



## Diversity

### Inside

- 1 Capitalizing on Diversity
- 5 Academic Careers in the European Research Area
- 7 Politics and the Diversity of Capitalist Democracies in Europe
- 9 Freedom of Religion and Anti-discrimination Law
- 11 Europe and the 'Rest': Historicizing 'Us' and 'Them'
- 13 Domesticated Diversity and the Turkish Litmus Test
- 14 International Law and Cultural Heritage at the EUI
- 16 International Diversity at the EUI
- 18 EUI Alumni and Staff Notes
- 28 Recent Events at the EUI

## Capitalizing on Diversity. A Question of Style

EUI Language Centre, Head of Unit | **Nicky Owtram**

Few would disagree that the English language has consolidated its position as the global academic *lingua franca* over the last fifteen years. As the number of non-native academics using it to communicate has steadily increased, bringing obvious advantages in terms of ease of contact, this process of global 'macro-appropriation' has created a situation of cultural hegemony in which English has a privileged place. In this situation, there is often a concern that those on the two sides of the Atlantic who are lucky enough to speak the so-called 'standard varieties' of the language may have an advantage when it comes to the production and diffusion of scientific knowledge.

Given the rich and varied linguistic, cultural and intellectual humus that characterizes the Institute community, the question for us—as teachers of English academic writing—is how to enable our non-native researchers to present their ideas as fluently, accurately and effectively as possible. The answer, we believe, is to help our students—most of whom work in several languages—to learn to express themselves in ways that take into account the conventions of the Anglo-American academic style currently dominating the publishing market. In this perspective, we see our task as that of helping our students to harness their previous experience in academic writing, and to remodel and ►►

- ▶ reshape this through the lens of the languaging and discursive practices used by established scholars when writing in their disciplines in English.

The notion that texts are constructed in culturally recognizable ways is now widely accepted. Recent work in the area of contrastive rhetoric testifies, in fact, to the different *communicative effects* that writers in a range of cultural and disciplinary traditions tend to perceive as successful in academic writing (and thus seek to achieve). For example, some traditions privilege inductive versus deductive patterns of argumentation, or a humorous, personalized style as opposed to an impersonal stance. Academic literacy studies instead suggest that effective writing consists in an ability to express ideas in ways that are sensitive to the constraints and affordances of different contexts (what linguists call *situated meanings*). Using Anglo-American texts as models and sites of inquiry by which to understand the communicative effects that different language and organizational choices can produce is thus a starting point for helping our researchers learn to make strategically informed choices in their own writing.

In such a pedagogical approach, in which literacy is viewed as social practice, writers are seen as emergent actors within their fields who aim to contribute to their specific area of disciplinary knowledge. Doing so involves convincing their readers of the validity of their claims, and this in turn depends on demonstrating a knowledge of tools and methods that have been widely used, thus reassuring readers that they are familiar with the field and worthy of acceptance. This is not synonymous with a slavish conformity to models; rather, it implies an ability to refashion these tools and methods to fulfill their own aims and goals. Knowledge of discourse communities and their conventions is thus crucial as writers move backwards and forwards between the given and the new, backgrounding what can be taken for granted and foregrounding what is unusual and innovative in their own research. It is in this way that novice academic writers make their way into the communities to which they wish to contribute. Clearly underpinning this is the capacity to *make assumptions* about intended readers, as it is such assumptions that will affect the drafting and languaging of what they want to convey and the ways in which their meanings will be expressed.

These twin ideas of *communicative effects* and *assumptions* are the kingpins of an approach to academic writing based on the pedagogic notion of *comparative stylistics*. By adopting such an approach, our aim is to raise researchers' awareness of the very diverse styles which their own and English writing cultures foster, and to use this awareness to make informed choices as they undertake the challenge of writing their Ph.D.s.

This awareness is not only relevant at the macro level of writing, that is, for structuring different portions of text (introductions, conclusions, literature reviews, etc.). If we look at the 'nitty gritty' micro level, researchers who are making the transition to writing texts in English often find it difficult, for example, to express their ideas in the shorter sentences that are typical of English writing. Even when these English sentences are in fact syntactically complex - that is, they are composed of more than one clause - researchers tend to feel more at home with the long, recursively subordinated strings typical of so many continental academic writing cultures. A contrastive notion of style can help them to see not only that shorter sentences are simpler for the reader to process and understand but - more importantly - that they are what the reader of an English academic text *expects*, and that they represent one of the ways in which clarity in an English text is given textual form.

If researchers are to take on board this shift in perspective, it is important for them to become proficient in managing the resources the language offers to compensate for this loss in sentence length and promote the flow and focus of ideas. A well chosen connecting word or phrase such as *moreover* or *therefore*, for example, yields precise instructions as to how the reader should understand the proposition in which the marker is embedded, thus linking shorter sentences together in a meaningful way while creating effects which are both nuanced and argumentatively clear. An equally important function of such connecting words and phrases is to render the writer's ideas explicit to the reader, such that the latter should never have to guess the writer's thoughts. The value attached to explicitness in English academic writing is closely related to views about levels of reader effort: where many other writing cultures view a high level of reader effort as natural and symptomatic of academic writing, the Anglo-American tradition fosters the idea of writer responsibility for the clarity and exposition of ideas within the text, taking for granted a minimum of reader effort. This is where, again, we can harness culture to text.

Another textual device that primes the reader to the writer's intended meaning is 'this' plus summary word(s), a structure generally found at the beginning of sentences. The function of this structure is to link ▶▶

“contributing to disciplinary knowledge [...] involves convincing their readers of the validity of their claims, and this in turn depends on demonstrating a knowledge of tools and methods that have been widely used, thus reassuring readers that they are familiar with the field and worthy of acceptance.”

- ideas *across* sentences; once again, writers can choose how much to guide their readers towards their intended meaning through the careful choice of a summary noun. If they use one, as in the following example, they add an additional interpretation to the idea expressed in the previous sentence: *In contrast, middle-class students are described as passive and conformist. This claim about middle-class conformity, however, is not supported by ...* Thus writers can manipulate the extent to which they direct their readers towards their intended effects by adding a lexical specification.

Fundamental to the effective linking of ideas over sentences is the notion of information order, in the form of ‘given’ (ideas which the reader already knows) and ‘new’ (those which they do not). Sentences in any language contain both given ideas and new ideas, and an understanding of the way in which such information is distributed and signalled through syntax is essential for writers, as it forms part of the toolkit necessary for persuading readers of the status of one’s ideas and knowledge. Part of the challenge in learning how to write convincingly in English is knowing how to manipulate this information. This can be done by exploiting the various syntactic structures at one’s disposal, in order to place key information within a sentence in such a way as to emphasise it more strongly. Here, I’m thinking of cleft sentences such as *It is just such a view that a number of philosophers and linguists have been urging for some time*, and the like. Those used to writing in languages with a more flexible word order (often thanks to a rich inflectional morphology that helps readers keep track of ‘who does what’) may chafe under the constraints of the relatively rigid word order of English. A firm control of what technically goes under the umbrella term of ‘thematic systems of the clause’ can help them achieve the types of rhetorical effects they are looking for in English as well.

Another area that is often a cause for concern in academic writing is paragraphing: different writing cultures use paragraphs for different purposes and reconceptualizing this aspect can be tricky. The idea of ‘one idea, one unit’ is perhaps over-simplistic but it does focus attention on the linear structure that most English argumentative texts exhibit, and helps highlight how judicious paragraphing can be exploited by writers, particularly when accompanied by carefully crafted topic sentences, which can act as powerful vehicles in the formulating of their arguments. The way in which topic structure usually unfolds in English texts can be in sharp contrast with many other writing cultures, where topics can be elaborated across several paragraphs without raising questions concerning length or digression on the level of content. Once again, the high level of control of both argument and textual fallout expected in academic writing in English can be difficult for a novice academic writer to grasp initially.



A further area straddling the language/rhetoric divide concerns the choice of whether to use active or passive verb constructions. One of the stylistic norms prevalent in many other writing cultures is to use the passive voice or to pluralize the pronoun to ‘we’ in order to avoid the use of ‘I’. Instead, in English academic writing in most disciplines, ‘I’ plus active verb is used for a variety of purposes, including signalling the writer’s roles as (i) discourse organizer (*In the remainder of this essay, I will try to establish this point in three steps. First, I will sketch [...]. Second, I will describe [...]. Finally, I will describe [...].*), (ii) disciplinary thinker (*The process of globalization undoubtedly has far-reaching linguistic consequences, but these, I claim, have less to do with ....*), and (iii) researcher in the field (*I first present the results of a series of logistic regression models for each country. [...] I also report results for a mixed effects model ...*). Why is this important? Because recent research has shown that by consistently avoiding the use of the personal pronoun ‘I’, non-native writers of academic English may risk losing a valuable opportunity to position themselves as thinkers within their fields. Luckily, this area appears amenable to pedagogic intervention: some research we have carried out within the Institute suggests, in fact, that although researchers have very different developmental patterns in this area, most of those attending courses which include a focus on this area of language use gradually expand their repertoire. Again, a flexible and confident control of personal voice can be taught under the umbrella of style.



- ▶ Through using these kinds of textual devices, writers can achieve a high level of control and guidance over the way in which their readers interpret their ideas and evaluative stance. This control is often much tighter than the levels of textual guidance aimed at in other writing cultures and this is frequently a cause of concern among novice writers in English, who sometimes fear that they may be in some way insulting their readers' intelligence. Once again, our job in the classroom is to show our learners – through carefully selected readings and activities in different disciplinary fields – that this level of reader-oriented activity is a constant in much English academic writing, so that they can make informed choices in their own work.

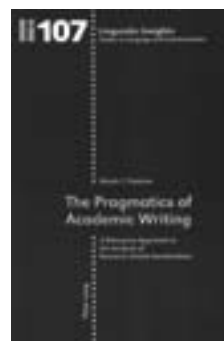
As teachers, we have found that a focus on the notion of *comparative stylistics* can enable all levels of discourse to be fruitfully tackled in pedagogic terms, both on the vertical movement from micro to macro levels of texts (and vice versa) and on the horizontal level of inter-lingual comparison. Stylistic analysis and the notion of writers as strategists provide a lens through which to zero in on the range of phenomena that contribute to successful text production. So, for example, we can focus on the micro level of word forms and affixation, lexical collocation and connotation, verbs and tense choice, and the syntax of simple and complex sentences as well as the macro level of argumentative flow in paragraphs and on the structuring of larger units such as introductions, conclusions and, of course, chapters. For style is not only a tool by which to understand literary embellishment: it also provides a rigorous yardstick by which to observe the words and structures writers choose in order to produce a specific communicative effect on their readers. And, by the same token, it also makes it possible to reflect on the different ways in which the same functions and rhetorical structures are given form in different languages.

So much for cultural diversity on the language and textual levels. What about the researchers' diversity of needs? How do we use *comparative stylistics* to address these? I would like to end by briefly describing how the two themes of effects and assumptions also contribute to informing our teaching methodology. As mentioned earlier, in the early stages of the researchers' stay at the Institute our main focus is on raising their awareness of how effects and assumptions are triggered by particular choices within the grammar and lexis of English. But this alone is not enough. It is also important for them to develop a mature awareness of their own work as they start to write up their own research. We address this need already in the first two years, by offering a close correction service on in-house papers and early chapters. This is intended as an opportunity for researchers to obtain first-hand feedback on work in progress and for this reason is

accompanied by follow-up sessions which provide a chance to address specific language issues but also to discuss alternative formulations and their communicative effects.

Further down the track, in the third and fourth years, we develop this strand of teaching further, by shifting part of the responsibility for such critical observation onto the shoulders of the researchers themselves. As they move into the later stages of their thesis and related writings, they are invited into the semi-structured setting of writers' groups. A group of researchers (either in the same discipline or in neighbouring disciplines) arranges to meet on a regular basis (for example, every two or three weeks) in order to read and critique each others' work in progress. Before each session, short segments of text (for instance, introductions to chapters, commentary on tables, literature reviews, etc.) are circulated to all members of the group in order for everyone to prepare for the session. Writers' groups have been shown to be an effective method for receiving constructive feedback on the readability and effectiveness of texts for both native and non-native writers of English in various contexts – and where better than our unique context, in which we can directly capitalize on the rich diversity and experience of the EUI community?

In a broader sense, it seems to us that these writers' groups also reflect the reality of today's academic world, one in which readership is increasingly international and composed of multiple audiences, and in which the medium used, far from being oriented towards a single cultural referent, draws on a polycentric variety of models (British, American, International, other 'L1' standards and, increasingly, the New Englishes of the post-colonial states and beyond). We thus return to where we started: to the fact that diversity is not simply a variable to be taken into account but that it constitutes the very backdrop against which we position our work. It also allows us and our students to move beyond a somewhat reductive view of language learning and language use as involving only grammatical and lexical accuracy, towards one in which a richer, more nuanced view of style can be used to consolidate and develop a solid capacity to write academic texts in English. ■



Nicky Owtram is the author of *The Pragmatics of Academic Writing: A Relevance Approach to the Analysis of Research Article Introductions* (Peter Lang, 2010)

# Academic Careers in the European Research Area: Still a Long Way to Go

Academic Assistant, Max Weber Programme -  
Academic Careers Observatory | **Igor Guardiancich**

In March 2011, the Academic Careers Observatory of the Max Weber Programme entered its fourth year of activity, contributing to the dissemination of information about the state of affairs of academic careers in the Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH) in Europe and elsewhere. As an on-line resource, the steady increase in the number of visitors is a sign of its popularity and of the increased interest scholars have in understanding the diversity characterizing European academic structures—and hence the obstacles and opportunities to the international mobility of researchers.

Writing a piece on the diversity in career paths that Ph.D. holders take in Europe offers a good opportunity to draw a summary of the ACO's past and present activities, including the information gathered through the job market experiences of five cohorts of Max Weber Fellows. Finally, a reflection on the impact of the 2007-09 financial crisis on the employment prospects of young researchers in Europe is *de rigueur*.

In absolute terms, in the past two decades, Europe has witnessed a substantial increase in the number of Ph.D.s, and other advanced graduate degrees, in the Social Sciences and Humanities. According to Eurostat, in 2007 approximately one in four of the 100,000 Ph.D. graduates in the EU had a degree in the SSH. This compares remarkably well with the US and Japan, as the EU-27 awards substantially more doctorate degrees per capita than either country. However, Europe is taking little advantage of these highly trained and extremely mobile researchers.<sup>1</sup> The brain drain of European researchers to the US (and to powerful new players) is substantial—in 2004, of the nearly 400,000 foreign researchers in the US an estimated 100,000 were born in the EU. More crucially, it is a manifestation of the lack of fit between the highly qualified labour supply and demand for employees with Ph.D.s: in some disciplines there are serious skills shortages, in others researchers experience unemployment and under-employment.

“the ACO has identified at least four academic models within Europe that, due to their different characteristics, clash with the creation of an open, integrated, and competitive European Research Area.”



One of the many reasons for this state of affairs is the diversity of academic career structures in Europe, not all of which promote systematically open recruitment. In some of its reports, the ACO has identified at least four academic models within Europe that, due to their different characteristics, clash with the creation of an ‘open, integrated, and competitive European Research Area’ (ERA).<sup>2</sup>

The European Continental model is still dominant in the ERA. It is open to international and dynamic competition only in a limited way, and it is not designed to foster a meritocratic system where individuals are assessed on their performance. By contrast, the Anglo-Saxon model, including countries like the United Kingdom, Ireland and the Netherlands, functions according to rules and dynamics quite opposite to the Continental model. Universities in these countries offer relatively open and transparent recruitment procedures and are quite receptive to non-national scholars. The result is not only a high level of foreign scholars working in these countries for short or long periods of time, but also an internationally recognized scientific output. Scandinavian countries like Denmark, Sweden and Norway present characteristics of both the Anglo-Saxon and the Continental European models. On the one hand, the academic structures of these countries tend to be open and competitive »

- systems with a focus on merit. On the other hand, in practice these systems tend still to be dominated by informal rules and agreements: universities often recruit people they already know and open positions often go to people already working at the university. Finally, the special conditions of Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) requires that the academic structures of these countries are grouped into a special, fourth model. The many political, legal, administrative and economic transformation—prompted also by the EU—that have taken place in these countries since the fall of their socialist regimes have also included their academic structures. In particular, CEE countries have tried to make their systems more dynamic and competitive in order to break down the significant brain drain of their academic population to Western countries.

Even though best practice seems to be circulating among these countries, resulting in a number of openings in countries such as Spain and Germany, further changes relating to the mobility of academic careers could make a difference in attracting—and maintaining—researchers. Performance-related salary policies, as well as proper working conditions, are key incentives to attract researchers. Additionally, there are substantial differences across disciplines. Economists, for example, face a more open and transparent job market than other SSH scholars. Even traditionally closed Continental models have established very competitive academic institutions, such as the Paris School of Economics and the Toulouse School of Economics in France, or the Barcelona Graduate School of Economics in Catalonia.

The experience of the Max Weber Fellows is broadly in line with the considerations above. Due to its openness in recruitment, the Programme has attracted excellent scholars from all four academic clusters, thereby recruiting also many Eastern European researchers. Placement has been very successful. In the first three years, out of 115 Fellows, all but four have taken up an academic position after finishing the Programme. Even though the motives to find employment in a particular position vary—prestige, quality of research, geographical location, but also lack of alternatives—the countries with an Anglo-Saxon academic tradition have had a strong attraction for the Fellows. More than one third (46) moved to an Anglo-Saxon academic institution, 20 overseas, and only a fraction were nationals of one of these countries. By contrast, the number of Fellows who are nationals of the Continental cluster far exceeded the number of positions taken up in these countries.

The 2007-09 financial crisis has had a doubly negative impact on the employment prospects of researchers in the Social Sciences and Humanities in Europe. On the one hand, the competition for national academic

job positions as well as for European-sponsored research programmes—including for the Max Weber Programme—has become much tougher. The demand for funding has in the case of open and internationally competitive programmes skyrocketed: the number of applications to Marie Curie Individual Fellowships (all disciplines) has increased from 2,566 in 2007 to 4,765 in 2010, and is expected to rise further. On the other hand, even though researchers' perceptions with respect to the cuts to funding by supranational agencies and national institutions are perhaps over-alarmist, there is much heterogeneity across Member States and institutions. In the best-case scenario, national budgets for research will hardly increase, and there will be more incisive cuts to universities—in some cases the Social Sciences and Humanities will suffer more than proportionally.

Paradoxically, these developments have led to a surge in international interest for European academia, especially in light of the fact that US academia—mainly due to its financing structure—has been hit hard during the crisis. The Max Weber Programme's experience is telling: the number of researchers holding a Ph.D. degree from a top American university has increased from 15 per cent in 2006-07 to exactly one third in 2010-11. Similar trends are probably discernable for most academic positions across the European Research Area.

If this may be an indicator that there is some (temporary) reversal of the brain drain phenomenon, it also means that European researchers are unfortunately facing hard times ahead. Hence, not opening up the recruitment and research funding opportunities in those countries that still have strict barriers to entry would be a missed opportunity. ■

1. Auriol, Laureline 2010. 'Careers of Doctorate Holders: Employment and Mobility Patterns', STI Working Paper 2010/4. Paris: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
2. Ramon Marimon, Matthieu Lietaert, and Michele Grigolo. 2009. 'Towards the 'Fifth Freedom': Increasing the Mobility of Researchers in the European Union.' *Higher Education in Europe* 34 (1): 25-37.

### Academic Careers Observatory (ACO)

The Max Weber Programme ACO is an on-line resource for Ph.D. candidates, post-doc fellows and scholars who wish to explore and debate academic careers in the humanities and social sciences.

The ACO facilitates the diffusion of knowledge among young researchers about national academic careers and research opportunities in the social sciences and humanities, throughout Europe and beyond.

[www.eui.eu/AcademicCareersObservatory/](http://www.eui.eu/AcademicCareersObservatory/)

# Politics and the Diversity of Capitalist Democracies in Europe

Professor of Political Science, SPS | **Pepper D. Culpepper**



Not so long ago, Europe was at the heart of debates about the diversity of contemporary capitalism. The literature of the ‘varieties of capitalism’ imagined the capitalist democracies as coming in two flavours: liberal and coordinated. In the liberal market model, represented best by the United Kingdom and its former colony across the Atlantic, spot market transactions are said to be the prevailing mode of governance in the key institutions of the economy. Financial systems are driven by a portfolio investment logic, in which investors simply chase the best risk-adjusted rates of return. Quarterly earnings reports give market players the information they need to judge managerial performance, and the threat of hostile takeovers always looms to discipline the idle or inept manager. Wages are determined by the open market, at least in the private sector. The liberal approach to education and training involves individuals treating their own human capital as just another part of their portfolio, investing in general skills so as to keep their options open on the labour market.

Counterpoised to the liberal market model is that of the coordinated market economies, such as Germany and Sweden, in which the corresponding economic institutions are said to be governed primarily by a non-market logic. Note that this is not a distinction between *policies* of the left and right, but between *institutions* embraced by parties of the left and the right within one polity. Strategic shareholding is seen to create an effective barrier to hostile takeovers—the short-term discipline of meeting earnings expectations every quarter being replaced by the long-term monitoring of ‘patient capital,’ owners who give managers the ability to take the long view in developing company strategy. Part of this strategy was built on institutions for coordinated wage-setting, through which employers and unions bargain over pay with an eye to maintaining competitiveness in export markets. Systems of vocational education and training provide internal labour markets that reward long-term skill investments, both by employers (who in liberal markets must constantly worry that any general skill investment will be poached away) and by workers (who gain access to company labour markets that reward the development of a skill set of use in one or a small number of companies). The coordinated market economy provides, or so it seemed pre-crisis, an alternative way of organizing capitalist production that is robust to the pressures of globalization. Germany’s continuing export prowess was taken as proof that this model had the legs to run for the long-term.

This highly stylized story was never an exact depiction of reality; no model ever is. But among political scientists and sociologists who study the capitalist democracies, there is a move afoot to reconsider the diversity of modern capitalism. This is an exciting and fluid research frontier of which I want to emphasize only one key feature in this essay: the return of politics and of power to the lexicon of political economy.

It is hardly news that politics is about distributive conflict. But analytical approaches that see national institutional models of capitalism as deriving from functional imperatives—in the German case, e.g., to keep the export wonder alive—tend to focus on the shared interests in politics across workers and employers, both of whom have an interest in maintaining company competitiveness in international markets. Institutions such as coordinated wage bargaining and strategic shareholding create forums for negotiating common interests. It is only a tempting step down the causal chain to see all institutions as an out- ➤➤

“in the real world, institutions do not quell the diversity of political preferences among the actors involved in labour and financial markets. It is this continued diversity of these interests that new research is throwing into sharp relief.”

- growth of the functional imperative to cooperate. But, in the real world, institutions do not quell the diversity of political preferences among the actors involved in labour and financial markets. It is this continued diversity of these interests that new research is throwing into sharp relief.

To simplify, one can say there are two new and complementary ways of studying the capitalist democracies: either by looking at the capitalism (in which they are all the same), or by looking at the democracy (in which there continues to be national diversity). Those looking at capitalism tend to point to trends rather than outcomes, and the trends they see are uniform across the major institutions and the major economies over the past three decades: more market, less state. The second perspective emphasizes instead the endurance of political space for democracies to vary importantly across important institutional dimensions. In this second approach, democracy has a role alongside capitalism in determining political outcomes.

The first line of research, associated with current SPS Braudel Fellow Wolfgang Streeck, among others, finds the diversity of capitalist arrangements between Germany and the United Kingdom much less striking than their shared movement—notably, toward a greater shareholder orientation and less collective wage bargaining. If the institutional movement across Europe is all in the direction of greater liberalization, does it really matter whether these old institutional forms endure? Who cares whether German wage-bargaining still formally take place at the sectoral level? Many employers are fleeing these arrangements or negotiating opt-outs with their own works councils. The political power of shareholders vis-à-vis other stakeholders, and of managers vis-à-vis their workers, appears in every country to be increasing, even if the old institutional forums through which power is exercised continue to endure.

The second strand of research, which includes my own recent book *Quiet Politics and Business Power*, shares with the previous line of inquiry a return to the fundamental question of conflicting interests in politics. Rather than taking institutional diversity as a relic of an age that is passing, though, this work shows that there are still big distributive stakes involved in the institutions associated with coordinated capital-

ism. Capitalism distributes political resources asymmetrically, as many scholars have shown. Yet the most moneyed interests do not always win in debates over institutions, even when these institutions are those—such as executive pay-setting—in which managerial interests have a strong stake. Who succeeds in shaping those institutions depends on how much attention the public pays to politics. Where there is sustained public attention and interest, political parties find the backbone to resist the entreaties of managerial groups, because it makes good electoral sense for them to do so. But where public attention is fleeting, as is usually the case in the politics of hostile takeovers, business groups are especially well-placed to influence outcomes behind the scenes. In such arenas of quiet politics, the asymmetry of political power between managerial groups and other political players is particularly acute.

These two avenues of research into the politics of diversity in the capitalist democracies agree that scholars of political economy must return their attention to political power and how it is exercised in capitalist democracies. Research in this area highlights many of the questions most central to European politics in the post-crisis era. How much autonomy do national democracies retain in choosing paths of economic recovery? Are there coherent political ideas behind alternative visions of politics that can thrive in an intellectual space dominated by austerity narratives? And does the European Union still provide a space for alternative political choices about the institutional structures of national capitalism? These questions are anything but academic. On the answers to them hangs the future of capitalist diversity in Europe. ■



Pepper D. Culpepper's most recent book is *Quiet Politics and Business Power: Corporate Control in Europe and Japan* (Cambridge University Press, 2010)

# Freedom of Religion and Anti-discrimination Law: Promoting or Restricting Religious Diversity in Europe?

EUI Researcher, LAW | **Mathias Moschel**

Europe prides itself on defending and promoting freedom, justice, democracy and individual rights. Religious freedom occupies a central space in that context. Nevertheless, courts' and other institutions' recent interpretations of that freedom unveil the inherent limits and the assumption of Christianity underlying European freedom of religion and state secularism. The headscarf or the full veil worn by some Muslim women at work or in public spaces seems to pose a special challenge to the idea(l) that Europe is a space in which any form of non-violent religion can be freely exercised. In fact, whereas the headscarf and the veil raise slightly different legal issues and concerns, for both the legal strategy of invoking freedom of religion to annul their bans has proved unsuccessful so far.

On the one hand, with regard to the headscarf, the European Court of Human Rights has repeatedly held that a state's prohibition for public school teachers or students from wearing the headscarf does not conflict, *inter alia*, with religious freedom. The German Constitutional Court instead held that school authorities imposing and enforcing a similar ban violated the plaintiff's religious freedom. At the same time, however, the judges also indicated that analogous legislative interventions would not be deemed unconstitutional. Thereafter a number of state statutes banned Muslim headscarves or religious symbols in public employment.

On the other hand, with regard to the full veil, the French Constitutional Council recently found that legislation forbidding people to cover their faces in public is also constitutionally unproblematic. According to the judges, this ban is not a disproportionate infringement of religious freedom when measured against the government's stated aims to protect human dignity and public security on French soil.

These few high-level cases demonstrate that the promise of religious freedom has not really been fulfilled in connection with individuals wearing the Muslim headscarf or the full veil. Hence the question as to what other legal strategies might be used to challenge the homogenization of Europe's religious diversity and, in spite of the professed secular nature of most European countries, the construction and enforcement of a Christian space as the underlying organizational principle?

One of the areas that scholars and activists have looked to in order to protect the right to wear the headscarf or the veil is European Union anti-discrimination law. Rather than arguing from a religious freedom point of

view, such legislation raises equality-related arguments. From this perspective, there are three legal instruments which theoretically could be applied to challenge provisions that directly or indirectly forbid wearing the Muslim headscarf or veil. The first, Directive 2000/78/EC, prohibits discrimination on the basis of religion in the employment context. Under this instrument, employees who want to wear a headscarf could argue that they are *directly* discriminated against on the grounds of religion,

especially in those cases where legislation states that it was introduced to preserve Christian values. Furthermore, legislation prohibiting all ostensible religious symbols in employment, regardless of which religion, could be challenged as *indirectly* discriminatory if the legislation applies equally to everyone but disproportionately affects one group of people on the grounds of a prohibited criterion. Here the argument would be that even though all religious symbols are prohibited in public, Muslim women are particularly affected by the ban. Secondly, challengers to a ban could invoke Directive 2006/54/EC concerning the equal treatment of men and women in employment, whereby the prohibition to wear headscarves or religious symbols in public could be viewed as a case of indirect sex discrimination since it affects almost exclusively Muslim women. Ironically, this strategy of invoking gender equality is often exactly that used to justify the ban of the headscarf and/or of the full veil, because they are viewed as symbols of female subordination. Thirdly, Directive 2000/43/EC prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race and ethnicity might apply. While direct discrimination cannot be claimed under this Directive, it could be argued that these bans predominantly affect people of non-Western origins who are often victims of racism and xenophobia. This would be indirect racial and ethnic discrimination. The advantage of this last instrument is that race discrimination can also be claimed outside of the employment context, meaning that technically also *burqa* bans or bans prohibiting students from wearing the Muslim headscarf could be challenged in this way. »



- Besides the fact that in most continental European countries anti-discrimination legislation is viewed skeptically, one of the problems with anti-discrimination law is that it contains two perspectives: the victim's and the perpetrator's. In the cases of religious diversity discussed here, the former belongs to Muslim plaintiffs who see many European provisions and practices as discriminatory towards them whereas the latter would be the vision of members of society where Christianity has become the normalized and naturalized assumption for how society and legislation works. Thus, the interpretation of anti-discrimination law and its exceptions and justifications depend on which perspective is adopted. In this context the judges' biases and subjective views of what is deemed to be reasonable, objective, legitimate, appropriate and necessary and what role (Christian and Muslim) religion should play in seemingly secular societies, will become highly determinant of the outcome. Given that most judges are of Christian extraction, it is probable that they will rather side with the perpetrator's perspective.

Hence, it is questionable whether anti-discrimination law will provide a viable solution for Muslim plaintiffs against headscarf and veil bans or in other instances where religious discrimination is at play. For instance, one drawback to the potential indirect discrimination challenges under the above-mentioned directives is that the bans could be deemed non-discriminatory if the legislator can convince the judges that they are objectively justified by a legitimate aim and that the means of achieving it are appropriate and necessary. Some justifications for the bans are: guaranteeing a secular state and education; promoting gender equality; avoiding social unrest; promoting social cohesion and integration; guaranteeing children's and parents' rights; ensuring public security; and fighting against terrorism. These justifications often assume the majority Christian society as the end user and beneficiary at the expense of Muslim women and employees.

A number of recent anti-discrimination decisions seem to further confirm the doubts that equality related arguments will provide a widely successful legal strategy. In 2009, the Belgian *Conseil d'Etat* rejected claims brought by an NGO against school bans to wear the headscarf on formal grounds. The judges held that the NGO lacked standing because those bans guaranteed social cohesion and public peace and therefore no contrast with the NGO's charter could be envisaged. While these decisions were merely procedural and did not enter into the merits, the judges were able nevertheless to dismiss the claims because they assumed the perpetrator's perspective in which a very specific vision of social cohesion and peace is considered, namely one where any ostensible religious symbol in public schools is prohibited.

The issue of whose perspective receives more credit also emerges in a number of recent employment discrimination cases which, while not involving the headscarf or the veil, deal with the issue of how far law is willing to accommodate Muslims and protect them from discrimination, Islamophobia and cultural racism. In 2010, the German Federal Supreme Employment Court, the BAG, handed down one of the early cases applying Directive 2000/78/EC. The case involved the rejection of an application by a German Muslim woman for the position as a socio-pedagogical expert on a project commissioned by an outreach ministry of the Lutheran Church. The BAG found that there had been no religious discrimination because the woman did not possess the required qualifications and was therefore not in a comparable situation, thus allowing for a differential treatment. What the court failed to even discuss or acknowledge was that the plaintiff had been called by the defendant and been asked about her religion (not her lack of qualifications!) and had been asked whether she would be willing to convert if necessary because that was an essential part of the job requirements. Hence, it was not her lack of qualifications but her religious beliefs which were the obstacle.

Another case in Austria involved a Muslim doctor of Turkish origins who during a job interview for a position in a doctor's private practice was told by the doctor's wife that she could not tolerate Muslims in Austria because Islam oppresses women. The candidate's application was rejected because a seemingly better qualified candidate was eventually selected. Austria's competent equality body found no religious (employment) discrimination. It held that the defendant's wife was unrelated to the employment context, that she had had no influence on the hiring process and that the other candidate probably obtained the position thanks to better qualifications rather than for other (discriminatory) reasons. However, the law clearly states that for employment discrimination to exist, it is sufficient that one of the reasons for not employing the person is the discriminatory ground.

In conclusion, these practical examples show that as long as the underlying assumption is that Europe is and has to remain a Christian space and that arguments reflecting that vision will be granted more credibility and weight, anti-discrimination law will not take us much further either. Two things would need to change if one is serious about religious freedom or anti-discrimination law in connection with Islam: (i) heightened awareness of the implicit and explicit assumptions and consequences of similar decisions and (ii) an increased number of Muslims on the bench or in equality bodies in order to give more weight to the victim's perspective and thus broaden the horizon and dialogue. ■

# Europe and the 'Rest': Historicizing 'Us' and 'Them'

Professor of History of European Colonial and Post-Colonial  
Systems - Vasco da Gama Chair, HEC | **Jorge Flores**

'Do you have a prescribed fast in your religion?'  
'We have a lunar month each year,' I said to him.  
'How is your fast?' he said to me.  
'We neither eat nor drink from sunrise to sunset,'  
I said to him.  
'We too have a prescribed fast every year, longer  
than yours. It is for forty-nine consecutive days.'  
'How do you fast?' I said to him, although I knew  
the answer.  
'We eat moderately at noon for an hour, then  
refrain from eating until night when, at its begin-  
ning, we eat a little, less than at noon,' he said.  
'What is the purpose and goal of your fast? For  
in our religion, the purpose of fasting is to deflect  
the soul from desires and reduce their strengths,'  
I said.  
'The same for us,' he said to me.

(*Kitab al-Din ala al-Qawn al-Kafirin [The Book of the  
Protector of Religion against the Unbelievers]*, 1611-13,  
ed. & trans. Nabil Matar, *In the Lands of Christians.  
Arabic Travel Writing in the Seventeenth Century*, New  
York & London: Routledge, 2003, p. 9)

This is an excerpt of a conversation which took place in Paris, on May 13, 1612, between a Spanish judge and a certain Ahmad bin Qasim, who travelled from Marrakesh to France and penned the *Kitab*. The dialogue is held in 'Andalusian', since Qasim had been born in Andalusia ca. 1569-70 and lived in Seville and Granada before fleeing to Morocco in 1597. As a *Morisco*, Qasim mastered both Spanish and Arabic and his conversation with an unnamed Spanish judge in a common language and on parallel, comparable religious practices shows that an absolute incommensurability between different worlds is something to be questioned. It also helps underline what we have known at least since Fernand Braudel published his *La Méditerranée et le Monde Méditerranéen à l'époque de Philippe II* (1949): the Mediterranean is a space of commonalities, despite violence, conflict, distinctions, asymmetries.

Having 'them' among 'us', (perhaps wrongly) defined as such, is one of the major challenges Europe faces today, for the 'death' of multiculturalism was recently declared by prominent European political leaders. How should one deal with racial, ethnic and religious diversity, with multilingual people dressing and eating differently, with people bearing multiple, rather



complex identities? This is not the first time Europe is confronted with such reality. The relation forged between Europe and the World from the fifteenth century onwards may well help us understand what is at stake today.

The early modern expansion of Europe translated into permanent contact with non-Western societies. These could no longer be classified by using Aristotle's grid or according to a set of affinities and differences forged in the medieval period which were tailored to the Mediterranean reality. As seen from the Old World, the Globe seemed much more plural and complex than in Marco Polo's time and cities like Lisbon and Seville (and later Amsterdam and London) had become European show cases of Africa, Asia and America. Conversely, those Europeans who came to live in port-cities like Hormuz, Malacca, Macau, Luanda or Rio de Janeiro certainly had to learn how to cope with diversity. These were places where cultural homogeneity did not exist and where 'shared identities' did not make sense.



- ▶ Due to the geographic exploration of the Western coast of Sub-Saharan Africa, the Black made a decisive entry into texts, images and everyday life of early modern Portugal. Despite the Inquisition, we know that Africans succeeded in pursuing native religious practices in the imperial Portuguese capital. They were soon to ‘conquer’ Europe, with the famous drawings by Durer and the anonymous Flemish artist *ca.* 1570-80, who painted the *Chafariz d’el Rei* in Lisbon absolutely dripping with Africans. Asia equally provided the West with a kaleidoscope of words and pictures related to new peoples. An intricate anthropological geography systematically put on paper in the mid-sixteenth century, when an anonymous Indian painter was commissioned to produce the so-called Casanatense Codex—a set of 76 ‘human snapshots’ stretching from East Africa to China. The Brazilian Indian, described by Pero Vaz de Caminha in his letter dated 1500 and transformed into King Baltazar in the celebrated panel of the Annunciation painted *ca.* 1501-06 in Vasco Fernandes’s workshop, soon joined Africans and Asians. They all lived as flesh and blood people in early modern Lisbon, like many natives from Peru and Mexico who came to settle in Seville.

If we invert the mirror, there is no lack of evidence of how the ‘them’ element of ‘us’ and ‘them’ saw the Europeans in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. African ivories from that period invariably depict Portuguese soldiers, while Inca and Aztec representations of the Spanish are frequent. In Asia—from the Red Sea to Japan—one can speak of the creation of a significant and varied body of texts and images about the Europeans. In this first era of globalized images, it is not even surprising that we come across a Spaniard from the New World represented in a sixteenth-century Ottoman manuscript.

However, the cultural and genealogical frontiers are not always so clear-cut. There are ‘hybrid’ texts, written by ‘Europeanized’ individuals converted to Christianity, where the antithetic game between ‘us’ and ‘them’ is anything but straightforward. There are highly complex and heterogeneous (individual and social) identities that far transcend the simple European / non-European dichotomy. The case of Leo Africanus (or al-Hassan al Wazzan), who lived between Granada (b. 1486-8), Fez and Rome for nine years—shows how living and writing between physically and mentally distinct worlds (adopting two names, cultivating two identities and professing two religions) became more and more frequent in the early modern period.

One of the most telling examples of these ‘new Europeans’ with composite identities is a certain Dean Mahomet. Born in Patna (India) in 1759, Dean Mahomet settled in Cork (1784-1807) and married an Anglo-Irish Protestant. He moved to London in 1807

where he practiced Oriental medicine and owned an Indian restaurant called the ‘Hindustanee Coffee House’. Five years later Mahomet decided to move to Brighton where he stayed until his death working as a ‘Shampooing Surgeon’ under the patronage of Kings George V and William IV and successfully running a space called ‘Mahomed’s Baths’. During his time in Cork, Dean Mahomet published the first book written by an Indian in English. The two volumes of his *Travels* were conceived as an autobiography in the form of letters to a fictitious European friend. The book does not describe Europe to Indian readers, rather introduces India to the English elite. But the several decades Dean Mahomet spent in Europe demonstrate how someone managed to live such a long period at the crossroads of so many worlds: Mughal India, the East India Company, Catholic Ireland, and Protestant England. He systematically presented himself as a ‘native’ of India, a label that fitted into the picture held by the Irish and English elites of an exotic East and yet also brought him both benefits and disadvantages. We are not far from the identity dilemmas of an Indian Muslim in Europe nowadays. Perform ‘native’ (with or without an exotic tone), try to be ‘modern’ (i.e. European) or simply be complex?

**“Europeans like Dean Mahomet seem to be new at the turn of the new millennium, but they are not. They have been out there for a long time.”**

When Dean Mahomet left India, Islam was already much less inclusive than two centuries before, when the court of the Mughal Emperor Akbar was a node of intercultural encounters and cross-religious debates. Concurrently, the rise of the nation-state in Europe, and the triumph of its associated ‘imagined communities’, contributed to erase these Europeans from our lives, as much as Eurasians, Euro-Africans and other ‘creoles’ became less visible in non-Western modern (colonial and postcolonial) societies. ‘Europeans’ like Dean Mahomet seem to be ‘new’ at the turn of the new millennium, but they are not. They have been out there for a long time. ■

#### Corrigendum

With regard to the article by Anna Triandafyllidou entitled ‘Tolerating Diversity in Europe’, in the last issue of the EUI Review, readers should note that the project ‘ACCEPT PLURALISM’, is co-funded by the European Commission, FP7 programme.

# Domesticated Diversity and the Turkish Litmus Test

Max Weber Fellow 2010 - 2011 (HEC) | **Mehmet Dosemeci**

On 5 September 1980, seven days before the military coup of 1980, Turkey's foreign minister Hayrettin Erkmen was brought before the Turkish National Assembly, charged with 'Betraying the National Interest' in his dealings with the European Common Market. His decision to apply for full membership had not gone down well with the feverish anti-EEC groups who claimed that accession would bring about the cultural colonization of Turkey. In his defense Erkmen stated that:

*[Within the EEC] Every country has the right to speak in their official tongue and widely makes use of this right. Nor is there the slightest risk, as our friends charge, of our culture being erased or lost in Europe. The member states all protect their own cultures with particular zeal. When we join the EEC, we will no doubt do the same.*

Well before the European Union adopted 'United in Diversity' as its official motto, Turkey was debating the meaning and merits of this European diversity. On the one side were men like Erkmen, who offered a vision of Turkish culture incorporated into the tapestry of cultures that comprised European civilization. On the other were those who equated European diversity with the increasing commodification of cultural difference, a commodification which, as one commentator in 1978 put it, would 'reduce our national culture to the Şiş Kebabs and Carpets recognizable by Europeans.'

The issue of diversity has, since Erkmen's interpellation, become one of the central signifiers in European debates over Turkey's accession to the EU. It stands today as a litmus test both for Turkey, in its handling of its Kurdish 'question', as well as for Europe, whose own claims for diversity hinge on the acceptance or rejection of a Muslim country.

Yet what exactly does 'United in Diversity' mean? As the Turkish critics of the EEC had prophetically feared, it stands today for a neutered, domesticated diversity; one that allows for the maximum multiplicity of content while severely stipulating the forms that diversity can take. Diversity of cultures yes, but a depoliticized culture. Culture without conflict, without history, culture that has been reduced to Şiş Kebabs and Carpets. This kind of diversity reifies culture, either to a set of exportable commodities or in public celebrations such as the Cultural Capital of Europe (hosted by Istanbul in 2010). Diversity, in this form, turns culture into something people possess and then basks in the heterogeneity of Europe's possessions.



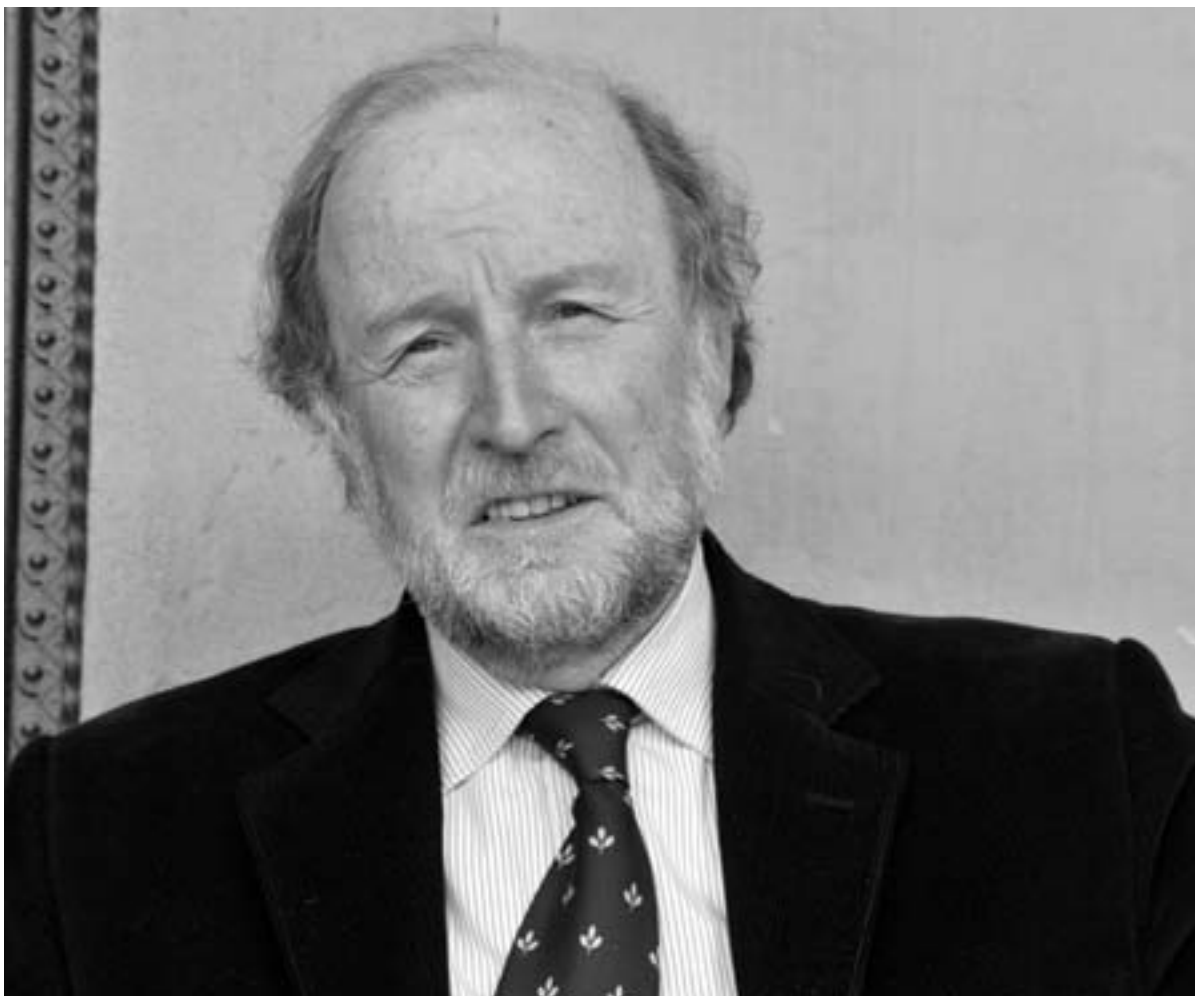
De-sanitizing diversity requires placing antagonism and tension at its very core. It requires engaging with rather than erasing the very history of people that has made them diverse. In the Turkish case, this means going beyond an acceptance of minarets in Europe's cultural landscape to understanding why Islam has become politicized, and then accepting this politicization as itself adding to diversity. It requires asking why certain forms of Kurdish self-expression receive privileged audience on the European stage (those centered on dialogue) while others are increasingly stigmatized (violent struggle). In both these instances, 'true' diversity demands that not just the content, but the form of religious or political expression be diverse.

There is a strong case to be made against such thinking: one that argues that diversity should not include practices and expressions that have the potential to undermine it. This is of course a risk. Yet, against a diversity that has homogenized the very form of culture to protect its increasingly commodified content—a regime of diversity which makes a virtue of its self-perpetuation—this is a risk worth taking. ■

# International Law and Cultural Heritage at the EUI

Professor of International Law and Human Rights Law, LAW |

**Francesco Francioni**



When I joined the EUI in 2003 I found a robust tradition of international legal studies founded and maintained by my predecessors Antonio Cassese and Pierre-Marie Dupuy. Such tradition irradiated into many different areas of international law, including human rights, international criminal law, the law of environmental protection, and more generally public international law. I was surprised, however, to find hardly any trace of study and research in the area of international law on cultural property and cultural heritage. The only theses I could find from the years preceding my arrival at the EUI was a study of French administrative and comparative law carried out under the supervision of Jacques Ziller, and a number of theses in European Union law promoted by Bruno De Witte and touching on cultural diversity. Hardly any study in international law proper. Gaps of this kind are understandable and unavoidable at the EUI, where Departments are quite small and the choice of topics

for research and doctoral dissertation follows the quite selective lines of the academic interest and expertise of the professors. Yet, the underdeveloped state of international law scholarship on cultural heritage seemed particularly regrettable for a number of reasons. First, Florence as the seat of the EUI and the birth place of Humanism and the Renaissance seemed to be the ideal venue for inspiring work on the relationship between art, heritage and the law. Second, Florence and its surrounding area, especially Siena and Pisa, provide a superlative repository of history, knowledge and archives—including the National Library, state archives and foreign academic institutions—to study the subject not only from the traditional point of view of art history but also as part of the discipline of international law, with a view to understanding the interaction between art and power, market and the law, private law and public interest in international law. Third, and most important, I was convinced that



“studying law at the EUI involves understanding the cultural dimension of the European legal tradition and realising that the material and intangible heritage accumulated over more than two thousand year of history is one of the most powerful unifying elements of Europe.”

- ▶ studying law at the EUI involves understanding the cultural dimension of the European legal tradition and realising that the material and intangible heritage accumulated over more than two thousand year of history is one of the most powerful unifying elements of Europe.

Eight years on, a substantial amount of work has been done and continues to be done in the field of international cultural heritage law. Between 2004 and 2010 a total of 10 researchers have undertaken doctoral projects in a variety of subjects ranging from the safeguarding of intangible cultural heritage, to state succession in cultural property, protection of cultural landscapes, restitution, the settlement of cultural property disputes, war and cultural heritage and cultural rights of indigenous peoples, and underwater cultural heritage. Some of these theses have already been successfully defended; others are scheduled for defence within 2011 or are still in the process of elaboration. In parallel with the growth of doctoral dissertations, I have encouraged the arrival at the EUI of Jean Monnet and Marie Curie Fellows interested in international cultural heritage law. I want to mention in particular the two-year visit of Ana Vrdoljak, whom I had the pleasure to mentor for her large project on cultural heritage in Europe and with whom I organised a joint seminar on ‘Cultural Heritage, Diversity and Human Rights’, as well as workshop with the Robert Schuman Centre’s Mediterranean Social and Political Research Meeting on ‘The Illicit Traffic of Cultural Object in the Mediterranean’. The papers presented at this workshop were re-elaborated and printed as EUI working paper 2009/9. In 2010 I had the opportunity of sponsoring another Marie Curie Fellow, Dr. Micaela Frulli from the University of Florence whose work has focused mainly on the criminalisation of offences against cultural property and on the domestic implementation of international norms on individual criminal liability arising from such offences. A by-product of these research activities has been the setting up of an Academy of European Law web site containing a collection of legislation and judicial practice of different countries in the field of conservation and management of cultural heritage. This has

been possible thanks to the valuable support of Anny Bremner, the administrative assistant of the Academy. At the same time, either on a personal basis or through EUI researchers, we have been able to provide expert advice and participation in international policy initiatives of UNESCO, the Office of High Commissioner of Human Rights, the Council of Europe and other relevant programs and organisations.

International law scholarship has grown hand in hand with these initiatives and has also produced a number of academic publications that, hopefully, will increase the scientific impact and the role of the EUI in this field. In 2008 I was able to bring to completion and publish the first comprehensive commentary of the 1972 World Heritage Convention (Oxford University Press, 2008); in 2010 I organised a symposium for the *European Journal of International Law (EJIL)* on ‘The Human Dimension of Cultural Heritage’, a selection of papers of which will be published in the first 2011 issue of the *EJIL*; also in 2010, in cooperation with Professor Tullio Scovazzi of the University of Milan, we completed a research project of national interest with the financing of the Italian Ministry for Research (PRIN) on the ‘New Dimensions of International Cultural Heritage Law’. A new conference on ‘The Enforcement of International Norms on the Protection of Cultural Property’ is being planned for early June 2011 in cooperation with United States colleagues and institutions.

This intense schedule of study and research has been facilitated by the enthusiasm and commitment of the EUI researchers who have chosen to invest their personal talent and time in the pursuit of a doctoral project in the field of international law on cultural heritage. I owe a special thanks to those who in these years have animated the working group on cultural heritage and who have already successfully defended or are just about to defend their theses: Lucas Lixinski, Valentina Vadi, Alessandro Chechi, Andrzej Jakubowski, and Robert Peters. All of them have already found high quality jobs in academia or in government. A comforting reminder that studying the law of cultural heritage is not only interesting, it can be also very useful. ■

# International Diversity at the EUI Changes Over Time

Academic Service | **Ken Hulley**



One of the long-standing features and strengths of the EUI is the international diversity which characterises its members. With no single dominant national culture or tradition, such diversity is a resource for Institute members, who see their research and methodological horizons—not to mention career paths—inevitably broadened or diversified by their experience here.

This article takes a look at trends in the national origins of researchers and fellows. The data have been divided up into researchers and visiting students on the one hand and post-doc fellows on the other. Data for researchers are complete, ranging from 1976-2010. Electronic records for visiting students start only in 1992, and for post-docs in 2001.

## Researchers and Visiting Students

Figure 1 shows the number of countries represented at each intake, from the year the Institute opened (1976) to the last intake of 2010. There is a gradual rise, from the 12 countries represented in 1976 to the 39 of the last intake. The spikes that occur at certain moments are due to new scholarships being made available by national grant authorities. Particular note should be made of certain EU states awarding grants to students from areas outside the EU.

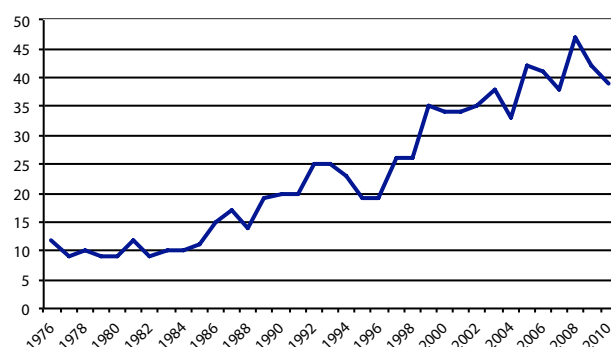
The 1986/87 spike is due to the arrival of the first researchers from China and Latin America, who were admitted on Italian Foreign Ministry (Development Cooperation office) grants—an agreement that lasted for about four years. Greece and Spain, acceding EU Member States of the early 1980s, both join the EUI in 1986, and also contributed to the increase.

In the period from 1990-1992, the EUI saw another jump in internationalization. Research students from Central and Eastern Europe (mainly from Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, the Czech Republic and Slovakia) now count among the entering cohorts, as they are eligible to obtain grants through the EU Commission's TEMPUS programme (first phase) in which the EUI took an active part.

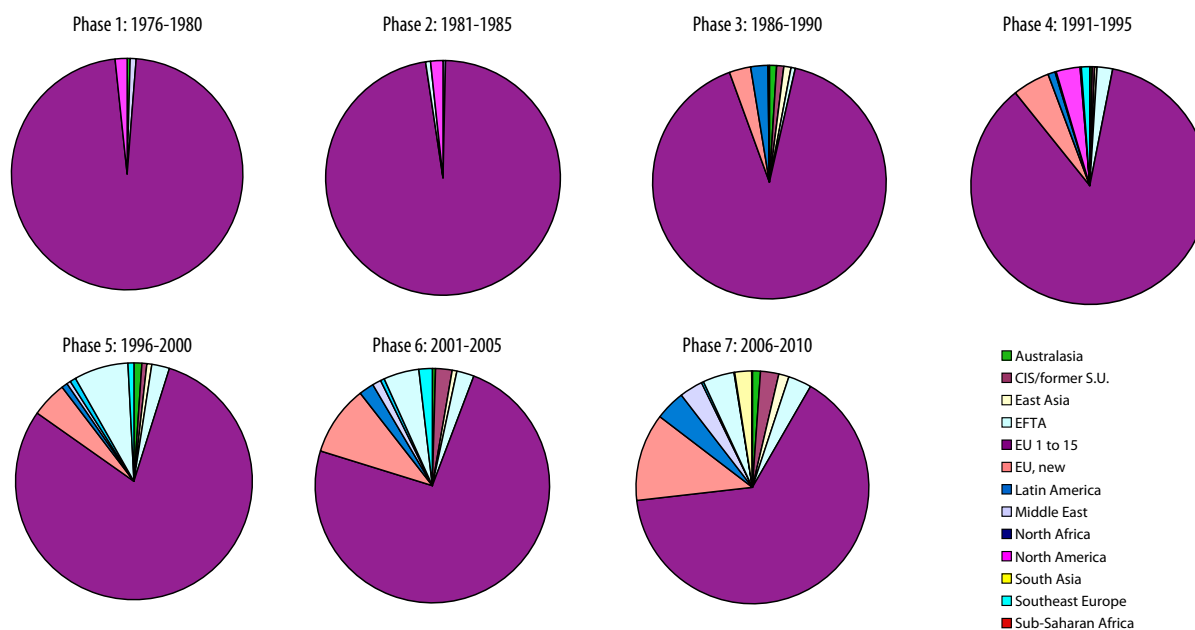
In the late 1990s, another group of new accession countries are added to the mix. Austria, Finland and Sweden, EU Member States from 1995, accede to the EUI, while the Italian Foreign Ministry again opens up possibilities for students from developing nations by offering grants to citizens of Southeast Europe and the Mediterranean Rim (Middle East and North Africa), as well as grants to research students of Central and Eastern Europe (the TEMPUS grants having previously been discontinued) and of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

Finally, in the 2005/06 period, there is another jump due to the accession of ten European states to the EU in 2004. While not all of these states joined the EUI, countries such as Poland, Cyprus, Estonia and Slovenia already provided grants for their research students. Researchers of other Central and Eastern European (now new EU) countries continue to register, thanks to grants from some of the EU15 Member States – a small number of researchers from Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Bulgaria and Romania register in this way – but the onus is now on these new EU states to fund their own nationals. Latin Americans begin to return to the EUI again in greater numbers, after a gap of more than 10 years, as the Spanish Foreign Ministry's AECI office opens up funding possibilities to students from all countries in South and Central America (5 to 10 grants per year).

Figure 1: Number of Countries by Yearly Intake - Researchers (1976-2010) and Visiting Researchers (1992-2010)



## Growing Diversity: Researcher Intake by Geographic Areas



- The pie charts show researcher intake over five-year cycles, the first covering 1976-1980, the last one covering 2006-2010. Rather than taking the individual countries of origin of researchers, these have been grouped into areas, so that, for example, in the two charts covering the first ten years of the Institute from 1976-85, just four areas of origin are noted in each, the vast majority (97%) of researchers coming from what was then the European Economic Community (EEC).

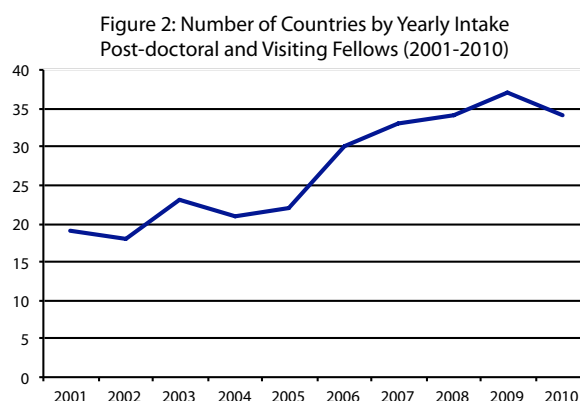
No significant change in the size of the minority slice is noted until the end of the 1980s (Phase 3 in the charts), which is the time when there are grant openings for Latin Americans, Chinese, Russians, and researchers from Central and Eastern European countries (shown as 'EU, new' in the charts). From that time onwards, the non-EU slice gets steadily bigger so that in the last five years, we see that one-fifth of all researchers and visiting students are from areas outside the EU.

### Post-doctoral Fellows

The set of data for the post-doc fellows covers the intakes of the last ten years, 2001-2010. The 2001-2005 numbers include fellows here under the Jean Monnet Fellowship Programme, while the 2006-2010 data include Jean Monnet, Max Weber and Fernand Braudel Fellows (which are EUI programmes), as well as fellowship-holders from the following externally-funded foundations/programmes: Australia-EUI Fellowships, the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, the Canon Foundation, Erasmus Mundus, the Karamanlis Institute for Democracy, the Natolin visiting fellow agreement, STINT fellows (Swedish Foundation for

International Co-operation in Research and Higher Education), and the Vasco da Gama programme.

Figure 2 shows a gradual increase in the number of countries represented at each intake, starting with 19 in 2001 (mainly Jean Monnet Fellows at the time), which then doubles by 2009. A significant increase in numbers is noted after 2006, following the creation of the Max Weber Programme and the Institute's Fernand Braudel Fellowships.



As EUI post-docs and visiting fellows often come from farther afield than our researcher population, they constitute an important source of diversity in the overall EUI mix. ■

# EUI Alumni & Staff Notes

## Alumni News

**'77** Patrick O'Sullivan (ECO 1977-1981) announces that his book *Economic Methodology and Freedom to Choose* was republished by Routledge in 2010 in their 'Routledge Revivals' series.

**'79** Pierre-Marie Valenne (ECO 1979-1985) was awarded Officer of the Order of Merit by the Grand Duke of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg for special merits in the interest of research in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. Until 2010 he was Vice-President of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg's National Research Fund.

**'80** Philomena Murray (SPS 1980-1989) guest edited a special issue of *International Politics* on 'European and Asian Regionalism: Form and Function' in 2010.

**'81** Patrick del Duca (LAW 1981-1985) was included in the 2011 edition of *The Best Lawyers in America*, in International Trade and Finance Law.

**'82** Anne Deneys-Tunney (HEC 1982-1989) is Professor of French at NYU, and announces the publication of *Un autre Jean-Jacques Rousseau, le paradoxe de la technique* (PUF, 2010) and *Philippe Sollers ou l'Impatience de la pensée* (PUF, 2011).

**'83** Isabelle Chabot (HEC 1983-1995) has published *La dette des familles. Femmes lignages et patrimoine à Florence aux XIVe et XVe siècles* (Ecole française de Rome, 2011)

**'84** Leila Simona Talani (SPS 1984-1988) has been promoted to reader in international political economy at King's College London, and announces the forthcoming publication of *Globalisation, Hegemony and the Future of the City of London* (Palgrave)

**'85** Eve Lerman (LLM 1985), Senior International Trade Specialist for the US Department of Commerce, was awarded the US Department of Commerce Gold Medal in 2010, the highest honorary award given by the Department, for her work in developing business focused services and programs in the CommerceConnect program.

**'88** Lorella Cedroni (SPS 1988-1999) has published *Italian Critics of Capitalism* (Lexington, 2010). She will also direct the International Summer School on 'European Citizenship and Politics of Culture', promoted by the European Society of Culture, in Venice from 1-6 September 2011. More information is available at <http://secinternationalschool.wordpress.com/>

Stefano Guzzini (SPS 1988-1994) has just published a 5 volume work, co-edited with Walter Carlsnaes, entitled *Foreign Policy Analysis* (Sage, 2011). In 2009 he was recognized for outstanding contributions to the development of the Central and East European International Studies Association (CEEISA).

**'89** Jens Bastian (SPS 1989-1993) has left Greece since being appointed Alpha Bank Visiting Fellow for Southeast European Political Economy at St. Antony's College, Oxford.

Bernhard Ebbinghaus (SPS 1989-1993) Professor of Sociology at the University of Mannheim, has published an edited volume *The Varieties of Pension Governance: Pension Privatization in Europe* (Oxford University Press, 2011).

**'90** Paolo L. Bernardini (HEC 1990-1994) currently Inaugural Fellow of the Notre Dame Institute for Advanced Study and professor (on leave) of Modern European History at the University of Insubria (Como), has been appointed Visiting Fellow of the Center for

the Pacific Rim of the University of San Francisco. His book, *The Jews. Instructions for Use. Four Eighteenth-Century Projects for the Emancipation of the Jews* (Academic Studies Press) will be published in December 2011.

Ann Shulman (LLM 1990) and Stephen Colwell, who got engaged at the EUI in 1990, celebrated their 20th wedding anniversary on 5 May 2011.

**'93** Stefania Baroncelli (LAW 1993-1998) has been nominated as full professor in Public Law by the Free University of Bolzano/Bozen, Italy.

Federiga Bindi (1993-2004) as just published *Italy and the European Union* (Brookings Institution Press, 2011)

Stefaan De Rynck (SPS 1993-2000) was recently appointed as Head of Communications Unit in DG Markt of the European Commission. The DG is in charge of the European Union's single market and responsible for ensuring the free movement of services and capital in the 27 EU countries, as well as for reforming and regulating the EU and the global financial system in the wake of the global credit crunch.

Stefan Halikowski-Smith (HEC 1993-2002) has published *Creolization and Diaspora in the Portuguese Indies. The Social World of Ayutthaya, 1640-1720* (Brill 2011).

Jeroen Hinloopen (ECO 1993-1997) is now full professor of economics at the University of Amsterdam, and will take up a double appointment in September as Director of the Graduate School and Director of the College of Economics & Business.

Julian Lindley-French (SPS 1993-1997) was appointed to the Atlantic Council of the United States in January. He has also been appointed to the Academic Advisory Board of the NATO Defence College in Rome.

**Bauke Visser** (ECO 1993-1998) has been appointed General Director of Tinbergen Institute, the Graduate School and the Institute for Economic Research of the Erasmus University Rotterdam, the University of Amsterdam, and VU University Amsterdam. He is currently professor of economics at Erasmus University Rotterdam.

**‘94** **Veerle Heyvaert** (LAW 1994-1999) announces that she will co-edit *Transnational Environmental Law (TEL)*, a new peer-reviewed journal dedicated to the development of new ideas on law's contribution to environmental governance in a global context. *TEL* will be published by Cambridge University Press and is due to release its first issue in 2012.

**‘95** **Anna-Maria Konsta** (LAW 1995-2000) has been elected lecturer in Comparative Law at the Law School of Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece.

**‘97** **Tzehainesh Teklè** published *Labour law and worker protection in developing countries* (Hart & ILO, 2010)

**‘98** **Steffen Mau** (SPS 1998-2002) professor of political sociology at the University of Bremen announces the publication of two new books: *European Societies. Mapping Structure and Change* (with Roland Verwiebe, Policy Press, 2010) and *Social Transnationalism. Lifeworlds beyond the Nation State* (Routledge, 2010).

**Anselmo R. Paolone** (HEC 1998-2005) published *Education Between Boundaries* (Imprimitur, 2010).

**‘99** **Paul Blokker** (SPS 1999-2004) recently edited two special issues: (with Robert Brier) on 'Democracy after 1989: Re-examining the History, Impact, and Legacy of Dissidence' in *East European Politics and Societies*, 25/2 and, 'Pragmatic Sociology: Theory, Critique, and Application' in *European Journal of Social Theory*. His book *Multiple Democracies in Europe. Political Cultures in New Member States* was published by Routledge in 2010.

**Susana de la Sierra** (LAW 1999-2003) been appointed Director of the Center of European Studies at the University of Castilla-La Mancha (Spain).

**Jari Eloranta** (HEC 1999-2002) was promoted Associate Professor of History at Appalachian State University (US) in July 2009. In April 2011 he was appointed the Chair of the Board of Trustees of the Economic and Business Historical Society, and also received the Editor's Award for contributions to the journal *Essays in Economic and Business History*.

**Suzanne Perry** (LL.M. 1999) joined Darby Overseas Investments, Ltd. as Chief Counsel for Latin America. She is based in Washington, DC.

**‘00** **Andreas Dür** (SPS 2000-2004), with Gemma Mateo and Daniel Thomas (eds) has published *Negotiation Theory and the EU: The State of the Art* (Routledge, 2010).

**Jorge A. F. Godinho** (LAW 2000-2006) was recently appointed associate professor at the Faculty of Law, University of Macau. He has just published *Studies on Macau Civil, Commercial, Constitutional and Criminal Law* with Lexis-Nexis.

**Rengenier Rittersma** (HEC 2000-2006) published his thesis as *Egmont da capo – eine mythogenetische Studie in 2009* (Waxmann) and more recently an edited volume entitled *Luxury in the Low Countries. Miscellaneous Reflections on Netherlandish Material Culture, 1500 to the Present* (Pharo Publishing, 2010).

**Antoinette Rouvroy** (LAW 2000-2006) announces the publication of *Law, Human Agency and Autonomic Computing* (Routledge, 2011), co-edited with Mireille Hildebrandt.

**‘01** **Anton Legerer** (HEC 2001-2007) has published his thesis as *Tatort: Versöhnung. Aktion Sühnezeichen in der BRD und in der DDR und Gedenkdienste in Österreich* (Evangelischen Verlagsanstalt, 2011)

**Aoife Nolan** (LAW 2001-2005) was promoted to Senior Lecturer in Law

at the School of Law, University of Durham. Her book *Children's Socio-economic Rights and the Courts* will be published with Hart Publishing in September 2011.

**Antje Vetterlein** (SPS 2001-2006) announces the publication of *Owning Development: Creating Policy Norms in the IMF and the World Bank*, co-edited with Susan Park (Cambridge University Press, 2011).

**‘02** **Emilie Delivré** (HEC 2002-2010) is now at the Center for Italian-German Studies, Bruno Kessler Foundation of Trento for a 3-year project (2011-2013) entitled 'The Right to Interpret and to Comment the Law in German, Italian and French-speaking States, 18th-19th century'.

**Andrea Herrmann** (SPS 2002-2006) was tenured at the Innovation Studies Group of Utrecht University in June 2010. For the 2010/2011 academic year she is at Columbia University on a Marie Curie International Outgoing Fellowship.

**Rafael Leal-Arcas** (LAW 2002-2008), Senior Lecturer in Economic Law & European Union Law at Queen Mary University of London published *International Trade and Investment Law: Multilateral, Regional and Bilateral Governance* (Edward Elgar, 2010). He was also selected to become a Global Research Fellow within the Hauser Global Law School Program at NYU School of Law, and received an international fellowship from the Swiss National Science Foundation to conduct research at the World Trade Institute (University of Bern) on the interface of climate change, international trade, and energy law.

**Reem Morsi** (LL.M. 2002) is completing an M.A. in filmmaking. Her independent short film *Visa* will be released in May, and a second short film shot in Egypt will be released in July. She will start shooting her first feature film in Autumn 2011.

**Ekaterina Rousseva** (LAW 2002-2008) published her thesis as *Rethinking Exclusionary Abuses in EU*

*Competition Law* (Hart Publishing, 2010).

**‘03** Georgia Mavrodi (SPS 2003-2010) research assistant at the EU Democracy Observatory, RSCAS, has been offered a post-doctoral research fellowship at Princeton University starting September 2011.

Veljko Milutinovic (LAW 2003-2009) published his thesis as *The ‘Right to Damages’ under EU Competition Law: from Courage v. Crehan to the White Paper on Damages and Beyond* (Kluwer Law International, 2010).

Hannes Peltonen (SPS 2003-2008) has been appointed Assistant Professor at Korea University’s Department of Political Science and International Relations.

Nathalie Tocci (JMF 2003-2004) has been appointed Deputy Director of

the Istituto Affari Internazionali in Rome.

**‘04** Silvia D’Ascoli (LAW 2004-2008) has published her thesis as *Sentencing in International Criminal Law: The UN ad hoc Tribunals and Future Perspectives for the ICC* (Hart, 2011).

Joost van Spanje (SPS 2004-2009) has been appointed to a tenure track position as Assistant Professor of Political Communication and Quantitative Methods at the Amsterdam School of Communication Research (ASCoR), University of Amsterdam

**‘05** Mikael Eriksson (SPS 2005-2009) has published his thesis as *Targeting Peace: Understanding UN and EU Targeted Sanctions* (Ashgate, 2011)

Nikolas Rajkovic (SPS 2005-2009) is now postdoctoral researcher at the

Institute for European Integration Research of the Austrian Academy of Sciences in Vienna.

**‘06** Marco Botta (LAW, 2006-2010) has published his thesis as *Merger Control Regimes in Emerging Economies. A Case Study on Brazil and Argentina* (Kluwer, 2011).

Mathieu Grenet (HEC 2006-2010) will start a Mellon Postdoctoral Fellowship in the ‘Program in Modeling Interdisciplinary Inquiry’ at Washington University in Saint Louis, MO, USA, in July.

**‘10** Shara Monteleone (LL.M. 2010) has been appointed (May 2011) as post-doc researcher at JRC-IPTS (Seville).

## The EUI Degree Conferring Ceremony

**Friday, 10 June 2011 at 15:00**

Welcome by President Josep Borrell Fontelles

Speech by Dr. Georg Schütte, State Secretary at the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research

Awarding of Ph.D. and LL.M. Degrees

Awarding of the Mauro Cappelletti Prize, the François Mény Prize and the Linz Rokkan Prize

Closure

The annual June Ball will be held in the evening.

Registration information for the Conferring Ceremony at:  
[www.eui.eu/About/Alumni/Activities/ConferringCeremony.aspx](http://www.eui.eu/About/Alumni/Activities/ConferringCeremony.aspx)



## Births

Jørn and Kimberly Lein-Mathisen are happy to announce the birth of their son Adam Jørnpatrick on 2/09/2010.



Alexandre and Sandra Chardonens announce the birth of Theo Emmanuel on 21/11/2010.



Roch Hannecart and Ruth Slómski announce the birth of Coline on 28/8/2010.



Joaquín Carlos, son of Maria Eleftheriou and José Lamas, was born on 27/09/2010 in Madrid.



Marinella Baschiera and Ivan Marrone announce the birth of Filippo on 25/10/2010.



Anna (Maciejczyk) Jaron & Przemysław Jaron announce the birth of Antoni on 7/1/2011.



Sonja Feiden and Florian Becker announce the birth of Ava Mathilda on 7/1/2011



Gabriel Pons and Dorte S. Martinsen are happy to announce the birth of their son Josep, here with his elder brother Otto and his sister Elia.



Hadewych Hazelzet and Florian Wenzel are delighted to announce the births of Aeneas and Amelia on 11/2/2011.



## In Memoriam

### James Kaye

James Kaye became a Ph.D. researcher at the EUI in 1998. He came to the Institute as a US American citizen after several years in Austria, where he was retrieving the roots of his family. Austria and Italy competed about the position in his heart as his second homeland. He loved both, and described himself occasionally as a 'New Yorker' rather than American.

James defended his Ph.D. thesis: *No One Such Place. 'Home' in Austrian and Swedish Landscapes* in 2003. It was an excellent piece of work on the cultural construction of community in Sweden and Austria in comparison during the 19th century nation building.

During his time as a Ph.D. researcher at the EUI we organised seminars and workshops and we also co-edited the book *Enlightenment and Genocide. Contradictions of Modernity*. After he had finished his Ph.D. thesis he worked as the acting coordinator of a large EU-financed research project on ethics and media in a European public sphere (EMEDIATE) which finished in 2007. He prepared and organised project meetings and conferences, he presented the project externally, among others through the advanced web site that he designed and maintained, and he kept the nine research teams in nine European countries together through his responsibility for the regular research and progress reports. He also pursued his own research task within the project.

I learnt during ten years together at the Institute to know and highly estimate James' eminent intellectual capacity. His aim and dream was to combine history and art. He wanted to illustrate and illuminate his view on history from the perspective of art. One of his great sources of inspiration was late German professor of history and philosopher of time Reinhart Koselleck, whom James met several times at

the EUI. Koselleck, too, regarded art as a key to history. This was one reason why they found each other. Koselleck's interest in *vergangene Zukünfte*, past futures, fascinated James and made deep impression on his historical thinking. It was his conviction that history writing like art is normative, and instrument for the outline of a better future, a better society. However, he was also well aware of the problems with this link. Struggles for the good society have been powerful driving forces which often have ended in their reverse. James was aware of the contradictions of modernity and the openness of future. Nevertheless, his awareness on this point did not prevent him from regarding the search for the good society as the utmost aim in history and art.

James Kaye was a great personage in his versatility between the practical and the theoretical, between the academic and the artistic. He passed away far too early. He was in the midstream of life when the midstream of his beloved Arno took him. The human conditions between life and death are oftentimes hard to accept. They are particularly hard to accept in the case of James.

-Bo Stråth



James Kaye rowing in the style of 'la Voga alla Veneta'. Photo courtesy of A.S.D. Remiera Casteo.

James' name at birth was Jaime. He once related this fact to us – it could have been in between commenting on fresh tomatoes he had just picked from his garden and disclosing his plan to go to Columbia to make a movie with a friend. He didn't explain how he had passed from Jaime to James, sometime in his life before Florence, and we left it at that. At the time, it simply added to the many facets that appertained to James. Moments like this seemingly mystified him. In truth, they were the expression of his acute presence, his ability and determination to share the present with his vis-à-vis. It was this ability above all that made him a solid and admirable friend. He had the courage very few have to live his life the way he believed it made sense and treasured every aspect of it. This was not always easy. Yet, he never departed from the path he thought should be followed, even when this meant getting us lost somewhere in the middle of the Alpi Apuane, knee-deep in the snow. He would always find the way back, and us too, together with him. At the end, with a candid yet unmasking smile, James would vow that we had never been lost. And we probably never were. What mattered, with him, was to know where one was, not what had brought one there or how one would return.

So he was, among many other facets. So he remains, also, in the memory and spirit of many of those who were fortunate enough to know him and share a fragment of his life with him.

-Joana Mendes & Jan Zutavern

When we think of James, many of us think of the extreme passion with which he approached all of his interests—whether work, hobbies, friendships, or other. While his passions changed with new discoveries and new friends, the most constant were probably those of his love for art, photography and the mountains. We knew James as a fervent gardener, taking care of his

kitchen garden at Palagetto; an enthusiastic biker who enjoyed long trips on his motor bike; a relentless cyclist conquering the hills around the EUI, and a dedicated rower, especially of Venetian rowing, which became his primary interest during the last five years.

The other constant about James was his capacity to see the artistic and aesthetic dimension of everything he did. Venetian rowing for him was not only a physical activity, but a form of art in which the contemplation of his surroundings counted as much as the rowing itself.

He was a true friend who will be missed and remembered by many.

*-Katarina Andersson*

### Michael Bommers

Michael Bommers, who passed away on 26 December 2010, will be mainly remembered for his outstanding contributions to the sociology of migration.

Michael, who had been Jean Monnet Fellow at the EUI Robert Schuman Center in 1997/98 held a chair in sociology at Osnabrück University and was director of IMIS, one of Germany's leading migration research centres, from 2005-2009.

Michael will be remembered by colleagues and friends as a scholar who was able to combine activities that often conflict with each other. He was a social theorist inspired by Niklas Luhmann's social system theory, who organised exemplary interdisciplinary empirical studies of migration, the welfare state and educational institutions and who also did not shy away from critical engagement with public policies.

Michael had a Socratic capacity to ask probing questions that would force you to rethink your background assumptions. He kept working and fighting against his illness until shortly before his death. A collection of his late essays will be edited by Christina Boswell and Gianni D'Amato.

*-Rainer Bauböck*



Jo Lorentzen 'Smiling at the Orange River', by Peter Møllgaard.

### Jochen Peter Lorentzen

(21 April 1962 – 15 February 2011)

Jo Lorentzen was a special person – first of all a friend, but also an innovative, strong-minded scholar. Earlier this year he died a sudden death on his morning run in Pisa. We are saddened by this loss but share fond memories of his work and his friendship.

Born and raised in Germany, he received an MA in International Affairs from the American University. At the EUI he did his Ph.D. (Opening up Hungary to the World Economy, 1993) with Prof. Susan Strange. Jo proceeded to work at the CEU in the Czech Republic, at Amherst in Massachusetts, at Nomisma in Italy, at Copenhagen Business School in Denmark, and finally at the Human Sciences Research Council in South Africa where he headed a unit on Science and Innovation. 'Social science that makes a difference' is the motto of the HSRC, but it could as well have been Jo's.

Jochen epitomized the social network in a deep sense. He knew what was important in life and lived to make it available to anyone. He connected people and created networks in the hope for a better world; and then he connected people to dogs, dogs to horses, horses to prairies, prairies to hikes, treks, cycles, green valleys, steep mountains...

Grazie, Jochen!

*-Tilman Ehrbeck, Valeria Fichera,  
Pier Francesco Asso, Susana Borrás  
& Peter Møllgaard*

## *In Memoriam*



### **Tommaso Padoa-Schioppa**

Le 18 décembre 2010, Tommaso Padoa-Schioppa nous a quittés brutalement. Ce jour là, il avait rassemblé ses amis romains les plus proches pour une visite privée de la chapelle Sixtine et les avaient invité pour un dîner. Il n'y avait pas de raison particulière pour organiser cette fête amicale dont il aurait peut-être donné l'explication s'il n'avait été foudroyé devant ses amis au moment où il allait prendre la parole. Une soirée amicale se transformait en un tragique adieu. Je n'ai pu m'empêcher de songer aux mots que Malraux utilisa à l'égard de De Gaulle au moment de sa disparition tout aussi soudaine : « Les chênes qu'on abat... ». Certes l'on ne peut imaginer deux personnages publics plus différents, si ce n'est leur commune haute idée de l'action publique mais dans les deux cas, l'image du chêne, splendide, solide, s'impose naturellement.

Tommaso pourrait être considéré à première vue comme l'archétype de ce que les Français appellent « un grand commis de l'État », mais cette comparaison est trop réductrice. Il en possédait, à bien des égards, les meilleures caractéristiques : le dévouement à la chose publique, l'expertise au service du bien commun, l'abnégation personnelle au profit de causes supérieures. Mais il n'en avait pas les éventuels travers. Tommaso n'aurait jamais sacrifié son éthique personnelle, même au bénéfice de l'État. Il ne manifestait jamais ni supériorité intellectuelle ni arrogance à l'égard de ses interlocuteurs, même lorsqu'il aurait eu

toutes les bonnes raisons de le faire. Il savait combiner harmonieusement expertise technique et sens politique. Il était aux antipodes de l'image de l'eurocrate, lui le passionné d'Europe.

Il n'avait pas le culte de l'État national. Tout en étant profondément italien, il était d'abord un citoyen du monde par ses valeurs et sa culture universalistes. Il était surtout et avant tout un grand Européen qui ne voyait, bien au contraire, aucune contradiction entre son enracinement italien et son appartenance à cette communauté idéale qu'est l'Europe. Ses convictions européennes ne s'exprimaient jamais par des discours enflammés, émotionnels. Non pas qu'il n'y ait eu beaucoup de passion intérieure dans son combat constant en faveur de la construction européenne dans toutes ses dimensions économiques, monétaires (il fut l'un des concepteurs intellectuels de la monnaie unique avant d'être quelques années plus tard appelé à participer à sa gestion), culturelles, enfin et surtout institutionnelles. Mais ses convictions s'exprimaient d'abord par la raison, par la maîtrise des arguments techniques, par l'argumentation et toujours dans le respect de son interlocuteur. Tommaso avait cette élégance de grand seigneur de ne pas humilier l'adversaire et de compenser par un sourire gentil ce que son argumentation pouvait avoir de rude et d'implacable. « Gentile » était d'ailleurs le mot qu'il avait un jour utilisé pour caractériser l'Europe de ses rêves et ses éditeurs français avaient été bien embarrassés pour rendre le sens réel d'un mot italien intraduisible dans sa plénitude sémantique.

Tommaso fut aussi un grand ami de l'Institut. J'eus personnellement l'occasion de le vérifier lorsqu'il exerça les fonctions de Ministre de l'économie dans le Gouvernement Prodi de 2006 à 2008. J'avais sollicité un entretien pour défendre le financement du futur siège des Archives Européennes à Villa Salviati. Tommaso me reçut dans son bureau ministériel, un bureau qui ressemblait par ses dimensions à un hall de gare dans lequel nous étions quelque peu écrasés par la pompe grandiloquente d'un palais construit après l'Unité italienne. Avant d'entrer dans le vif du sujet, Tommaso dessina, dans l'un de ses rares accès de confiance sur les affaires publiques, un tableau terriblement sombre, quasi désespéré de la situation italienne, de sa bureaucratie, se demandant à haute voix si le système était réformable, tant les obstacles étaient nombreux. Puis, nous abordâmes ma requête de financement, 15 millions d'euros qui avaient été coupés en même temps que tous les autres amendements parlementaires, afin d'éviter de creuser un déficit déjà colossal. Tommaso écouta, prit note, posa des questions, ne promit rien. Six semaines plus tard l'un des rares amendements à la loi de finances incluait le financement sollicité mais rédigé avec le savoir et l'expertise de qui connaît les travers de l'ad-

ministration italienne. La dotation était très précise dans son objet (les Archives européennes) et dans sa programmation temporelle. Ces éléments techniques sont apparemment de peu d'importance. Ils étaient en réalité cruciaux pour garantir que l'argent fût utilisé à bon propos et en temps et en heure. L'anecdote en dit long sur la personnalité de Tommaso, conjuguant hauteur de vue, sens des responsabilités, connaissance fine des dossiers et des procédures.

Au cours des dernières années sa « retraite » était tout entière mobilisée par ses combats européens. Il avait accepté le challenge de prendre la succession de Jacques Delors à la tête de NOTRE EUROPE, un think-tank basé à Paris qu'il avait aussitôt marqué de son empreinte. Parallèlement, il était sur tous les fronts, de la crise de l'Euro à celle du système moné-

taire international auquel il souhaitait apporter des propositions réalistes et concrètes.

L'Institut, pour lui rendre hommage, a décidé de créer une chaire dédiée à sa mémoire et qui, de concert avec la chaire Pierre Werner, pourra poursuivre son œuvre de réflexion, d'analyse et de proposition sur le système monétaire européen, la réforme du système monétaire international, la création d'un standard monétaire mondial capable, graduellement, de se substituer à la monnaie de réserve mondiale qu'est le dollar. Prolonger sa réflexion et son action sera le meilleur témoignage de respect et d'admiration que les futures générations pourront lui donner.

*-Yves Mény*

### The Tommaso Padoa-Schioppa Chair

During a ceremony on 28 January 2011 in memory of Tommaso Padoa-Schioppa, the EUI announced the creation of a Chair and a Programme in his honour.

Tommaso Padoa-Schioppa was Italian Minister of Finance (2006-2008), a committed European and one of the founding fathers of the euro. He was a member of the Executive Board of the European Central Bank (1998-2005) during the crucial period preceding the launch of the European Monetary Union and the following phases. Tommaso Padoa-Schioppa was a dear friend of the Institute, entrusting his personal archives to the care of the EUI.

The aim of the Chair and the Programme is to study the monetary union and the role the single currency plays in the global economy as well as to research related challenges and policy responses that arise in an integrated Europe. The Program will be forward and outward looking: in researching how to design robust institutions that are flexible enough to deal with a variety of economic problems and in looking beyond the borders of Europe. While the specific profile of the Programme's future activities will have to wait for the appointment of the Chair holder, the Chair will certainly set at the core of its research priorities the two macro-issues of financial crises and fiscal-monetary interaction.

The Institute is approaching several public and private sponsors to finance the Chair.

*-Fabian Breuer*

# Congratulations to...



## **Professor Philippe Fargues**

(RSCAS-Migration Policy Centre) who will direct two, two-year long projects co-funded by the EU's Europe-Aid Cooperation Office. One project, INDIA, is 'Developing a Knowledge Base for Policy Making on India-EU Migration', while the second EAST, will be an 'Observatory of Migration East of Europe'.

## **Professor Hans-Wolfgang**

**Micklitz** (LAW) has been awarded a 60 month European Research Council Grant for the project 'European Regulatory Private Law: The Transformation of European Private Law from Autonomy to Functionalism in Competition and Regulation' (ERPL).



Retired SPS professor **Friedrich Kratochwil** was honoured by former students and colleagues with a reception and dinner in Montreal in March 2011, during the International Studies Association's conference there. The event was organized by EUI alumni Nanette Neuwahl and Nick Rajkovic, and many EUI researchers and alumni were present.

**Hans Geleijnse**, who was director of the EUI Library from 2000-2003, was made 'Officier in de Orde van Oranje-Nassau', on the occasion of his retirement as 'Library Strategy Consultant' at the University of Tilburg. He was given the award in recognition of his special, personal merits for the university and for national and international libraries.



**Professor Helen Wallace**, former Director of the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, received the title 'Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire', for social science. This award was announced on the Queen's New Year Honours List, and she was invested on 24 February 2011.



Former EUI President **Professor Yves Mény** has recently become President of the Fondazione Collegio Carlo Alberto, in Turin, Italy. The Collegio Carlo Alberto is a foundation created in 2004 as a joint initiative of the Compagnia di San Paolo and the University of Torino.

Congratulations to LL.M. researcher **Maria Grazia Porcedda** who has been awarded the 'Edoardo Ruffini' prize by the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei for her project on privacy and sociality, which is based on her research at the EUI.



Goodbye to **Eva Breivek**, who retired from the EUI on 31 March, after more than 21 years of service to the Institute. Eva was a secretary in the Department of Political and Social Sciences for 20 years.

# Major Events at the EUI

## Multilevel Governance of Independent Public Goods

Collective supply of international public goods has become the most difficult policy challenge in the 21st century. In February 2011, World Trade Organization Director-General Pascal Lamy concluded an interdisciplinary EUI conference on Multilevel Governance of Interdependent Public Goods, convened by Professor Ernst-Ulrich Petersmann with financial support from the EU, with a public keynote speech on Global Governance: From Theory to Practice. The discussions focused on how the 'leadership gap', 'legitimacy gap' and 'coherence gap' in global governance can be remedied by more effective regulation of the 'collective action problems' impeding multilevel governance of interdependent public goods. The conference book will be published in 2012 and aims at contributing to the needed governance reforms.

-Ernst-Ulrich Petersmann

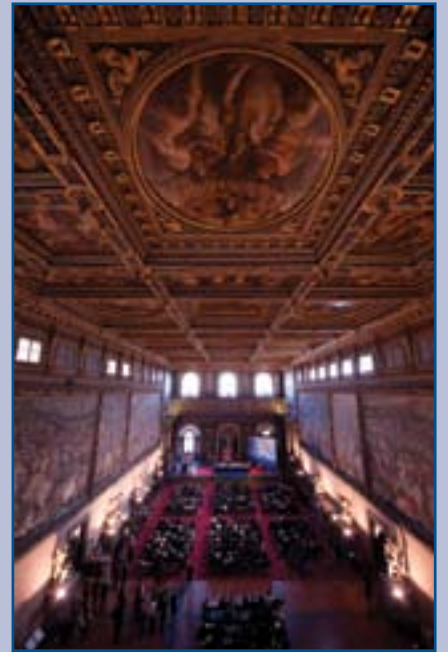


## Conference in Honour of Tommaso Padoa-Schioppa

On 28 January, the EUI held a conference in honour of Tommaso Padoa-Schioppa, with speeches by Lorenzo Bini Smaghi of the European Central Bank; Stefano Micossi of Assonime; Riccardo Perissich of Notre Europe; and Ignazio Visco of the Banco d'Italia. Romano Prodi and Josep Borrell were moderators. The EUI announced the creation of an academic chair in his honour aimed at studying monetary union and the role the single currency plays in the global economy.



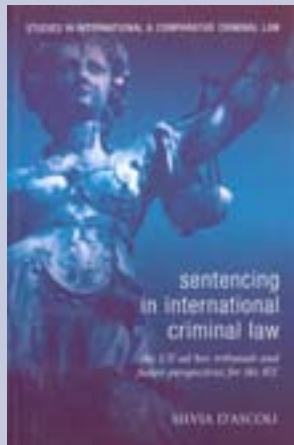
Scenes from the 'Conference on the State of the Union', organized by the EUI for the Festival d'Europa on 9 -10 May. Full coverage of the event, including videos, is available at: <http://www.eui.eu/News/2011/05-13-TheStateofTheUnionWRAP-UP.aspx>



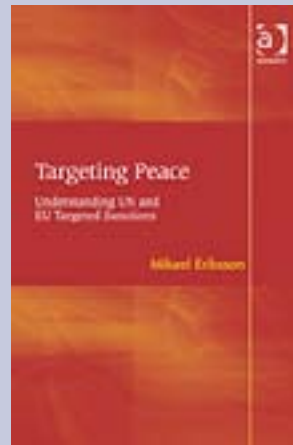
"The Festival d'Europa represents an opportunity both for Florence and Europe. The participation of many relevant representatives of the European scene confirms this. Their involvement transforms the event coordinated by the EUI into an important appointment for citizens to approach Europe and to enhance the contribution of ideas that the European University Institute can provide for the construction of the Europe of tomorrow." -Josep Borrell Fontelles



## A selection of recent books based on EUI theses



D'ASCOLI, Silvia, *Sentencing in International Criminal Law: The Approach of the Two ad hoc Tribunals and Future Perspectives for the International Criminal Court*. Oxford, Hart Publishing, 2011, Studies in International and Comparative Criminal Law - no. 6



ERIKSSON, Mikael, *Targeting Peace: Understanding UN and EU Targeted Sanctions*. Farnham/Abingdon, Ashgate, 2011



SCHNYDER, Marco, *Famiglie e potere. Il ceto dirigente di Lugano e Mendrisio tra Sei e Settecento*. Bellinzona, Casagrande, 2011, Collana «Itinerari»



BOTTA, Marco, *Merger Control Regimes in Emerging Economies. A Case Study on Brazil and Argentina*. The Hague, Kluwer Law International, 2011, International Competition Law Series

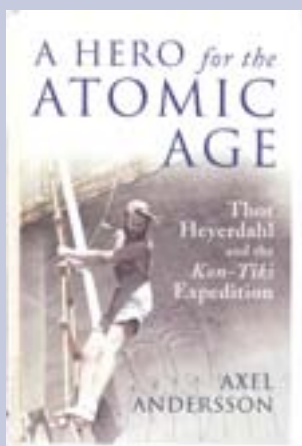


MENDES, Joana, *Participation in EU Rule-making: A Rights-Based Approach*. Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2011, Oxford Studies in European Law



SKOUTARIS, Nikos, *The Cyprus Issue. The Four Freedoms in a Member State under Siege*. Oxford, Hart Publishing, 2011

EUI alumni are encouraged to forward information about the publication of their theses to [cadmus@eui.eu](mailto:cadmus@eui.eu)



ANDERSSON, Axel, *A Hero for the Atomic Age: Thor Heyerdahl and the Kon-Tiki Expedition*. Oxford, Peter Lang, 2010



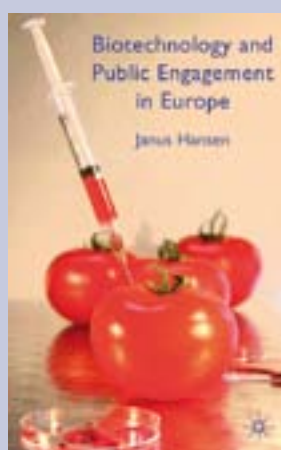
DIGOL, Diana, *Emerging Diplomatic Elites in Post-communist Europe: Analysis of diplomats*. Saarbrücken, DM Verlag, 2010



JONKERS, Koen, *Mobility, Migration and the Chinese Scientific Research System*. London, Routledge, 2010



CAYET, Thomas, *Rationaliser le travail, organiser la production. Le Bureau international du Travail et la modernisation économique durant l'entre-deux-guerres*. Rennes, Presses universitaires de Rennes, 2010, Collection: Pour une histoire du travail



HANSEN, Janus, *Biotechnology and Public Engagement in Europe*. Houndmills/Basingstoke/Hampshire, Palgrave Macmillan, 2010



MILUTINOVIC, Veljko, *The 'Right to Damages' under EU Competition Law: From Courage v. Crehan to the White Paper and beyond*. Alphen aan den Rijn, Kluwer Law International, 2010

# CADMUS

Making Your Research More Accessible!  
[cadmus.eui.eu](http://cadmus.eui.eu)

Cadmus, the EUI research repository, contains the records of more than 10,000 publications by current and former EUI members, and is visited more than 200,000 times a year.

**You can increase the visibility of your research by placing the full text of your articles online.**

Follow the four easy steps on our new help-page:  
**[www.eui.eu/Research/FulltextHelp](http://www.eui.eu/Research/FulltextHelp)**

The *Directory of Academic Publications*, now published on an annual basis, provides a listing from Cadmus of EUI members' books (with abstracts and cover images); EUI Theses; Articles; Contributions to Books; Working Papers and Research Reports.



The Library encourages current and former EUI members to donate copies of their recently published books to the Library collection.

Gift books will be displayed in the Badia showcase.

For more information, please write to the [library@eui.eu](mailto:library@eui.eu)

*EUIreview*

Via dei Roccettini, 9  
I-50014 San Domenico, Italy  
[www.eui.eu/EUIReview](http://www.eui.eu/EUIReview)  
© EUI, 2011

## **Publisher**

European University Institute  
Publications Unit  
Catherine Divry & Jackie Gordon

## **Contributors**

Pepper D. Culpepper, Mehmet Dosemeci, Jorge Flores, Francesco Francioni, Igor Guardiancich, Ken Hulley, Mathias Moschel, Nicky Owtram  
Photos on pages 14 & 26 by N. Tognarini



## **Editors' Note**

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



The European Commission supports the EUI through the European Union budget. This publication reflects the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

The *EUI Review* welcomes information from EUI alumni and members on recent appointments, promotions, book publications, prizes, births, and other news-worthy items.

Please send your news to  
[eui.publications@eui.eu](mailto:eui.publications@eui.eu)

Address corrections may be sent to  
[eui.pr@eui.eu](mailto:eui.pr@eui.eu)

Printed in Italy by Fotolitoimmagine  
Firenze - May 2011