

**SUMMARY**

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*Publications NEW!!!!*

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**ERMA 3**

***Thesis in Bertinoro Residential Centre***

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The third edition of the European Regional Master's Degree in Democracy and Human Rights in Southeastern Europe is currently in its third term, lasting from 1 September to 15 October, during which students reconvene in the University of Bologna Residential Centre in Bertinoro in order to finalise their thesis. So far this period of six weeks has been quite eventful. Apart from thinking over, conceptualising and finalising their biggest and final academic work within the programme, the students had the opportunity to attend a number of activities. There were several lectures on topics of interest that called for more elaboration than the one offered in Sarajevo, such as Gender, Nationalism and Human Rights; Human Rights in Africa; International Tribunals and Human Rights. Among the Professors so kind as to accept our invitation to deliver lectures in Bertinoro are Julie Mostov from Drexel University, Sabrina Ramet from the Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Frans Vilojen from the University of Pretoria and Nicola Piacente from the Italian Ministry of Justice. The students also attended a lecture on Science and Higher Education in Transition delivered by Professor Gvozden Flego within the Summer School on Post-Communist Transition and European Integration Processes held in Cervia.

Moreover, several academic events took place such as the Programme Executive Board meeting, which - among other things - made the selection of the class for the academic year 2003/2004, and the meeting of all Regional Master's Degrees in Democracy and Human Rights supported by the European Union. That meeting was aimed at creating the Consortium of Regional Master's in Democracy and Human Rights, which envisages a core curriculum, yet accounts for regional specificity and is open for membership to other such degrees.

In the course of the third term, the students had also the opportunity to attend the graduation ceremony of the European Master's Degree in Human Rights and Democratisation held on 14 September at Palazzo Ducale in Venice.

Last, but not least, the students had the chance to see four documentary screenings from this year's Human Rights Nights Film Festival held in Bologna. Thanks to Giulia Grassilli, who travelled twice to Bertinoro, the group saw 'The Luckiest Nut in the World' (Emily James, UK), 'Deafening Echoes' (Eugene Paramoer, South Africa, Sweden), 'Trafficking Cindarella' (Mira Niagolova, Canada) and 'Injustice' (Ken Fero, UK).

Furthermore, the beauty of the Residential Centre in Bertinoro provides a counter-measure to the working stress. In view of the latter, the role of the helping staff in the Residence is absolutely essential. Each year they surprise our group with their understanding of how to reach accommodation between different needs as well as different cultural and religious traditions, and to help build sustainable personal relations and reciprocal trust on the basis of honest partnership and unwavering respect of earlier commitments. It is one of the objectives of the Programme's third term to make students, most of whom are coming from non-EU countries, and their interlocutors realise that exclusion and belittling can be extremely harmful to constructive communication. With their conscious attitude, the Residence administration staff provide yet another reason to be hopeful that encouraging developments in this regard should always be possible.

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**EuroMed Project**  
***Meeting at the University centre in***  
***Bertinoro***  
**October, 3-8 2003**

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The next Consortium Meeting of the Partners taking part in the EuroMed project *Mediterranean Voices: Oral History and Cultural Practice in Mediterranean Cities* will take place in October, 3-8 2003 at the University Centre in Bertinoro (Forlì). The principle aim of this EuroMed project is to promote awareness of the cultural heritage of the Mediterranean urban spaces and to create and strengthen regional stakeholder networks. The central activity of the project is the creation of a database of oral and social history of urban neighbourhoods, collecting memories of people and places and documents such as photographs, songs, etc.

The researches of the thirteen partner institutions – i.e. the Universities Cyprus North, Cyprus south, Crete, Bologna/Ancona, La Valletta, Aix en Provence/Marseilles, Palma de Mallorca, Granada, Las Palmas, Alexandra, Bethlehem, Beirut and London – gathering in Bertinoro will focus their attention mainly on methodology and cross-

cutting themes involved in the researches they are carrying out in their towns and cities. Each partner institution will prepare and present a 'work in process' report about the state of affairs of their works.

Furthermore, a field visit to research location in Ancona will be organised by the Universities of Bologna. This visit will give the chance to work on identifying themes that cross-cut the city sites and how these can be adapted into outputs and material for the website.

During the meeting, the team of the University of Bologna will show to the partners a general presentation of the data collected during its stay in Split - Croatia - last July. There, the researches had the chance to make the acquaintance of representatives of the civil society - among them, the Mayor of the town of Split, the former Director of the Board for Tourism, the vice-president of the Foundation for the preservation of cultural heritage, the President of the Institute for Italian Culture - and to discuss with them about the main topics of the research. Moreover, they also had meetings with other private citizens of Split who have been living in the city for decades and who could witness the deep social and cultural changes the city has experienced from the Socialist period onwards. Personal experiences and life histories, in regards with social and cultural transformations of the city, have been the main core of the data collected by the researches in the interviews they recorded in Split.

Apart from this rare and unique oral archive, the researches had also the chance to collect pictures of photographs and images (such as postcards, old prints and maps) of the town and its community in different times, i.e. at the beginning of the XX century, during the Second World War, during the Communist period. This extraordinary iconography was voluntarily provided by associations and private citizens visited by the researches.

The research team of the University of Bologna will visit Split again next November. Meanwhile, the research on Ancona will be developed in order to analyze the specificities of the city in relation to the other coast of the Adriatic sea.

Then new meetings with other representatives of the main public institutions and with old citizens of Ancona and Split will be arranged.

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## ***FIRST SUMMER SCHOOL IN EUROPEAN INTEGRATION***

***Tallinn, Estonia, 18-08-2003/ 27-08-2003***

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The first edition of the Tallinn Summer School in European Integration took place in August 2003 at the Institute of Pedagogy. The Summer School was organized by the University of Tallinn in collaboration with the School of Slavonic and East European Studies (University College of London), the University of Bologna, Tartu University and Helsinki University.

Classes mainly focused on the European integration process and the forthcoming European enlargement, with special attention on Estonia (which in September decided to

join the European Union) and Russia. The topics discussed covered political (democracy, international relations), social (corruption, poverty), security (Nato and Russia), and ethnic issues (multiculturalism).

Professors came from different countries and institutions, as Professor George Schöpflin from SEES, Professor Francesco Privitera from the University of Bologna and Mr Michael Krejza from the European Delegation in Estonia. Classes were usually divided into a one-hour lecture and a one-hour open discussion.

Attending lectures, seminars and field trips there were 25 students, 15 of which were Estonians, while 4 students came from the University of Bologna, 4 from the School of Slavonic and East European Studies (UCL), one from Lithuania and one from Hungary.

Field trips included a visit to the town of Paldiski, a former Soviet military navy base, and a visit to the city of Tallinn with Dr. Katrin Paadam, expert in the urban changing of the city. A reception for the students and teaching staff was hosted at the Tallinn Town Hall by the City of Tallinn together with the Hungarian Institute and a second reception was held at the British Embassy.

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## **ИНТЕГРАЦИЯ ("Integracija")**

### ***Cervia, August 31 – September 20***

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The "*Centro per l'Europa centro-orientale e balcanica*", in partnership with the *Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs* and the *University of Kaliningrad* (of the province of Kaliningrad, Russia) is in charge of the "Integracija" project, a programme for young academics, post-graduate students and public servants from the province of Kaliningrad interested in the process of European integration. From 31st August to 20th September a delegation from Kaliningrad was invited to take part in the Summer School on *Post Communist Transition and European Integration Processes* in Cervia, Italy.

European top-level academics, as well as civil servants and politicians, were invited to give lectures about the recent developments of the EU enlargement process. The Kaliningrad delegation fully benefited from this opportunity, a first step to avoid the isolation of this "oblast"(province), after the European Union will have enlarged with the new central eastern European members in May 2004.

The lecturers covered both the current EU enlargement process and the new challenges the Union will have to face: the new borderline with Russia, Belarus and Ukraine; the stabilization of the Balkan Region; the role of the European Union as a geopolitical strategic actor in the changing world.

After a more than understandable first testing impact with the completely different environment Cervia represented for them - most of them had never left Kaliningrad before -, the participants showed a progressively increasing involvement in the programme. Not only for them, but also for the many lecturers from the European countries, it was quite interesting to envisage the difficulties of people living in a region under the full authority of Russia, but lying in the heart of an enlarged Union. It is not only a matter of visa procedures for those who, having been used for decades to travelling relatively freely from

Kaliningrad through Poland and Lithuania to reach Moscow, will soon have to apply for expensive visa. The problem of Kaliningrad, as was rightly pointed out by the participants, concerns living standards, trans-regional cooperation, and market competition; the more so, as the surrounding countries (i.e. Poland and Lithuania) will approach EU-average income.

To avoid Kaliningrad becoming a poor island surrounded by richer countries, strong co-operation between Moscow and Brussels is needed; seeing that Kaliningrad is of great strategic importance for the Russian Armed Forces, it would not be realistic to "fight" for some form of independence. The only escape way for Kaliningrad is "co-operation" (the programme Integracija is fully committed to it), though its definition has yet to be accomplished.

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## Report of the Kaliningrad group

### *The voices of the students*

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Report of the Kaliningrad group on Integracija Summer  
School, University of Bologna  
August 31<sup>st</sup> –September 20<sup>th</sup> 2003, Cervia (Italy)

Coming from a variety of academic and professional backgrounds (Economics, Law, History, Journalism, Environmental Studies, Philosophy, Finance, Management) and representing several generations (aged from 19 to 40 years), all the students from the Kaliningrad group without exception refer to the School as to a most valuable and



inspiring experience:

1. Both the Economic and the Political group say the lectures helped to get a deeper understanding of the European integration and globalization processes presented from different perspectives, while the workshops with peers from different countries provided a unique chance to hear the expectations and fears of inhabitants of the countries entering the EU. All this enriched our complex view of the EU integration and enlargement processes and the related development trends in the Central and East European countries.

2. Those students who already teach in Kaliningrad say the School helped them to verify some theoretical knowledge from their teaching activity by comparison with modern European trends and the Italian practice. Some of them, like Timur Gareev, Larisa Gavrilina, Ekaterina Osipova, intend now to improve their teaching methods.

3. Communication with native speakers enriched our professional vocabulary and improved our language skills.

4. No doubt, the School helped to extend the list of our international and interdisciplinary academic contacts. Possibilities for further research co-operation were discussed. Some of us (Timur Gareev, Lyubov Erokhina,

Ekaterina Osipova) got valuable consultancy on the topic of their PhD thesis.

5. Work with tutors, especially during the elaboration of papers, helped to develop new dimensions in our research. Now several students are working hard to convert their draft paper into an English language publication.

6. Permanent communication with students from other countries allowed us to learn more about various cultures, communication with which is usually hampered by the relative lack of mobility possibilities for students from the Kaliningrad region.

7. We had the opportunity to make a presentation of the Kaliningrad region, our University and our research community, and to share our perception of Europe.

8. All the students are very proud of the certificates they got from the oldest European University upon completion of the School.

9. We cannot fail to mention the outstanding organizational capacity of our hosts in managing such a big and important project as the Summers School.

10. And last but not least: now we feel proud to be able to say "Yes, I have been to ITALY!!! Visited Rome, Florence, Venice!!! And I know for sure that there are a great many similarities between our peoples. We can really understand each other."

[The Students of Kaliningrad](#)

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***Post Communist Transition and European  
Integration Processes***  
**XI Summer School 2003**  
**Cervia, September 1- 13**

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The IX Summer School *Post-Communist Transition and European Integration Processes* was held in Cervia (Ravenna, Italy) during the first two weeks of September 2003. The School was organized according to the by-now consolidated formula of seminars that were clustered around two study units – respectively *Political Institutions and Human Rights* and *Enlargement, Economic Integration and Sustainable Development*. Overall, some 30 graduate students from Central and Eastern Europe, as well as from the Balkan region gathered together in a context that was made particularly lively by the simultaneous presence of another three summer schools in the same sea resort.

Since its first edition nine years ago, the School has been based on the fundamental assumption that *transition* - both as a political and as an economic category - concerns both former Socialist countries and Western European / EU partners. Students have been taking part in intensive seminar series (6 hours per day) that were held by a wide range of academic scholars and practitioners. The culmination of this process of full immersion, which was assisted by 4 tutors, was the articulation of a final draft paper where the personal and vocational interests of each participant emerged in the light of some basic methodological criteria. At the end of the school, a novelty

was introduced vis-à-vis the previous editions of the school: it was announced that those drafts that over the next few weeks would be turned into actual papers meeting academic scientific standards, would be made available on-line. Moreover, a selected group would be chosen for publication in the Occasional Papers series of "Europe & the Balkans", while the authors of the best paper for each course (one politics and the other economics) would be invited to give a lecture next year on the occasion of the tenth edition of Cervia's Summer School.

Seminars were organized in such a way that cognitive rigidity and some deeply-seated socio-political, national and gender constructs could be challenged. The themes that were tackled in class were approached through the perspective of a wide gamut of disciplines, ranging from political theory to international trade, from international relations to macroeconomics, from history to co-operation and sustainable development. Needless to say, in this context specific attention was devoted to EU foreign relations and enlargement strategies, also with a view to assessing their impact on stabilization and democratisation dynamics in Eastern Europe and in the Balkan region. The School was concluded with a visit of the Minister of Research and Technologies of Croatia, Gvozden Flego, who spoke on "Science and Higher Education in the Road of Transition to Europe". The session was chaired by the Rector of the University of Bologna, Prof. Pier Ugo Calzolari, who praised the organizers for setting up, one year after the other, an initiative that has by now become a point of reference in learning from one another.

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**21. DAME NATION.**

**NATION ET DIFFERENCE DES SEXES**

**By Rada Iveković**

Le principe de maintien de l'identité, la souveraineté - immobilise. Il opère l'auto-fondation du propre par le *partage de la raison*. Les constructions telles que la différence des sexes, la nation, sont instrumentales à cet effet, et interdépendantes. Mais la conservation de la continuité est faite d'interruptions. De sorte que le prix de la communauté (sous l'égide de l'un-ego) est paradoxalement - ce qui sépare. Cette scission est la condition même de la communauté. Or, la différence des sexes est un tel « premier » différend, constitutif de la communauté et de la nation.

Quel est l'« au-delà » de la souveraineté ? C'est la surabondance de soi. La politique est, sous cet angle là, passion (une passion de soi-même) et homodoxie. Il n'est pas étonnant alors que la sexualité soit un enjeu de pouvoir pouvant aller jusqu'à sacraliser la domination. Mais la « différence des sexes », et plus encore le « genre », ne sont qu'une forme - fondamentale, car normative - du *partage de la raison*, ou de son arrêt. Ils sont ontologiquement « faibles », d'où leur caractère rituel, directif, suppléant à leur manque de substance. Le sexe est une idée forte, constituante de l'« identité » sexuelle comme de toute identité.

**Rada Iveković**, philosophe, est née en 1945 en Yougoslavie. Elle est professeure à l'Université de Saint-Etienne. Livres sur des thèmes apparentés : *Le sexe de la philosophie. Jean-François Lyotard et le féminin* (L'Harmattan, Paris 1997) ; avec Julie Mostov, *From Gender to Nation* (livre collectif), (Longo Editore, Ravenne 2002) ; *Le sexe de la nation* (Léo Scheer, Paris 2003).

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## **20. FROM THE ADRIATIC TO THE CAUCASUS. VIABLE DYNAMICS OF STABILIZATION By Stefano Bianchini & Susan L. Woodward**

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Following upon a previous research project on the dynamics of destabilization in the Adriatic-Caspian corridor (published in this series in 2001), this volume explores some viable conditions for its stabilization. An international team of prominent area experts reminds Western policy makers of the importance of stabilizing the countries bordering an enlarged European Union; the dangers of neglecting them in the wake of the anti-terrorist campaign that has followed the attacks against the USA on September 11<sup>th</sup>; and the relevance of key factors they identify for sustainable stabilization after a decade of instability and war. Structured as a series of thematic chapters and seven case studies (Abkhazia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Cyprus, Kosovo, Macedonia, Nagorno-Karabakh, and Serbia), the book emphasizes the crucial interdependence of local and external factors and suggests that democratization and selective incentives are not sufficient tools if they are not supported by a long-term strategy for effective state building, regional cooperation, and the genuine prospect of EU membership for the Balkans and at least a policy of reassurance and standardization for the North-East Black Sea area. Such a framework significantly increases the prospect that controversial



issues related to minorities, territories, balance of power, and a market economy – as well as the challenges of globalization to nation states – can and will gradually find solutions.

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### **Other available books**

1. [The Yugoslav war, Europe and the Balkans: How to achieve security?](#), edited by Stefano Bianchini and Paul Shoup
2. [Roma - Belgrado. Gli anni della Guerra Fredda](#), a cura di Marco Galeazzi (in Italian)
3. [La transizione continua. L'Europa Centro-Orientale tra rinnovamento e conservazione \(1989-1994\)](#), by Francesco Privitera (in Italian)
4. [The Balkans. A religious backyard of Europe](#), edited by Mient Jan Faber
5. [Ethnic conflict management. The case of former Yugoslavia](#), edited by Dusan Janjic
6. [The Balkans and the challenge of economic integration](#), edited by Stefano Bianchini and Milica Uvalic
7. [The Yugoslav Conflict and its Implications for International Relations](#), edited by Stefano Bianchini and Robert Craig Nation
8. [State Building in the Balkans. The Dilemmas on the Eve of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century](#), edited by Stefano Bianchini and George Schöpflin
9. [The Balkans National Identities in a Historical Perspective](#), edited by Stefano Bianchini and Marco Dogo
10. [Communities and Identities in Bulgaria](#), edited by Anna Krasteva
11. [Self-determination From Versailles to Dayton its historical legacy](#), edited by Henry Huttenbach and Francesco Privitera
12. [Nationalism. Political Cultures, Mediation and Conflict](#), edited by Silvia Matteucci (in Italian)
13. [Ethnic and Regional Conflicts in Yugoslavia and Transcaucasia](#), by Ivan Ivekovic
14. [La morte di Tito, la morte della Jugoslavia](#), by Raif Dizdarevic (in Italian)
15. [From the Adriatic to the Caucasus. The Dynamics of \(De\)Stabilization](#), edited by Stefano Bianchini
16. [From Gender to Nation](#), edited by Rada Ivekovic and Julie Mostov
17. [Disrupting and Reshaping. Early stages of nation-building in the Balkans](#), edited by Marco Dogo and Guido Franzinetti
18. [Post Communist Transition as a European problem](#), edited by Stefano Bianchini, George Schöpflin and Paul Shoup
19. [Post Communist Transition to a market Economy: lessons and challenges](#), edited by Mario D. Nuti and Milica Uvalic

#### **Forthcoming:**

22. [Post Communist Transition in Europe and its broader international implications](#), edited by Mario Zucconi
23. [The problem of Transition and consolidation of democracy. The case of Slovenia](#), by Rudolf Rizman

24. [Post Communist Transition. Lights and Shadows](#), edited by Anna Krasteva & Francesco Privitera

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**Here follows a list of the occasional papers published so far by the Network**

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1. R. Ivekovic, *Le pouvoir nationaliste et les femmes*
2. L. Plaks, A. Mirga, *Nomadic and Sedentary Citizens. The Culture of Roma and the World of Education*
3. H. R. Huttenbach, *Old Jews, New Jews: Why Have Antisemitism and Antigyptism Survived Auschwitz?*
4. The Group of Bertinoro, *Memorandum on East-West Agro-Food Systems Towards the Third Millennium*
5. M. Campani, *Da Visegrad al CEFTA. Potenzialità e limiti dei nuovi processi di integrazione nell'Europa centro-orientale*
6. Ivekovic, *Neopatriarchy and Political Violence*
7. R. Ivekovic, *Cobérance épistémologique, transmission et communication dans le passage du socialisme au nationalisme*
8. Krasteva, *History, Rethinking History, Rewriting Historicism*
9. D. Karahasan, *I am I because you are you, you are you because I am I – Io sono io perché tu sei tu, tu sei tu perché io sono io*
10. S. Matteucci, *Lingua romena e cultura moldava: identità e differenze*
11. T. Réti, *Economics of Transition in the Balkans and Central Europe*
12. Senada Batho, *Small and medium enterprise sector development in Bosnia-Herzegovina*
13. L. Betti, *La transizione economica in Croazia. Apertura o isolamento?*
14. L. Betti, *Il ruolo dell'Istria nel processo di transizione economica croata*
15. F. Strazzari, *La Crimea alla deriva: questione tartara, identità russa e indipendenza ucraina*
16. S. Troebst, *The Kosovo War, Round One: 1998*
17. Dal Borgo, *Relazioni inquiete. I rapporti sloveno-croati all'indomani dell'indipendenza, 1991-1998*
18. D. Hunt, *The UN International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and International Justice: the Judges and their role*
19. R. Ivekovic, *De la Nation à la Partition, par la Partition à la Nation: Quelques Problèmes Théoriques par Quelques Livres*
20. Zarije Seizovic, *Civil state and concept of constituent peoples*
21. Antonio Dal Borgo, *A unique experiment. The United Nations Interim Administration Experiment in Kosovo*
22. Lino Sciarra, *Imposing an Electoral System. The case of Kosovo*
23. Victor Bojkov, *Political Development of Bosnia and Herzegovina after 1995. The Establishment and Functioning of "Controlled" democracy*
24. Anna Krasteva, *Modern Identities between Autonomy and Authenticity*

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