



“I am ready to argue that the SPS Department is a success story.”

Political and Social Sciences at the EUI

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This issue is entirely dedicated to the Social and Political Sciences Department whose performance will be reviewed in May.

It is indeed a well-rooted tradition that, every four years, each department produces a self-evaluation report to be submitted to our Research Council and other Governing Bodies. I do not wish to substitute my own judgment for their assessment, but I am ready to argue that the SPS Department is a success story. I am sure that the critical examination by our external peers will add some thorns to the roses. However, whatever conclusions emerge will no doubt be for the department's improvement, and it is useful—indeed crucial—that it takes advantage of the external input it receives.

This issue also announces the appointment of Josep Borrell as President of the

EUI from January 2010. It gives me great pleasure to introduce him (if he needs any introduction!) to the EUI community.

There will be many further occasions to hear from him in the forthcoming months and years.

Best wishes to Josep and to the SPS Department. ■

Yves Mény

Josep Borrell
Newly-appointed EUI President



Josep Borrell appointed new EUI Principal

In December 2008, the High Council of the European University Institute unanimously elected Mr. Josep Borrell for a five-year term commencing on 1 January 2010.

Josep Borrell was born in Spain in 1947. He is an Aeronautical Engineer and holds a Ph.D. in Economics from the Universidad Complutense (Madrid). He completed his education with a Masters in Energy Economics studies at the French Oil Institute (Paris) and a Masters in Operations Research (Applied Mathematics) at Stanford University (California, USA).

From 1984-1991 he was Spanish Secretary of State for Finance, Taxation and Budget. In 1991 he was appointed Minister of Public Works, Transportation, Environment and Telecommunications until 1996. On 2002-2003 he was a Member of the European Convention.

In 2004 he was elected President of the European Parliament until January 2007. Currently he is the Chairman of the European Parliament's Committee on Development.

The EUI is pleased to welcome a leader who has contributed so much to the growth of the new democracy in Spain, as well as to the consolidation of democratic and parliamentary practices within the European Union.



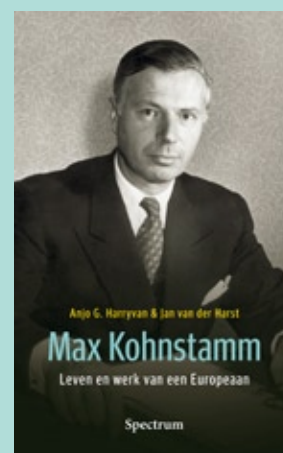
Borrell with EUI researcher Ernesto Bonafé Martínez, 2006

EUI History

A new biography on Max Kohnstamm, the first president of the European University Institute, has just been published by Spectrum. Entitled *Max Kohnstamm. Leven en werk van een Europeaan*, the book was written by historians Anjo G. Harryvan and Jan van der Harst, both of whom were researchers at the EUI during the mid-1980s.

Dutch-born Max Kohnstamm presided over the EUI from 1974-1981. Together with his Secretary-General Marcello Buzzonetti, he managed to successfully steer the EUI through its nascent years. Despite the many growing pains, discussed extensively in one of the chapters of the book, Kohnstamm left the EUI on solid ground, having overseen the laying of the firm foundation that now supports the considerable academic reputation the Institute holds today.

Professors Harryvan and van der Harst are faculty members of the Department of International Relations, University of Groningen, Netherlands.



The Department of Political and Social Sciences

Department Chair, SPS | **Peter Mair**

It has been almost 30 years now since the first doctorates were awarded by the Department of Political and Social Sciences (SPS), and in the intervening years the Department has grown to be one of the largest and most renowned centres for comparative social and political research in Europe. Close to 40 Ph.D. researchers are admitted each year to the four-year doctoral programme, and some 12 to 15 postdoctoral researchers are admitted each year as the SPS contingent in the Max Weber programme. In addition, and in common with the other Departments, SPS hosts a small number of senior Braudel Fellows, and a variety of visiting postdoctoral or senior Fellows, including a relatively large number of Marie Curie Fellows. Other postdoctoral scholars link to the Department from their positions as Jean Monnet Fellows in the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies. Together with a full-time faculty of currently 15 professors, this makes for a total of some 200 research scholars, together forming one of the largest scholarly communities of its kind in Europe.

To be sure, this community rarely if ever comes together in one place. The researchers are spread over the library, the computing rooms and their own work spaces in their homes, or they are scattered across Europe and beyond on missions and exchanges. The Fellows are dispersed around a number of different buildings—they have offices in the core Departmental areas, as well as in Villa La Fonte, the Convento, and Villa Malafrasca. The faculty is also dispersed—the bulk of the professors are still in the main Badia building, but others—the Joint Chairs—are in the Convento, and yet others are in the newly-acquired Villa San Felice, next to the Badia. When the first doctorates were awarded in 1980, the faculty was composed of just 5 professors, and just 14 new researchers were admitted that year. All worked in the Badia—indeed, some of the researchers even lived in the small apartments above what is now the cafeteria. There were no postdocs. Then, it proved relatively easy to bring all of these research scholars together for a seminar, for a lecture, or just for drinks. Now, with colleagues and researchers working on a much larger scale and in a variety of different locations, uniting them represents one of the major challenges currently facing SPS. In this sense, the Department has to be constantly alert to the need to take full advantage of the undoubted synergy that exists here.



When SPS was last evaluated by the Research Council, in 2003, the then-chairman Colin Crouch referred to the long-standing and often deeply problematic divisions which had beset SPS over the years. These were primarily of a disciplinary nature, and in particular had pitted sociology against political science in a conflict over the distribution of resources, the definition of chairs, and the shaping of the curriculum. SPS is a heterogeneous department, and includes political science—represented by the largest single group of scholars—sociology, social and political theory and international relations. Given the relatively small numbers of faculty, the existence of four broadly-defined disciplinary areas could and did provoke sharp demarcation disputes. A second source of division noted by Crouch was the conflict over methodological issues that had already begun to fracture political science as a discipline on the international stage, and that had also escalated in SPS at the time. This involved debates on the relative merits of quantitative and qualitative approaches, as well as on the value of rational choice and formal modelling, and also concerned the emphasis on particular methods and approaches that should characterise the Ph.D. training programme in SPS. »

► Although many of these divisions were long-standing, it is probably safe to say that they have now been overcome—or at least that they have become relatively dormant. This is not to suggest that the Department has become a haven of sweetness and light—far from it! Disputes can still be intense and fraught. But these are often of a short-term or contingent character, and rarely involve the fundamental divides that worried Crouch. There are a number of reasons for this change and for the more recent culture of accommodation. In the first place, the disciplines themselves are losing their sharpness and their autonomy. Disciplinary boundaries in general are now more easily crossed than before, and often more fruitfully, while multi-disciplinarity, either in the practice of research and teaching or simply in the form of borrowing and learning, is now more common within the social sciences. Second, recent appointees to the faculty have often reflected such multi-disciplinarity in their own work, whether they are crossing the boundaries of political science and sociology, of comparative politics and international relations, or of social theory and empirical research. This feeds into seminars and teaching as well as (co-)supervision, and helps undermine traditional pillarisation. Third, the doctoral training programme, while allowing for much necessary specialised instruction, also devotes substantial attention to offering insights from all of the disciplines represented in the Department. Indeed, a main purpose of the reforms of the teaching programme in the last few years has been to overcome the negative aspects of methodological disputes and to promote a greater dialogue between the different epistemological and methodological approaches, based upon mutual respect. The development of a pluralist approach within the core methods seminar, and the common endeavour of the volume *Approaches and Methodologies in the Social Sciences* (discussed later in this issue) have helped considerably in this regard.

“Indeed, a main purpose of the reforms of the teaching programme in the last few years has been to overcome the negative aspects of methodological disputes and to promote a greater dialogue between the different epistemological and methodological approaches, based upon mutual respect.”

As well as being one of the largest European centres for comparative social and political research, the SPS Department has also established itself as one of the most renowned. The quality of the faculty has always been very high and continues to be so—this is also

reflected in the most recent appointments: Fabrizio Bernardi, Pepper Culpepper and, as joint RSCAS/SPS Chair in Mediterranean Studies, Olivier Roy. Although Roy is a senior professor, both Bernardi and Culpepper are relatively young scholars, which is not the normal pattern in SPS. Given the particular career structure in the EUI, and the problems posed by lack of tenure and the limited opportunities for non-Italian partners of professors to find suitable employment and to further their own careers, there is often little scope to appoint younger scholars to chairs in the Department. Successful applicants often tend to be in the final stages of their career, and while this may bring strong reputational advantages, it also tends to unbalance the profile of the Department. For this reason SPS is particularly pleased with these two recent appointments of more mid-career scholars, both of whom have superb international reputations.

It is also good to be able to report that both present and past SPS members have been endowed with various prizes and awards, including the European Latsis Prize for Rainer Bauböck in 2006 and the ECPR Lifetime Achievement Award for Emeritus Professor Philippe Schmitter in 2007. In 2009 Schmitter has also been awarded the IPSA Mattei Dogan award, the EUSA Lifetime Achievement Award, and, just announced in April, the very prestigious Johan Skytte Prize by the University of Uppsala. Our researchers and Fellows have also been honoured. Mette Bakken, Igor Guardiancich, Franca Van Hooren, Yannis Karagiannis, Dorota Szelewa, Nikoleta Yordanova and Alex Wilson have all recently won prizes for their work, while Silja Häusermann, a current SPS Max Weber Fellow, who defended her thesis in Zurich, has been awarded the Jean Blondel Prize for the best Ph.D. of 2008 by the European Consortium of Political Research, as well as the Ernst B. Haas Prize of 2008 for the best dissertation in European politics by the American Political Science Association. Sven Steinmo has been appointed chair-elect of the Politics and History Section of APSA, as well as Convenor of the European and Politics and Society Program for the 2009 APSA annual meeting. Luciano Bardi, currently a Braudel Fellow in SPS and co-director of the parties sub-observatory of EUDO has just been elected Chairman of the ECPR.

Other simple indicators of reputation include the fact that SPS is the editorial base of the new *European Political Science Review* as well as that of the more long-established *West European Politics*. The annual reviews issue of *EPS-European Political Science* is also edited from the EUI. More generally, SPS professors are engaged in the editorial advisory boards of a host of prominent international journals, currently totalling more than 80 titles. This is one useful indication of the extent to which SPS has become networked ►►

▶ within the international profession, a development which is perhaps not surprising given its increasingly international character and profile. A further indication of its standing comes from both the number and quality of applications for Visiting and Braudel Fellowships, which have enabled the Department to play host to some of the world's leading scholars in the social and political sciences. The Department also has a remarkably successful record in the EU-funded Marie Curie Programme. In the coming year, for example, the Department will host as many as five Marie Curie Fellows, three of whom will work with Martin Kohli in the areas of social structure, family and welfare, and all of whom won funding in the face of intense international competition.

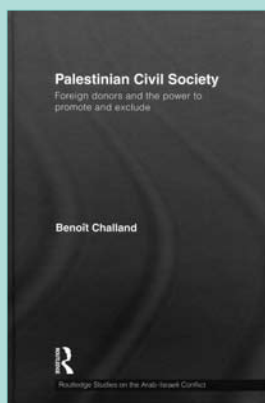
Applications for the SPS places in the new Max Weber programme are also thriving. SPS is assured of some 12 to 13 places in the overall programme, with the possibility of raising this to 14 or 15 if circumstances and overall fellowship numbers permit, and the number of applications for these positions is enormous, rising from 180 in the second year of the programme to 356 in the third year and to 409 in the fourth year. In other words, SPS receives some 30 applications for every single MWF position—a remarkable figure, and a testament to the standing and appeal of the EUI in the social and political sciences. This also means that those accepted to the programme are exceptional scholars, and this further promotes the reputation of both the Department and the EUI more generally. Winning a Max Weber Fellowship has rapidly become an honour in its own right, and one that now graces

the CVs of a select group of brilliant young political and social scientists.

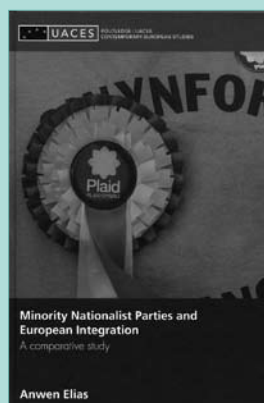
One very evident reason why SPS does enjoy such a standing is because of the success of its alumni in securing academic positions across Europe and beyond. In this sense, its influence—and its impact—is pervasive. In the almost 30 years that have elapsed since the first three doctorates in 1980, SPS has awarded a total of 409 Ph.D.'s, including more than 80 in the last three years (2006-8) alone. Given that more than 75 per cent of these alumni go into academic careers, and given that the bulk of these make their careers in Europe, the tentacles of SPS can be said to have spread widely. Moreover, included among these alumni are scholars who now hold senior chairs both in the Europe and the United States, while more recent graduates have won highly competitive postdoc or assistant professor positions in many top-ranked universities including Copenhagen, University College and Trinity College in Dublin, the LSE and UCL in London, Edinburgh, Bologna, Potsdam, Yale, Oxford, Salamanca, Aarhus, Berlin, Utrecht, Louvain-la-Neuve and St. Gallen.

In other words, things are going well for SPS. But precisely because they are going well, we find that the workload becomes heavier, the demands on faculty become greater, and the pressure on the researchers becomes more intense. These days, life in the EUI looks more and more like that of the Red Queen in Alice, in that it takes a lot of running even to remain in the same place, let alone to make progress. ■

Recent Books from SPS Alumni



Benoît Challand, *Palestinian civil society: foreign donors and the power to promote and exclude*. London; New York: Routledge, 2009.



Anwen Elias, *Minority nationalist parties and European integration: a comparative study*. London; New York: Routledge, 2009



Andrea Herrmann, *One political economy, one competitive strategy? Comparing pharmaceutical firms in Germany, Italy, and the UK*. Oxford; New York: Oxford University Press, 2008.

There Is More than One 'S' in SPS: Sociology at the EUI

Professor of Sociology, SPS | **Martin Kohli**



It still happens—both outside and inside the EUI—that the SPS Department is addressed as ‘the political science department’. But there is more than one ‘S’ in SPS. What this means depends on the language we prefer for reading the abbreviation. In English, ‘Social and political sciences’ seems the natural solution, while in French—the official language of the founding documents of the EUI, so I am told—it stands for the reverse order of the terms, ‘*Sciences politiques et sociales*’.

Apart from the question of order, there are two problems with this denomination. The first is that the ‘and’ puts the two terms on equal footing and creates an impression of additivity. Usually, however, ‘social sciences’ is the generic term for denoting a range of disciplines. Wikipedia offers the following definition: ‘The social sciences comprise academic disciplines concerned with the study of the social life of human groups and individuals including anthropology, communication studies, economics, human geography, history, political science, psychology and sociology.’ In

the list of sub-branches that follows, our free encyclopedia also includes education and law (though missing demography). In such a broad understanding, the term would cover all that is going on at the EUI. Many practitioners of history, law, economics or psychology dislike and refute the classification of their discipline as a ‘social science’. But the latter term clearly refers to several disciplines, and it would be difficult to argue that political science is not one of them.

The second problem is that the term ‘social sciences’ promises more than what is empirically redeemed by the SPS Department. For better or for worse, we lack anthropology, communication studies, geography, and psychology (as well as demography). The Department is in reality one of political science and sociology. Calling it what it is might be more satisfactory than sticking to the ‘SPS’ which is illogical and empirically misleading. But the term carries the benefit of tradition (if not path dependency), and the Department has so far borne it gracefully.

This is not to say that the relationship between political science and sociology has always been an easy one. Sociology likes to conceive of itself as the discipline that encompasses and embeds the study of the polity and the economy (as well as that of culture and of the demographic reproduction of society). Societal development has been one of increasing functional differentiation, but the differentiated parts are unable to create and reproduce by themselves the resources that they depend on. Political science and economics try to overcome this problem with clever institutional design, but they tend to rely on too simple a model of action. Hence the importance of economic and political sociology as the (sub-) disciplines that analyze how political processes and economic transactions are socially embedded. In the SPS Department, economic and political sociology have been present for instance through the work of Colin Crouch and László Bruszt on industrial relations and varieties of capitalism, or that of Alessandro Pizzorno, Klaus Eder and Donatella della Porta on political representation and social movements.

However, disciplines need not only areas of articulation with others but also a reflection and self-assertion of their own disciplinary core. In recruitment at the EUI, where sociology is restricted to a small number of professors, it becomes especially important to go for those who are not only open to other disciplines but at ►►

- the same time close to the core of their own. Reflecting the core is also the task of social theory, formerly represented by Gianfranco Poggi and Peter Wagner but currently lacking, as are the important fields of sociology of culture and religion.

A field in which the interdisciplinary character of the EUI has borne fruit is political economy, especially research on the welfare state. It is again a field in which sociology has articulated itself with political science and economics. The most visible achievement so far has been Gösta Esping-Andersen's comparative work on welfare regimes. His book *The Three Worlds of Welfare Capitalism* (1990), written during his tenure at the EUI, became an instant classic and has remained a major point of reference. This has been continued in a political science mode by Martin Rhodes and Sven Steinmo and in a sociological mode by myself. It is instructive to see how the two modes differ from and complement each other. In explaining welfare state development, the sociological perspective has focused on the structural changes—demographic, economic and cultural shifts that create new social 'risks' to be addressed by the welfare state. The political science perspective has focused on the political institutions that make up the state's repertoire for dealing with societal demands and create path dependency. The two perspectives meet in approaches such as power resource theory which focuses on how social cleavages are politically mobilized. The contrast is visible regarding welfare state effects as well. Political scientists tend to follow the logic of institutions, while sociologists like to highlight how institutions in practice are subverted from their original purpose and how they create unanticipated or perverse effects. Challenged by political scientists, sociologists have learnt that political institutions do matter and that purely functionalist arguments assuming a one-to-one translation of societal risks into policies will not suffice.

Studying the effects of welfare policies—as of any policies—presupposes a solid grounding in micro (individual-level) data. This has been one of the main preoccupations of sociology over the past decades, as developed, e.g., in research on social inequality. Inequality and mobility as embedded into the societal stratification order remain a bread-and-butter theme for sociology, and they have been a strong component of the SPS Department, being successively represented by Hans-Peter Blossfeld, Yossi Shavit, Richard Breen, Jaap Dronkers, and from next year, Fabrizio Bernardi. The focus on the 'old' inequalities of class is being broadened to the 'new' ones of gender, age, ethnicity and migration. Also, inequality research (just as welfare state research) now requires a dynamic framework that accounts for changes in risks and effects over the life course and across generations.

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Europeanization is another field where political science and sociology meet. Sociology's task here is more difficult because its subject matter is more elusive. The evolution of a European polity is conspicuous enough, and it is already well researched and understood. But to what extent is there a European society in the making? Some sociologists still operate with the notion that modern societies have become national societies; the nation state—in spite of being challenged from above as well as from below—is their natural unit of analysis. This is also true for comparative studies where, e.g., the issue of a 'European societal model' usually refers to a specifically European type of national society. The EUI is a good place for overcoming this restrictive stance by pursuing the appropriate research agenda—on the Europeanization of structural patterns and cleavages, of the basic 'social contracts' between classes, generations, genders and ethnicities, of transactions and mobilities, of the institutions that regulate them and of the values and identities that provide their legitimation. At the same time, as for political science, the sociological study of Europe needs to situate the latter in the emerging world society with its specific stratification order and transaction patterns.

This is a tall agenda for a small department. In fact, sociology at the SPS Department is too small to cover all constituent parts of the discipline at any one time, let alone to compete with full-fledged sociology departments. We may imagine how such a department might be composed and what it would contribute to the EUI—a fifth department that might also reach out to some of the now lost fields of the social sciences such as anthropology or demography. For the time being, we will have to live with the limits to growth that the SPS Department imposes. It is here that the advantages of the EUI play out: the flexibility of professorial recruitment that creates a continuous recombination of special competences, the emphasis on trans- and supranational research that is facilitated by the diverse origins and backgrounds of the EUI community, and the pluridisciplinary character of the Department itself that forces everyone to look beyond their own fields. Turning the vice of smallness into the virtues of flexibility, diversity and cooperation remains the challenge to be met. ■

Life in the SPS Department: Researchers' Perspectives

SPS Researcher Reps 2008-2009



When the SPS department asked us, on behalf of the EUI Review, to write a short story on life at the EUI from the researchers' perspective we set out, in the best qualitative tradition, with an inductive inquiry: we asked our colleagues about their experiences in Florence, at the EUI and in the SPS Department. Soon, we realized there is no such thing as *the* researcher's perspective. With researchers coming from all over the world—from Europe to Latin America and from Asia to the Middle East—working in disciplines ranging from philosophy and cultural anthropology to sociology and political science, this seems hardly surprising. The researchers are at least as diverse as their experiences at the Institute. Even so, a number of common threads run through the personal stories that were shared with us. We—with a somewhat positivist ambition—took the liberty of attempting to describe them in the following short tale. We hope that within it our colleagues will see reflections, albeit partially, of their own experiences, and we hope that it will serve as an invitation for those not yet arrived to form their own perspectives.

Intellectual challenge

The diversity apparent at the EUI begins in its greatest social forum: the Mensa. An average Badia lunch involves speaking—or at least hearing—English, Spanish, Italian, French and German, and some occasional words of Dutch, Greek or Arabic. This multicultural

“The researchers are at least as diverse as their experiences at the Institute.”

community of the EUI brings together a host of different world-views and academic traditions, forming a source of intellectual richness and a culture of international learning that is not easily found in other universities. Not only is this diversity invaluable for comparative research, as country experts are at hand for almost every comparative study one would like to undertake; it is also an opportunity to test ideas, hypotheses and research designs with researchers from entirely different backgrounds, as well as specialists in your field.

Another incredibly stimulating aspect of the SPS department, and the EUI at large, is the enormous numbers of seminars and presentations that are held on a wide variety of topics. The Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs might be giving a talk on Italian foreign policy one week, followed the next week by Prof. Przeworski on democracy and development, Prof. Esping-Anderson on gender and the welfare state, Prof. Norris on the digital divide...and this is only a small selection of the events organized. In addition, many Working Groups—on Comparative Politics, Political Behavior, Migration and other topics—are ►►

- ▶ organized by researchers themselves. For researchers, these activities are a source of intellectual inspiration, and often a welcome source of distraction if one needs a little break from the Ph.D.!

Carolien van Ham, second year SPS researcher, shares 'I remember my first visit to the EUI in April 2007, for the interviews. The beauty and the vibe of the place was incredible. The green garden, the incredible view of grey-white olive fields, Florence stretched out downhill. And at the same time, the Badia was buzzing with activity, there were several conferences going on, the library was filled with researchers, as I took a look at the agenda of lectures and workshops that month, I couldn't wait to get accepted'.

Of course, beautiful views and inspiring lectures are important but not sufficient conditions for choosing a university to pursue one's graduate education. For many researchers, the academic reputation of the SPS Department, especially in comparative politics, is another important reason for doing a Ph.D. at the EUI.

The professors are well known in their respective fields and are actively engaged in research and publishing. The fact that the EUI's teaching and supervision is almost exclusively geared towards the production of Ph.D.'s—and top-quality academics—gives researchers the opportunity to focus fully on their projects, and provides professors ample time to supervise their students. The size of the research community allows and encourages researchers to discuss their research with professors other than their own supervisor, along with postdoctoral Jean Monnet and Max Weber fellows. As second year researcher Georges Fahmi puts it, 'Unlike many of my friends who are studying in other doctoral programs in Europe and the United States, being at the EUI give me the chance to consult my supervisor more often, discuss my ideas, thoughts, and sometimes my confusion with him on regular basis.' On the other hand, the high concentration of doctoral and postdoctoral researchers, as well as visiting students and professors, provides a critical mass



which gives rise to fruitful discussions, mutual learning and collaborative work. This is also a community which provides its members opportunities to make their voice heard in its decision-making processes, through their involvement in committees or through their representation by Researcher Representatives.

However, these opportunities come with challenges. Writing a Ph.D. is difficult, as the Departments' Researchers Guide aptly notes. No matter what the discipline or research approach, writing a Ph.D. is a challenge that demands much more than mere intellectual capacity. It requires passion for your research, courage to continuously question your assumptions, and perseverance to continue and (eventually) finish! In this sense writing a Ph.D. is a very personal struggle, different for each researcher, and a struggle that, with its ups and downs, very much affects the way we experience our working environment.

“... writing a Ph.D. is a challenge that demands much more than mere intellectual capacity. It requires passion for your research, courage to continuously question your assumptions, and perseverance to continue and (eventually) finish! ”



Despite these challenges, Takeshi Hieda, third year SPS Researcher, describes her experience like this: 'The EUI is a unique place to me. The 'uniqueness' comes from the comparison of graduate work I've experienced in Japan, the US, and here. In Japan, since very few graduate students are funded by the government, they are too busy in their part-time work to concentrate on their thesis. In the US, although many Ph.D. students are provided with their tuition and stipend by the school, they are also too busy to advance their thesis since their course work and teaching jobs are so time-consuming. Compared to this, I found the EUI the best place on earth to finish a dissertation project.'



► The EUI ‘Bubble’

Bringing together intelligent and ambitious students from all over the world, while creating a diverse and intellectually stimulating environment, is at the same time an interesting social experiment. The shared experience of being far away from friends and family at home forges strong and intense friendships and a close community. Like all communities, the EUI community is constantly constructing its boundaries, creating what some call the ‘bubble’ of the Badia. This bubble offers a sense of belonging and familiarity which at times is comforting, but from which escape by going downhill, learning Italian and interacting with Florentines can be very refreshing too...

La dolce vita

In all the hard work of completing Ph.D. chapters, attending conferences and producing publications, it is the personnel of the Library, Mensa and Cafeteria that help keep body and soul together. The ‘*buon giorno!*’ of Fiamma, Antonella and Lori at the Cafeteria guarantees a happy start to the day, while the warmth of Cinzia and Fabio at the lunch counter ensures that you enter the Mensa smiling, and the incredible helpfulness of the library staff whenever you are desperately looking for that single ‘crucial’ article, book or database is unmatched. And, of course, a drink in the researcher-run Bar Fiasco can help the hard-working researcher to wind down.

Some would say that it is impossible to get any work done in such beautiful surroundings. They are right and they are wrong. The volume of new and original work emanating from the EUI attests to how wrong



they are. However, having lunch on the sunny terrace of the Badia looking out over Florence, sipping a *macchiato* while preparing a presentation, and reading a book in the garden of the Badia in Spring helps to remind us every now and then that there is a little more to life than the Ph.D., providing lasting and valuable memories long after the Ph.D. has been printed and bound. ■

Message to EUI Members and Alumni

The EUI Review invites you to submit news of publications, awards, births and the like for inclusion in future issues of the magazine. Send your information to EUI.Publications@eui.eu

Six Months in SPS: A Visitor's View

Fernand Braudel Fellow, SPS | **Charlie Jeffery**

Two months in to a six-month Braudel Fellowship, a number of things have become clear.

The first is the pleasure I take in not being what an academic generally is these days in the UK. For this blissful half-year I am not faced by a running battle to keep sufficiently at bay the many, intrusive and unwieldy requirements of university administration to find time to prepare for students and then, towards the bottom of the list, to squeeze research into what (not much!) time is left.

In short, I don't have meetings, or at least the meetings I do have here are the 'right' kind—about ideas, shared research interests, future plans and collaborations. And here the meetings are not in stuffy rooms, with half a forest's worth of papers and 'an addendum to agenda point four', but are held in a creative synergy of scholarship and pasta in the venerable EUI mensa.

The second thing is the mix of intellectual liveliness and congeniality there is in SPS. I knew before I came I would have a lot to do with old friends like Michael Keating and Alex Trechsel, and planned to know better some of the faculty members I knew only fleetingly or through the recommendation of others. I also knew some of the doctoral researchers and postdocs from conferences and publications and looked forward to discussing their and my work with them.

What I didn't quite realize was how many Fellows would be here, how many of those I had worked with before, but also how many Fellows there were that I didn't yet know, and couldn't therefore have known I shared interests with. These academic equivalents of Donald Rumsfeld's 'unknown unknowns' have been an especially pleasant surprise, and the wider mix—faculty, fellows, docs and postdocs—an extraordinarily productive setting for thinking and writing.

The third thing I have come to realize is just how much I've taken on for these six months. The aim of the fellowship is to draw together different strands of work from the last ten years that never had the due reflection they needed to be written up properly. One strand has to do with the impacts of devolution in the UK. From 2000-2007 I ran a UK research council programme on devolution, commissioned 38 projects at UK universities, and helped through them to shape some of the devolution reforms and to build a better understanding of why others were poorly designed and unsustainable.

One thing I learned from the programme was that much of the understanding of devolution among UK policymakers and academics alike was extremely insular, bounded by traditions of UK political practice and more or less oblivious to similarly structured political systems and similar reform processes elsewhere. To compensate for this I worked with a group of members of the programme, Michael Keating among them, to internationalise the UK devolution research agenda, to apply non-UK expertise in the UK, and to embed UK devolution research in comparative analysis and international networks. One outcome was a number of projects—conferences and workshops that led to publications, and smaller and larger international research grants—including one I am running now under the title 'Citizenship after the Nation-State'. This brings together colleagues from Austria, France, Germany, Spain and the UK to explore public attitudes at regional, rather than conventional national scales.

The title 'Citizenship after the Nation-State' also marks a wider agenda: to avoid the problems of what some have called a 'methodological nationalism', the unreflected choice of the nation-state as a 'natural' unit of analysis, and open up questions on how far citizens also seek and realize collective goals at regional (and other) scales. This agenda is the second strand of work in the Fellowship, which in the short term—by the end of April all going well—will inform the book I'm writing on UK devolution, but will also in the rest of the fellowship and beyond lead to a second, comparative analysis of the regionalization of citizenship.

There is one last, but not least thing about the fellowship: all too often when a sabbatical or a research grant opens up space for research it is all too easy to leave the family behind so as to be able to 'get on with it'. The Braudel Fellowship has made it possible for us to come to Florence as a family, so far to universal approval, and for the kids in particular our stay is building into an extraordinary experience. Happily I can also report that it is proving quite possible to bring the family with you and 'get on with it'! ■



Post-doctoral Studies at the EUI: The Max Weber Programme & SPS

Max Weber Fellow | **Rasmus Hoffmann**

The post doctoral Max Weber Programme (MWP) is located in the Villa la Fonte. In the academic year 2008/09 we are 47 fellows from 20 countries, and most of us stay for one year. We form a multicultural and multidisciplinary community subdivided into four Academic Practice Groups: Economics, History and Civilization, Law, and Social and Political Sciences (SPS). I am a sociologist and demographer and below I will describe our SPS group (12 political scientists and 3 sociologists) and our experiences in the MWP.

We represent a diversity of topics in the political and social sciences: morality politics, gender dynamics in electoral competition, welfare states, social inequality, epidemiology and public health, democracy in Eastern Europe, party dynamics in South America, corruption and trust, global justice, memory and narratives, migration, extreme right parties, and many others. Our research areas are briefly presented on our web pages at the Max Weber Programme.

“We represent a diversity of topics: morality politics, gender dynamics in electoral competition, welfare states, social inequality, epidemiology and public health, democracy in Eastern Europe, party dynamics in South America, corruption and trust, global justice, memory and narratives, migration, extreme right parties, and many others.”

Like all Max Weber Fellows we have our offices in the Villa la Fonte, which is a nice place for working—both by day and at night. There is plenty of opportunity to organise leisure and social activities with the other scholars. We spend most of our time in this quiet and beautiful place but almost every day there is a reason to go to the nearby Badia Fiesolana, or the other EUI buildings because we have strong ties to EUI departments. We follow diverse and interesting programme activities that include the following elements:

1. Academic Practice Workshops. Besides the four specific Academic Practice Groups, which conduct disciplinary work on general academic topics (e.g. good academic practice), there are specific Academic Practice Workshops organised for all Max Weber Fellows. For example we are offered mock interviews in

order to practice and improve our performance in job seeking. We also learn about writing CV's, publishing strategies, grant applications, teaching, and building personal websites.

2. Between these workshops, our Academic Practice Group for Social and Political Sciences (APG SPS) meets in order to prepare or reflect on these workshop topics, or to concentrate on other topics that we have chosen—for example, we had one session on work-life-balance and time management. This increases our internal engagement and our communication on topics that are general to scholars on the one hand, but can better be dealt with in a small group of people from similar disciplines. Even in a small, relatively homogenous group there are different traditions of doing research and tackling working issues. Our group provides valuable opportunities to exchange and confront these experiences from diverse academic traditions. My impression is that spending a year in a multidisciplinary academic environment requires the right balance between mingling with fellows of your own discipline, and exchanging and learning from other disciplines. The first is important in order to concentrate on your own specific experiences and problems. The latter, of course, is the more challenging, because before one can exchange and learn from other fields, distances and differences must be noticed, understood and tackled. This requires time and good will from all sides and eventually we learned how to organise our group (at the end of the year we will all be experts in the art of negotiation...)

3. Another valuable component of the Max Weber Programme is the course in Academic Writing. These sessions take place in groups or in individual tutorials and help to increase our general level of English and give advice for specific situations, e.g. application letters and submissions.

A major event for each Academic Practice Group is the Multidisciplinary Research Workshop that each group has to organise. We in the SPS group have chosen the topic of 'capitalist entrepreneurship' and invited Prof. Swedberg, a visiting Fellow in the SPS Department who works on Joseph Schumpeter.

The Max Weber Lecture is probably the most widely known programme activity in the EUI community. Each month a distinguished international scholar gives a presentation from a field in the social sciences. ►►



- ▶ Although some fellows think that these valuable and stimulating academic activities take too much time and effort, much more than half of our working time is left for our own research, publishing and career pursuits. The fellows who need to find a job after the year in the Max Weber Programme have time and receive support in order to write application letters, and prepare for job interviews. Support is provided in different ways: First, through personal communication in the network of fellows and the EUI community, and second by the Academic Careers Observatory that provides discipline-focused and country specific information on job markets, institutions and requirements on its homepage and through meetings and discussions with colleagues and experts.

Sometimes it is not easy to keep the balance between time devoted to everyone's individual research, publication and career activities on the one hand, and the unique opportunity to share experiences and knowledge in an international multidisciplinary group of researchers. Some fellows are more active—and some are less active—in the group activities mentioned above. Our presence at common events, for the most part scheduled on Wednesdays, is required and at the end of seven months we are obligated to submit a

working paper that contains our work from the first half of the year. But otherwise the programme and its staff (the director, a coordinator, three assistants and others) are rather flexible in order to take into account individual necessities and situations that may be more or less stressful for different fellows.

Regarding our career as scientists, the support of the Max Weber Programme is excellent. However, my concern is that while learning all the 'rules for success' (management, competition, publishing strategies and citation indices), we might forget that science is not just our business and occupation. It also implies defending the fundamentals of science, criticism and freedom, against the pressure of subtly-changing principles and incentives in academia. For this aim, and—more importantly—for addressing major social problems outside academia, I think it is necessary to practice and internalise critical, deep and controversial thinking and discussion, even if this takes time away from fostering careers or finding a job.

When I started my year at the EUI, I had no position in Germany to go back to, so I was 'on the job market'. After much effort searching for information and writing applications, I got a position (as most fellows on ▶▶

- the job market do) at the Erasmus Medical Center in Rotterdam, where I will start work in September 2009 in the Department of Public Health. I work on social differences in health and mortality, on old age and demographic change. These topics are not common at the EUI: sociologists are a minority in the SPS group and in the SPS department, very few people work on demography and nobody on health. However, the working conditions for my own work, and the general academic input of this year, provide very precious experiences for me.

But whatever the individual situation looks like, I think all fellows feel and enjoy that they are kept free of normal administrative duties that many of us know from our previous workplace. Some links to the SPS department exist but they are almost free of duties: First, there is a SPS Seminar Series where, once a month, a couple of speakers discuss a topic of general interest and most of the faculty and many members

of our SPS group make up the audience. Second, all fellows have a mentor among the EUI faculty who advises and supervises our activities during this year. Third, some Max Weber Fellows organise workshops and help to supervise Ph.D. students, others teach or participate in regular seminars, working groups or projects at the SPS Department or organise discussions in the EUI community.

Last, but not least, I would like to mention that there are a lot of more informal activities among the Max Weber fellows. Intensive Italian language courses are offered and a trip to Venice was organised by the Programme coordinators. Moreover there are many individual initiatives, such as classes on the use of PowerPoint, discussions on the US-election by US-American members of our group, wine-tasting tours, cooking courses, parties etc. May many future fellows have the chance to come here, work well and hard, contribute and profit for the rest for their lives. ■

Congratulations to **Silvia Guimaraes** and **Cosimo Chiarelli** on the birth of their daughter **Camilla**, born on 28 January 2009.



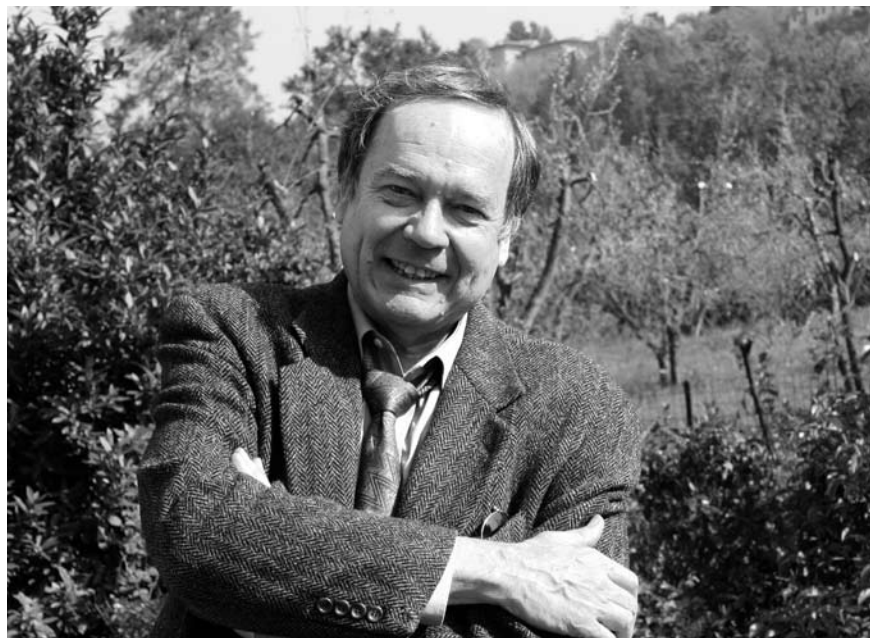
Congratulations to **Madeleine M.E. de Leeuw** on the birth of her third son, **Lucas Zanetti**, in Bologna on 20 February 2009.



The European Election Study 2009: Continuity and Innovation

Stein Rokkan Professor of Comparative Politics, SPS | **Mark Franklin**

The European University Institute has received infrastructure funding from the European Commission DG Research, under their FP7 programme, to mount an ambitious study of the European Parliament (EP) elections in June 2009. Involving a consortium of 15 academic institutions in 9 countries, and collaborators in all 27 EU member states, the study (which goes by the unlovely acronym of PIREDEU—Providing an Infrastructure for Research on Electoral Democracy in the European Union) is directed by Mark Franklin, Stein Rokkan Professor of Comparative Politics in the SPS Department. It includes a voters' study, a candidate's study, a media study, a manifestoes study and a contextual data study—each conducted in all 27 EU member countries. For the voters' study alone we plan to interview more than 1,000 individuals in each country, making well over 27,000 respondents in all—by far the largest survey-based election study ever conducted anywhere.

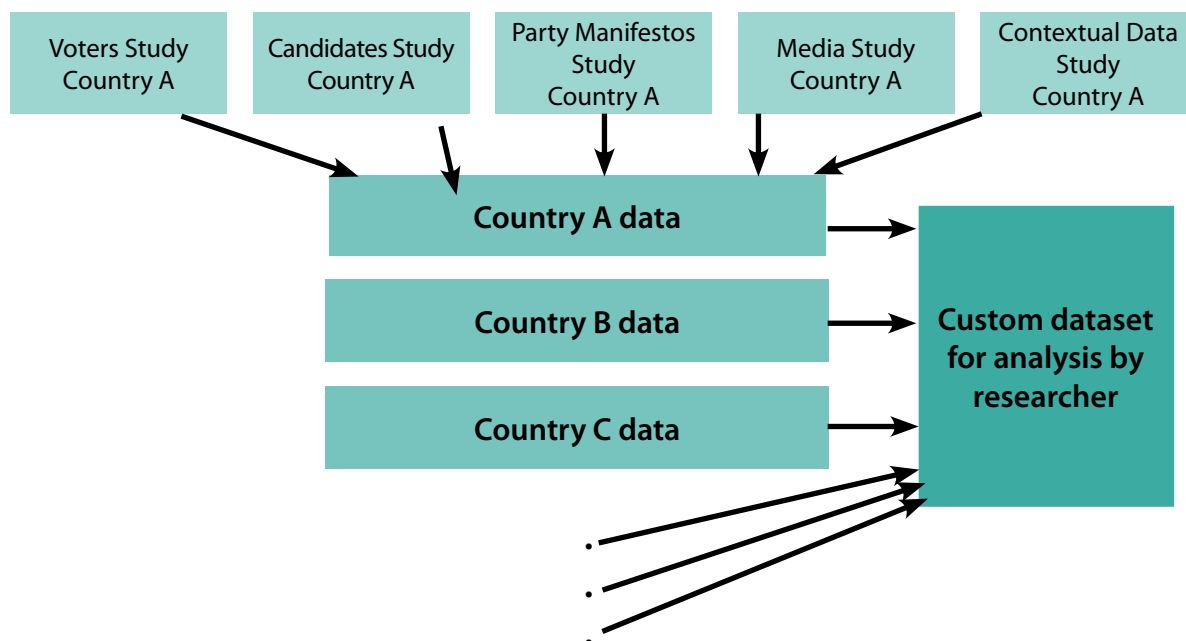


Of course elections to the European Parliament are not very interesting events, though one purpose of this research is to monitor their progress towards becoming more interesting. However, the biggest payoff arises precisely from the fact that EP elections are so uninteresting that they hardly divert citizens of the various countries from the political orientations they would have exhibited in a set of 27 national elections. For political scientists that has been a large part of the reason for engaging in these studies. As long as EP elections remain uninteresting we can use them to study national politics in a highly comparable fashion across a large number of different political systems.

The payoff from being able to investigate political processes in 27 countries with different electoral systems, party systems and institutional arrangements is huge. The elections provide a window into national political processes that enables us to investigate the behaviour of voters, candidates and political parties in an environment uncontaminated by the media hype (and often the scandals) that surround parliamentary elections in the EU member states. The data we collect should permit us to investigate, for example, the effect of pro- or anti-EU news programmes on the attitudes of those who are exposed to these programmes, so as to discover whether there are features of a country's ►►

Date	N of countries	Voters study	Follow-up study	Media study	Candidate study	Manifestos	Contextual data study
1979	9		√	√		√	√
1984	10		√			√	√
1989	12	√	√			√	√
1994	12	√	√		√	√	√
1999	15	√	√	√		√	√
2004	23	√	√	√		√	√
2009	27	√	√	√	√	√	√

Figure 1 Simplified view of data organization in the PIREDEU research infrastructure



“The elections provide a window into national political processes that enables us to investigate the behaviour of voters, candidates and political parties in an environment uncontaminated by the media hype (and often the scandals) that surround parliamentary elections in the EU member states.”

- ▶ party system that make such influences more or less likely. Answering such a research question becomes possible when data about political parties are linked to data about voters with known (because we ask them) exposure to messages emanating from specific media outlets.

However, providing researchers with data structured in such a way as to permit an answer to this exemplary question creates a challenge that has not been faced in previous EP election studies. An unprecedented feature of the PIREDEU project is to ‘pre-link’ the data by ensuring that all five data collections measure the same concepts with (where appropriate) the same survey questions and coding the results using the same coding categories. This will permit the data to be stored in a linked structure, as illustrated in Figure 1, from which a specially-designed front-end web application will permit users to create custom datasets containing whatever components they want in order to answer specific research questions.

Figure 1 sketches the linkages involved, first in putting together the different studies in a single country (at the top of the diagram) and then in linking together all the studies for different countries. The researcher will be able to specify which countries are wanted, which studies within each country, and which particular types of information within each study, resulting in a ‘projection’ of the data in a conventional two-dimensional format, hugely facilitating research. ■

Congratulations

Luciano Bardi, EUI Ph.D. (SPS, 1975), Professor of Political Science at the University of Pisa, and currently visiting the SPS Department as a Fernand Braudel Fellow, has just been elected as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the European Consortium for Political Research.

An interview with Professor Bardi is published on page 29 of this issue.

The EU Profiler: A European Première

EU Profiler Project Manager and SPS (Ph.D.) | **Fabian Breuer**

EU Profiler Project Leader and Professor, SPS | **Alexander H. Trechsel**

From 4-7 June 2009, more than 350 million voters will have the opportunity to elect the 736 Members of the European Parliament. In view of these elections the EU Profiler, a Europe-wide voting advice application will be launched at the end of April. Situated within the EUDO Subobservatory on Public Opinion, Political Elites and the Media within the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, the EU Profiler is developed together with the technical support of the Dutch company Kieskompas and in cooperation with the University of Zurich based NCCR Democracy/Politools network. The three partner institutions jointly finance the project, with the acknowledged support of the Max Weber Fellow Programme at the Institute. The tool will provide information about the European parties and their programmes in an innovative, unique and comprehensible manner and is easily accessible to a wide range of users. The EU Profiler will be available in almost all national languages of the European Union and will be customised to each country's national campaign context. In addition, the elections will be 'simulated' in Croatia, Turkey and Switzerland.

The EU Profiler has a two-fold aim: first, it will enable the users/voters to evaluate their own political preferences and to compare these with the policy positions of their national parties as well as with the positions of parties in other European countries. Second, it will enable academics to gain unique insights in electoral behaviour of voters and policy stances of parties across Europe. The EU Profiler currently works with more than 130 collaborators: EUI professors, researchers

and post-doctoral fellows as well as external academics are directly involved in the project.

The EU Profiler team

The EU Profiler consortium combines the academic distinction and resources of the EUI with the technical expertise and practical experience of Kieskompas and NCCR Democracy/Politools, two leading developers of party/candidates profiling websites and voting advice applications (they have already developed various voting advice applications that have attracted millions of users). Alexander H. Trechsel leads the project and a handful of other EUI professors and consortium partners are members of the EU Profiler Steering Committee. However, the backbone of the EU Profiler is formed by the so-called 'country teams'. A team of approximately four people is responsible for each of the 30 countries that is included in the tool, from the general management of all tasks to the analysis and coding of party positions in their country. The majority of these country team members are EUI researchers from the SPS-department and post-doctoral fellows from the RSCAS. Researchers from other EUI Departments and from all over Europe complement the country teams.

To compare the preference of the voters with the positions of parties, the EU Profiler team has formulated 30 statements on political issues grouped in nine different categories. A large majority of the political parties running in the 2009 EP elections have been invited to place themselves on the statements and to document their positions. In parallel, the country ►►



Fabian Breuer



Alexander H. Trechsel

- teams have started to collect and analyse relevant documentation and to code the positions of the political parties within a dedicated online workspace. In case of conflicting calibrations, the teams contact the parties directly for clarification. The final decision on the position of the political parties, however, always remains with the EU Profiler teams.

The EU Profiler tool

The EU Profiler tool itself is a revolutionary party profiling application for the European electorate. By indicating in a simple questionnaire to what extent they agree/disagree with each of the 30 statements (making use of a 5-point scale that runs from 'completely agree' to 'completely disagree'), the voters/users will obtain a presentation of their policy preferences which allows them to compare their preferences with the positions of all national parties, as well as any other party in Europe which is included in the tool. The Profiler will provide users with textual and graphical representations of parties' stances compared to their own positions. The results are displayed in a 'party match' (i.e. percentage of user preferences and positions matching those of parties), in a two-dimensional graph ('compass') as well as in a multidimensional spiderweb graph ('smartspider'). These analyses help voters to make their own preferences explicit and to position themselves in a 'European political landscape'. Voters can scan and analyse the positions of the various political parties related to their own preferences and the tool will offer multiple options for further analysis of the position of the user. In brief, the tool enables the user to analyse, reflect and discuss his or her political choices.

Implications for research

The tool is not only advantageous for the far-reaching analysis it offers the user. The EU Profiler will also enable academics to shed new pan-European light on public opinion, voting behaviour, campaign dynamics, party cohesion and political participation. For the first time ever, it will be possible to systematically do this on the European level. Particularly strong synergies are created through the close collaboration between the EU Profiler and the PIREDEU research project, linked through EUDO.

For more information, please contact the project leader Alexander H. Trechsel (Alexander.Trechsel@eui.eu) or the project manager Fabian Breuer (Fabian.Breuer@eui.eu). Some screenshots and more information can be found as well at www.euprofiler.eu. Furthermore, a TV clip on the EU Profiler was broadcasted by the satellite channel Euronews in March of 2009 and can be viewed in on: <http://www.euronews.net/en/europa/parlamento>. The tool will go live at the end of April. ■



Observing Citizenship in Europe

Professor of Social and Political Theory, SPS | **Rainer Bauböck**

A common concern for the EU member states

Citizenship of the European Union is derived from member state nationality but there is no competence of the EU to regulate the citizenship policies of national governments. After the introduction of a common currency in the Euro zone, the abolition of internal border controls and harmonisation of external border controls in the Schengen area and moves towards common policies on external relations, defence and security, the determination of citizenship status has remained as an untouchable core of state sovereignty in the European Union. States jealously guard their rights of self-determination in matters of citizenship, but they cannot escape the effects of European integration. The core right of EU citizenship is freedom of movement and settlement in other member states. Each state creates thus under its own laws EU citizens that have a right of access to all other member states. If, for example, Italy offers Italian passports to potentially millions of Latin Americans, or if Moldovans apply *en masse* for Romanian passports this will obviously affect other countries in the Union that are preferred destinations of immigrants from these origins.

“States jealously guard their rights of self-determination in matters of citizenship, but they cannot escape the effects of European integration.”

There is a second question that has turned citizenship into a common but unacknowledged concern in the European Union. This is the integration of third country nationals in EU member states. The EU has developed common principles and has set up a fund for supporting projects on the integration of non-EU immigrants. Most importantly, a 2003 directive has introduced a European status for long-term resident third country nationals. However, these initiatives remain radically incomplete without promoting also access of immigrants and their children to member state nationality and EU citizenship. Even if all other privileges of citizenship were extended to third country nationals, two core rights will generally remain reserved for citizens: the right to unconditional return and the right to vote in national elections. Both transnational mobility and domestic political representation are crucial for the integration of immigrants, and this is why ‘denizenship’ for third country nationals cannot fully substitute for access to citizenship status.



Old and new Europe: convergence towards liberal norms?

In the 1990s several authors have suggested that, in spite of a lack of top-down harmonisation, there is spontaneous convergence towards more liberal standards with regard to access to citizenship. Our research confirms this for certain aspects, such as toleration of dual citizenship but not for others, such as conditions for naturalisation, where we find very different trends and approaches across the EU. It also important to realize that what appears as a more liberal policy with regard to naturalisation and toleration of dual citizenship is often addressed to emigrants rather than to immigrants of a different ethnic origin. One of the strongest trends not just in Europe but even beyond is the strengthening of political and legal ties between expatriates and their countries of origin. A recent count has shown that 115 countries and independent territories have introduced some form of voting rights for their citizens residing abroad. This indicates an important change in conceptions of democratic community, which are no longer so clearly limited by territorial borders.

While the old EU-15 states are often assumed to move towards a liberal and civic model of citizenship, there ►►

► is a widespread perception that new 12 member states adhere to strongly ethnic conceptions of national membership. There are indeed several common features that characterize the citizenship laws of Central and Eastern European states. None of these countries has currently *ius soli* provisions that would provide for automatic or optional access to citizenship for second and third generations born in the country to foreign national parents. Among the EU-15 states the toleration of dual citizenship in naturalisation has become the norm, with only Denmark and Austria retaining strict renunciation requirements and Germany and the Netherlands defending the principle but granting many exceptions. A majority of new member states still reject dual citizenship and countries that tolerate it do so more with a view towards retaining ties to expatriates than facilitating the integration of immigrants. Naturalisation is nearly everywhere a discretionary decision taken by authorities after long waiting periods and the rates of access to citizenship through naturalisation are correspondingly very low, except for immigrants who are regarded as ethnic kin. Most countries have also tried to correct the effects of communist policies that deprived emigrants who had left without authorisation of their citizenship. Reaching out to large emigrant communities and offering them citizenship is thus, on the one hand, a reassertion of ethnic conceptions of nationhood, but is, on the other hand, also seen as a democratic duty of restitution in response to past exclusion.

“Reaching out to large emigrant communities and offering them citizenship is thus, on the one hand, a reassertion of ethnic conceptions of nationhood, but is, on the other hand, also seen as a democratic duty of restitution in response to past exclusion.”

One should, however, not overemphasise the similarities among the new member states and their difference with the EU-15. We find different approaches in countries like the Czech Republic, which has few internal minorities and no large external kin groups in other states, in Hungary with the largest number of co-linguistic minorities in the ‘near abroad’ or in Estonia and Latvia, where the Russian minorities were initially excluded from citizenship. And we do find among the EU-15 states like Italy, Spain or Ireland that also offer easy access to their citizenship to millions of co-ethnic or co-lingual residents of overseas countries.

When studying the evolution of citizenship policies and their underlying norms, we have to take into account at least three different influences: historic leg-

acies, domestic politics, and international pressures. The legacies of past histories of state- and nation-building are obviously important and they explain a diversity of starting points for citizenship policies. But legacies are never cast in stone and shape present policies only to the extent that they are rearticulated and reinterpreted in contemporary discourses. This is where domestic politics enters the picture. Political parties and governments of different ideological orientations can make a difference when they believe that taking a specific stance on citizenship policies will increase their electoral support. Germany broke with its strong tradition of an ethnic conception of nationhood when the first red-green coalition government introduced *ius soli* in 1999. But it could probably do so only against a background of German reunification that delegitimised the immigration and citizenship preferences for ethnic Germans. Finally, international pressure can effectively promote reforms. We have seen this in the Baltic states where the EU had relied on normative standards for citizenship elaborated by the Council of Europe or in the case of the 2001 Hungarian Status Law that had offered quasi-citizenship to ethnic Hungarians in Slovakia and Romania, but was watered down in response to critique by the Venice Commission of the Council of Europe.



Building a citizenship observatory at the EUI

The EUI has successfully applied for a project on access to citizenship in Europe (EUCITAC), which is funded by the European Commission's Directorate on Justice, Freedom and Security. The goal is to build a web-platform that will be nested within a European Union democracy observatory (EUDO) at the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies. The project will be co-directed by Jo Shaw at Edinburgh University and myself. The University of Maastricht, University College Dublin and the Central European University (Budapest) are the three other members of the consortium organising the research. ►►

- In a first stage our observatory will focus on citizenship in the narrow sense as a legal status of nationality and the conditions for acquisition and loss of that status. We will document and analyse the nationality laws, decisions by national and European courts and the evolution of international legal norms. We plan to develop online databases both for legal provisions and statistics of naturalisation, which will allow researchers, policy-makers and NGOs to obtain quick and reliable overviews or to generate their own comparisons of specific countries or modes of access to citizenship. Comparisons have so far too often relied on superficial classifications of countries according to criteria such as residence requirements for naturalisation, *ius soli* for a second generation or toleration of dual citizenship. We know, however, that we need much more comprehensive information to make such comparisons valid and reliable.

Initially, 30 EU member states, accession candidates and non-EU countries will be covered by a network of experts generating comparative data and provid-

ing background reports that explain the current legal regime, its historical context and the dynamics of policy making in the area of citizenship. We will also provide news alerts on recent events, an online discussion forum on research hypothesis and policy related issues and a series of comparative reports on European trends, for example on requirements for naturalisation or on *ius soli* for second and third generations of immigrant origin.

We can build on earlier research funded by the European Commission under the 6th Framework Programme. This has resulted in three books covering the 27 EU member states: two volumes on the acquisition and loss of nationality in the EU-15 states and another one on citizenship policies in the new Europe, which will be published in an updated and enlarged edition in spring 2009. The big step forward comes with the move towards an online observatory that will allow for constant updating, direct and free access by users to our data and interactive communication on research hypothesis or interpretations of new developments. ■

Congratulations to Cristina Blanco Sío-López

Cristina Blanco Sío-López, who received her Ph.D. in the Department of History and Civilization of the EUI in 2008, has been awarded the 'Helmut Kohl' European Research and Mobility Award of the European Academy of Yuste Foundation, supported by the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for her research project: 'Matching Expectations: The Role and Response of Germany to the EU Decision to Implement Eastward enlargement, 1990-2004'.

The results of this research project have been published in the book *Changing Times: Germany in 20th Century Europe: Continuity, Evolution and Rupture*, published in Brussels by Peter Lang. The presentation of the book containing the research project and the award ceremony took place in the Vertretung des Landes Baden-Württemberg bei der Europäischen Union in Brussels.



New Modes of Governance: Emergence, Execution, Evolution and Evaluation

Professor of Comparative and European Public Policy, SPS | **Adrienne Héritier**

Introduction

New modes of governance (NMG) come in various guises, aim at various objectives, are based on various instruments and are variously linked to governmental action. Diverse as they are, they all strive to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of public policy-making by mostly using soft instruments. By building on extra-governmental venues of policy-making and public-private collaboration they offer new policy options, building on the resources and expertise of private actors and independent experts.

Yet, the shadow of hierarchy still looms large over the new modes. The credible threat of legislation or governmental intervention prompts the emergence of new modes. Once instituted, unless subject to governmental monitoring, actors under the new modes are prone to renegeing. In case of failure the new modes may be entirely replaced by governmental action. The emergence and diffusion of the new modes changes the overall institutional architecture of policy-making in Europe. They separate functional, expert policy-making from broad democratic decision-making processes and shift power from representative government to private actors and executive actors. Nonetheless, new modes also offer new potential for 'democratic' control by involving stakeholders into policy-making, mobilising commitment for specific policies and increasing output-legitimation.

Definition

NMGs may be defined as the co-production of norms and public goods where the co-producers are different kinds of actors (Bartolini 2009). More specifically NewGov projects defined NMGs as (i) public policy-making with the inclusion of private actors, and/or (ii) public policy-making outside traditional democratic-representative governmental arenas. (Héritier and Lehmkuhl 2008; 2009) Others emphasise the type of decision-rule used, for example, the use of non-hierarchical modes; negotiation and cooperation in decision-making; and the use of soft instruments (Börzel 2009; Rhodes and Visser 2009)

Variety

The types of NMGs discussed in NewGov cover a wide variety: the delegation of regulatory tasks to independent authorities, self-regulation by private actors, tripartite decision-making and negotiated contract-



ing, cooperative regulation and international monitoring in socio-economic governance. The application of these NMGs is discussed with respect to a wide range of policies under all pillars, such as financial market regulation, telecommunications regulation, energy policy, environmental policy, social policy and regional policy, biotechnology policy, tax policy, competition policy, economic policy, monetary policy, Justice and Home Affairs, Common Foreign and Security Policy; as well as corporate governance, and regional producer networks.

The goals pursued by these policy measures are as diverse as market creation and market regulation and the correction of negative external effects of markets, economic growth and development, higher employment, social inclusion, competitiveness, and wage moderation.

Emergence

Lying at the roots of the development of the NMGs, a number of causes is identified. The need for expertise due to the growing complexity of the policy issues to be decided upon and the lack of resources available to governments plays an important substantive role; public actors increasingly resort to private (industry) ►►

▶ actors and delegate policy-making to independent experts to guarantee the required input of knowledge for, and to improve the formulation and implementation of public policies (Héritier and Lehmkuhl 2009; Rhodes and Visser 2009). Private actors offer professional expertise not just in devising policy measures, but also in administering them. They may also be able to create support and consensus in the target populations of the public policy measures in question (Rhodes and Visser 2009).

From an institutional perspective three causes stand out: the attempt of private actors to thwart legislation, the use of new modes as a default option for actors seeking greater EU integration, and the desire of less integrationist member state actors to pre-empt the uploading of competences to the European level. In other words the ‘shadow of hierarchy’—the credible threat of legislation or of governmental intervention at various levels—plays an important role in the emergence of NMGs (Héritier and Lehmkuhl 2009; Diedrichs and Wessels 2009).

Functional interest governance as in social and employment policy provide the European Commission with an entry point for exerting influence in national policy arenas (Rhodes and Visser 2009), or vice versa, member governments reluctant to Europeanise national policy competences—in the face of a particular problem pressure—may well settle for a NMGs as a second-best option. NMGs may allow member states to solve a particular public policy problem without having to give up political competences (Diedrichs and Wessels 2009).

Given these different push-factors one should bear in mind that the existing preconditions in member states also play an important role when accounting for the emergence of the NMGs. This becomes very clear when the absence of such factors is identified in accession and neighbourhood states (Börzel 2009). Some member states in the most recent accession round and, even more so, neighborhood states lack these preconditions. The most important missing pre-conditions appear to be a lack of administrative capacity, such as deficient capacity of personnel, horizontal coordination experience and the political skills required to develop inclusive modes of governance, as well as the weakness of national associations and non-governmental organizations (Börzel 2009).

Execution

In the execution of NMGs, the findings of the project reveal a wide variety of instruments and public-private actor combinations. As regards instruments, it is mostly the less stringent instruments that are employed: incentivisation, bargaining, persuasion, informa-

tion provision, monitoring and model function, and naming-and-shaming prevail whilst command-and-control appears to play a minor role. New modes leave much room for self-regulation and mutual monitoring within commonly agreed frameworks that are linked, for example, to indicators for best practice learning, common goals and a framework plus timetable.

“It is mostly the less stringent instruments that are employed: incentivisation, bargaining, persuasion, information provision, monitoring and model function, and naming-and-shaming prevail. . .”

However, when these instruments are employed, their application is often based on the combined activities of private and public actors ranging from a marginal role on the part of public actors to full cooperation between public and private actors.

Moreover, the shadow of hierarchy—the credible threat of governmental intervention—plays a very important role in increasing the effectiveness of NMGs. The shadow of hierarchy, in contrast to its negative connotations, can take a variety of forms with varying combinations of threat and inducement. In the ‘threatening’ case, the credible announcement of public intervention may motivate private actors or member states that are reluctant to accept European legislation to engage in self-regulation or voluntary coordination. At a later stage of policy-making, this threat may be sustained (by announcing pecuniary sanctions) in order to obtain a satisfactory policy performance. In its more inducing form, the shadow of hierarchy may function by granting recognition or withholding recognition.

Evolution

The evolution of NMGs shows a process of diffusion of one type of NMG as it is applied in different sectors and in different countries such as can be seen in the case of the Open Method of Coordination. We also observed shifts from old forms of government to NMGs and in the opposite direction. If an NMG has failed successfully to produce policy decisions, old forms of government may provide a fallback option. But NMGs and governmental activities may also operate alongside each other, totally separately or with indirect mutual influence in the sense of a possibility of choice between one and the other. What appears to be relatively rare is the case in which a new mode entirely replaces an old form of governmental intervention without a link with some kind of governmental action being sustained. ▶▶

- The overall increase in the use of formal governmental instruments such as regulations, decisions and directives has not been reduced by the emergence of NMGs (Héritier 2002; Diedrichs and Wessels 2009). Moreover, we also identify instances whereby different instruments are layered upon one another. The factors driving the development of a new mode (and its relationship with older modes) over time include processes of instrumental learning and contests over both the distribution of the costs and benefits of the new mode and over the locus of decision-making power.

Evaluation

As regards the effectiveness of NMGs there is some evidence of successful decision-making under NMGs. In some cases, such as self-regulation by industry, however, a close link to the shadow of hierarchy is of importance in order to produce this effect (Héritier and Lehmkuhl 2008). In the realm of socio-economic governance, policy innovations based on new modes show that it is possible to mobilise a wide array of societal resources and link them in support of governmental actions behind public policy goals (Rhodes and Visser 2009).

The application of multiple NMGs as defined above have brought about changes in the overall architecture of the European and national polities and a shift of power between actors. The most important feature of change that becomes apparent from the studies of policy making in NewGov is an increasing functional seclusion of policy-making by delegation to independent authorities, tripartite decision-making bodies, and self-regulation by industry (Héritier and Lehmkuhl 2009; Rhodes and Visser 2009).

The structural changes brought about by the NMG have implications for the democratic accountability of policy-making in Europe. Functional interest group partnership, for example, has often gained influence against and in contest with more conventional forms of representation (Rhodes and Visser 2009). If the new modes are separated from the main democratically legitimated governmental arena of policy-making, and are focusing instead on delimited sectoral areas, this raises specific problems for democratic government.

The NewGov Integrated Project was an enormous collaborative project involving dozens of partner institutions and researchers. The responsible director of NewGov was Stefano Bartolini (2006-2008) and Helen Wallace (2004-2006). Research directors were Adrienne Héritier (2006-2008) and Martin Rhodes (2004-2006). Ingo Linsenmann (RSCAS) was the project manager. The NewGov integrated project was evaluated four times during the course of the project by three independent scientific experts. The final review report concluded

that NewGov 'qualifies as an excellent project' and highlighted the following aspects.

'This integrated project has been dedicated to analysing causes, emergence, forms, development and effects of so-called 'new' modes of governance in the European Union. Although the focus was on the NMGs within the EU, the research has substantial relevance for other levels of government. The work of this group has altered the state of the art in the study of policy instruments and alternative forms of service delivery, not only in the European Union but also more generally in the study of public policy.'

'The output of this project has been impressive in terms of quantity and quality. The publication record is outstanding. Also, the dissemination to the academic community and to a wider public is very satisfactory. Indeed, some of the dissemination work has been extremely creative and effective.'

'The structure developed to integrate researchers worked very efficiently and was indeed extraordinarily well managed. Further the research was comprehensive and well-integrated. The project has achieved very good results across the different clusters. If anything the research project has exceeded any reasonable expectations for a project of this sort.' ■

The Annual Progress Reports are available at: <http://www.eu-newgov.org/public/ProgressReports.asp>

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Political Science Journals at the EUI

Professor, SPS and co-editor of *EPSR* | **Donatella della Porta**

Chair, SPS and co-editor of *WEP* | **Peter Mair**

Library Information Specialist and editor of *EPS Reviews* | **Peter Kennealy**

The European Political Science Review

The *European Political Science Review (EPSR)* is a new journal (with the first issue published in April 2009) sponsored by the European Consortium for Political Research and published by Cambridge University Press. Donatella Della Porta (European University Institute) and B. Guy Peters (University of Pittsburgh) are coeditors; Richard Bellamy (University College London), Mark Hallerberg (Hertie School of Governance), Jon Pierre (University of Gothenburg) and Antje Wiener (University of Bath) are associate editors; and Lorenzo Mosca (European University Institute) is managing editor.

The journal reflects some positive trends in the profession. In Europe, in particular, the establishment and development of the discipline has received an important stimulus from the process of democratization that has facilitated the establishment and growth of political science as a discipline in Southern as well as Eastern European countries. Additionally, the process of European integration has promoted academic exchange as well as cross-national research, favouring increasing dialogue between once nationally-bounded traditions. Furthermore, the increasing professionalisation of the discipline, with growing opportunities for advanced learning and training, is reflected in the growing quality of research and teaching. Although these are not only European trends, evidence from Europe comes from the enormous growth in the number of members and the dynamism of initiatives of the main cross-national organization of the discipline, the European Consortium for Political Research.

The aim of the *European Political Science Review* is to publish high quality scholarly research in political science (broadly understood to include also international relations and political theory), focusing on the most important debates in the discipline. As a 'general' journal in political science, it invites articles that speak to as large an audience as possible within the discipline. Beyond reflecting a qualitative and quantitative growth in political science as a profession, it aims at promoting cross-fertilization between disciplinary sub-fields, methodological preferences, theoretical approaches and nationally-based schools.

As well as being open to a variety of subjects for research, *EPSR* also welcomes different methodological and theoretical approaches within political science. Interested in a broad range of ideas from within the

discipline, *EPSR* shall explore research areas where political science intersects with other disciplines such as sociology, philosophy, economics and history. Particularly welcome is research that addresses questions from more than one theoretical approach, attempting to provide a richer understanding of the complex phenomena with which political scientists are concerned. A major goal of *EPSR*, therefore, is to encourage more active discussion over alternative approaches to both theory and methodology.

“The aim of the *EPSR* is to publish high quality scholarly research in political science (broadly understood to include also international relations and political theory), focusing on the most important debates in the discipline.”

Not concerned solely with European political issues nor exclusively for European scholars, *EPSR* aims at a wide and diverse readership, addressing different approaches to politics and various disciplinary sub-fields. The general approach of the journal and the openness to a range of ideas and methodologies shall also help to bridge the gap between European political science and the development of the discipline in North America and other regions of the world, as well as between different traditions of research within Europe.



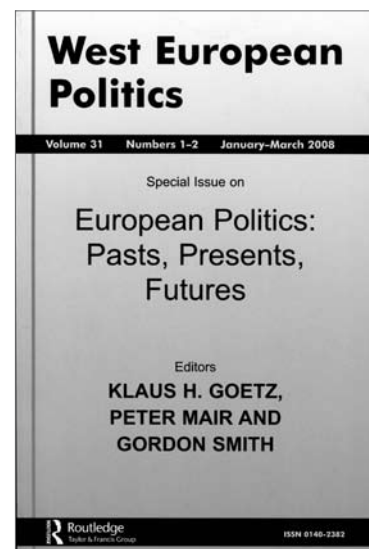
► *West European Politics*

The first issue of the journal *West European Politics* (*WEP*) was published in February 1978, and last year it celebrated its 30th anniversary with a major conference here at the EUI. The papers from the conference were later published in a special double issue entitled *European Politics: Pasts, Presents, Futures* (Vol 31, No 1-2, 2008). *WEP* was initially conceived when its founding editors, Gordon Smith and Vincent Wright, were lecturing at the London School of Economics, where they were jointly responsible for a new MSc degree in West European politics. Vincent was later appointed to a chair in the EUI SPS department, and helped run *WEP* from his office in the Badia. When *WEP* was first published, the range of journals dealing with comparative European politics was considerably more limited than is now the case. The standard national political science journals, including the *American Political Science Review* and *Political Studies*, were well established, but usually included only a small number of comparative European papers. The same was true even for the more explicitly comparative journals, including the US-based *Comparative Politics* and *Comparative Political Studies*, both founded in 1968, and *World Politics*. None of these carried much material on European politics, and neglected in particular the politics of the smaller European democracies, which was to become a particular trademark of *WEP*. The smaller democracies also tended to be sidelined by the two leading journals in European politics at the time, *The Journal of Common Market Studies*, which was devoted almost exclusively to the study of European integration, and the *European Journal of Political Research*, the official journal of the newly-established European Consortium for Political Research, which tended primarily towards quantitative and cross-national studies. For *WEP*, what mattered was a more conventional, case-oriented comparative politics that would cover the small as well as the large democracies—and which ranged across the whole of what was then Western Europe.

“For *WEP*, what mattered was a more conventional, case-oriented comparative politics that would cover the small as well as the large democracies—and which ranged across the whole of what was then Western Europe.”

Since 1978, the world of European politics has been transformed entirely, as has the world of political science publishing. If anything, there is now a surfeit of journals, many of which have a primarily European focus. There is also, of course, a surfeit of material looking to be published in these journals, not least as

a result of the huge increase in both the numbers and the professionalism of scholars engaged in the field. The EUI contributes greatly to this flow. Between 2003 and 2008, for example, the SPS files in Cadmus record the publication of 286 book chapters, 271 articles and 131 working papers. The result is that despite all the journals that are now out there competing for attention, submission rates for most of them remain very high. This is also true for *WEP* which, despite the new sources of competition, has managed to keep its reputation and profile intact, and is now edited by Klaus Goetz, Peter Mair and Gordon Smith—who has continued with the journal for more than 30 years. *WEP* is now also associated once more with SPS, having just got its own EUI email address (wep@eui.eu), and it will continue to be edited from the Department for some years to come. The journal also thrives in this setting, since the large SPS contingent of faculty and researchers, and the constant flow of visitors, fellows, conferences and workshops provide an endless source of high quality material—almost all of it comparative in orientation.



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, then a professor at the EUI and James Newell from the 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. 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 and 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

“What, we asked ourselves, are we going to review? [. . .] European political science? Sounds good, but couldn't you be a little more precise?”

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 refer- ►►



- ence, 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* issue should go to our web-site, which 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. Review copies should be sent to: Peter Kennealy, *EPS* Review, 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. Since 2006 the ECPR has made *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 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. ■

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Interview: Luciano Bardi

Researcher, SPS | **Alex Wilson**



Luciano Bardi, newly elected Chair of the ECPR Executive Committee, and Martin Bull, Academic Director of the ECPR and editor of EPS

Luciano Bardi, a Fernand Braudel visiting fellow in the SPS department and Professor in Political Science at the University of Pisa, was interviewed by Alex Wilson, a doctoral researcher in the SPS department, about his activities in the ECPR and at the EUI.

Congratulations on your recent election as Chair of the ECPR Executive Committee. When did you start the job?

At the ECPR Joint Sessions in April, which were held in Lisbon. The term of Chair lasts for three years and it's one of the more demanding positions within the ECPR. I will be working closely with the Academic Director Martin Bull, as well as the Administrative Director Clare Dekker. Luckily I am already familiar with the workings of the ECPR, having served as an ordinary Committee member for the last three years.

What will be your first major task?

To ensure the ECPR Potsdam Conference in September 2009 is another big success. We are scheduled to have around 2200 participants, making this one of the

largest political science conferences in the world. The Pisa Conference two years ago saw 1400 attend, itself a 35% increase on the 2005 conference in Budapest. The ECPR seems to keep growing!

How do you explain this huge increase in participation, despite strong competition from other international conferences?

We adopt a very open policy towards younger scholars, who are encouraged to present their research alongside more senior colleagues. This facilitates participation and will help to guarantee the long-term vitality of the ECPR. This inclusive policy has been greatly assisted by the ECPR Graduate Conferences in Essex (2006) and Barcelona (2008), which socialised many younger scholars into a regular pattern of attending key ECPR events. These large conferences complement the annual ECPR Joint Sessions, which are highly prestigious and necessarily restricted to 30 workshops a year, so only a limited number of participants can attend.



► *What is your relationship with the ECPR Graduate Network?*

The Graduate Network is something the Executive Committee strongly supports, and continues to do so. They did a fantastic job of organising two Graduate Conferences, holding special panels on professional development. The Graduate Network Committee faces the obvious difficulty that graduate students are by nature not in permanent roles. They may need to move city or country to look for work, and sometimes leave academia altogether. The next Graduate Conference in 2010 will be held in Dublin. The costs of student participation in the Graduate Conferences have so far been subsidised through the surplus generated by the General Conferences.

The fees to attend the ECPR General Conference remain relatively low. How did you manage to generate a surplus?

Partly through external sponsorship, since the ECPR General Conference must be self-sustaining in financial terms. The German Science Foundation has kindly pledged a contribution of 70,000 Euros to sponsor the Potsdam Conference. Other organisations, including the EUI, have also made an important financial contribution. We also rely significantly on the facilities provided by the host university, which contributes important benefits in kind. So the ECPR depends very much on their good will.

What is the relationship between the EUI and the ECPR?

Many of the 'founding fathers' of the ECPR were professors at the EUI: Hans Daalder, Rudolf Wildenmann, Jean Blondel. Although too young to be a 'founding father', Yves Mény was also heavily involved in the ECPR and served as Chairman a few years ago. Martin Bull, the current Academic Director of the ECPR, is an EUI alumnus, as is his predecessor, Richard Bellamy. We continue to rely on the contribution of EUI professors, students, and alumni. Our new journal, *European Political Science Review*, will be co-edited from the SPS department by Donatella della Porta. The ECPR Summer School on Parties has been held at the EUI for the last two years, thanks to the efforts of Peter Mair. This will be the third and final year the Parties Summer School is held at the EUI, so I look forward to teaching there again. It has been a huge success.

What about your other activities at the EUI?

I am currently co-directing a project on European political parties, within the framework of the EU Democracy Observatory at the Robert Schuman Centre. The aim is to develop a comprehensive data archive for research on political parties, making full use of the internet, which has hugely facilitated cross-national research in the last decade. Peter Mair and myself have secured some funding for this project from EUDO and the Schuman Centre, and I will continue to be involved even after my term as Braudel Fellow ends in June 2009. ■

Congratulations to **Malgorzata and Przemyslaw Zysk** on the birth of their son **Lukasz** on 3 December 2008.



Approaches and Methodologies in the Social Sciences: A Pluralist Perspective

Professor of Sociology, SPS | **Donatella della Porta**
Professor of Regional Studies, SPS | **Michael Keating**



The origins of *Approaches and Methodologies in the Social Sciences. A Pluralist Perspective* lie in a debate a few years ago when some Ph.D. researchers complained about the neglect of 'qualitative methods'. As only a minority of the faculty worked principally with quantitative methods, we had assumed that the rest were qualitative by default. Discussions revealed that in most cases they were talking about a specific form of epistemology rather than a method, and one whose meaning was being continually stretched. While it was difficult to tie down what was meant by 'qualitative', it seemed to be defined in opposition to 'positivist', another description that most professors found difficult to accept and which was also subject to stretching.

The EUI was not alone, for this was the latest expression of a Manicheism in which social scientists are driven to define themselves into opposing camps. The fact that we could never find agreed-upon names or vocabulary for the two approaches suggested that the question was altogether more complicated. Most of the issues echoed debates in philosophy, sociology and political science going back to classical times. Rather than succumb to the culture wars that have wracked social science faculties, especially in the United States, we launched a debate among various schools and approaches and an exploration of the issues. A minimum requirement for Ph.D. graduates in the social sciences is a familiarity with current debates and an ability to read critically a piece of work, whatever its

provenance. They should also be conscious of, and able to defend, the perspective they have chosen in their own work. Finally, they should know how and how far it is possible to combine different perspectives in a coherent research design.

The result was a core seminar in political science, sociology, international relations, and social and political theory, which rapidly grew into a book whose thirteen authors are all affiliated with the department. We do not offer a single approach to social sciences, or even attempt to synthesize existing ones into a whole. The enterprise is a pluralistic one, informed by a belief that there is no 'one best way', and by a commitment to diversity and mutual respect. We believe that a debate among these approaches, using common standards of argumentation, is possible.

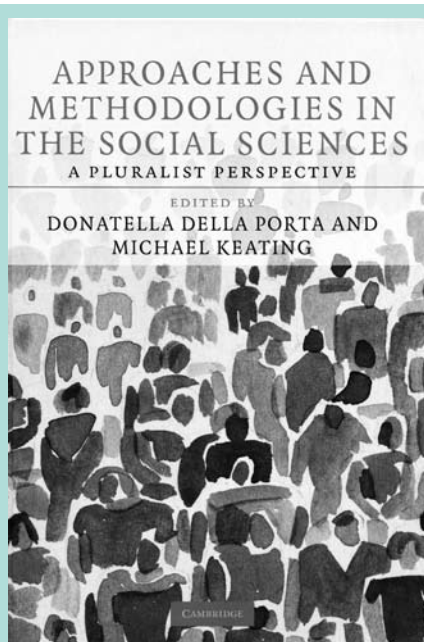
Some characteristics of the European University Institute made this debate, if not unique, more challenging. Not only is the department of political and social sciences deeply interdisciplinary, with political science, sociology, international relations and political and social theory as essential components; we are also a European institution, with Ph.D. students coming from all EU member states and beyond. They have rich and various backgrounds with knowledge not only of their countries, but also of national intellectual traditions, challenging the Anglophone social science literature and concepts, which too often tend to a *pensée unique*. ►►

- This makes our enterprise a quintessentially European one. This is not to say that there is a single European social science to be contrasted with an American one. Rational choice, constructivism or historical institutionalism are much the same on both sides of the Atlantic. In Europe, however, there is a greater plurality of approaches. National intellectual traditions are multiple, and there is less tendency for one approach to dominate at any time or in any institution. As with the European project itself, different perspectives and expectations must live together in greater or lesser harmony.

There are those who are wedded to a specific approach and think that everyone should conform to it. Others have their preferred approach but know that they cannot impose it, and that if there were a single approach it would perhaps not be their own; these are

the pragmatic pluralists. Finally, there are those who see pluralism as positive in itself, enriching research by encouraging us to learn and borrow. It is this last perspective that motivated us. We believe that social science must never become prisoner of any orthodoxy and must continually renew itself by learning from other disciplines, from new developments and by revisiting its own past. This is not to say that 'anything goes' or that researchers can mix and match according to whim. Methodology is important, intellectual rigour is essential and clarity and consistency are vital; rules that might be sound for some specific approaches cannot be imposed upon others.

Having started this debate, we are condemned to continue. We are now working on a second volume exploring more deeply the meaning of pluralism and how different approaches can be combined in practice. ■



Donatella della Porta and Michael Keating (eds), *Approaches and Methodologies in the Social Sciences. A Pluralist Perspective*, Cambridge University Press, 2008

Preface

1. Introduction—Donatella della Porta and Michael Keating

Part I. Epistemology and Philosophy of the Social Sciences

2. How many approaches in the social sciences? An epistemological introduction—Donatella della Porta and Michael Keating;
3. Normative political theory and empirical research—Rainer Bauböck
4. Causal explanation—Adrienne Héritier
5. Constructivism: what it is (not) and how it matters—Friedrich Kratochwil
6. Culture and social science—Michael Keating
7. Historical institutionalism—Sven Steinmo;
8. Game theory—Christine Chwaszcza
9. Rationality and recognition—Alessandro Pizzorno

Part II. Research Design

10. Concepts and concept formation—Peter Mair
11. Comparative analysis: case-oriented versus variable-oriented research—Donatella della Porta
12. Case studies and process tracing: theories and practices—Pascal Vennesson
13. Quantitative analysis—Mark Franklin
14. The design of social and political research—Philippe Schmitter
15. Ethnographic approaches—Zoe Bray
16. Comparing approaches, methodologies and methods. Some concluding remarks—Donatella della Porta and Michael Keating.

New Appointment: Fabrizio Bernardi

Professor of Sociology, SPS (from January 2010) | **Fabrizio Bernardi**

Being born in Bologna and having also completed my B.A. there—barely 100 km from Florence—my joining the SPS department at the EUI in January 2010 might be seen as a simple move from the other side of the Appennini. The road, however, that brings me to the EUI has been a bit longer and more winding than a direct trip along the via Bolognese (which is already quite long and winding). In fact, once I finished my B.A. at the University of Bologna with a study on ‘class inequalities in educational opportunities’, I travelled north to the University of Trento where I completed my Ph.D. in Sociology and Social Research, with a thesis on female employment trajectories and—in particular—how the husband’s employment career affects the wife’s participation in the labour market and occupational mobility. I then moved further north to the University of Bielefeld (Germany) where I worked for three years (from 1998 to 2001) as Wissenschaftlicher Assistent C1 (Assistant Professor) in the Faculty of Sociology. At the University of Bielefeld I taught Social Structure and was a member of the Globalife research group that investigated the effects of Globalisation on individual life-courses and social inequality across OECD countries. From rainy Bielefeld (where I gained great professional experience and some long-lasting friendships) I again moved toward the South of Europe and ended up in Madrid at the UNED (the Spanish Distance-learning University) where I have worked as Associate Professor of Contemporary Social Structure for the last eight years. Since 2001 I have also taught Event History Analysis courses and workshops at graduate levels in various EU universities.

In sum, my forthcoming move to the SPS department of the EUI occurs after having spent the last eleven years away from Italy. My original and strong accent from Bologna has largely moderated along the way. This might be an additional advantage to enable me to integrate with the extra-curricular activities outside the EUI, given the traditional *campanilismo* (read football rivalry) that separates Bologna and Firenze. On a more serious note, I arrive at the SPS department of the EUI fully conscious of the impressive academic achievements of my predecessors in the Chair of Social Stratification. Several significant contributions in the field of comparative research in social stratification have been made by these scholars during their time at the SPS department. They have, therefore, set the bar extremely high. My first aim will be to maintain the previous high standard of research of the SPS department in the field of social stratification.



In recent years I have developed my research in three interconnected areas. The first focuses on educational opportunities, social mobility and patterns of social inequality in contemporary societies. The second area focuses on the relationship between family and labour market dynamics. The third relates to statistical models applied to longitudinal data—in particular event history analysis models. In the forthcoming years at the SPS I intend to concentrate mainly on the first area of research and to study changing patterns of social inequality in Europe.

More specifically, on the one hand, I plan to study the implication of employment growth in the service sector for class structure and class mobility across European countries. In particular, I am interested in analysing whether the post-industrial shift has led to an expansion of the unskilled service occupations and whether a new type of unskilled service class is likely to emerge as a distinct social class in EU countries. The key question in this respect is whether the unskilled service occupations are simply springboards towards better positions or whether they are long-term ‘traps’. Recent estimates show that the percentage of unskilled service occupations range from a maximum value of about 15 per cent in Scandinavian countries and ►►

- ▶ Spain, to about five per cent in Central and Eastern European countries. I will thus examine how changes over time and across countries in the class structure are related to immigration and to the rise in female employment and how these various dimensions (class, gender and country of origin) interact to create new patterns of social inequality in the EU. For instance, one particularly salient issue is whether the rise in skilled female employment has been a driving force that has fostered the demand for low-skilled female and immigrant employment in the consumer service sector, through the market externalisation of domestic and care activities previously undertaken by full-time specialised housekeepers.

On the other hand, I plan to deepen my previous research relating to class-based inequalities in educational opportunities. Although there is still an ongoing debate as to whether class of origin inequality in educational attainment is persistent or has declined over time, there is little doubt that class of origin still has a strong effect on educational opportunities. In my future research I am interested in investigating a possible mechanism through which the upper classes secure their offspring's advancement through the educational system. I describe this mechanism as the likelihood of 'getting back on the right path' or of having a 'second chance' in case of educational failure. More precisely, I focus on how class of origin might act in order to compensate for a failure or a false step especially in the early stage of an offspring's educational career. The key hypothesis in this respect is that the effect of the class of origin on educational attainment is particularly strong among students with bad academic performance. The observed class inequality in educational opportunities would, thus, come about not among 'good students' but among 'bad or not very good' ones. To put it in plain terms, 'bad' students from good families have a second chance in case of failure, because they are able to get back on the right educational track or to move on to further education in spite of not very good grades. 'Bad' students from 'bad' families, however, do not recover.

These two streams of research are closely related to various comparative projects into which I am currently taking part, within the activities of EQUAL-SOC Network of Excellence funded by the European Union's Sixth Framework Programme. I am fully confident that the SPS Department will be the ideal place to further develop these projects and to cooperate with fellow scholars and young researchers along these lines of investigation. ■

New Appointment: Pepper Culpepper

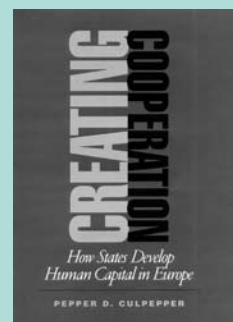
Following the planning of this issue of the *EUI Review*, Pepper Culpepper was appointed as Professor of Political and Social Sciences in the SPS Department. He will join the Department in January 2010.

Professor Culpepper is currently completing the book manuscript *Business Power in Contemporary Capitalism*. The book examines change since 1990 in the politics of corporate governance in Japan, the Netherlands, France and Germany, as well as several secondary cases. Across these cases, the book shows that under conditions of low political salience, the logic of policy-making is not electoral at all. It is instead a function of expertise, lobbying power, and the ability to influence public opinion.

His work in *Changing France: The Politics that Markets Make*, co-edited with Peter Hall and Bruno Palier, has directed his current research interests to the quality of national democracy in the European Union and how it relates to attempts to increase participation in EU institutions.



Changing France: The Politics that Markets Make (edited volume, with Peter Hall and Bruno Palier). Palgrave-Macmillan, 2006.



Creating Cooperation: How States Develop Human Capital in Europe. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2003.

New Appointment: Olivier Roy

Joint Chair, RSCAS and SPS (from September 2009) | **Olivier Roy**

My academic specialization is linked as much to my travels as to my studies, and this explains why I should first go back to my personal itinerary. I graduated in Philosophy and Oriental languages in the same year (1972), and I tried to maintain both tracks during my career. In philosophy my two main topics of interest were political philosophy and epistemology. I spent the first eight years of my career as a high-school teacher in Dreux, a small town near Paris, where I continue to live (until my arrival in Florence). This small town has been during the 1980s a laboratory of the issues associated with immigration. I dealt with immigration and integration in concrete terms through personal involvement in local affairs. Nevertheless during my time as a school-teacher, I used to travel every year to the Middle East and to Afghanistan (learning Persian), beginning in 1969 as a back-packer and ending in 1978 as a tourist (some sort of a demotion).

But my entry into the academic world has been a consequence of...the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. As soon as I heard the news (27 December 1979) I understood that this military intervention was a turning point, and that there were few experts able to go to the field. I took a leave of four years and travelled extensively inside Afghanistan with the Mujahidin. I focussed on some topics that would be at the core of my research: the Islamist movements, the transformation of a traditional society through war, the impact of humanitarian help, the globalization of a local conflict, the relations between religion and politics. I had also some opportunities to go to Iran, first at the time of the revolution (1978/79) and then every year after 1987. Moreover, as soon as the USSR collapsed, I went to Central Asia to study the role of Islam and the emergence of the new 'fabricated' nationalism. I was appointed Head of the OSCE mission in Tajikistan, which was a good opportunity to observe political transformations. In the meantime, I never ceased my travels to Middle Eastern Arab countries. For 15 years (1979-1994), I worked on a comparative approach of the Islamist movements.

I never ceased to put such a study in a broader context. Islam cannot be selected as the main explicative factor. By connecting it with other factors (tribalism, localism, nationalism, anti-imperialism), I could shun the essentialism that has spoiled the studies of Islam. Four books summarize that endeavour to 'deconstruct' Islamism: *Islam and Resistance in Afghanistan*, *The Failure*



of Political Islam, *Comment sortir d'une révolution religieuse* and *The New Central Asia*.

Researching on the integration of Muslims in Europe, and on the crisis of Islamism and its subsequent diversification (roughly from reluctant democrats to neo-fundamentalists, jihadists and in the extreme cases terrorists), I came to the conclusion that this 'deconstructing' approach does not permit one to get rid of the issue of religion. On the contrary, the complex processes of secularisation, de-politicisation (what I called 'post-islamism') and individualization produce something which, far from being a 'return' of traditional religions, expresses a recasting of the religious in the public sphere. Faith has to be taken seriously from a political science perspective.

This dimension requires a comparative approach. I started it by researching on multi-directional conversions. I came to the following conclusions:

- there is a convergence of 'religiosity' (individualization of faith).
- fundamentalisms are both a product and a factor of the deculturation of religions.
- globalization creates a global religious marketplace, with complex consequences (standardization, formatting, competition).

This approach is explained in my last book *La Sainte Ignorance*, published at the end of 2008 by Ed. du Seuil, Paris. ■

An EUI Researcher at the European Parliament

SPS Researcher | **Nikoleta Yordanova**



Nikoleta Yordanova, second from right, with EP President Hans-Gert Pöttering and fellow interns

During the second year of my Ph.D. studies at the SPS department I had the opportunity to hold an internship at one of the European Institutions. Since in my thesis I am researching the legislative organization of the European Parliament (EP) and, in particular, the significance of its committee system, the Parliament was my natural choice. I figured that it would be difficult, if not unreasonable, to call myself an expert on the EP if I have never seen the institution ‘from the inside’. Thus, I applied for an internship directly with the parliamentary secretariat and was happy to receive an invitation letter two months later.

I chose to do my internship in the capital of Europe since the parliamentary committees operate in Brussels and the members of the European Parliament (MEPs) spend most of their time there. The two months I were in the Parliament in 2008 greatly enhanced my knowledge of the institution—how it is structured, how its daily work is organized, and how the MEPs coming from 27 different member states interact in drafting the European legislation. The variety of languages one hears in the committee sessions, elevators and corridors, indisputably make the EP a unique and exciting place. Adding to that the busy schedule of the parliament with hundreds of meetings happening at the same time throughout the building, I did not have an easy choice of how to spend my time.

My primary responsibility as an intern in the secretariat at the Policy Department on Budgetary Affairs,

DG Internal Affairs, was to draft a report on the implementation of structural funds in Bulgaria and Romania to be presented to the members of the Committee on Budgetary Affairs. Writing the report required close collaboration equally with colleagues from my department and responsible MEPs. However, the research character of this task also gave me great independence in structuring my daily work and schedule. Thus, I was able to fully benefit from being inside the Parliament and personally explore the various aspects of its organization. Besides my work for the secretariat, my days were filled with numerous visits to committee meetings, interviews with MEPs and staff members of specialized units of the secretariat, all of which were highly relevant for my Ph.D.. I managed to collect invaluable data for my thesis in the span of only two months. No academic or non-academic books could have provided me with the inside knowledge I acquired in these busy days. I am now much more confident that what I write about in my thesis is based on reality.

I can only recommend my experience to other researchers. If your research topic allows it, go out there and explore it for yourself. Going native is hardly a threat in such a short period of time, and its potential disadvantages would in any case be greatly outweighed by the benefits of such an experience. ■

SPS Marie Curie Fellows 2009-2010



The question of how the EU institutions can better connect with Europe's citizens is a central concern for European and national policy-makers. Measuring the degree of responsiveness of European institutions to the demands of the citizens is of vital importance because it helps to assess how successful the EU is in meeting the needs and expectations of citizens.

Christine Arnold has been awarded a Marie Curie Fellowship to study this topic. The title of her research project is 'Public Opinion Trends and Policy-Making in the EU.' This project will be conducted in collaboration with Mark Franklin at the Department of Political and Social Sciences.

The core objective of the project is to study democratic governance in the EU and the determinants of European legislation. There are two aspects to her research: (1) Examine the degree of responsiveness of policy-makers to public opinion; and (2) examine responsiveness of public opinion to current and past European legislation.

Theoretically, her project is informed by and relates to the literatures on public opinion, democratic governance and European legislative studies. It is innovative as it simultaneously draws on the thermostatic theory of political responsiveness and on studies of EU legislative decision-making.

Methodologically, the project will use time-series analysis with pooled cross-section data to relate Eurobarometer surveys to European legislation. The findings of this research should provide valuable input into the present drive to make the EU institutions more responsive, open and accessible. The research also has implications for political science in documenting a feedback loop between public opinion and public policy.

Lorenzo Bosi's project is called 'Cycles of Political Violence' and aims to examine how political violence unfolds, develops and demises by combining knowledge coming from three major disciplines: history, political science and sociology. Analytically, it explores how the complex interactions between the social, political, and cultural environment and the internal dynamics within social movements affect cycles of political violence. At the empirical level, it systematically examines two distinct cases of political violence: the 'socio-revolutionary' of the Red Brigades in Italy from the mid 1960s to the late 1980s and the 'ethno-nationalist' of the Provisional Irish Republican Army in Northern Ireland from the mid 1960s to the late 1990s. Importantly, it also expands the source base for the study of political violence by presenting and analysing a series of new interviews with former armed militants. Set within this framework and drawing on theoretical approaches from the literature on social movements and contentious politics, this research project searches for common mechanisms and processes that conditioned the cycles of political violence in Italy and Northern Ireland. ►►



- **Ulrike Muehlberger**, who will start her Marie Curie Fellowship in the autumn, investigates the effects of precarious work on family life in Europe. She argues that with an increasing fragmentation of work histories, researchers must expand their focus beyond the labour market and analyse the effects of non-traditional work forms on the lives of individuals and their families. Being exposed to high labour market risks over the life course is likely to lead to changes in social



behaviour and consequently to new social outcomes, which in turn require adjusted labour market policies. Exposure to risk may be especially consequential in critical life course periods which coincide with the need to make long-term commitments (such as in partnership and parenthood). Muehlberger's research project pins down the social effects of precarious work along two crucial dimensions of family life: (1) fertility and family formation and (2) family organisation and within-family time-use. It focuses on Germany, Italy, Poland, Sweden and the UK, representing five different welfare state regimes.

After completing her Max Weber Fellowship in the SPS department in summer this year, **Raya Muttarak** shall continue her current research project on interethnic unions in the EU as a Marie Curie Fellow. Muttarak's project aims at investigating two key themes: 1) trends and patterns of interethnic partnerships; and 2) psy-



chosocial development of children of interethnic partnerships. Her study focuses on explaining similarities and dissimilarities in interethnic partnership patterns of different immigrant groups across 27 member states based on an empirical analysis of the EU Labour Force Survey. Furthermore, arguing that interethnic partnerships can enhance bridging social capital and facilitate the integration of children growing up in an interethnic household, the project investigates the development of offspring of interethnic unions measured by their educational achievement and health. She will work with Martin Kohli on her project. Besides conducting research, Muttarak also plans to engage in teaching, other academic activities of the department and playing calcetto.

During her Marie Curie Fellowship at the EUI, **Nadia Steiber** will start a project that examines individual trajectories leading to labour market exit. Entitled 'WOPINS—Walking Old Paths in New Shoes: Individual Trajectories to Retirement and the Welfare State in Austria and Germany', the objective is to contribute to our knowledge about the determinants of different retirement behaviours, taking account of a wide, interdisciplinary array of mechanisms through which



people select or are selected into different 'pathways to retirement'. Moreover, she will continue her work in the 6th Framework Programme research network EQUALSOC, in which she co-ordinates, together with Martina Dieckhoff (WZB, Berlin), the international research project 2008-2010: Varieties of Life Course Patterns. This project is concerned with the role of institutions in shaping labour market careers in Europe (for details, www.equalsoc.org). Steiber will work with Martin Kohli during her fellowship at the EUI. ■

News from the Library

The new wing of the EUI Library opened at the beginning of this year, adding an additional 600 linear meters of space. This new area, located on the upper top floor of the library, houses the Statistics Collection and Case Law. In addition, there are four designated silent reading rooms.

The Library has also extended its opening hours. The new Library opening hours will be Monday-Saturday: 8:30-22:30.



CADMUS

The Library encourages all EUI Members to submit their publications, including books, articles, book chapters, working papers and research reports to Cadmus, the searchable EUI Institutional Repository.

cadmus.eui.eu
cadmus@eui.eu

In Memoria

Jackie Suter

Jackie belonged to the first generation of EUI researchers arriving in the Law Department in September 1979. She successfully defended her Ph.D. thesis 'The Regulation of Insider Trading in Britain and France' in March 1985 under the supervision of Prof. Klaus Hopt. A revised version of the thesis was published by Butterworths in 1989. Her contemporaries remember her as a quiet and friendly person and a very able lawyer. The last time she was at the EUI was for the EUI Alumni conference of 2005.

After her Ph.D. she went back to the UK for a short period and in 1987 she joined the Research and Documentation Division of the Court of Justice of the (then) European Economic Communities in Luxembourg.

For many years, Jackie was not only the most experienced common lawyer working in the Research and Documentation Department but also, on several occasions, the only lawyer from a common law background working there. That role was of some considerable importance given that only 2 of the, by 1995, 15 Member States belonged to the 'common law' legal family. The former Director of the Service emphasised that her research notes were highly thought of and appreciated. Jackie also worked for a time as a *Référéndaire* or Legal Secretary in the Chambers of one of the Judges of the ten new Member States who acceded to the EU in 2004.

While she was at the Court, Jackie gave lectures at the University of Trier and the institution which predated the creation of the University of Luxembourg (le Centre Universitaire de Luxembourg).

Jackie lived for many years with significant health problems. She never complained, she was always open and welcoming to the new and the newly arrived, walked everywhere (despite hip replacement surgery) and was always positive. A very moving memorial service was organised in Luxembourg on 17 February 2009 before her remains were transported to England where she was buried on 6 March in the village where she had grown up—Tiverton. One could see from the service, and indeed the priest remarked on it, that quietly and without fuss, Jackie had made friends in every corner of the Court and in Luxembourg and her sudden departure deeply saddened us all.

-Machteld Nijsten and Síofra O'Leary

Gianna Falciani

All'inizio di febbraio l'Istituto è stato rattristato dalla notizia della scomparsa prematura della collega Gianna Falciani. Intendiamo esprimere alla famiglia le nostre più sincere condoglianze. Gianna ha lavorato presso la Biblioteca dell'Istituto dal 1980 al 2007. I colleghi e gli amici nel ricordare la sua sensibilità e creatività desiderano salutarla con una delle sue belle poesie, pubblicata in *Dove finisce l'arcobaleno*, Firenze, Polistampa, 1996:

-Carlotta Alpigiano e colleghi

A RIMIRAR IL MARE
A rimirar il mare
mi son seduta
su una spiaggia
di sassi bianchi,
sfumata nel giardino
di azalee e rododendri.
Le onde urlando al vento
s'infrangon possenti,
ripartendo con gran fervore
verso il mare aperto,
nel gioco eterno
del loro divenire.
La mia vita
come un'unica cosa
pare dolcemente assorbita
da tanto fluire
e mi ritrovo coinvolta
nell'intero Universo
come stella al suo firmamento.

In Memoria

Louis Phlips

Né en 1933, Louis Phlips est décédé au début de cette année. Docteur en droit et titulaire d'un doctorat en sciences économiques de l'Université de Louvain, il débute sa carrière académique en Suisse, à l'Université de Fribourg, en 1961. Il revient ensuite en Belgique quatre années plus tard, à l'Université de Louvain, où il enseigne l'analyse microéconomique et l'économétrie avec un talent de pédagogue reconnu. Il s'investit dans le développement de l'Unité d'analyse économique (ANEC) dont il assure la direction de 1970 à 1976, date à laquelle il rejoint le CORE (Center for Operations Research and Econometrics). Il est responsable de l'European Doctoral Programme (EDP) de 1983 à 1985 et participe à la création de l'European Economic Association dont il est le secrétaire de 1985 à 1989. C'est à cette date qu'il rejoint l'Institut Universitaire Européen comme professeur au Département d'économie qu'il quitte en 1997. Il a également été professeur invité dans de nombreuses universités étrangères, dont Montréal, Penn, Cornell et Oxford.

Son engagement pour l'Europe apparaît à la fois dans sa recherche, qui est traversée par les questions européennes, et dans son engagement comme animateur au sein de la communauté scientifique internationale. Ses contributions scientifiques (de nombreux articles et une dizaine d'ouvrages) se caractérisent par le développement d'analyses empiriques fondées sur des bases théoriques solides, dans le domaine de la consommation et de l'économie industrielle en particulier.

Collègue apprécié, il avait bien d'autres talents dont il faisait bénéficier ses amis: la musique d'abord, la peinture ensuite, et plus récemment les livres anciens. A propos de la musique, une petite anecdote. A son arrivée à Florence, il s'est avéré impossible de faire entrer son piano dans son appartement de la Porta Romana!... C'est à cette époque qu'il a développé ses talents de peintre au point d'exposer ses œuvres dans le Refettorio. Il est l'auteur d'un clin d'œil, une adaptation du tableau d'un artiste flamand inconnu où apparaissent, à ses côtés, les Présidents Emile Noël et Patrick Masterson, les Secrétaires généraux Marcello Buzzonetti et Antonio Zanardi Landi, et ses collègues Stephen Martin et Jean Blondel. On y aperçoit également Ursula Brose, Andreas Frijdal et Dominique Delaunay.

-Pierre Dehez

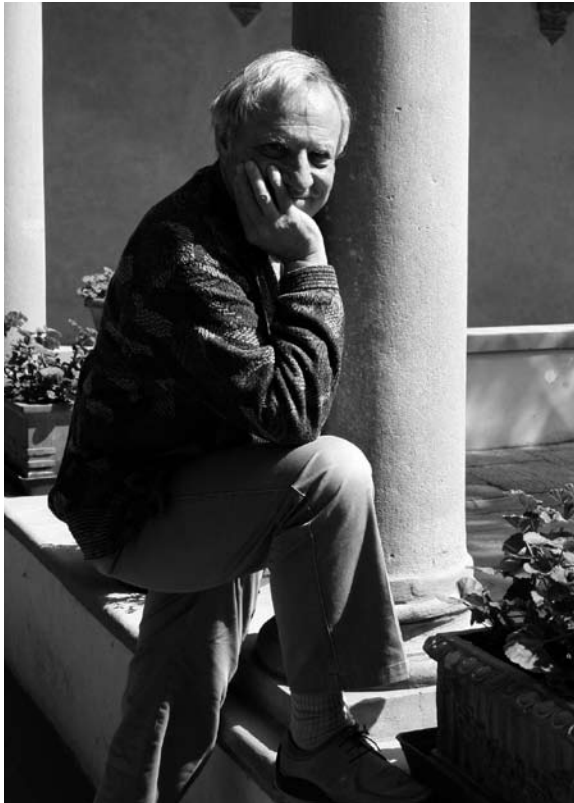


Brian Barry

It is with deep regret that we record the passing of Brian Barry, who died suddenly on 10 March 2009. Brian was a professor in SPS in 1986-87, and was latterly Lieber professor of political philosophy at Columbia University, New York. He was one of the most renowned political philosophers of the postwar era, and was a recipient of the Johan Skytte Prize in 2001.

Philippe Schmitter: 2009 Johan Skytte Prize Recipient

Chair, Department of SPS | **Peter Mair**



As this issue of the EUI Review was going to press, it was announced that SPS Emeritus Professor Philippe C. Schmitter has been awarded the 2009 Johan Skytte Prize in Political Science—the closest political science has to a Nobel Prize. The announcement made particular mention of Philippe's path-breaking work on the role of corporatism in modern democracies, and his stimulating and innovative analysis of democratization. It went on: 'In this context, his extensive and profound work on regional integration, both in Latin America and in Western Europe, should also be mentioned. Philippe C. Schmitter is a true comparativist who for many decades has contributed to political science and its progress. How interest intermediation is organized and functions in modern democracies, where he re-discovered the corporatist way of state-society interaction, forever made Professor Schmitter associated with the concept of corporatism. Philippe C. Schmitter has inspired new generations of young political scientists by his supervision, teaching and mentoring in universities such as Chicago, Stanford and the EUI.'

Philippe is one of the leading comparative political scientists in the world, and is no stranger to prizes. In

2007 he received the highly prestigious ECPR Lifetime Achievement Award, and this year also he will receive the Mattei Dogan award of the International Political Science Association. He rarely rests on his laurels, however, but continues to publish extensively as well as to teach and to mentor. Born in 1936, he is a graduate of the Graduate Institute for International Studies of the University of Geneva, and took his doctorate at the University of California at Berkeley. Since 1967 he has been successively assistant professor, associate professor and professor in the Politics Department of the University of Chicago, before moving for his first period at the EUI, between 1982 and 1986. Thereafter he went to Stanford (1986-96) before coming back for a second period to the EUI where he is now Emeritus. He is also recurring Professor at the Central European University in Budapest and has been visiting professor at the Universities of Paris-I, Geneva, Mannheim and Zürich, and Fellow of the Humboldt Foundation, Guggenheim Foundation and the Palo Alto Centre for Advanced Studies in the Behavioral Sciences. He has published books and articles on comparative politics, on regional integration in Western Europe and Latin America, on the transition from authoritarian rule in Southern Europe and Latin America, and on the intermediation of class, sectoral and professional interests. His current work is on the political characteristics of the emerging Euro-polity, on the consolidation of democracy in Southern and Eastern countries, and on the possibility of post-liberal democracy in Western Europe and North America.

The annual Johan Skytte Prize in Political Science was established in 1994 by the Skytte Foundation at Uppsala University in Sweden, and awards 500,000 Swedish crowns (approximately 45,000 Euros) to the scholar who in the view of the Foundation has made the most valuable contribution to political science. Research in all areas of the discipline is considered, and the list of laureates includes the very top of the profession. Among the 14 other recipients of the award are also two other former SPS professors, Jean Blondel, who received the award in 2004, and who continues as a Professorial Fellow of the EUI; and Brian Barry (2001), who sadly died in March 2009, and who was a professor in SPS in 1986-87. Indeed, Blondel, Schmitter, and Fritz Scharpf, a close friend of SPS and the EUI, are the only three Skytte laureates who received the award while being based in universities in Europe. All the other recipients have been based in US Departments. ■

Il Bar delle Tre (Quattro!) Grazie

Kofi Latte

Un Bar come quello della Badia non esiste in nessuna parte del mondo. Non è perché dalla sua terrazza si gode di un bellissimo panorama. Non è per la qualità superiore del suo caffè (anche se questa è assai elevata). E non è neppure a causa delle sue diversità linguistiche o nazionali.

No, la sua 'uniqueness' deriva da una miscela, se posso definirla così, tutta particolare: una gestione da Tre Grazie (che, come i moschettieri sono talvolta Quattro), una gestione senza equivalenti. Conoscete un bar dove ci sono almeno 20 tipi di caffè personalizzati con il nome del proprio inventore e che sono serviti a richiesta?

Anzi, sono serviti a vista. Sì, perché le nostre Grazie, oltre ad un sorriso sempre pronto e ad una disponibilità senza limiti, hanno la capacità di identificare non soltanto il nome dei clienti (ce ne sono centinaia), ma anche la loro scelta preferita. La sofisticazione è tale che sanno persino distinguere fra i gusti del cliente alle 11 del mattino o alle 4 del pomeriggio, e ovviamente i gusti sono diversi.

Un caffè in Europa è un caffè. In Italia diventa corto, lungo, macchiato, corretto. Il cappuccino può essere chiaro, scuro, con o senza schiuma e ci sono molte altre varianti. Per lo straniero quest'offerta sembra già essere il mondo delle meraviglie.

Ma alla Badia è tutta un'altra storia. Non c'è limite alla fantasia o alle manie dei clienti. Qualche volta il nome di una specialità cambia con il via-vai dei clienti di questo Istituto, dove tutti sono di passaggio. Ad esempio il Caffè Claudius o Caffè Speciale ha sostituito il Caffè Blondel, una delle degenerazioni più notevoli che il Nord Europa abbia inflitto all'Italia: un caffè lungo, decaffeinato, macchiato.

Questo è il marchio dell'Istituto, dove le cose sopravvivono, malgrado il turnover delle persone.



Questo miracolo, che si rinnova ogni mattino, è l'opera delle Tre Grazie (che sono Quattro), alle quali si è già fatto riferimento. Fiamma, che ben merita il suo nome (e questa non è una dichiarazione...), ha una memoria che supera le capacità dei computer più sofisticati. Loredana, calabrese (e dunque meno espansiva dei Nordisti!) compete con calma e self-control e con un uguale sorriso. Cinzia da trent'anni vigila con un sorriso da Gioconda tranquilla e un po' ironica sul benessere di tutti noi. Antonella ci garantisce ottimo caffè o, in alternativa, ottime patate fritte.

Negli anni Ottanta, quando fu messo a fuoco lo stato delle autonomie in Spagna, che prevedeva statuti più o meno avanzati per le regioni, quelle meno favorite si ribellarono a favore di una più grande uguaglianza. Lo slogan fu 'caffè para todos'.

Qui fanno di meglio. Tutti hanno diritto al caffè (è quasi un diritto fondamentale!) ma, soprattutto, ognuno ha diritto al SUO. L'Italia è l'unico paese al mondo dove tutti hanno privilegi!

Non sapremo mai dire abbastanza grazie alle nostre Tre (Quattro!) Grazie. ■

Caffè Gloria o Caffè Costanza~Espresso in vetro macchiato caldo 'a cupola'

Caffè Alex~Espresso lungo macchiato caldo in tazza grande, preferibilmente 'tonda'

Caffè Gabriella~Un Caffè Gloria con meno schiuma e più latte 'liquido'

Caffè Gabriella Estivo~Un Caffè Gabriella con aggiunta di latte freddo

Caffè Sven (o Caffè Alex Secco)~Un Caffè Alex con meno latte, appena un assaggio

Caffè Aurelien~Espresso medio-lungo in tazza grande tonda

Caffè Giordano~Espresso in vetro con 1 cubetto di ghiaccio

Caffè Abra~Espresso macchiato caldo in tazza grande tonda con tanta schiuma

Caffè Elspeth~Espresso decaffeinato macchiato freddo in tazza grande (poco latte)

Caffè Obama~Caffè americano!!

Caffè Nicky (Nicola)~Caffè mezzo-americano, ossia con non troppa acqua calda

Caffè Arturo~Espresso in vetro basso basso, quasi un'essenza di caffè!!

Caffè Marco~Espresso in vetro macchiato caldo senza schiuma (un mini caffèlatte!)

Caffè Strano o Caffè Ana-Rosa~Un caffè Arturo con latte molto molto caldo senza schiuma

Caffè Thierry~Espresso in vetro lungo macchiato caldo (uno dei primi caffè in vetro)

Caffè Speciale o Caffè Claudius~Espresso decaffeinato in vetro lungo macchiato caldo

Caffè Luciano~Espresso medio-lungo da bere al tavolo, di modo che non vi arrivi un caffè ristretto ma un caffè normale!

Caffè Estivo~Espresso nella flute con aggiunta di ice-cappuccino e chicchi di caffè

Caffè Georgios/George~Espresso macchiato caldo con aggiunta di ghiaccio e zucchero liquido, da bere con la cannuccia

Caffè Ruth~Espresso lungo macchiato caldo senza schiuma (e senza cucchiaino!!)

Congratulations



On 11 March, US President Obama announced the appointment of **Ivo Daalder** as United States Permanent Representative on the Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (Ambassador to NATO). Daalder, a Senior Fellow in Foreign Policy Studies at the Brookings Institution and a well-known expert on American foreign policy, European security, and national security affairs, was a foreign policy adviser to the Obama campaign in 2007-08, and served on President elect Obama's NSC transition team. He spent from 2006-2007 as a part-time professor at the Robert Schuman Centre. He is the son of Hans Daalder, EUI professor in the SPS department from 1976-1979 and the brother of Martine, who works with us in the Library.



Anne Marie Slaughter has been appointed Director of Policy Planning for the State Department by US Secretary of State, Hillary Clinton. Before that she was Dean of the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs. Prior to becoming Dean, between 1997-2002 she was Director of Graduate and International Legal Studies at Harvard Law School. During that period she was often associated to the work of the Law Department and the Robert Schuman Centre, which she visited on several occasions together with her husband, Andrew Moravcsik.

Our warmest congratulations and best wishes for every success in these new ventures go to both of them.



Antonio Cassese, our friend and former colleague of the Law Department (1987-1995), first president of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, has been appointed as President of the UN-backed Special Tribunal for Lebanon.

It will be a challenging task but we know by experience that he will face it with his usual dedication, enthusiasm and energy.

Earlier this spring Professor Cassese was also one of two jurists awarded the Erasmus Prize 2009 by the Praemium Erasmianum Foundation (Amsterdam).

Philippe C. Schmitter, professor of political and social sciences at the EUI from 1982 to 1986 and again from 1996 to 2004 has recently been awarded the Johan Skytte Prize by the University of Uppsala, considered to be the equivalent to the Nobel Prize in political science. The ceremony will take place in Uppsala on 23 September 2009.

This comes shortly after he was awarded the Mattei Doggan Prize of IPSA which will be given at its World Congress in Santiago de Chile in July 2009. He also will receive the EUSA Lifetime Achievement Award at its congress in Los Angeles in April 2009.

Yves Mény, President of the EUI, was elected as Honorary Member of the Irish Royal Academy of Science on 16 March 2009.

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