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Dear Presidents, dear colleagues, dear friends,

For our newsletter we set time ago one priority consisting in presenting all the activities of the different ECSAs in the world. In many occasions we have requested from all of you, Presidents of the associations, to send us regularly the information about all your activities. We are aware that this is a bit of added work to be done, but it takes really not so much time. We do receive only several information from some of the ECSAs and would like to once again insist on this point: please, take us into account and inform us when organising events, publishing books, being successful in your applications for funds!

The other priority has to do with the idea that the newsletter can become a first -and provisory- document for the history of ECSA. In that sense we published months ago about the founders of different national ECSAs, and we will continue to do so. And we are happy that we can collect also the testimonies of some of the protagonists of the history of ECSA World. So, we published a resume of the interviews to Jacqueline Lastenouse or Belén Bernaldo de Quirós and Luciano di Fonzo from the Commission, and our past Presidents Malcolm Anderson, Marc Maresceau and Antonio Papisca. Dai Bingran's testimony is now being transcribed and will appear in the next issues.

This time we continue publishing the very rich interview to Antonio Papisca, Jean Monnet Chair ad honorem. We are very grateful to Antonio for the time he devoted to us in Padua, and to Marco Mascia, the current President of ECSA Italy, who participated at the talk and helped with many concrete information.

*Best regards,
Enrique Banús*

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**Interview to Prof. Antonio Papisca (ECSA World president between 2002 and 2004)
ECSA Israel Annual Conference**

Antonio Papisca

ECSA World president between 2002 and 2004



Here we present a second part of the interview that Professor Enrique Banús, president of ECSA World, maintained last January in Padua (Italy) with former president of ECSA Antonio Papisca. Remember that on the April issue of the newsletter we explained how this conversation added new insights about the first years of ECSA and also to previous efforts for involving the University in the European integration process.

On this part, we can read Papisca's explanation about the formal foundation of Associazione Universitaria di Studi Europei (AUSE) in 1989 and about the first meeting of the European University Council, among other relevant issues of the history of the worldwide association.

The establishment of AUSE

Enrique Banús: AUSE was established in...

Antonio Papisca: In 1988 we started to think of this and it was formally established in 1989. Before Jacqueline and Émile Noël came, I was in contact, of course, for many years, since the beginning of the '70s [...]. The first conference of AUSE was organised in Siena with the participation of the Ministry for University Education and so on so forth, so it was a major event. I should say that since the beginning we had very friendly relationship with our colleagues from Spain [...].

"We had very friendly relationship with our colleagues from Spain"

EB: This is more or less the time also of the establishment of ECSA, in 1989...

AP: ECSA was a "ghost" for many years, a label. Just a launch from Brussels, people said "we have to coordinate, we have to have

permanent cooperation relationships". The concrete structure was the European University Council. They started meeting in 1990.

"ECSA was a ghost [...], the concrete structure was the European University Council"

EB: The Council?

AP: The European University Council, in Brussels. And I must say that the first meeting was embarrassing because we had not a president at the time. So the European University Council was born in the mind of Émile Noël, in consultation with Rabier [Jacques-René Rabier], always. They were very friendly. But there was a job to accomplish, a task to accomplish: the delivery of the first Jean Monnet Chairs. [...] The first meeting was because we had to select, to advice the Commission for the delivery of chairs and so on.

First European University Council meeting

EB: How were you asked to be president?

AP: My name was suggested just to free the rectors from the embarrassment of electing one of them. Somebody thought –“a professor”. I was well known in the milieu of the Commission. I refused immediately and I suggested Émile Noël, who I think was very willing to. So this was the first meeting. I remember the situation. We move among the professors, but not the rectors. We were, as professors, a little bit confused because there were four professors nominated, appointed by the conference of the rectors of Europe. After it became the association, the university association of rectors, at that time, it was the conference. So we overcome the embarrassment and we immediately started to work in many, many, meetings of the European University Council in the '90s.

“I refused immediately (to be president) and I suggested Émile Noël, who I think was very willing to”

Émile Noël as president...

EB: And Émile Noël in fact was appointed as president.

AP: Yes, as president, and he was a very good president. Very polite, very humble, respectful of the university autonomy and independence. It was a value. The academic freedom, independence, autonomy. And Jacqueline managed the secretariat of the European University Council.

EB: And ECSA?

AP: It was something confusing. ECSA did not have any money [...], but it was a formal association, formally established. So, we had -every year- to have an official record. I was the secretary: many times I signed, the secretary of ECSA. And without any money, zero. ECSA had some relevance for the preparation of the first world conferences in Brussels.

So the consultation was with regard, with respect to ECSA and not the European University Council. That was the main task of ECSA.

“ECSA had some relevance for the preparation of the first world conferences in Brussels”

EB: And Jacqueline but also Émile Noël were improving the creation of AUSE...

AP: Yes. They were improving the creation, the establishment of national associations, in order to create the ground of a network, an institution of network at the European level.

AUSE idea was born in 1987. And we met for two or three years at the headquarters of the European Community office in Milan. So, within the formal European Commission, the centralised offices.

The history of ECSA...

EB: This is only shortly before ECSA.

AP: Before. I think it is important for the history of ECSA to explore the ground of preparation. Many professors interested in Europe were federalists. For instance, always to think about the preparatory years: I started teaching as assistant professor and I kept my PhD in the University of Parma. In 1968 -I was very young at the time- but I was among the professors and the assistant professors in Parma who promoted the creation of the Postgraduate School on the Law and Economics of International Organisations. Two years of master and the second year was specifically devoted to European integration studies. So, in Parma, in 1968 the first specialized school was established. The first year of two years was devoted to the universal organisations, especially focused on the United Nations. The second year was specialised for the European integration. It was the mother or the father of the Collège d'Europe of Parma.



Prof. Papisca and Prof. Banús

In 1969 I went with the students of the Postgraduate School on the Law and Economics of International Organisations to Strasbourg and Brussels, for a study trip. At the time, there were the first trips of professors and students coming from different universities to the European institutions. And in Strasbourg we attended the meeting of the European Parliament - nominated at the time- for a new legislature. It was the first meeting of that legislature in the European Parliament. And we participated with the 22 students of the University of Parma in the protests against the

European Parliament. It was suspended the meeting of the European Parliament that morning of April. We asked for the European direct elections for the Parliament. And we joined some other students and professor groups, in that first meeting of a new legislation of the European Parliament, in 1969. I have the records.

“In 1969 [...] there were the first trips of professors and students coming from different universities to the European institutions”

EB: And after?

After that occasion we moved to Brussels from Strasbourg. And we were welcome; the European Commission had to hear us because we played a major role in the press and there is evidence in the records of the European Parliament. Fernand Dehousse took the floor after that demonstration and so to defend the demonstration of the students of the University of Parma and other universities. So, I was active in the European integration movement for many years.

ECSA Israel Annual Conference

The Israeli Association for the Study of European Integration (IASI) is going to celebrate its Annual Conference next 26th and 27th of October at the Faculty of Law of Bar-Ilan University (Tel Aviv, Israel). The conference panels are gathered in two themes: “The Transatlantic Trade & Investment Partnership (TTIP): Economic and Social Implication” and “The European Union: Recalculating Route?”.

The event welcomes academics, students, researchers, government officials, business people, journalists and anyone with an occupational interest in the study of the European Union.

It will have the presence of the ECSA Israel co-presidents Alfred Tovias and Maya Sion-Tzidkiyahu.