

# NEW EUROPE, NEW GOVERNANCE, NEW WORLDS? CONFERENCE

12-14 April 2007, Monash University Law Chambers, Melbourne

## ABSTRACTS

(updated 28/03/2007 6:50 PM)

### Summary of themes and keynote speakers

KEYNOTE SPEAKER	THEME TITLE	PAPER TITLE
Valerie Aubourg	KEYNOTE DINNER	<i>New European Governance: a transatlantic perspective on European philanthropy</i>
Graziella Parati Dartmouth College	THE EU AS SPACE OF IMMIGRATION AND MOBILITY (code MIG)	<i>Law, Literature, and Migration</i>
Giuseppe Schiavone Alcide de Gasperi Institute of European Studies	<b>GROLLO RUZZENE PUBLIC LECTURE</b> CONTEMPORARY ITALY IN EUROPE AND AUSTRALIA (code ITS)	<i>Italy's commitment to Europe: From Maastricht and the euro to reviving the constitutional process</i>
Cris Shore University of Auckland, NZ	KEYNOTE OPENING ECONOMIC AND LEGAL DIMENSIONS OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION (code ELD formerly BEL)	<i>The State of the Union: 'European Governance' Assessed</i>
Bo Stråth European University Institute	UNITY IN DIVERSITY: VALUES, IDENTITY, CULTURE IN EUROPE AND THE EU (code VIC)	<i>Democracy without politics? A critical reflection of the future of EU from a historical perspective</i>
Car Villis National Gallery of Victoria	KEYNOTE CLOSING	tba
Pascaline Winand Monash European and EU Centre	THE EU IN THE WORLD (code (INR)	<i>The US and European Unity from World War II to the 21<sup>st</sup> century: Old Europe and New Europe</i>

## Abstracts of papers provided to date

	PRESENTER	PAPER TITLE / abstract	PLACEMENT Code, Day, Session, Paper
1.	<b>AUER, Stefan</b>  Innovative Universities European Union (IUEU) Centre La Trobe University, Melbourne	<b><i>Contestations of European Identity after the Collapse of Communism</i></b>  This paper seeks to challenge one of the dominant conceptions of Europe as that special place where the post-nationalist ideal of peace and harmony has been realized. One of the most influential exponents of this vision is Jürgen Habermas, who believes that Europeans learned their lessons from history and can now work towards universal peace 'through conversation' (David Martin Jones). Relying on the political thinking of Hannah Arendt and Jan Patočka, I will show how this vision is based on a flawed understanding of European history and the nature of the political. The Habermasian ideal of communicative rationality takes politics out of politics and is hence of limited value for a better understanding of Europe and its role in the world. In contrast, the agonistic conception of politics developed by Patočka, who focused more on plemos, that is strife, provides a better basis for constructive political engagement in Europe and beyond.	<b>VIC</b> Friday 13 Session 2 Paper 2
2.	<b>BALDASSAR, Loretta</b>  School of Social and Cultural Studies University of Western Australia	<b><i>Transnational families and aged care: Policy implications for Australia and the European Union</i></b>  The ideas presented here are drawn from a larger collaborative study funded by the ARC for which data collection comprised approximately 200 life-history interviews and participant observation with Perth based migrants and parents abroad in Italy, The Netherlands, Ireland, Singapore and New Zealand as well as Perth based Afghan and Iraqi refugees and their parents in the transit country of Iran (cf. Baldassar, Baldock & Wilding 2007, <i>Families Caring Across Borders: migration, ageing and transnational caregiving</i> Palgrave Macmillan). The research examines the dynamics of long-distance family relations and, in particular the way migrants manage to care for their ageing parents from a distance, highlighting what we call transnational caregiving as an important phenomenon of the migration process. In this paper I outline our model of transnational caregiving before highlighting relevant policy issues that facilitate and impede the exchange of care across distance and national borders. These issues are grouped into four main themes: transnational communication; visiting and citizenship; parent migration and migrant repatriation.	<b>MIG</b> Saturday 14 Session 1 Paper 2
3.	<b>BAROOWA, Saponti</b>  Centre for European Studies, School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi India	<b><i>ESDP and the EU's External Governance: Implications for the Asia Pacific Region</i></b>  The proposed paper seeks to analyse the relevance of the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) for the European Union's external governance and its implications for the Asia Pacific Region. An accompanied effort would also be to analyse the challenges and opportunities for ESDP in crisis management in the Asia Pacific and to examine the extent to which the EU-model of a security community could be replicated in the Region. While acknowledging the divergent nature of several of the individual security issues facing the two regions, the paper argues that although existing mechanisms	<b>INR</b> Friday 13 Session 2 Paper 1

	PRESENTER	PAPER TITLE / abstract	PLACEMENT Code, Day, Session, Paper
		such as the ARF at present fail to address the real issues of preventive diplomacy and peace enforcement, European experiences of conflict resolution and civilian crisis management under ESDP can nevertheless provide a basis for Asian regional organizations such as the ASEAN or SAARC to forge mechanisms of greater security cooperation amongst themselves as well as effective partnerships with the EU to address regional security issues and problems. However, any direct and enhanced security cooperation between the EU and regional partners in the Asia Pacific would also have to take into account the US factor together with the regional sensitivities and strategic aspirations of emerging global powers like India and China. Concomitantly, given Australia's historical and cultural links with Europe and given its geographical proximity to Asia and the more recent engagement with its Asian neighbours, this paper also seeks to analyse the increasing challenges and opportunities facing Australia in emerging as a cementing force in any security and strategic partnership between the EU and the Asia Pacific Region.	
4.	<b>BARTOLONI, Paolo</b>  The University of Sydney	<b><i>The culture of emotion: Tastes, values and consumption in contemporary Italy</i></b>  In 1991 the philosopher Mario Perniola wrote a book which has become seminal in the field of Italian aesthetics, <i>Del sentire</i> (On Feelings). Perniola argued that modernisation and the advent, in the cultural domain, of schools such as postmodernism and deconstruction, introduced modalities of interpretation and evaluation that have gradually weakened the application of rationally cognitive approaches to knowledge. The transformation of society and markets from national to global, the concentration of media ownership and the monopoly on the control and distribution of information and cultural production appear to have increased the reliance on emotions, to the extent that Perniola followed his 1991 volume with a more explicitly hostile one, by the significant title of <i>Contro la comunicazione</i> [2004] (Against Media and Communication). This book is not only a critique of the Italian media circuit, but also an attempt to produce a counter-discourse based on active aesthetic engagement. But what exactly is happening in Italy with regard to the cultural industry and its reception? This paper provides a preliminary discussion of the production, distribution and consumption of culture in Italy through the investigation of literary and cinematic texts.	<b>ITS</b> Saturday 14 Session 2 Paper 3
5.	<b>BATTISTON, Simone</b> with <b>Bruno MASCITELLI</b> and <b>Emiliano ZUCCHI</b>  Faculty of Business and	<b><i>The Italian economy: Berlusconi's legacy and the economic challenges of the Prodi centre left government</i></b>  Between 2001 and 2006 Italy was governed by Silvio Berlusconi (and his centre-right coalition). In the April 2006 elections were closely won by the Prodi led centre-left coalition. The closeness of the vote, and the wide array of parties in the centre left coalition, immediately put the spotlight on Prodi's ability to undertake economic reform which occupied much of the election campaign leading up to the victory of	<b>ITS</b> Saturday 14 Session 3 Paper 1

<sup>1</sup> Two quarters of below zero growth is often used as the measure of "technical" recession.

	PRESENTER	PAPER TITLE / abstract	PLACEMENT Code, Day, Session, Paper
	Enterprise Swinburne University of Technology	<p>the centre left.</p> <p>During the period of the Berlusconi government the Italian economy essentially remained stagnant, and in 2005 experienced negative growth even resulting in technical recession.<sup>1</sup> There was a constant battle in Italy with increasing budget deficits, and the consequent alarming maintenance of high public debt. Moreover, the declining competitiveness of the Italian economy juxtaposed to an array of indicators told a sorry story, one without a great deal of prospects.</p> <p>During the 2006 election campaign both coalitions presented to the electorate the promise of economic reform, and therefore restoring faith in the Italian economy. Both coalitions promised increased economic growth, reduction of the budget deficits, and a reduction of the global government debt. But there were different nuances to the messages each coalition was delivering. The aim of this paper is to examine the different approaches of the two leaders (and coalitions) towards the economic crisis facing the country, and the perception of the electorate on their handling of the economy.</p> <p>In 2001 Berlusconi promised much in the way of economic reforms and delivered little (Mascitelli &amp; Zucchi 2006). His <i>Contract with the Italians</i> on the eve of the Italian 2001 elections was an example of this. In 2006 Prodi is faced with serious economic consequences, as <i>The Economist</i> put it, he needs to lead the “<i>real sickman of Europe</i>” out of economic stagnation. Only months after taking power, Prodi is facing a groundswell of hostility towards his economic reforms which goes beyond the electoral division within the country. What was the economic legacy left by Berlusconi which the Prodi government must confront?</p>	
6.	<p><b>BISCARO</b>, Antonella and Francesco <b>RICATTI</b></p> <p>Italian Studies The University of Sydney</p>	<p><b><i>Making Italians more European: the fabrication of a ‘respectable’ identity in contemporary discourses about migrants.</i></b></p> <p>Since the Maastricht Treaty, and increasingly after the expansion of the European Union, efforts to construct a European identity are at the forefront of the EU political agenda. A shared identity is seen as a desirable asset to improve the cultural integration of this multinational entity. In a continuous process of ‘nation building’ the fabrication of a European identity is taking place at different discursive levels.</p> <p>This paper investigates how narratives about Italian emigration and Italy’s relatively recent transition to a country of immigration are selectively deployed to fabricate and articulate a supranational European identity within Italy. Firstly, we will consider extracts from parliamentary debates and interviews with politicians to highlight how Italian emigration, in its most celebratory aspects, has been re-embraced and mythologised as part of the imagined national community. This kind of discourse attempts to create clear distance between the memory of this phenomenon and present migration waves to Italy and Europe. Secondly, these discourses will be compared to Italian migrant narratives and rhetorical discourses about their own past. Finally, both discourses will be set in historical context, in order to relate them to the actual conditions of Italian migrants in the past. In particular we will emphasise how Italians have long been objects of exclusion, exploitation, and a racist gaze, not only in countries such as the USA and Australia, but also in Europe.</p>	<p><b>MIG</b> Saturday 14 Session 2 Paper 1</p>

	PRESENTER	PAPER TITLE / abstract	PLACEMENT Code, Day, Session, Paper
		We further elaborate this idea to argue that Italians in Italy and abroad must remember that they have not always been considered and welcomed as 'European'. It is only by means of a critical reconstruction of Italy's past as a nation of emigrants that it will be possible to develop an ethical and effective approach towards new migration processes.	
7.	<b>BRASOVEANU, Cristian</b>  Monash European and EU Centre Monash University	<b><i>Prosocial Power Europe? Images of EU-China We-ness in EU External Policy</i></b>  What kind of power is the EU in the international system? This is one of the major questions raised by the gradual development of the EU as a major actor in the international system. In the early 1970s, François Duchêne saw the then EC as “civilian power Europe” on the basis of the means of EC external policy. Thirty years later, in 2002, Ian Manners conceptualized the EU as “normative power Europe” on the basis of the ends of EU external policy. Another way to answer this question is by analysing the extent to which the EU engages in the practice of representing Self and Other as a We. This alternative approach based on the representational practices of the EU is suggested by the work of Alexander Wendt on the social theory of international politics and one of the major theoretical strands underlying it: social identity theory. In the light of the social identity perspective, developed in the field of social psychology primarily through the work of Henri Tajfel and John C. Turner and their colleagues, self-representations that define Self and Other as a We constitute social identities and one of their major consequences is an enhanced predisposition towards cooperation with other members of the relevant group. In other words, to the extent to which it engages in the production and reproduction of images of Self and Other as a We, the EU can also be viewed, besides “civilian power Europe”, “military power Europe” or “normative power Europe”, as prosocial power Europe. This paper looks at the specific case of the Chinese Other as one of the EU's most significant Others.	<b>INR</b> Friday 13 Session 2 Paper 3
8.	<b>BURSIAN, Olga</b>  HUMCASS, Social & Community Welfare Section Monash University	<b><i>Educating Social Professionals: Policy &amp; Practice Insights from Australia and the EU.</i></b>  Drawing on PhD research in Melbourne with 30 migrant women from 5 regions of the world, this paper will outline what they reported as constituting the key public services, social and community services and government policies which were critical in enabling their engaged citizenship in Australia. These facilitating processes and structures are consistent with theoretical and research literature about factors which promote human resilience and social participation, as covered in academic curricula for professional human service practice. Reflections will follow this presentation of data about Australian multiculturalism in terms of valuable insights for European responses to its current challenges around cultural diversity and social cohesion. Similarly, in the teaching of social policy, Australia's traditional and ongoing focus on English speaking countries for useful models is critiqued strongly by the author. The paper proposes that the major rationales and dimensions underpinning the EU Social Charter are essential for the promotion of a healthy citizenry in the 21st century.	<b>MIG</b> Saturday 14 Session 1 Paper 1

	PRESENTER	PAPER TITLE / abstract	PLACEMENT Code, Day, Session, Paper
9.	<p><b>CHIRO</b>, Giancarlo</p> <p>Languages and Culture Studies University of South Australia and Katharine <b>VADURA</b> School of International Studies University of South Australia</p>	<p><b><i>Whither European Integration and Enlargement? The Impact of Cultural Identities in a Globalising Context.</i></b></p> <p>Recent conflicts associated with ethnic and religious diversity have exacerbated globalising pressures on European nation-states thus complicating notions of belonging and citizenship and the integration of the European Union (EU). The fragmentation of identities in a post-national or transnational Europe poses a number of challenges for both further integration and enlargement of the borders of the EU. Constructing European citizenship around fragmented identities and an absence of belonging leads to furthering notions of difference rather than the fostering of tolerance and unity. The present paper considers the cultural basis of identity constructions and the impact of ethnic resilience on the different levels of belonging in the EU and their relationship to European citizenship. It is argued that the divergence in approaches to integration and push for enlargement have failed to address one of the issues central to the very construction of a union of European states. Within the enlarging EU it is possible to identify a number of different levels of belonging, ranging from full membership or citizenship to the emergence of a particular form of statelessness. The construction of an 'other' in Europe is currently the measure for the construction of a European identity. This brings to the fore the potential role of an inclusive European citizenship as a mechanism for constructing a European identity or identities out of a situation of increasing fragmentation and absence of belonging. In analysing the boundaries of inclusion and exclusion in relation to citizenship in the EU it becomes evident that for this to become truly post-national there needs to be a move beyond nationality and a focus on allowing for inclusion of all legal residents in the EU.</p>	<p><b>VIC</b></p> <p>Friday 13 Session 1 Paper 2</p>
10.	<p><b>CHOI</b>, Yoon Ah</p> <p>National Centre of Research on Europe University of Canterbury, New Zealand</p>	<p><b><i>Regionalism and Monetary Integration: Euro in the French Pacific?</i></b></p> <p>This paper examines how the European Monetary Union could be used as a model for achieving greater economic stability and regionalism in the Pacific. With the rising consciousness of the value of regional cooperation and the view that trade liberation is a step in the right direction towards a more sustainable economy and development, there have been some consideration in uniting the existing currencies in the Pacific region. Consequences of introducing a common currency are critically assessed in this paper, with a focus on the current proposal of implementing the Euro in the French territories. The discussion begins with how the adoption of single currency in Europe has already impacted on the French territories in the Pacific region, and then, is further explored by carrying out a discourse analysis on the discursive representations of the Euro constructed by the press media. Newspaper articles selected from Les Nouvelles Calédoniennes are studied using methods drawn from the Critical Discourse Analysis framework. Post-structural theories assert that the output of discursive meaning, which can have negative or positive connotations, channels the society's mode of thinking. Social and Political factors are embedded in the transitivity structure of language, for example, the degree of agency/responsibility portrayed in the proposition can be altered by the use of nominalisation or passive voicing. Furthermore,</p>	<p><b>INR</b></p> <p>Saturday 14 Session 1 Paper 1</p>

	PRESENTER	PAPER TITLE / abstract	PLACEMENT Code, Day, Session, Paper
		conceptual metaphors are ideological representations as they often manipulate meaning by highlighting or concealing certain aspects of the representation. The analysis conducted in this paper deciphers the lexical and syntactic properties of propositions which represent the Euro. By comparing the linguistic observations made from press constructions of the Euro in foreign news and from domestic news, the local view regarding this issue is exposed and evaluated. These findings contribute to the final assumption that monetary integration is a desired and vital facet for the Pacific to secure progress and regional power.	
11.	<p><b>DAVISON, Remy</b></p> <p>School of Political and Social Inquiry/Global Terrorism Research Centre Monash University</p>	<p><b><i>Soft Power Plus? Building an EU Defence Policy</i></b></p> <p>This paper discusses the EU's delayed deployment of its Rapid Reaction Force (RRF), a 60,000-strong force which was expected to be operational by 2003. However, in 2002-03, the Iraq war exposed deep divisions between the EU member states in critical areas of international security. The RRF is now expected to be operational by 2007, but political, budgetary and logistical problems are likely to delay the process until 2009-10.</p> <p>The 2004 Enlargement saw 10 new Member countries accede to the EU, many of which were signatories to the 'Vilnius 10' letter, which supported US military intervention in Iraq in 2003. Subsequently, a number of EU Member countries, including Poland and the Czech Republic, provided troop commitments in Iraq. The CEECs joined the 'coalition of the willing' alongside west European EU member states, such as Britain, Spain, Denmark and the Netherlands. Conversely, the French, German and Belgian governments refused to countenance either EU or official NATO involvement in Iraq.</p> <p>The RRF is an integral part of the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP), but ESDP capabilities have been severely limited by a lack of force availability, logistics support and military assets. Consequently, ESDP operations, such as Bosnia-Herzegovina, Georgia, Macedonia and Congo, have been forced to rely upon NATO assets under the Combined Joint Task Forces (CJTF) agreements. These arrangements were formalized under the 'Berlin Plus' agreements of 2002.</p> <p>In order to bolster EU armaments production, R&amp;D, and to establish a single market in arms procurement, the EU launched the European Defence Agency (EDA) in mid-2004. The EDA is backed by the Commission Green Paper on defence procurement, and funding for the EDA has been earmarked in the 2007-14 EU General Budget, drafted by the former Prodi Commission. However, the EDA's budget is miniscule compared with, for example, US or Chinese defence procurement budgets. Nevertheless, the EDA's mandate has been viewed with some suspicion by Washington, as the Agency has been charged with a complete reorganization of the EU's defence industries. Although the largest EU defence contractors (BAE Systems (UK); Thales (France) and EADS (European Aeronautic Defence and Space Company) (France/Germany) view the EDA as an opportunity to bolster both EU and global armaments sales, Washington see this as a broad attempt to challenge the US in both armaments technology and worldwide market share. The (currently dormant) EU-China arms deal merely consolidated this view. Critics of the EDA argue that the EU needs to guarantee interoperability with</p>	<p><b>INR</b></p> <p>Friday 13 Session 1 Paper 2</p>

	PRESENTER	PAPER TITLE / abstract	PLACEMENT Code, Day, Session, Paper
		<p>NATO and US equipment, rather than striking out on its own in competition with the US in the defence procurement market.</p> <p>This paper evaluates the challenges faced by the enlarged EU as it attempts to develop increased defence and security capabilities for out-of-area operations. The EU faces manifold challenges: small defence budgets; a widening capabilities gap between Europe and the US; problems relating to asset interoperability; increasing demand for peacekeeping and rule-of-law operations, both within Europe and out-of-area; and a fractured and still largely nationally-oriented defence public procurement market.</p>	
12.	<p><b>DOYLE</b>, Natalie Monash European and EU Centre Monash University</p>	<p><b><i>European “integration” or European “acculturation”? The pitfalls of un-reflexive acculturation; the promises of politically grounded cosmopolitanism</i></b></p> <p>The rejection of the draft constitutional treaty by the French and Dutch electorates brought into full view the EU's crisis of self-definition. Since the disappearance of the Soviet threat the European Union has successfully grown but in the name of a vision which now clearly appears as disconnected from its reality. In the first stages of its creation, the European Community was carried by a universalist Enlightenment utopia, the abolition of national differences in the pursuit of a superior anti-nationalist nation: Europe. Enlargement has killed this utopia and with it the dream of a culturally and territorially well-defined federal Europe. The old utopia has progressively been replaced by another one: the <i>juridical</i> overcoming of politics, which has converged with the now global utopia of governance.</p> <p>The history of the European Union now reveals itself to have been an un-reflexive process of cosmopolitan <i>acculturation</i> of European nations. This process led to the construction of a largely a-political institutional framework, a crucial part of which - monetary union - has now become a straight jacket. Europeans are struggling to escape this straight jacket and formulate a new political project. As the utopia of globalization increasingly meets the cultural resistance of nations, the failure or success of their endeavours is of world significance. As first laboratory of cosmopolitanism, will Europe rediscover its civilizational creativity? Only if it re-discovers for itself and asserts on the global plane the political dimension that underpins the democracy and social solidarity it pioneered at the level of the nation-state. Without this, its celebration of cultural pluralism can only remain hollow.</p>	<p><b>VIC</b> Friday 13 Session 1 Paper 1</p>
13.	<p><b>FORSYTH</b>, Peter Monash University with David <b>GILLEN</b>, University of British Columbia, and Hans-Martin <b>NIEMEIER</b>, University of Applied Sciences, Bremen</p>	<p><b><i>The Political Economy of Airport Reform in Europe</i></b></p> <p>Europe faces some of the most difficult airport environments in the world. Many airports are very busy, are difficult to expand because of environmental reasons, and several have high charges. In spite of this, in some ways, such as the allocation of scarce capacity without major delays, they perform quite well. Several reforms have been proposed which could improve their performance, but implementation of these has been patchy. Some reforms have been implemented, while others have remained frustratingly difficult to achieve. This paper examines the interests of the main stakeholders, such airlines,</p>	<p><b>ELD</b> Friday 13 Session 3 Paper 1</p>

	PRESENTER	PAPER TITLE / abstract	PLACEMENT Code, Day, Session, Paper
		passengers, airports, governments and local communities, in these reforms, and it analyses the patterns of change in the light of gainers and losers from reform.	
14.	<b>HARVEY, Matt</b>  Faculty of Law and Monash European and EU Centre Monash University	<b><i>The EU and Australia in the Asia-pacific: Participants, partners or rivals?</i></b>  It is a truth universally acknowledged that Asia is the new engine of world growth. Both Australia and the EU want a piece of the action. Each has established a dialogue group which excludes the other (APEC and ASEM). In the absence of progress in the Doha Round of World Trade Organization negotiations, the world is once again considering splitting into trade blocs. Australia would like to be part of an Asian or Asia-Pacific trade bloc but may not be invited. The EU has the muscle to negotiate a favourable relationship with any such bloc. Australia should consider joining forces with the EU to improve its access to such a bloc, but it is not clear how this would benefit the EU. The shared values, cultural and personal ties between Australia and the EU suggest that a closer partnership is warranted. This would benefit their bilateral relationship and also their, aid, trade and diplomatic relationships in the Asia-Pacific. The EU and Australia should consider whether some form of association or even closer relationship would be desirable. The EU should consider expanding beyond Europe to embrace other states that share its values regardless of geography. It should become a Commonwealth of the Willing rather than a regional entity.	<b>INR</b> Friday 13 Session 4 Paper 2
15.	<b>IACOVINO, Livia</b>  Faculty of Information Technology: Centre for Organisational and Social Informatics Monash University	<b><i>The right to forget and the right to know: the Italian approach to privacy as a human right in data protection law</i></b>  In Europe data protection laws have their basis in international and European conventions which recognise privacy as a fundamental human right centred on personal dignity. While privacy has a wider meaning than data protection, as indicated in case law of the European Court of Human Rights, it is through data protection laws that data subjects generally exercise their rights over their personal data. Two data protection rights that appear contradictory but are in fact complementary, are the 'right to forget', that is the right to have personal data that has served its purpose destroyed or anonymised, and the 'right to know', that is the right to access personal data captured about oneself, which may also be of interest to third parties including researchers. While EU Directives 95/46/EC and 2000/58/EC have required the passing of data protection laws by European Union member states, there are substantial differences in how the Directives have been interpreted. In Italy, personal data relates not only to physical persons but also legal persons, bodies or associations that are identified or identifiable. Unlike most other European Union data protection laws, Italy also includes the interests of a deceased person and balances the right to forget with the right to know by incorporating ethical codes for archivists and researchers. This paper focuses on analysing Italian data protection law, which is embedded in the human dignity of persons, as extended through the European Court of Human Rights to include not only family but also private life within business, public and other environments	<b>ELD</b> Saturday 14 Session 1 Paper 1

	PRESENTER	PAPER TITLE / abstract	PLACEMENT Code, Day, Session, Paper
16.	INDERBITZIN, Ivan	<p><b>"A Swiss rock in Europe? Migration and integration policy in Switzerland"</b></p> <p>This paper examines the changes and continuities of the Swiss migration constellation (policies and debates regarding migration and the "integration" of migrants) in relation to developments in the EU in the last 15 years.</p> <p>Ever since the Swiss voters rejected the proposal that Switzerland join the European Economic Area (EEA) in 1992, Swiss relations with the EU have followed a particular path of negotiation (bi-lateral treaties) and adjustment (introduction of Euro-compatible policy) whilst remaining outside the EU. The paper examines how the tensions inherent in this path have had an impact on the new agreements with the EU in relation to people's movement between Switzerland and the EU, as well as on the new Swiss policies in relation to 'foreigners' and refugees. These policy developments have been accompanied by heated public debates about 'foreigners' and the perceived need of their "integration" which directly and indirectly reflect the continuous debate about Swiss identity within Europe and the globalizing world.</p>	<p><b>MIG</b></p> <p>Saturday 14 Session 2 Paper 3</p>
17.	<p>JONES, Zoe</p> <p>Faculties' of Arts and Law Monash University</p>	<p><b><i>The paradoxes of deterrence and asylum seekers as a security risk: Italian policies of cooperative border enforcement at the European Union's southern frontier.</i></b></p> <p>European borders and immigration control have undergone dramatic changes over the last decade in response to increased irregular migration, people smuggling and the institutionalisation, in the Treaty of Amsterdam, of the Schengen convention. One of the current key entry points into Europe, the Canal of Sicily, which separates Italy and the Maghreb region, is characterized by the stress on cooperative partnerships to control irregular migration, with overlapping bilateral and multilateral agreements between African countries of immigration origin, Italy and the European Union.</p> <p>The paper will analyse the evolution of partnership agreements directed towards immigration control by examining the approach taken by Italy to limit irregular migration in the Canal of Otranto in the 1990s. In this period the Canal was the primary entry point of irregular immigration by sea into Europe, and characterised by a surge like phenomenology of migratory movements originating from Albania and the Balkans. Cooperative agreements between Italy and Albania allowed for the use of interdiction and the deployment of military and police forces in international and Albanian waters. The agreements raised key questions regarding the human rights of non-citizens in the enforcement of European borders, particularly in light of major maritime incidents and the numerous deaths of asylum seekers, and the difficulty in ascertaining accountability for these events.</p> <p>The paper will therefore use the cooperative agreements between Italy and Albania as a starting point to consider what priorities are being asserted in the development of immigration controls at the European Union's external border. I will emphasise the difficulty in reconciling human rights and asylum obligations with the policies undertaken by Italy, and now adopted by the European Union, to police external borders. This stresses the need for greater oversight of the EU in border control policies to</p>	<p><b>MIG</b></p> <p>Saturday 14 Session 2 Paper 2</p>

	PRESENTER	PAPER TITLE / abstract	PLACEMENT Code, Day, Session, Paper
		achieve a balance between security concerns and humanitarian obligations.	
18.	<b>KIMUNGUYI, Patrick</b>  Monash European and EU Centre Monash University	<b><i>The Security-Development Nexus in EU-ACP Relations</i></b>  In the period since independence, nearly all African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) states countries have struggled to maintain a now widely accepted form of political organization from Europe. In Africa, for example, the international borders of the 1880s have significantly remained unaltered. However, most states on the continent are either in trouble and/or are trouble to other members of the international community.  This paper addresses the question of international engagement in restructuring these states into an arrangement that can assure order that their citizens acknowledge as legitimate. How can these countries be moulded into an arrangement that can assure the international community of their good performance against a list of criteria including human rights, efficient governance? In the post September 11 era, how can their capacities to control territories and regulate operations and movement across borders, be raised?  This paper focuses on the present efforts of the EU in responding to these challenges. The first part of the paper provides a brief historical background of the EU-ACP relations and development policy. The second part highlights the contemporary debate concerning the development-security nexus. The third part of this paper examines the EU's responses to these challenges and finally it provides some concluding comments	<b>INR</b> Friday 13 Session 3 Paper 2
19.	<b>KNEEBONE, Susan</b>  Faculty of Law, Monash University	<b><i>How much 'freedom, security and justice' for asylum seekers?</i></b>  'The asylum seeker challenges legal systems to demonstrate that their principles are universal and that entitlements attach not only to citizenship but also to personhood.' (Harvey 2000, 232)  It is well known that in the EU asylum policy has been directed at harmonisation of asylum policy in the area of 'freedom, security and justice' through the creation of the Common European Asylum System (CEAS). In particular the Qualification Directive of April 2004 defines the minimum standards for the qualification and status of two categories of EU non-citizens: Refugees and those granted Subsidiary Protection. The effect of this Directive is to create a hierarchy of persons according to their entitlement to socio-economic rights. In Australia, hierarchies of non-citizens have also been created through the visa system, including the grant of Temporary Protection Visas. In Australia this latter status has recently been characterised as simply one for administrative purposes.  In this paper I will consider the process by which such hierarchies have been created and the dialogues which have informed the process. I will consider the content of the socio-economic rights granted to non-citizen asylum seekers and their status in each polity. I will examine the compatibility of the rights and status granted with relevant human rights frameworks. By comparing the EU situation with Australia's I will draw implications about how asylum seekers are construed as non-citizens in different	<b>ELD</b> Friday 13 Session 2 Paper 1

	PRESENTER	PAPER TITLE / abstract	PLACEMENT Code, Day, Session, Paper
		legal and political contexts.	
20.	<p><b>KOCH, Cornelia</b></p> <p>Law School The University of Adelaide South Australia</p>	<p><b><i>The European Court of Justice – a loose cannon? An examination of the Court’s methodology in the protection of fundamental rights</i></b></p> <p>The European Court of Justice (ECJ) has played a pivotal role in protecting the fundamental rights of individuals in the European Community (EC). It was the first Community institution that put fundamental rights on the Community’s legal landscape, by finding in the late 1960s that such rights formed an unwritten part of EC law. Even today, in the absence of a judicially enforceable Charter of Rights in the treaties of the European Union, litigants who have suffered an infringement of their rights still have to rely on the rights created by the Court. However, despite the ECJ’s long history of rights protection, its methodology still lacks clarity. For example, the Court has consistently held that the sources ‘inspiring’ these unwritten Community rights are the constitutional traditions common to the Member States and international conventions for the protection of human rights. But how exactly does the ECJ derive these rights from these sources? How does it identify which rights are protected, what their scope is and which limitations on them are legitimate? The Court has also made a distinction between the ‘untouchable core’ and the ‘remainder’ of a right. What exactly is the basis of this distinction and where is the line drawn in relation to a particular right? Which principles guide the Court in making these decisions? Is the ECJ simply deciding these issues on a case-by-case basis, creating for itself a strong discretionary power and a large degree of legal uncertainty for litigants, or are there broader underlying theories to which the Court adheres? These questions are examined in order to gain a better understanding of the ECJ’s methodology in relation to rights protection.</p>	<p><b>ELD</b></p> <p>Friday 13 Session 2 Paper 3</p>
21.	<p><b>MASSELOT, Annick</b></p> <p>Marie Curie Fellow National Centre for Research on Europe, University of Canterbury Christchurch, New Zealand</p>	<p><b><i>Mapping Equality in the EU</i></b></p> <p>This paper outlines the project funded by the European Commission, entitled “Mapping study on existing national legislative measures - tackling discrimination outside the field of employment and occupation on the grounds of sex, religion or belief, disability, age and sexual orientation”.</p> <p>The purpose of this project is to present conclusions and methodologies used for making impact assessments of legal measures to combat discrimination on the five grounds and covering the same fields of application as the Racial Equality Directive in the EU Member States.</p> <p>The Community requires the conduct of impact assessments before implementing any new law. The project demonstrates that impact assessments remain a rather unknown policy instrument for those involved in anti-discrimination policies and law, despite the fact that the term is increasingly being used in wider policy circles.</p> <p>Studies which have been analysed include those on the impact and effect of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The level of protection offered</li> </ul>	<p><b>ELD</b></p> <p>Friday 13 Session 2 Paper 2</p>

	PRESENTER	PAPER TITLE / abstract	PLACEMENT Code, Day, Session, Paper
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The use of the law</li> <li>- The activities undertaken to promote awareness of the law</li> <li>- The measures put in place to enforce the law and their effectiveness</li> <li>- The costs and benefits of the legal measures</li> <li>- The contribution of the measures to the achievement of overall social policy goals</li> <li>- The effect on the socio-economic position of certain groups.</li> </ul> <p>The conclusions of these studies are to be used to assess the impact of the extension of anti-discrimination Community law, bringing protection on all grounds at the same level as that of race and ethnic discrimination.</p>	
22.	<p><b>MAUCERI</b>, Maria Cristina</p> <p>Italian Section, The University of Sydney</p>	<p><b><i>Migrant Writing in Italy: geographical and metaphorical boundaries.</i></b></p> <p>Migration implies not only crossing a border, that is a fixed geographic line, but also conquering a frontier, that is overcoming cultural and social barriers in the host country. From this point of view the experience of migration is often a paradigm for change. I will analyze the concepts of border and frontier in the novels of three writers from outside western Europe who live in Italy and write in Italian. First I will consider the reasons why the protagonists of their novels decide to migrate and the impact of the border crossing on their lives. Then I will analyze the dislocation typical of all migrants, linking their ability to conquer the frontier to their countries and cultures of origin.</p>	<p><b>ITS</b></p> <p>Saturday 14 Session 2 Paper 2.</p>
23.	<p><b>McCAUGHEY</b>, Nathalie</p> <p>Faculty of Business and Economics, Monash University</p>	<p><b><i>Low-cost loyalty? Is there a place for frequent flyer programmes in the European low-cost carrier market?</i></b></p> <p>Twenty-five years ago, in 1981, American Airline<sup>1</sup> was the first airline to launch a novel marketing tool primarily targeting business travellers – the Frequent Flyer Program (FFP). Since then a seemingly unstoppable proliferation of FFPs has been observable and to date all legacy carriers run some form of FFP<sup>2</sup>. Although FFPs have become a Standard feature of most North-American low-cost carriers (LCC), LCCs in Europe seem very slow at following suit<sup>4</sup>. Dowling et al. (2003) and Klopphaus<sup>5</sup> (2005) point to a possible reason for this. They argue that the launch of an FFP may run counter the creation of a price-competitive image, especially where it is seen as a frivolous outlay inhibiting price cuts to be passed on to travellers.</p> <p>The aim of the present paper is to further investigate this assertion with respect to the introduction of FFPs by European based LCCs. An industry review of the global LCC market and the current use of FFPs by LCCs in general provides the background for the author's key propositions. The paper is based on the following two key propositions:</p>	<p><b>ELD</b></p> <p>Friday 13 Session 3 Paper 2</p>

	PRESENTER	PAPER TITLE / abstract	PLACEMENT Code, Day, Session, Paper
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. With increasing competition, European based LCCs will follow the path of their US counterparts and legacy carriers.</li> <li>2. A FFP is for European LCC business travellers' much more attractive than for leisure travellers'. Thus a LCC introducing a FFP shall focus on the business market.</li> </ol>	
24.	<b>MILFULL, John</b>  Centre for European Studies University of New South Wales Sydney Australia	<p><b><i>In memoriam Federico Mancini: European Citizenship and Local Identities</i></b></p> <p>Federico Mancini, distinguished Italian lawyer and greatly respected judge of the European Court of Justice in Luxemburg, had a brief but memorable association with UNSW before his untimely death in 1999. He was to have delivered our Robert Schuman lecture on The Italians in Europe that year; it was later published in AJPH Vol 46 no 1 (2000), 21-32, and is also available at <a href="http://www.arts.unsw.edu.au/ces/Old%20site/mancini-lecture.htm">http://www.arts.unsw.edu.au/ces/Old%20site/mancini-lecture.htm</a>.</p> <p>I should like to revisit this lecture after the end of the Berlusconi aberration and the failure of the referenda on the Constitutional treaty, and assess the current prospects for the kind of Europe that Mancini envisaged, and Italy's role in it. I will argue that his advocacy of a European citizenship fleshed out with strong local identifications, for which he sees Italy as a possible model, is still the best route to follow, and that the quest for a European identity which became entangled with the debate on the constitutional treaty is not only a futile, but maybe even a damaging preoccupation. In conclusion, I would like to refer to the "strategic optimism" of Mancini's successor as Visiting Professor at UNSW, Giuliano Amato, Vice President of the Constitutional Convention, in his Europa Lecture of July 2003, and ask how it too has survived the Bush/Blair era. (see <a href="http://www.arts.unsw.edu.au/ces/Old%20site/Europa%20Flyer%2003.htm">http://www.arts.unsw.edu.au/ces/Old%20site/Europa%20Flyer%2003.htm</a>)</p>	<b>ELD</b> Saturday 14 Session 2 Paper 1
25.	<b>MORANO-FOADI, Sonia</b>  CSLPE, University of Leeds, UK	<p><b><i>European citizenship and free movement of scientists in the European Research Area: the case of Italy</i></b></p> <p>The European Research Area (ERA) is designed to encourage the interchange of scientists, provide better overall framework conditions for research in Europe and a community strategy for a common European research system. The objective of a European area of free movement of knowledge, researchers and technology is to increase cooperation, stimulate competition and achieve a better allocation of resources. Mobility of researchers is the core element in research development and is essential to maximize the available resources. Although the engine driving the development of European citizenship is the concern to promote labour mobility, scientific migration is not an end in itself, but an instrument through which research results can be optimized. Skills balance is essential to competitiveness in the European region. Despite the actions and measures taken in the context of the EC Mobility Strategy, unbalanced flows are still a weakness of the European Research Area. There is a need in Europe to coordinate science and migration policies at European and Member State level to</p>	<b>MIG</b> Saturday 14 Session 3 Paper 1

	PRESENTER	PAPER TITLE / abstract	PLACEMENT Code, Day, Session, Paper
		enhance the attractiveness of European receiving countries and facilitate return of scientists to their sending nations. This paper explores the phenomenon of the Italian scientific migration and argues that Italian scientists are driven by necessity more than choice and the longer they are away the more complicated it is to return. Despite the awareness the Italian Government has of the Italian brain drain, there are no clear return policies in place in the country.	
26.	<b>MUMMERT</b> Stefan, School of Languages, Cultures and Linguistics Monash University	<b><i>The (Re-)Construction of an East German Identity since the German Unification</i></b>  Years after the formal and physical unification of Germany, East Germans are addressing issues surrounding their identity as former GDR citizens and new citizens of a unified Germany within Europe. Interestingly, with the disappearance of the GDR as a political entity, a stronger East German identity and the claim of East German values emerged, an example of which is the phenomenon of “Ostalgie” (East-Nostalgia). There is also evidence to be found in everyday discourse, the media, autobiographical writings and literature. In general, the complex question of language and identity in Central Europe has become a key issue. The aim for a greater European cooperation at a political and institutional level seems countered by a return to national or regional identities. The expression and (re)construction of an East German identity is, therefore, a European rather than just a German phenomenon. An important underlying assumption of my research is that the reconstructive process of an East German identity began only after the German unification. At times of radical political and social changes, reflections on language and language use form one part of public discourse. I will outline the tendencies present in reflections on language in Eastern Germany, to show that reflections on language often are in fact reflections on society and social and political developments. Language serves as a metaphor. I will further demonstrate the (re-)construction of an East German identity among the general public, in linguistic and social research and the so called post-“Wende” literature (East German literature since 1990). I will also present preliminary findings from data collected from questionnaires and online discussion groups, to investigate the experiences of East Germans, their recollections/reconstruction of the past and their sense of identity today which is often reflected in language use itself.	<b>VIC</b> Friday 13 Session 2 Paper 3
27.	<b>MUNKÁCSI</b> , Péter  Copyright Section Hungarian Patent Office	<b><i>European and Asian Legal Cultures – Changes and Impacts on Harmonization Policies on Intellectual Property Rights</i></b>  The movement towards the harmonization of intellectual property laws dates back to the establishment of the international intellectual property system upon the twin pillars of the Paris and Berne Conventions in the 1880s. Both of those instruments envisaged the periodic convening of revision conferences, which would accommodate technological advances and which would provide further opportunities for signatories to harmonize their domestic laws.  The first part of the paper draws attention to the transposition and implementation of European legislation concerning intellectual property rights, in particular the experience of the EU Member States	<b>ELD</b> Saturday 14 Session 1 Paper 2

	PRESENTER	PAPER TITLE / abstract	PLACEMENT Code, Day, Session, Paper
		<p>from East Europe. The harmonization of national intellectual property laws leads also to a clash of very different legal cultures. This version of the debate has been conducted not only European but also international level between IP lawyers from common law countries and their continental European counterparts.</p> <p>Despite of the changes in the classical attitude of Asian artists is copying a master's work until one understands the technique; the second part of the paper will look at the same debates in the context of regional agreements in the Asia-Pacific region, having members from both the common law and civil law tradition. It will be also highlighted the impact of creative industries to economic, social and cultural development. In the recent years several national studies, inter alia in Singapore and Hungary, were presented their results on the contribution of the creative sector, based on the methodology of World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO). The results in these countries speak for themselves as they have shown consistently stronger growth of the copyright-based industries when compared with the average growth of economies in each country.</p>	
28.	<p><b>NEESHAM</b>, Cristina with Ken <b>COGHILL</b></p> <p>Monash Governance Research Unit, Faculty of Business &amp; Economics, Monash University &amp; Alina <b>PROFIROIU</b>, Dept of Public Administration and Management, Academy of Economic Studies, Bucharest</p>	<p><b><i>The future of an extended European Union: A Strategic Perspective on Romania's integration</i></b></p> <p>By negotiating and signing the Treaty of Accession to the European Union (2005), the Romanian officials committed the country to adhere to political principles and economic norms which are decided by a socially and culturally heterogeneous group of 27 countries, mostly advanced democracies. The change looks radical, as the future shape of processes affecting the daily life of Romanians is programmatically transferred to an arcane decision-making process carried out inside and outside Romania.</p> <p>This paper outlines a strategic perspective on how Romania is expected to evolve in the process of European integration over the next decade. It relies on the assumption that the EU embodies a future centre of governance which has already reached the level of a complex organization with a large number of interdependent variables interacting in unpredictable ways. In this context, Romania's integration process is analysed and evaluated with respect to new trends in the development of the EU, and conclusions on the impact of Romania's accession on EU's structures and processes are produced.</p>	<p><b>ELD</b> Saturday 14 Session 2 Paper 2</p>
29.	<p><b>OSWALD, Franz</b></p> <p>Department of Social Sciences, Curtin University of Technology, Perth, Western Australia</p>	<p><b><i>One Europe and Two Wests: The Transformation of Transatlantic Security Relations since 1991</i></b></p> <p>This paper contends that the EU has engaged in counterbalancing behaviour since the end of the Cold War, albeit in a cautious and gradual manner.</p> <p>Since 1991 the West has undergone a profound transformation from a US-led global alliance into two friendly, but competing international actors. The roles of the transatlantic partners were initially shaped by the balance of economic and military power in the 1940s. The rebalancing of economic power has continued although European growth rates have levelled off since the 1970s.</p>	<p><b>INR</b> Friday 13 Session 1 Paper 1</p>

	PRESENTER	PAPER TITLE / abstract	PLACEMENT Code, Day, Session, Paper
		<p>It is argued that the potential impact of economic rebalancing on transatlantic security roles became an actual impact only after the end of the Cold War. Decades of European economic integration created the economic prerequisites for the 1991 EU claim to a security role. The experiences of the 1990s highlighted the deficiencies of the CFSP but the European Security and Defence Policy of 1999, the European Security Strategy of 2003, and the ESDP missions since 2003 have given substance to the EU's claim.</p> <p>Since 1991, soft balancing between friends has created a more symmetrical transatlantic relationship, in spite of US experts denying that soft balancing against US supremacy is taking place, or claiming that it arose only in response to US unilateralism from 2001. After half a century of security dependency, a new security partnership is emerging in which the exclusive security role of NATO has now become merely an option, alongside US led coalitions of the willing or autonomous ESDP missions.</p>	
30.	PARATI, Graziella Dartmouth College	<p><b>KEYNOTE FOR THEME ENTITLED: The EU as space of immigration and mobility</b> <b>PAPER ENTITLED: <i>Law, Literature, and Migration</i></b></p> <p>This paper analyzes the connections between Italian immigration laws, literature, and human rights. In particular, it considers the problematic location of the "human" in migration and representations of migration.</p>	<p><b>MIG</b></p> <p>KEYNOTE</p> <p>Saturday 14 9:00-10:00 am</p>
31.	POLONSKA-KIMUNGUYI, Eva Media & Communications Program University of Melbourne	<p><b><i>WTO and cultural industries. Is free trade good for Europe?</i></b></p> <p>Since the signing of the GATT in 1947, the European Union Member States have participated in the regulation of global trade. Initially as separate nations and later as one Community, the European states are creators, facilitators and partners in international negotiations on free trade. Although agriculture is the most controversial sector and Europe is widely blamed for the fiasco of the recent WTO round, cultural industries and media industries specifically, also managed to raise the temperature of free trade talks. Europe's demands to recognize the 'dual nature' of cultural goods and services as both tradable items and carriers of values have not been accepted by the United States whose media industry increasingly depends on revenues from foreign markets. But Europe is not the only one that cares about culture. Great majority of the WTO partners share European position. The debate on 'cultural exception' represents frontline in the conflict between the idea of 'globalisation' and that of 'Americanisation'. From the 'agreement to disagree' that Uruguay accomplished to the collapse of Doha, this paper will argue that the EU's capacity to make cultural policy is vital not only to perpetuating traditions and ensuring media pluralism but also to political unification of its peoples under the common European citizenship. Free trade rules do not offer a solution to these needs.</p>	<p><b>INR</b></p> <p>Saturday 14 Session 1 Paper 2</p>

	PRESENTER	PAPER TITLE / abstract	PLACEMENT Code, Day, Session, Paper
32.	<p><b>PRATT, Murray</b></p> <p>Institute for International Studies University of Technology Sydney</p>	<p><b><i>On Being Optimistically European: Modelling Creolization, Cosmopolitanism and Community</i></b></p> <p>To understand Europe is to insist on the necessity for a plurality of approaches to belonging, citizenship and participation in the spaces that the multiple concepts and lived everydays of European identification configure. Proceeding via brief considerations of two 2005 pan-European cinematic productions (One Day in Europe by Hannes Stöhr and Cédric Klapisch's Russian Dolls), each in different ways involved with imaginings or modelings of European belonging, this paper explores ways of keeping spaces open for multiple Europes, allowing for transvaluations of the inherited and the consumed, the appropriated and the indigestible, to occur among, across and beyond its operating borders. In the process, models of trans European identity are traced through theories of creolization, cosmopolitanism and community (as understood by Jean-Luc Nancy). By way of delimiting this inquiry, the focus of the paper is restricted to the films' evocation of the tensions between two topoi that can be seen as structuring each of them: firstly an expanded imaginary of Europe and its 'elsewheres', and secondly the evocation of what might be thought of as 'the European street', that is to say felt modes of transnational belonging and being European.</p>	<p><b>VIC</b></p> <p>Saturday 14 Session 1 Paper 2</p>
33.	<p><b>REYNA-RIVERA, Abel</b></p> <p>National Centre for Research on Europe, University of Canterbury Christchurch, New Zealand</p>	<p><b><i>Comparative advantage in Australia and New Zealand with respect to EU-25</i></b></p> <p>Australia, like the countries of the European Union, went through an economic process of transformation during the 1990s. This paper examines trade patterns, and the extent to which economic transformation has occurred in those economies. It identifies sectors in which Australia has revealed comparative advantage with respect to European Union countries, examining any changes in these comparative advantage patterns over time.</p> <p>It also identifies fast growing sub-sectors that may contribute strongly to Australia export growth in the future to the European market.</p> <p>The analysis is based on revealed comparative advantage (RCA). Highly disaggregated export data (at SITC 4-digit level of aggregation) is used to examine Australia's export structure associated with an enlarged European Union. High levels of aggregation are avoided, in order to minimise the risk of overlooking fast-growing sub-sectors. Such sub-sectors may occur in higher value-added areas, and could boost export growth in the future.</p> <p>This paper focuses on the periods between 1994/95 and 2004/05, looking at "snapshots" of those countries export structures in each year, and how this structure has changed over the 10-year period covered. One of the aims was to identify sectors, which are performing well, and those sectors that struggled. The results provide an indication of the way in which Australia and European Union economies have changed in the last 10 years, and offer an insight on the key question facing today's economic policy makers: where to next?</p>	<p><b>ELD</b></p> <p>Saturday 14 Session 2 Paper 3</p>

	PRESENTER	PAPER TITLE / abstract	PLACEMENT Code, Day, Session, Paper
34.	ROSS, Daniel, Faculty of Arts Monash University	<p><b><i>Constitution and Motivation: Bernard Stiegler on the Invention of Europe</i></b></p> <p>The French philosopher Bernard Stiegler supports the notion of a supranational process of individuation through which the European nations would converge. He argues, however, that today the construction of Europe is experienced by many Europeans as the destruction of Europe. This is fundamentally because the process of European union is almost entirely submitted to an economic model itself destructive of individuation as such. The form of the process of European union is one in which the question of unity is not in fact being addressed, and in which the infinite extension of markets (that is, the commodification of life in all its aspects) inevitably engenders disunion and demotivation. For a process of European union to succeed, Stiegler argues, it must be a process affirming a European state of mind and way of life. Instead of trying to defeat resistance to European integration on the grounds it is irrational, constituting a new Europe must foster the reasons and the motives through which it would be able to be adopted by populations, rather than foisted upon them as something to which they must adapt. Thus it must be something other than the calculating manipulation of desire which is definitional of contemporary consumer capitalism. Yet, for all that, Stiegler does not believe in opposing capitalism—he is concerned, rather, with combating its self-destructive tendencies, and thus European constitution must for him involve a transformation of capitalism and the elaboration of a new economic-industrial model, that is, it must constitute a fight for capitalism.</p>	<p><b>VIC</b></p> <p>Friday 13 Session 3 Paper 2</p>
35.	<p><b>SCHIAVONE, Giuseppe</b></p> <p>Alcide de Gasperi Institute of European Studies</p>	<p><b>GROLLO RUZZENE PUBLIC LECTURE</b></p> <p><b>KEYNOTE FOR THEME ENTITLED: Contemporary Italy in Europe and Australia</b></p> <p><b>PAPER ENTITLED: <i>Italy's commitment to Europe: From Maastricht and the euro to reviving the constitutional process</i></b></p> <p>The paper deals with the evolution of Italian foreign policy with special emphasis on the developments since the early 1990s when the Maastricht treaty was adopted and the economic and monetary union (EMU) gradually established. Generally speaking it may be assumed that Italy has not always played in the past an adequate role on the European and world stage owing to several reasons including the lack of a coherent long-term perspective of major actors in the domestic political system. A more critical assessment of the country's medium and long-term interests seems to be gradually emerging with reference to the key challenges the EU is now facing, from further enlargement to the viability of the eurozone to the relaunch of the stalled constitutional treaty. According to the paper, times may be now ripe for a more active foreign policy vis-à-vis Europe, the US and Asian aspiring superpowers such as China and India.</p>	<p><b>ITS</b></p> <p><b>KEYNOTE SPEAKER</b></p> <p>Saturday 14 2:00 pm</p>

	PRESENTER	PAPER TITLE / abstract	PLACEMENT Code, Day, Session, Paper
36.	<p><b>SCOTT, Andrew</b></p> <p>School of Global Studies, Social Science and Planning, RMIT University</p> <p>Contemporary Europe Research Centre, The University of Melbourne</p>	<p><b><i>Nordic Europe's policy leadership</i></b></p> <p>This paper will examine the importance the EU has as an international actor by virtue of the fact that many of its continental member countries pursue different economic and social policies from the market liberalism which predominates in the English-speaking world. The paper will argue that several nations in northern Europe continue to provide important proof that it is possible to follow economically successful, and socially and environmentally responsible, policy alternatives to market liberalism in the 21st century. It will consider the evidence that Europe's Nordic nations, in particular, are providing policy leadership to the world in driving child poverty down to unparalleled lows, enhancing gender equality, promoting family-friendly workplace arrangements, investing in people's skills, being generous donors of aid to the world's poorer nations, achieving low greenhouse gas emissions and adopting renewable energy. It will also discuss the fact that these nations have relatively high rates of acceptance of asylum seekers and the extent to which this is likely to continue. The paper will evaluate recent claims by sections of the British Labour Party, and by scholars in the field of comparative politics, that there is much that Anglo-Saxon 'liberal market' economies can practically learn and borrow from the northern European 'social market' economies. The paper will include discussion of the unusual defeat of the Swedish Social Democratic Party (SAP) in the 2006 election. It will assess the possible implications of this result, and of other demographic and political developments, for the future of the northern Europe nations continuing to be a social democratic alternative to market liberalism.</p>	<p><b>VIC</b></p> <p>Friday 13 Session 3 Paper 1</p>
37.	<p><b>SHORE, Cris</b></p> <p>Department of Anthropology, University of Auckland, New Zealand</p>	<p><b>KEYNOTE FOR THEME ENTITLED: ECONOMIC AND LEGAL DIMENSIONS OF EUROPEAN INTEGRATION</b></p> <p><b>PAPER ENTITLED: <i>The State of the Union: 'European Governance' Assessed</i></b></p> <p>In the fifty years since its inception, the European Union has undergone a series of transformations, from customs union, economic community and single market to the formation of a new kind of supranational European political order. Yet one question remains curiously unanswered: 'what exactly <i>is</i> the EU today', or what is it becoming? Even the experts seem baffled and unable to agree. Terms like 'post-national order', 'multi-level system of governance' and 'government without statehood' are frequently used to describe the EU's complex and evolving system of governance, but these epithets avoid the contentious question of statehood. In this lecture I ask 'what is the endpoint or <i>finalité politique</i> of the integration process? Is the EU moving towards full-blown statehood? And why is this suggestion so vehemently denied by European political leaders? Drawing on recent theories of state-formation, I explore these questions from an anthropological perspective and assess their implications for the future European democracy and government.</p>	<p><b>ELD and OPENING</b></p> <p><b>KEYNOTE SPEAKER</b></p> <p>Thursday 12 7:00 pm</p>

	PRESENTER	PAPER TITLE / abstract	PLACEMENT Code, Day, Session, Paper
38.	TINTORI, Guido  IMISCOE (International Migration, Integration and Social Cohesion)	<p><b><i>The Transnational Side Effects of the Italian Nationality Laws. A Historical and Comparative Analysis.</i></b></p> <p>The EU countries governments have partially transferred some competences to the EU decision making structures, through a step-by-step process. Regulation of the acquisition and loss of nationality, though, represents still a crucial policy field where single European states maintain full sovereignty. Yet nationality policies in one country – in particular those adopting co-ethnic preferences criteria – can affect the other European countries' governance of immigrants flows, of labour market and welfare system, of securitization. These policies can produce relevant unintended side effects not only on other EU states, but also on non EU states, such as Australia, Canada and the U.S.</p> <p>The paper proposed will present the case of Italian nationality laws in a historical and comparative perspective. Within the general framework outlined above, the Italian case is particularly significant. Traditionally a country of emigration, both in its nationality laws of 1912 and 1992, Italy recognized a privileged access to citizenship to co-ethnics residing outside of the state territory. A considerable amount of descendants of Italian migrants worldwide could – and actually did – reacquire or maintain the Italian citizenship, as a strategic opportunity to a) acquire EU citizenship; b) gain greater freedom of movement in the European and U.S./Canadian labour market.</p> <p>This easy access to Italian nationality can create a number of cases of dual allegiance politically problematic. In 2001, the Italian Government has granted full political rights to Italians abroad, with their own constituency and representatives. The paper will also examine the political transnationalism of Italian nationals residing abroad, with a special focus on the Australian case and the potential political frictions that may arise.</p>	<p><b>MIG</b></p> <p>Saturday 14 Session 3 Paper 2</p>
39.	VANNI, Ilaria Institute for International Studies University of Technology Sydney	<p><b><i>Tropicalizing Europe: Colonial parody in a postmodern contact zone: the Tropical Island, Brand, Spreewald.</i></b></p> <p>In 2004 the resort Tropical Island opened at Brand, in the Spreewald, about 60km from Berlin. The brainchild of a Malaysian entrepreneur, the Tropical Island is housed in 'the biggest dome in the world'. This structure was originally built in the middle of a forest as an airship container towards the end of the 1990s to solve some of the problems linked to the unemployment endemic to the area. The dome shelters a faltering rain forest, a couple of heated swimming pools evocatively named The Bali Lagoon and The South Seas, a beach, several bars and restaurants serving German food disguised as Asian cuisine and beer. Each restaurant is located in an 'authentic tropical house' built with 'native material, by natives, according to native architecture'. At glance, the visitor can travel from a beer in the Samoan hut to a wurst in the Balinese temple, stopping en route in the Thai house for a snack. There is a souvenir shop where visitors can buy 'authentic' crafts and, as the spin doctoring goes: 'bring home a piece of the tropics'. In line with the 'authenticity' of the architecture and the souvenirs, four times a day a group of 'natives' performs on one of the several stages scattered under the dome. The 'natives' are contracted</p>	<p><b>VIC</b></p> <p>Saturday 14 Session 1 Paper 1</p>

	PRESENTER	PAPER TITLE / abstract	PLACEMENT Code, Day, Session, Paper
		<p>for six months from different tropical locations, housed in a hotel near the resort, and virtually unable to leave the area for the length of their contract. References to pop culture abound in the Tropical Island: in the sci-fi movie-like dome, the TV series <i>Fantasy Island</i>, 19<sup>th</sup> century world's fairs, the tradition of 'human zoos', cruise ships, <i>South Pacific</i>, artificial nature, theme parks. Like the surrounding landscape, marked by a tangle of waterways, the Island is a viscous space, literally erasing distinctions between inside and outside incorporating the 'outside' and what we think of as 'outdoor' within its dome: beaches, lagoons, a rain forest. It even incorporates Europe's Other as dancing natives.</p> <p>This paper reads the Tropical Island as a contact zone defined by Mary Louise Pratt (1992) as the intersection of previous historical and geographical disjunctures. It argues that the Tropical Island can be taken as a symbol of the tropicalization of Europe, intended both as the production of postcolonial tropes of cultural difference and as the parody of colonial dynamics.</p>	
40.	<p><b>VENTURINI, George</b></p> <p>School of Political and Social Inquiry, Faculty of Arts Monash University</p>	<p>The paper would deal with the conflict between a European identity and a Christian Europe. There has been a lot of water under the bridge since the Catholic Church intimated that there could not be Europe without an "invocation to [the Christian] God", and succeeded thus far in torpedoing the proposed Constitution - at the time with connivance of the Berlusconi Government. What the position of the Prodi Government will be is a matter of speculation, but it seems that so far it has done nothing to return Italian public offices (schools, court rooms, et cetera) to their secular (and pre-Fascist) condition. If the Italian Government were unwilling to "decrucify the Republic", it would be unlikely to support a secular Europe. The ugly dispute revamped by B16/professor Ratzinger's lectio magistralis at Regensburg may in fact be an indication of things to come.</p>	<p><b>VIC</b></p> <p>Friday 13 Session 4 Paper 1</p>
41.	<p><b>VERHOEVEN, Deb</b> and <b>Cynthia TROUP</b></p> <p>School of Applied Communication, RMIT University</p>	<p><b><i>The Fifth Wall: Italian diasporic cinema experiences in Melbourne (1960-70).</i></b></p> <p>In the post-war period significant numbers of migrants from small rural populations in Greece and Italy made their way to urban centres in Australia, Canada, South Africa and the US. Coincident with this movement was the rise of popular film production industries in both Greece and Italy. The successful cinema circuits established to service the local diaspora by Melbourne-based entrepreneurs in the 1950s and 1960s were used as a cultural and business model for other locations around the world. This presentation investigates the key influences on the success of the Melbourne Italian cinema circuit during a period in Australian film history ordinarily noted for declining cinema attendances. Key questions considered in the paper include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) the extent and nature of practices of social, commercial or official segregation in picture theatres on the basis of ethnicity, and the discourses which explain these;</li> <li>2) the role of unofficial or non-mainstream distribution and exhibition practices in characterising the cinema consumption experience for some ethnic, diasporic or political audiences;</li> <li>3) the extent to which the social meaning of cinema-going has been affected by the demographic profile</li> </ol>	<p><b>ITS</b></p> <p>Saturday 14 Session 2 Paper 1</p>

	PRESENTER	PAPER TITLE / abstract	PLACEMENT Code, Day, Session, Paper
		<p>of the cinema's local population;</p> <p>4) the ways in which diasporic cinema experiences simultaneously forge feelings of longing and belonging in migrant communities;</p> <p>5) the role of cinema screenings in fostering a sense of inter-generational Italian-Australian identity and knowledge</p> <p>6) the role of cinema enterprises and experiences in fostering significant social and professional relationships between members of the Italian and non-Italian communities of Melbourne</p>	
42.	<p><b>VICZIANY, Marika and Andrea di Castro</b></p> <p>Monash Asia Institute, Monash University, Melbourne</p>	<p><b><i>Cultural and Economic Dragons: The Chinese in Prato today</i></b></p> <p>This paper begins by explaining the socio-economic position of the overseas Chinese community of Prato, a small industrial town which lies some 30 mins north of Florence by road. In particular, we focus on the rapid changes during the last ten years. We argue that fear of China's economic growth has entered into the consciousness of local Italian citizens, who are sharply aware of the capacity of the Chinese migrants to convert themselves from mere labourers into entrepreneurs. What are the community consequences of this fear? Our study of preparations for Chinese New Year in 2007 indicated that the Italian community of Prato has sought to confine the Chinese community to its quarters, rather than allowing them to celebrate their Chinese culture in a more inclusive way. We document other instances of discrimination and intolerance. In the third part of the paper we include a brief case study of inter-community relations in the British town Leicester - this town has become something of a success story. Can Prato learn from Leicester?</p>	<p><b>INR</b></p> <p>Friday 13 Session 3 Paper 1</p>