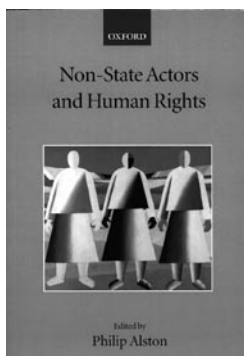
P.S. Before this article went to press, the library received the terrible news of the sudden death of Marco Marandola, a speaker at this conference and a friend of the Library.

MACHTELD NIJSTEN,  
Library

## Recent EUI Publications from Cadmus

Cadmus is a comprehensive source of bibliographical data of publications by the EUI academic community <http://cadmus.iue.it/dspace/index.jsp>

Alston P. (ed.)  
*Non-State Actors and Human Rights*  
Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2005, Collected Courses of the Academy of European Law, XIII/3



Amato G.  
*Noi in bilico. Inquietudini e speranze di un cittadino europeo. Intervista a cura di Fabrizio Forquet*  
Roma-Bari, Laterza, 2005

Amato G., Paciotti E. (eds.)  
*Verso l'Europa dei diritti. Lo Spazio europeo di libertà, sicurezza e giustizia*  
Bologna, Il Mulino, 2005

Cafaggi F. (ed.)  
*Corporate Governance, Networkse Innovazione*  
Padova, CEDAM, 2005

Cafaggi F., Galletti F. (eds.)  
*La crisi dell'impresa nelle reti e nei gruppi*  
Padova, CEDAM, 2005

Corsetti G.  
*Current Account Theory and the Dynamics of US Net Foreign Liabilities*  
London, Centre for Economic Policy Research, 2005

Curto D. R., Domingos M. (eds.)  
*As Gentes do Livro*  
Lisboa: Biblioteca Nacional, 2005

De Búrca G. (ed.)  
*EU Law and the Welfare State: in Search of Solidarity*  
Oxford; New York: Oxford University Press, 2005, XIV/2, Collected Courses of the Academy of European Law

De Búrca G., de Witte B. (eds.)  
*Social Rights in Europe*  
New York, Oxford University Press, 2005

De Grazia V.  
*Irresistible Empire: America's Advance through Twentieth-Century Europe*  
Cambridge, Mass., Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 2005

Fargues P. (ed.)  
*Mediterranean Migration: 2005 Report*  
Florence, RSCAS, EUI, 2005

Federico G.  
*Feeding the World: An Economic History of World Agriculture, 1800-2000*  
 Princeton, Princeton University Press, 2005



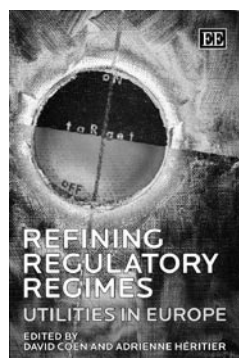
Francioni F., Lenzerini F., Montini M. (eds.)  
*Organizzazione mondiale del commercio e diritto della Comunità europea nella prospettiva della risoluzione delle controversie*  
 Milano, Giuffrè, 2005

Gallagher M., Laver M., Mair P.  
*Representative Government in Modern Europe: Institutions, Parties, and Governments*  
 Boston, McGraw-Hill, 2005

Haupt H-G., Frevert U. (eds.)  
*Neue Politikgeschichte*  
 Frankfurt/M., Campus Verlag, 2005

Haupt H-G., Gusy C. (eds.)  
*Exklusion und Partizipation*  
 Frankfurt/M., 2005

Heritier A., Coen D. (eds.)  
*Refining Regulatory Regimes in Europe: The Creation and Correction of Markets*  
 Edward Elgar, 2005



Joerges C., Zurn M. (eds.)  
*Law and Governance in Postnational Europe. Compliance Beyond the Nation-State*  
 Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2005

Keating M.  
*The Government of Scotland: Public Policy Making after Devolution*  
 Edinburgh, Edinburgh University Press, 2005

Kohli M., Farago P., Zarin-Nejadan M., Kriesi H. (eds.)  
*Contemporary Switzerland: Revisiting the Special Case*  
 Houndmills, Palgrave, 2005

Kratochwil F., Mansfield E.D.  
*International Organization and Global Governance: A Reader*  
 New York, Longman, 2005

Luetkepohl H.  
*New introduction to multiple time series analysis*  
 Berlin, Springer, 2005

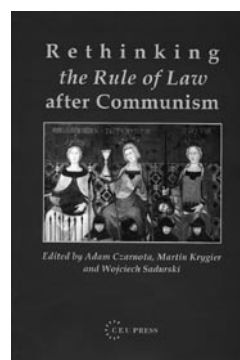
Meny Y., Caramani D. (eds.)  
*Challenges to Consensual Politics: Democracy, Identity, and Populist Protest in the Alpine Region*  
 Bruxelles, P.I.E.-Peter Lang, 2005

Motta M., Polo M.  
*Antitrust: economia e politica della concorrenza*  
 Bologna, Il Mulino, 2005

Romano A., Broggio P., Cantu F., Febre P.-A. (eds.)  
*I gesuiti ai tempi di Claudio Acquaviva. Strategie politiche, religiose e culturali tra Cinque e Seicento*  
 Brescia, Morcelliana, 2005

Sadurski W.  
*Rights Before Courts: a Study of Constitutional Courts in Post-communist States of Central and Eastern Europe*  
 Dordrecht, Springer, 2005

Sadurski W., Czarnota A. (eds.)  
*Rethinking the Rule of Law after Communism*  
 Budapest-New York, CEU Press, 2005



Strath B., Joerges C., Wagner P. (eds.)  
*The Economy as a Polity: The Political Constitution of Contemporary Capitalism*  
 London, UCL Press, 2005

Trechsel A.H., Mendez F. (eds.)  
*The European Union and E-voting: Addressing the European Parliament's Internet Voting Challenge*  
 Abingdon, UK, Routledge, 2005

Van Gelderen M., Skinner Q. (eds.)  
*Republicanism: A Shared European Heritage*  
 Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2005

Wallace H., Pollack M.A., Wallace W. (eds.)  
*Policy-Making in the European Union*  
 Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2005

Winter J., Prost A.  
*The Great War in History: Debates and Controversies, 1914 to the Present*  
 Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2005

Yun Casalilla B., Janssens P. (eds.)  
*European Aristocracies and Colonial Elites: Patrimonial Management Strategies and Economic Development, 15th-18th Centuries*  
 Burlington, Ashgate, 2005

ELENA BRIZIOLI  
 Library

## In Salzburg, Mozart and the European Youth Hit the Right Notes for EU's Future

The sunny winter days of 27 -28 January in Mozart's beautiful birthplace, Salzburg, saw the spectacular *over-ture* to Austria's presidency of the EU. This special conference on the future of the Union, entitled "The Sound of Europe," took place 250 years to the day after the birth of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, whose spirit and music seemed to be omnipresent.

The keynote speeches tended to refer rather too much to Mozart, though, and their content was politically correct to excess. The one exception was the intervention of the French Prime Minister, Dominique de Villepin, who claimed that the latest wave of enlargement had come too early. "*Cet élargissement n'a pas été suffisamment préparé sur le plan politique et économique*" he said, adding: "*ce décalage entre l'ambition européenne et les capacités réelles de l'Union a créé parmi nos peuples un malaise et un véritable désarroi.*" Even though the EU's High Representative for Foreign Affairs supports enlargement, he also insisted that it "cannot be our only project... and we certainly can't keep on enlarging without political and institutional reform."

A livelier level of debate was to be found during the three panel events, where speakers could express their



Anna Sobczak, José Manuel Barroso and Cristina Blanco Sío-López

views more freely. Speakers such as Solana and Commission President José Manuel Barroso emphasised the successes of the European Union, pointing to its ability to take decisions even if they are difficult. According to Solana the main accomplishment of the European Union so far has been to spread stability and democracy across the continent. Austrian Foreign Minister Ursula Plasnig praised the genius of the European experience and intriguingly compared the EU to Sisyphus. Importantly, it was also pointed out that one of Europe's triumphs is a matter of perception - for many non-European countries, the word 'Europe' is increasingly used as a political reference.

Some rather general suggestions concerning the future of Europe were made. In foreign policy, the consensus was that Europe should be a new form of power for good around the world, a promoter of effective mul-

tilateralism, international law and justice. In reference to the European Constitution, many voices said that a future referendum should feature simpler questions such as "do you want a common EU foreign minister?" The problem, they suggested, is not with the substance but with the form of the constitution. Commissioner Jan Figel' emphasised the need for more investment in education, culture and science and called for a common EU approach in these areas. Meanwhile, Council President Schüssel expressed his desire to make sure Europe was no longer part of the problem but part of the solution. There was a universal call for the debate on Europe promoted by Margot Wallström. Citizens, she said, "need a forum in which they can meet, physical meeting places such as schools and town halls but also virtual meeting places such as web sites and interactive television programmes. And we need to create space for European debates in the media as well as places in our school curricula". Wallström concluded that "the symphony of European integration will be a success only if the people are involved in writing the script".

But despite the strong emphasis on bringing the EU closer to its citizens, the conference itself seemed very elitist. Only selected guests were allowed to ask a question, time for discussion and debate was limited, and the overall impression was of one-way communication. Indeed, even modern technology was not capable of giving a voice to the people. As Margot Wallström spoke about the sound of the citizens of Europe, the *vox populi* of the recorded interviews with EU citizens remained *stumm wie ein Fisch* due to technical problems with the sound. The real debate on the future of Europe took place on the fringe of the conference, and people from a wide variety of backgrounds enthusiastically exchanged views during lunch and coffee breaks. While only the selected participants of the conference were allowed to enjoy the Mozart Gala concert by the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, the youth of Europe were to be found in the Italian pizzeria, where they sang songs in Italian, German, English, French, Spanish and even Russian. The leitmotiv of the conference, the Sound of Europe, inspired the younger participants to create their own music of Europe.

Fortunately, even if some events are restricted to a preselected elite, the young people of Europe will always find ways to communicate with each other. It is mostly thanks to European exchange programmes such as Erasmus that young people overcome their cultural and linguistic barriers, learn to exchange their views, and acquire the common feeling of being European. The future of Europe is in their hands, so in the words of Javier Solana, the conclusion of the conference on the future of Europe could be: "Give Erasmus more money!"

ANNA SOB CZAK, SPS Dept.

# Odd Man In

When I arrived at the Badia (a quarter of a century ago, I suddenly and sadly realize), researchers at the IUE were supposed to actively participate in at least two seminars. One favourite of mine was a joint seminar of the Law and the Political and Social Sciences Departments, coordinated by professors Mény (yes, indeed) and Wright, and exploring “Regionalism in Europe”.

Little did I suspect then, that about twenty years later, I would engage upon a career as a diplomat, representing one of Europe’s more dynamic regions.

At this stage, many a reader may feel slightly bewildered, and ask her- or himself: what on earth is a regional diplomat? Regions cannot possibly have ambassadors of their own, can they?

Ambassadors certainly not, since this is and remains the privilege of fully-fledged states, recognized as such under international law.

On the other hand, a large and growing number of regions do have representatives (or: delegates) in political or economic decision-making centres that are of great importance to them. As the heart (if not the official capital) of the European Union, Brussels now hosts more than two hundred such delegations - e.g. from almost all Italian and Spanish regions and all 16 German *Länder*, but also from several states of the USA and (of course, one is tempted to say) from Québec.

These delegations however, do not enjoy diplomatic status, whereas the “Representatives of the Flemish Government” (or, for that matter, the delegates of other Belgian regions/communities) are fully-fledged diplomats.

Another of the many peculiarities of Belgian federalism? Yes and no.

It may come as a surprise (and often enough does so to traditional diplomats, even or especially if they are Belgian...) that a diplomat represents only one sub-entity of a state, and is subject to the authority of his regional government rather than to

that of the federal ministry of Foreign Affairs.

But after all, this particular position is not only a consequence of the Belgian federal constitution but also based on a general principle: *in foro interno, in foro externo*.



Edi Clijsters

Let me try to explain this as clearly and succinctly as possible in a few lines. In a federal system, some competences are attributed to the federal, others to the regional level. For the system to function well, competences should be clearly defined and separated; in fact, the delimitation and extent of regional vs federal competences is an important ongoing discussion in many a federal state. If then, a region is exclusively or predominantly responsible for certain competences at the internal level, it is only logical that it also exerts this responsibility at the external level, i.e. in bi- or multilateral international relations. This may sound rather complicated, but the Belgian EU-presidency in 2001 has proved that regional authorities can perfectly play their role at a European level, since several ministerial councils were presided over by regional ministers, competent for a particular policy field.

In the spirit of the Maastricht Treaty (and, for that matter, of the half-aborted European constitutional treaty) regions can play an extraordinary important and stimulating role in implementing the often invoked subsidiarity principle. They are an indispensable actor when it comes to enhancing the democratic character of the European Union.

It is therefore, not so ‘peculiar’ at all

that they should actively and self-consciously engage in international relations.

At this point, I am afraid my enthusiasm about regionalism and regional diplomats has led me away from what I was asked: to tell the reader about what I did and am doing, and “how my work profits from the studies at the EUI”.

My present activity is my third professional life, really: after many years as an academic in Leuven, Firenze and Mannheim, I was plunged rather unexpectedly in a completely different world, as a journalist (foreign editor and vice chief editor) of the Flemish daily ‘De Morgen’. Since September 2000 then, I serve as a diplomatic “Representative of the Flemish Government” in Germany.

The above paragraphs may have made clear that my tasks are by no means those of a ‘cultural attaché’ of the federal embassy. In fact, with my (unfortunately very small, but fortunately very motivated) staff, I take care of the large and ever increasing number of policy fields for which the Flemish government is (exclusively or predominantly) responsible. And since the competences of the Flemish government exceed those of the German *Länder*, my work implies contacts with both the federal and the *Länder*-level.

To what extent is my stay at the EUI useful to me now? Obviously, the wide-ranging experience in an international/European context is an undeniable asset. In academic as well as in personal relations, you learn to appreciate and respect particularities, while not losing your own identity. You learn that strength and flexibility are by no means necessarily contradictory. And that a genuine combination of self-respect and respect for others is fundamental to the European way of life. Good enough, I’d say.

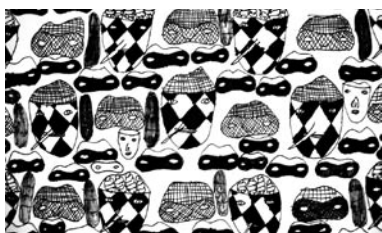
EDI CLIJSTERS  
Flaemische Repraesentanz, Berlin  
EUI Alumnus

## La Tinaia “Others Watching / Lo sguardo dell’altro”

Fondato nel 1965 in seno all’ospedale psichiatrico di San Salvi di Firenze, il Laboratorio di Attività Espressive La Tinaia si iscrive a pieno titolo nel quadro delle iniziative tese a valorizzare le risorse umane ed artistiche di persone con problemi psichiatrici. Il labo-



ratorio, ideato da due infermieri artisti, sostenuti da psichiatri disponibili a sperimentare percorsi innovativi di cura, rappresentava, per quei tempi, una innovazione:



il tentativo di infrangere le logiche “totalizzanti” della psichiatria istituzionale proponendo un percorso di riabilitazione creativa. La pratica artistica, inoltre, assurgeva al ruolo di comunicazione autonoma, non subordinata alla terapia psichiatrica tradizionale.

In seguito alla chiusura dell’ospedale, il laboratorio ha continuato ad esistere integrandosi progressivamente nella rete dei servizi della salute mentale e, aprendosi, ha accolto pazienti provenienti da

tutta l’area fiorentina. Alcune fra le opere realizzate dagli artisti sono di tale valore estetico che diversi musei, tra cui quello di Losanna, le hanno incluse nella Collezione di Art Brut.

### La Tinaia

*A place of free communication*

Founded in 1965 as part of Florence’s San Salvi Psychiatric Hospital, the La Tinaia expression workshop is fully committed to initiatives designed to enhance the human and artistic skills of people with psychiatric problems. The



workshop, conceived by two artist nurses and supported by psychiatrists prepared to experiment with new therapies, was an innovation in its time: an attempt to break out of the all-invasive logic of institutional psychiatry, offering a crea-

tive path to rehabilitation. Moreover, artistic practice emerged as a means of independent communication, not subordinate to conventional psychiatric therapy.

Following the closure of the mental



hospital, the workshop remained open and was gradually integrated into the network of mental health services, opening its doors to patients from all over the Florence area. Some of the artists’ works are of such aesthetic value that a number of galleries, including the one in Lausanne, have included them in their collections of art brut.

### Lo sguardo dell’altro

*Identità e Diversità*

La mostra, comprendente una selezione di 47 opere di dodici autori fra dipinti su tela e disegni a pannello, ci ha permesso di compiere un’esperienza estetica dell’art brut





capace di allargare la nostra comprensione dell’arte in generale e dell’umano. Diversamente da quanto avviene nella pratica artistica

### **Others watching**

#### *Identity and Diversity*

A selection of 47 paintings on canvas and felt-tip pen drawings by



dramatic personal experiences. The creative factor that the artists of La Tinaia and of art brut have in common lies in the linguistic and musical origin of their work, where form, colour and composition portray words, sounds and emotional states that speak directly to the viewer’s soul.



convenzionale, le opere esposte non nascono da una precisa intenzione di “fare arte”, ma dalla necessità dei loro autori di comunicare idee ed emozioni legate a drammatiche esperienze biografiche. Il fattore creativo che accomuna gli artisti de La Tinaia e dell’art brut risiede nell’origine linguistica e musicale delle loro produzioni, dove forme, colori e composizioni raffigurano parole, suoni e stati emotivi che parlano direttamente all’anima dello spettatore.

Il percorso della mostra è centrato su due principali chiavi di lettura. “Lo sguardo dell’altro” evidenzia la visione creativa peculiare di questi artisti, volta a rispecchiare la propria interiorità. I concetti di “identità e diversità” indicano invece le intenzioni comunicative dei diversi autori i quali, per ritrovare la propria identità, istituiscono un dialogo con se stessi e/o il “mondo” tramite modalità espressive attinenti la sfera del linguaggio, della poesia e della musica.



twelve artists, the exhibition has offered an aesthetic experience of art brut that can broaden our understanding of the human condition and art in general. In contrast to conventional artistic practice, the works exhibited arise not out of a specific intention to “do art”, but of their creators’ need to communicate ideas and emotions associated with

The route of the exhibition focused on two main key concepts. “Others watching” alludes to the creative vision peculiar to these artists, mirroring their own inner life. The concepts of “Identity and Diversity” on the other hand, indicate the communicative intention of the various artists who, in order to rediscover their own identity, establish a dialogue with themselves and/or the “world” using means of expression relating to the sphere of language, poetry and music.

Some works of la Tinaia will remain on a permanent loan in the Library of the EUI.

Centro di Attività Espressiva  
La Tinaia  
Via di San Salvi 12, Firenze  
[www.latinaia.org](http://www.latinaia.org)



# A Year in the Life of the EUI Alumni Association

Last autumn we organised a very stimulating conference on the “Future of Europe” (see <http://www.iue.it/Alumni/2005AlumniConferenceProgramme.shtml>), in conjunction with the RSCAS.

The London AA chapter (see <http://www.iue.it/Alumni/AlumniChapters.shtml>) held a conference at the LSE on the “Reform of the European Stability and Growth Pact” (see <http://www.iue.it/Alumni/PDFs/LSEConfSept2005.PDF>). The papers should soon be published in the EUI Alumni Interdisciplinary Journal on European Political Economy issues: Europe at Large. This online serial has been recorded provisionally in the ISSN Register as follows: ISSN 1814-8182 = Europe at large.

We also had the privilege to co-organise the Competition Day, an initiative of the Economics Department that might soon be repeated (<http://www.iue.it/ECO/Conferences/CompetitionDay/CompetitionDay.shtml>).

Also last autumn, our General Assembly decided by unanimity to amend the statutes of the AA as to allow post-doctoral fellows to become regular members. Given the almost doubling of post-doctoral fellows at the Institute, some of them staying on for two academic years, and the strategic orientation of the EUI towards combining doctoral with post-doctoral studies, post-doctoral fellows’ full membership will increase the profile of the AA and help the EUI to maintain a cohesive and indeed productive community.

What next?

1) **Our 20th Anniversary.** In 2006 the AA will commemorate its 20th anniversary. For the occasion, the EC is organising a series of events starting with the June Ball on Friday, 16 June, and thereafter a 5-day relaxed walk through the Chianti (4 to 6 hours a day): Firenze – Impruneta – Greve – Gaiole – Castello di Broglio – Siena. Several fellow alumni volunteers (Peter Kennealy, Jens Hoiberg, Susan Senior, Paolo Nello and Achille Acolti-Gil) will organise transport (back to Florence) and accommodation and will receive the group for dinner along the way and in Siena. So, take that week (or weekend) off and come along. Please let us know ASAP whether you want to participate, as there are not so many hotels along the way. Visit our website for pre-registration.

2) **History of the Alumni Association.** A booklet on the last 20 years of the AA, to be ready by June 2006, will be presented at the Alumni weekend on 6/7 October 2006.

3) **2nd Alumni Prize.** On 23 June we will announce the winner of the 2nd EUI Alumni Prize (€ 3.000) for the “best interdisciplinary and/or comparative thesis on European issues” of the last two years. This time the Jury is composed of Philippe Schmitter (EUI), Chairman, alumna Susan Senior Nello (U. Siena),



Francisco Torres

ECO, alumna Tanja Börzel (F.U. Berlin), SPS, alumna Monica den Boer (F.U. Amsterdam), LAW, and alumnus Hubert Zimmermann (U. Cornell), HEC. The prize will be awarded during the degree-conferring ceremony on 6 October.

4) **Alumni weekend conferences, general assembly and dinner.** During the alumni weekend, Thursday 5 October to Saturday 7 October, we will organise two interdisciplinary conferences: one on the Maastricht Treaty, on 5 and 6 October, and the other one on Globalisation, on 7 October. Please respond to our calls for papers on the web. We will also have the Alumni Prize Theses seminar on Friday. Our General Assembly and the traditional outdoor dinner at the Badias Loggia will also take place during the alumni weekend.

Please keep an eye on our web page (<http://www.iue.it/Alumni>) and get in touch with us ([alumni@iue.it](mailto:alumni@iue.it)) and with Nancy ([Nancy.Altobelli@iue.it](mailto:Nancy.Altobelli@iue.it)) for all the relevant information (programmes, calls for papers, etc.). You can also register in the Alumni Association and get your Electronic Alumni card, giving access to several facilities available for researchers and EUI staff, as well as to a permanent EUI e-mail address and to the Housing Exchange programme (<http://www.homexchange.com/iue/>).

FRANCISCO TORRES

On behalf of the Executive Committee of the EUI Alumni Association



# Stefano Bartolini New Director of the Schuman Centre

Stefano Bartolini will return to the Institute as Director of the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies. He will take office in September 2006. Stefano Bartolini, born in 1952, is a graduate in political science of the University of Florence. He was assistant professor at the University of Bologna (1976) and at the European University Institute (1979), associate professor at the University of Florence (1985), full professor at the University of Trieste (1990), the University of Geneva (1991), the European University Institute (1994) and the University of Bologna (2004).

He is member of the editorial board of the *Rivista Italiana di Scienza Politica*, of the scientific board of *West European Politics*, *Swiss Review of Political Science*, *Acta Politica*, *Electoral Studies*, *Journal of Theoretical*

*Politics*, and *Comparative Political Studies*.

He was awarded the UNESCO Stein Rokkan Prize for Comparative Social Science Research in 1990, the Gregory Luebbert APSA Prize in Comparative Politics in 2001, and the best book prize of the European Politics section of the APSA in 2002.

His main research interests focus on Western European political development, comparative methodology, political institutions and European integration. He has published in the field of French and Italian politics, of presidentialism and institutional reform, of political parties and of European electoral history and electoral behaviour. His present academic interests concentrate on the relationships between the process of European integration and the

key features of the European nation state experience.

His most recent books include *The Class Cleavage. The Electoral Mobilisation of the European Left 1880-1980* (Cambridge, 2000); *Maggioritario finalmente? La transizione elettorale 1994-2001*, (Bologna, 2002), and *Restructuring Europe. Centre formation, system building and political structuring between European integration and the nation state* (Oxford: 2005).



## And the winner is...

JOËL VAN DER WEELE, first year researcher in the Department of Economics has won a prize for his essay on "Path Dependences and the Case for Debt Relief". The Prize was awarded in the 2005 Essay Contest of "A World Connected" based at George Mason University, which stimulates the dialogue on global poverty, global wealth and globalisation.

PEER ZUMBANSEN, Jean Monnet Fellow in 2001-2002 and now Professor at Osgoode Law School, has been awarded one of the Canada Research Chairs at York University. As Canada Research Chair in Transnational and Comparative Law of Corporate Governance, Zumbansen will explore the impact of globalization on national economies by examining the changing nature of capitalism in globally integrated markets.

AUGUSTÍN MARAVALL, a former Professor at the Department of Economics, was recipient of the 2004 Julius Shiskin Award for Economic Statistics. He is the first European to receive this prize (apologies from the Editor for the lateness of this news).

## Our congratulations also go to...

EUI Alumnus (1976-1979) BRYANT G. GARTH, who studied under the supervision of Professor Mario Cappelletti, has recently been appointed Dean of the Southwestern Law School, California. His current research is focused on parallels between the US Colonization of the Philippines and the war in Iraq.

LIONEL BARBER, visiting fellow of the Schuman Centre in 1995-96, has been appointed Editor-in-Chief of the *Financial Times*.



Joachim Wuermeling

JOACHIM WUERMELING, EUI LLM in International and Comparative Law, has been appointed Administrative State Secretary in the German Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology.

## Farewell to...

The Institute will have to do without the collaboration of several staff members who have recently benefited from the retirement and pre-retirement programmes. We do hope that they will enjoy their new life, and that they will often visit us as “alumni”. We would like in particular to mention the following members of the EUI administration, who have recently left:

COLETTE KLEEMANN, who retired after 26 years of service and was instrumental in promoting multilingualism at the EUI;



Colette Kleemann

GIANFRANCO VARVESI who was called back to the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs after over four years of service as EUI Secretary General;



Gianfranco Varvesi

DOMINIQUE DELAUNAY, who was with us since 1983; our two official translators, IAIN FRASER and

DIETER MOSELT, with us respectively from 1976 and 1975;



Iain Fraser

GUNTER HAUSMANN, who ran the Budget and Personnel office from 1983;



Gunter Hausmann

MARIELLA PARTILORA and BÉATRICE MOHRLOK, both founding members of our community, who were recruited in the mid-Seventies;



Beatrice Mohrlök

MARCELLO SCOCCI, who worked in the Library since 1979; SIGRID OLOFF MONTINARI, who worked at the Historical Archives and KATHERINE ASBURY GIACHETTI, who worked in the Library, who both joined the Institute during the 1980's;

ANGELA SCHENK, who joined the Institute in 1976, also left after one year's sick leave;

BRIGITTE SCHWAB, who retired after many years dedicated to the Institute as EUI Publications Officer and Acting Editor of the EUI Review. Brigitte was also very involved with the EUI Alumni Association's activities and in the organisation of our Conferring Ceremony.



Brigitte Schwab

Best wishes to all.

# A New Look for the Badia

Nel 2005 un vasto programma di ristrutturazione di grandi ambienti della Badia ha permesso di recuperare una sala di oltre 150 mq. situata nel basamento della Badia Fiesolana, che si affaccia verso Firenze e la valle del Mugnone.

Anticamente il locale era stato utilizzato per ospitare alcune attività dei convittori del Collegio della Badia Fiesolana; i Padri Scolopi, proprietari del complesso monumentale, trasferirono il collegio al centro di Firenze intorno agli anni '70.

Quando l'Istituto ricevette in



uso la sede della Badia Fiesolana, il locale era stato destinato a deposito di materiali, successivamente fu adattato per accogliere l'atelier di riproduzione dei documenti e per questa funzione il locale fu dotato di impianti di condizionamento e di aspirazione.

Durante l'A.A. 2003/04 l'atelier di riproduzione dei documenti è stato trasferito in un piccolo edificio ristrutturato appositamente per i lavori di tipografia. Di conseguenza la grande sala è stata restituita nella forma originaria dopo aver abbattuto le soprastrutture e sostituito la vecchia pavimentazione.

Terminata nel dicembre 2005, la sala contiene alcune sculture, opere del XVII sec., provenienti dalla Villa Salviati, che per qualche tempo sarà

sottoposta ad ingenti lavori di restauro e adeguamento funzionale.

La nuova sala accoglierà seminari, manifestazioni e incontri nell'ambito delle attività istitutive.

GIORGIO BRUNDO,  
Building Restoration and Development

## iuE-Shop

Nei prossimi mesi si potrà parlare all'Istituto di e-commerce ed in particolare di iuE-Shop.

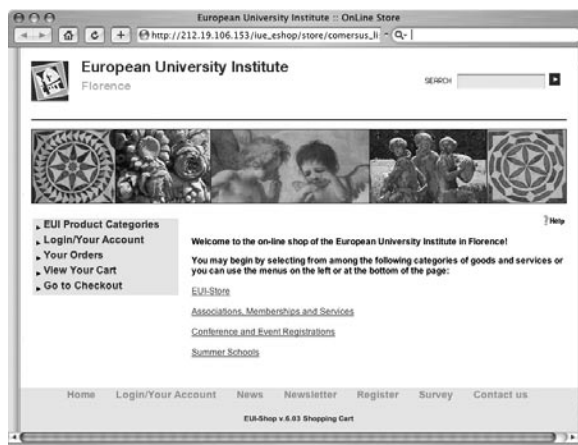
Il nostro shop avrà una vetrina online. In modo facile tutti gli articoli IUE potranno essere acquistati anche on-line. Qualsiasi visitatore in qualsiasi momento potrà decidere di avere un ricordo del tempo trascorso all'IUE con un semplice click sul nostro iuE-shop scegliendo comodamente l'oggetto che preferisce. Gli articoli dell'IUE, regali per parenti e amici, non dovranno più viaggiare con voi, ma saranno consegnati a domicilio senza appesantire il vostro bagaglio.

Avremo un vero e proprio negozio on-line, ogni articolo sarà descritto e visibile attraverso una foto e potrà essere acquistato pagando con carta di credito. Gli articoli saranno spediti in qualsiasi paese, al momento dell'acquisto. Oltre al paese di destinazione si potrà scegliere il tipo di spedizione, se per corriere o posta, ed il prezzo della spedizione sarà immediatamente calcolato. Una messaggistica automatica vi terrà informati sullo status e iter dell'ordine dal momento dell'acquisto fino alla consegna.

Il sito sarà costantemente aggiornato con i nuovi arrivi ed eventuali offerte speciali.

Questo progetto è stato sviluppato nel 2005 e la sua realizzazione ha richiesto la collaborazione di diversi servizi (Centro di Calcolo, Contabilità, IUE Webmaster e Servizio Logistico); il progetto dal punto di vista tecnico può definirsi completato, si stanno portando a termine gli ultimi test di verifica per poi procedere al suo "lancio" definitivo.

VALÉRIE COPPINI,  
Logistics Service



## The Patter of Tiny Feet...

Congratulations to Gráinne de Búrca and Philip Alston on the birth of their son, Ross, on 23rd December 2005.



Congratulations to Fatma Sayed and Simone Umiliani on the birth of their daughter, Sara, on 1st January 2006.



## Recent Appointments and Departures

As from January 2006 GIOVANNI SARTOR has taken up the position of Marie-Curie Professor of Legal informatics and Legal Theory in the Department of Law.

RICHARD SPADY came to the Department of Economics in September 2005 from Nuffield College, Oxford. His research has been primarily in theoretical econometrics, but has included topics in empirical industrial organization, labor economics, statistical theory, and government regulation of industry.

ANTONELLA ROMANO and JAY WINTER arrived at the Department of History and Civilization in September



2005. Professor Romano's research focuses on early modern history of European science with a special interest in "science and religion" and "science and empire"; Professor Winter's research interests include cultural history of twentieth-century Europe, and history of war and society.

PETER MAIR came to the EUI from Leiden University in September 2005 and is Professor of Compara-



tive Politics in the Department of Political and Social Sciences.

MARTIN RHODES, who left us to take up a professorship at Denver University after 6 years as a Professor in



the SPS Department specializing in the Welfare State in Europe.

GRÁINNE DE BÚRCA since leaving the EUI in winter 2005 has taught at NYU, where she is a member of

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

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the Global Law Faculty, and at Columbia University. In the fall of 2006 she will be teaching at Fordham University.

PETER BECKER, specialist in the history of Germany and central Europe since the late eighteenth century left the Institute to go to Johannes Kepler Universität Linz

FRANK VELLA left the Economics Department to take up a post in Econometrics at Georgetown University, Washington.