

May, David

Working Paper

The Struggle of Becoming Established in a Deprived Inner-City Neighbourhood

Nota di Lavoro, No. 101.2003

Provided in Cooperation with:

Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (FEEM)

Suggested Citation: May, David (2003) : The Struggle of Becoming Established in a Deprived Inner-City Neighbourhood, Nota di Lavoro, No. 101.2003, Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (FEEM), Milano

This Version is available at:

<https://hdl.handle.net/10419/118128>

Standard-Nutzungsbedingungen:

Die Dokumente auf EconStor dürfen zu eigenen wissenschaftlichen Zwecken und zum Privatgebrauch gespeichert und kopiert werden.

Sie dürfen die Dokumente nicht für öffentliche oder kommerzielle Zwecke vervielfältigen, öffentlich ausstellen, öffentlich zugänglich machen, vertreiben oder anderweitig nutzen.

Sofern die Verfasser die Dokumente unter Open-Content-Lizenzen (insbesondere CC-Lizenzen) zur Verfügung gestellt haben sollten, gelten abweichend von diesen Nutzungsbedingungen die in der dort genannten Lizenz gewährten Nutzungsrechte.

Terms of use:

Documents in EconStor may be saved and copied for your personal and scholarly purposes.

You are not to copy documents for public or commercial purposes, to exhibit the documents publicly, to make them publicly available on the internet, or to distribute or otherwise use the documents in public.

If the documents have been made available under an Open Content Licence (especially Creative Commons Licences), you may exercise further usage rights as specified in the indicated licence.

**The Struggle of Becoming
Established
in a Deprived Inner-City
Neighbourhood**

David May

NOTA DI LAVORO 101.2003

NOVEMBER 2003

KNOW – Knowledge, Technology, Human Capital

David May, *Aalborg University, Aalborg Ø*

This paper can be downloaded without charge at:

The Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei Note di Lavoro Series Index:

http://www.feem.it/web/activ/_wp.html

Social Science Research Network Electronic Paper Collection:

http://papers.ssrn.com/abstract_id=XXXXXX

The opinions expressed in this paper do not necessarily reflect the position of
Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei

The special issue on *Economic Growth and Innovation in Multicultural Environments (ENGIME)* collects a selection of papers presented at the multidisciplinary workshops organised by the ENGIME Network.

The ENGIME workshops address the complex relationships between economic growth, innovation and diversity, in the attempt to define the conditions (policy, institutional, regulatory) under which European diversities can promote innovation and economic growth.

This batch of papers has been presented at the third ENGIME workshop:

Social dynamics and conflicts in multicultural cities.

ENGIME is financed by the European Commission, Fifth RTD Framework Programme, Key Action Improving Socio-Economic Knowledge Base, and it is co-ordinated by Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (FEEM).

Further information is available at www.feem.it/engime.

Workshops

- **Mapping Diversity**
Leuven, May 16-17, 2002
- **Communication across cultures in multicultural cities**
The Hague, November 7-8, 2002
- **Social dynamics and conflicts in multicultural cities**
Milan, March 20-21, 2003
- **Governance and policies in multicultural cities**
Rome, July 2003
- **Trust and social capital in multicultural cities**
Athens, November 2003
- **Diversity as a source of growth**
Milan, April 2004

Partners of the ENGIME network:

- Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Milano, Italy
- Psychoanalytic Institute for Social Research, Roma, Italy
- Institute of Historical, Sociological and Linguistic Studies, University of Ancona, Italy
- Centre for Economic Learning and Social Evolution, University College London, UK
- Faculty of Economics and Applied Economics, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium
- Idea Consult, Bruxelles, Belgium
- Maison de la Recherche en Science Humaines, Laboratoire d'Analyse Socio-Anthropologique du Risque, Maison de la Recherche en Sciences Humaines, Université de Caen, France
- Centre for Economic Research and Environmental Strategy, Athens, Greece
- Institute of Higher European Studies, The Hague University of Professional Education, The Netherlands

The Struggle of Becoming Established in a Deprived Inner-City Neighbourhood

Summary

The theory of established-outsider figurations developed by Norbert Elias is a useful tool for examining deprived neighbourhoods. The case of this paper is Dortmund Nordstadt in Germany, an old inner-city neighbourhood which from its early days has housed the newly arrived immigrants. Elias claims that the social cohesion of the established together with the stigmatisation of the outsiders lead to status and power differentials that exclude the outsiders. In Nordstadt, three levels of established-outsider relations overlap and affect each other. On the first, the societal level, the Germans stand opposite to the immigrants. On the second, the city level, Nordstadt is put into the outsider position. Furthermore, the spatial hierarchy is linked with the first level of established-outsider relations as Nordstadt is a traditional immigrant neighbourhood. On the third, the neighbourhood level, the other established-outsider relations are in part reproduced and in part changed by recent developments.

Keywords: Deprived neighbourhoods, Immigration, Integration, Established, Outsider, Elias

Address for correspondence:

David May
AMID – Academy for Migration Studies in Denmark
Aalborg University
Fibigerstræde 2
DK-9220
Aalborg Ø
Phone: +45 9635 9203
Fax: +45 9815 1126
E-mail: may@humsumf.auc.dk

The theory of established-outsider figurations was developed by Norbert Elias and John Scotson in the early 1960s, while conducting a classical community study of a suburban settlement with the pseudonym Winston Parva. A decade later Elias spelled out in his "Theoretical Essay on Established and Outsider Relations" how the concept can be productively applied on a wide variety of figurations with power differentials. What makes Elias' and Scotson's research so valuable is the fact that they studied a community without differences in ethnicity, race, or social class. However, they still observed mechanisms of stigmatisation and exclusion. These mechanisms are also at work in other settings. This article will apply the model to an old inner city neighbourhood that has a long tradition of being a first place to go for newly arrived immigrants: Dortmund Nordstadt. After a brief sketch of the theoretical frame, the model will be used to analyse to the three levels of established-outsider relations: the societal, the city, and the neighbourhood level.

The empirical material forming the basis for this paper comprises first and foremost narrative interviews with Germans and immigrants living in Nordstadt. The immigrant respondents have spent some part of their life in one of the classic guest worker countries. Six interviews were analysed thoroughly using a hermeneutic sequence analysis. Further ten interviews are used to supplement the analysis. All names are pseudonyms and all direct quotes are translations that are adapted to written language.

The Theory of Established-Outsider Figurations

Elias and Scotson studied Winston Parva, a suburban settlement on the outer fringes of an industrial city located in the Midlands of England. This settlement comprised three parts: some middle-class houses, an old working-class estate, and a new working-class estate. Elias and Scotson are struck by the cleavage between the old and the new estate, and at first they cannot see any reason for this cleavage:

»There were no differences in nationality, in ethnic descent, in "colour" or "race" between residents of the two areas; nor did they differ in their type of occupation, their income and educational levels – in a word, in their social class. Both were working-class areas. The only difference between them was [...]: one group was formed by old residents established in the neighbourhood for two or three generations and the other was a group of newcomers.« (Elias, 1994: xvii)

Put in a nutshell, Elias and Scotson explain the cleavage between the established from the old estate and the outsiders from the new estate as follows: The social *cohesion* of the established together with the *stigmatisation* of the outsiders lead to status and power differentials that *exclude* the outsiders and in turn produce more cohesion and stigmatisation. Elias' and Scotson's most important merit is that they do not fall back on traditional explanations of stigmatisation, discrimination, and exclusion such as cultural, ethnic, religious, or class differences, but explain this by differentials in group cohesion on the basis of social oldness (Elias and Scotson, 1994: 149ff). As a matter of course, the established can instrumentalise other differences in their stigmatisation of the outsiders, and the multitude of ethnic stereotypes bears witness of this.

The *cohesion* of the established is created by the old families that have lived in the same neighbourhood for several generations. They have established a common identification, set of norms, and hierarchy (Elias, 1994: xxxviii). In contrast, the newcomers did not yet have the time to build up social cohesion. They lack a common identification and shared practices. One important mechanism of reproducing the social cohesion is the social control of the established. This social control consists especially of the threat to lose status among the

established should one not comply with the norms of the established (Elias, 1994: xxiv). In addition, social cohesion is reproduced through the potential advantages of being part of the established. The social cohesion of the established can be put to work as social capital in order to secure material and immaterial advantages.¹ Among other things, the established can rely on each other's help in order to monopolise the key position in local organisations (Elias, 1994: xviii). On this basis, cohesion is created and becomes the main source of power differentials between the established and the outsiders.

Stigmatisation often works as a double-sided process. The established award to themselves a special »group charisma« that confirms their virtue and superiority, while the established at the same time accuse the outsiders of a special »group disgrace« that proves the anomie and inferiority of the latter (Elias, 1994: xxii). Especially the fact to belong to the old residents with a long family tradition connected to the community, one's social oldness, is regarded to be an extraordinary quality (Elias and Scotson, 1994: 149). The newcomers lack this quality by definition. Furthermore, the established regard the existing status and power differentials as proof of their moral superiority and employ a wide variety of techniques of stigmatisation to reproduce power and status differentials. The most prominent are:

- The established define the indicators that "prove" the inferiority and anomie of the outsiders (Elias, 1994: xxxivf).
- The established reproach the outsiders for invented or factual actions that supposedly are the result of the latter's inferiority (Elias, 1994: xxv).
- The established apply a *pars pro toto* distortion by comparing the anomic minority of the outsiders with the best members of the established (Elias, 1994: xix).

Exclusion results from the stronger cohesion among the established in combination with the stigmatisation of the outsiders (Elias, 1994: xviiiiff). This leads on the one hand to the disadvantage of the outsiders by being excluded from social capital, and on the other hand to deprivation by the misrecognition of status. In this course, the status and power differentials between the established and the outsiders are reproduced and reinforced.

Elias (1994) gives a multitude of examples of established-outsider figurations. On the smallest level, one can find tightly integrated old-established groups with a high degree of cohesion, such as the residents of the old working-class estate in Winston Parva. Here the social cohesion is built upon daily interactions and face-to-face relations in combination with a common identification. Elias maintains that this explanation on the basis of greater social cohesion also applies in other settings (Elias, 1994: xix). Unfortunately, Elias does not recognise that established groups in larger settings cannot build cohesion on the basis of face-to-face relations and daily interactions. Drawing upon Anderson (1991) and Portes (1988), one can argue that the imagined community of the established together with the bounded solidarity within this imagined community can replace the social cohesion of face-to-face relations. Implicitly, Elias (1994: xxviiiff) goes even further and gives examples where it is sufficient when there is a prevailing attitude among a powerful group to stigmatise and deprive a less powerful group. Stigmatisation and deprivation can lock the group in question into a subaltern position with significant status and power deficits. With respect to larger groups, the model of established-outsider figurations is turned upside down. Existing status and power differentials allow the stigmatisation and exclusion of the outsiders and lead to a certain form of agreement among the established.

Elias and Scotson studied Winston Parva as if it was a closed system. This is not possible in the ethnicised setting of a deprived inner-city neighbourhood such as Nordstadt. Here the

¹ Elias and Scotson do not use the term "social capital" although their examples invite to do so (1994: 50).

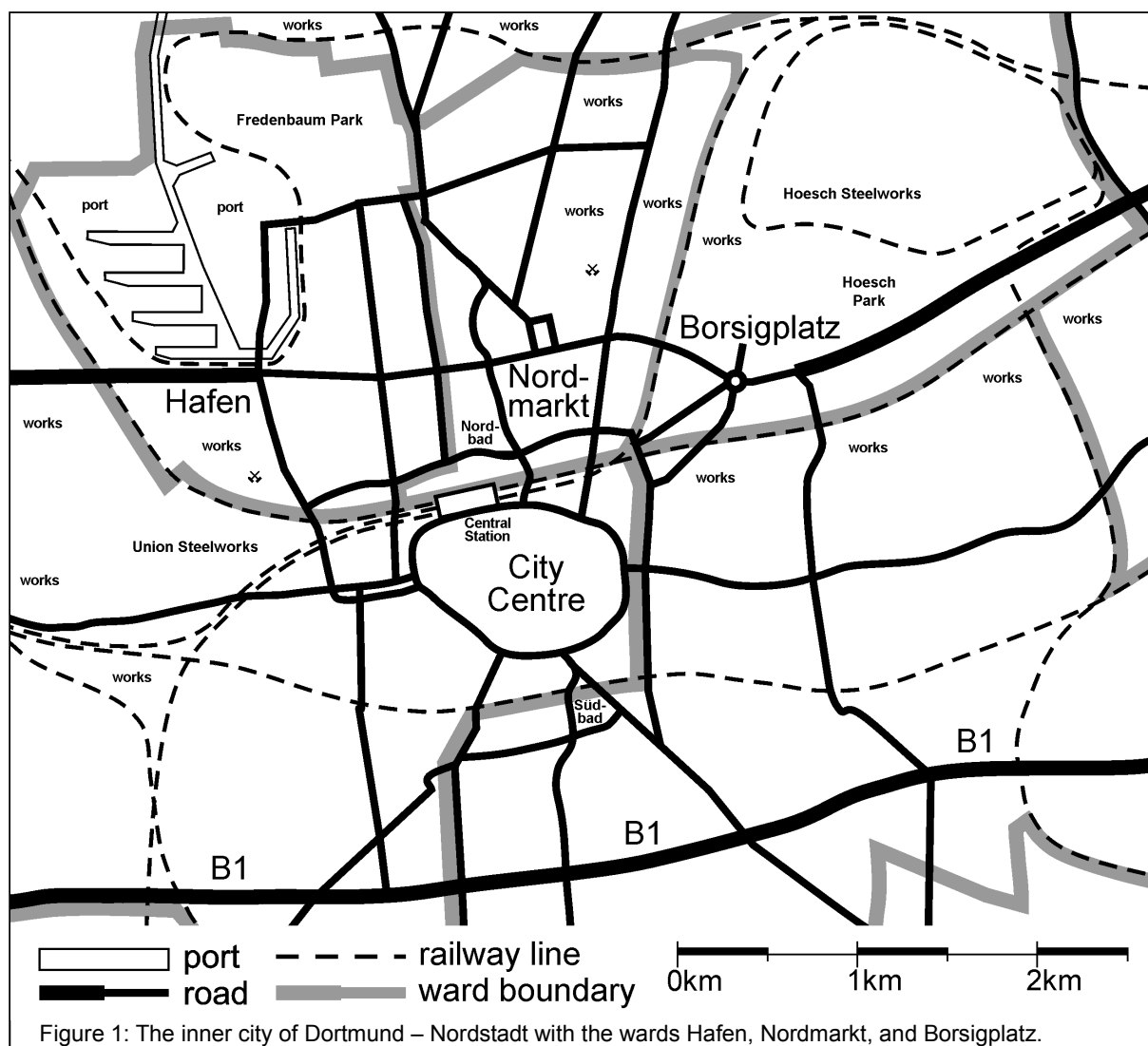
influences from the general society and relations with the rest of the city of Dortmund play a crucial role.

The Frame of the German Society

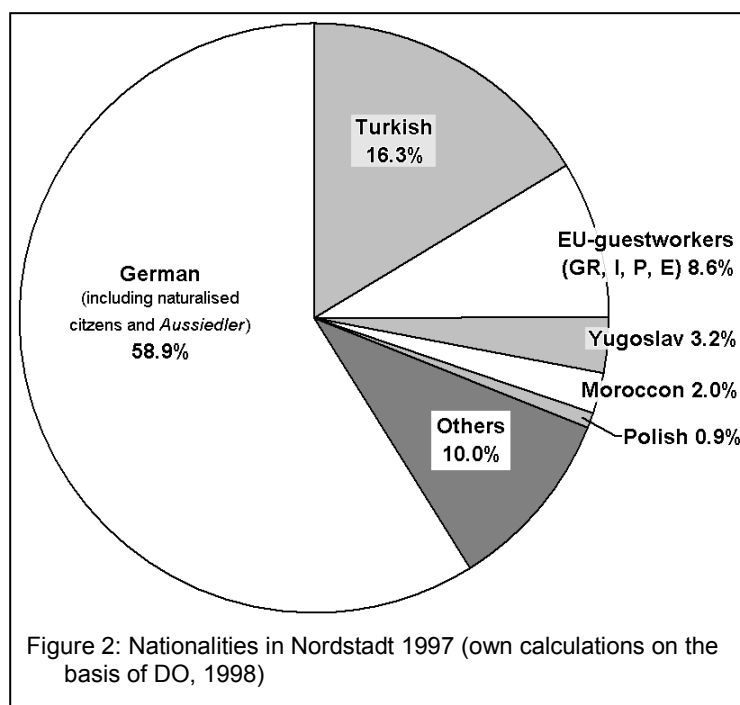
The structural framework of German law assigns to people without a German passport the status of the outsiders. On the basis of the differentiation between Germans and aliens, the administrative system grounds a multitude of regulations and practices that disadvantage immigrants. This disadvantage results in immaterial and material exclusion. Aliens are excluded from voting rights but also from various social benefits depending on their status of residence (Faist and Häußermann, 1996: 87-90). The state disadvantages immigrants by giving restrictive work permits or by being restrictive when acknowledging foreign certificates of education. These mechanisms of exclusion directly limit the options available to the immigrants. As a matter of course, there are large differences in the disadvantage caused by the legal framework with respect to various immigrant groups.

The fact that aliens are disadvantaged by the law leads to deprivation in other sectors of society through two mechanisms. First, the limitations that result from work and residence permits result in a less powerful position of the aliens in other sectors of society such as the labour and housing markets. Second, the disadvantage of the aliens by the law has the function of a signal that induces the disadvantage by other actors. The legal framework creates *ab initio* status and power differentials that develop into a large-scale established-outsider figuration with the natives as the established and the aliens as the outsiders.

In public discourse, media, and daily interactions, passports play less of a role. The ethnicised discourses mark the hierarchies between the Germans and the foreigners. Here, a wide variety of techniques of stigmatisation are used to exclude foreigners. One recent example of this stigmatisation is the suspicion of terrorism and fundamentalism many Muslims are met with. Status and power differences as established by the public discourse are manifested and reproduced in many different ways which again become subject of public discourse. One extreme version of such manifestations are racist hate crimes. Also the public discourse of the German society has a fine scale of differentiation between the various types of foreigners.



Both causes of power differentials and stigmatisation – the legal framework and the public discourse – lead to a pattern that time and again causes the exclusion of immigrants. However, this form of agreement in the imagined community of the "righteous Germans" is not enforced in face-to-face relation. In fact, there are various smaller or larger groups among the natives that object to this disadvantage of immigrants. However, these groups do not have the power to offset the stigmatisation and exclusion of the immigrants that is backed by the majority of the natives.



The significantly higher unemployment rates, lower occupational status, and lower household income among the immigrants are in part caused by disadvantage. E.g. in July 1998 the overall unemployment rate for Germany was 11.9 % while the unemployment rate among foreigners was as high as 19.1 % (isoplan 98: 10/11). Consequently, immigrants have to suffer from exclusions in all parts of society.

Dortmund vs. Nordstadt

The spatial situation of Nordstadt needs special attention. The development of Nordstadt began with the construction of the railway lines north of the medieval city walls in the mid-19th century. This was followed by the establishment of coal pits and steelworks in the east and west of Nordstadt. At the end of the 19th century, the opening of the port completed the industrial development of Nordstadt. The city officials did choose not to regulate the development of Nordstadt and consequently the residential zones of Nordstadt were interspersed with smaller and larger workshops, businesses, and factories. Furthermore, Nordstadt became surrounded by railway lines and large industrial areas and is cut off from the rest of the city (see Figure 1).

Nordstadt has been a workers neighbourhood with an extraordinary high population density ever since its early days. Nordstadt was and still is an important destination for immigrants because of its cheap lodgings and its proximity to workplaces (see Figure 2). From the outset, Nordstadt was markedly different from other neighbourhoods and Nordstadt found itself in an established-outsider relation as opposed to the rest of Dortmund and especially the southern parts of Dortmund's inner and outer city (Caesperlein and Gliemann, 1999: 115f). As in the case of the established-outsider relation on the level of the German society, this established-outsider relation is not built on the basis of social cohesion of the established, but on the negative image of Nordstadt.

The stigmatisation of Nordstadt reproduces the negative image of Nordstadt as a dirty workers and immigrants neighbourhood. Mr Anker, a ca. 70-year-old former skilled worker, union functionary, and parish councillor, points out the severe stigmatisation by people from the rest of the city. When he as a boy dared to go out of Nordstadt, he was abused because he came from Nordstadt: »"They stink, Polacks from the North, dirty drudges." There were many such

expressions and sometimes they were really bad. [...] There are still people today, that don't know the north of Dortmund, because they say "There, I have lost nothing there. The Polacks live there."« This way of stigmatising Nordstadt for some Polish residents refers back to a phase of immigration that took place about 100 years ago. Nowadays, many Germans from outside of Nordstadt take offence at the high – often overestimated – percentage of Turks in Nordstadt. Yet the core of the explanation stays the same: Some people from outside of Nordstadt instrumentalise the low status of the non-Germans living in Nordstadt in order to continue the stigmatisation and exclusion of Nordstadt and all of its residents.

Ms Vicente is about 35 years old, went to school in Nordstadt, spent her adolescence in Portugal, got married there, and returned to Dortmund in the 1980s. She tells about her sons experiences from the south of Dortmund:

»The younger one is playing football in the South. Because we come from Nordmarkt, they look upon us with other eyes. We are not so well-bred, and many believe that all from the North are criminals. [...] I am really angry with those people from up there. But I don't withdraw the boy [from the football club]. He stays there until they understand that we are human beings.«

Vicente feels on behalf of her sons unjustly discriminated against as somebody from Nordstadt and demands recognition from the people in the south of Dortmund.

The stigmatisation of the low social status of Nordstadt and its residents becomes particularly obvious in phrases where Nordstadt is described as something "down there". According to the logic of a map, something in the north is described as "up there", thus Nordstadt would be in most relations up there. However, none of the interviewees describes Nordstadt as being "up there". Topographically seen, Nordstadt is "down there" in relation to the South of Dortmund. Several interviewees pick up this relation as it also coincides with the hierarchy of social status (see Vicente's quote above). Ms. Grass, a former canteen leaseholder, is about 70 years old. She is active in a church of Nordstadt especially by visiting elderly parish members, but she has recently moved out of the Nordstadt. Grass goes both against the cartographic and the topographic logic and says: »I don't know if I ever again want to live in Nordstadt. I am often down there visiting many people. I pity the old people.« Nowadays, Grass lives east of Nordstadt where there is no clear topographic difference and the cartographic idea of the North in the upper part of the map does not work for her either. So there is only the logic of the social hierarchy left to explain Grass' choice of words.

In summary, the people of Nordstadt are stigmatised because of the following issues:

- dirt and pollution especially in relation to the steel and coal industry ("they stink"),
- anomie and moral inferiority ("criminals"),
- low status and class ("drudges", "not so well-bred", "down there"), and
- high ratio of immigrants ("Polacks" and Turks).

Especially the last issue of stigmatisation shows how the established-outsider figurations on the societal level and on the city level overlap. The city wide stigmatisation of Nordstadt is explained and justified with the stigmatisation of aliens/foreigners on the societal level, even though both cases are in form and content substantially different and in principle independent of each other. At any time the majority of people living in Nordstadt was recognised as Germans. Even today more than half the residents of Nordstadt hold a German passport. The fact that the stigmatisation of Nordstadt partly refers to a phase of migration that took place about 100 years ago documents the persistence of established-outsider relations.

The exclusion of Nordstadt will be dealt with only briefly. Most obvious is the material disadvantage and exclusion of the residents of Nordstadt on the labour market. Both in

absolute and in relative numbers, the postcode districts of Nordstadt have more unemployed than any other postcode district of Dortmund (DO, 1996: VI²). Furthermore, the postcode districts of Nordstadt have in absolute numbers more unemployed workers, legal aliens, youths up to 25 years of age, and long term unemployed (more than one year unemployed) than any other postcode district of Dortmund (DO, 1996: VII).

In more general terms, Nordstadt suffers from the decline of the coal and steel industry, which decisively influenced the development of Nordstadt though the last 1½ centuries. In 2000 the coke works Kaiserstuhl, and in 2001 the steelworks Westfalenhütte closed down. Nordstadt is cut off from the lively economic development in the South of Dortmund along the B1. Instead, Nordstadt has to content itself with the less prestigious institutions such as the new employment office.

The immaterial disadvantagement of Nordstadt is more difficult to evaluate. On the basis of the present data it is not possible to evaluate whether or not residents of Nordstadt are excluded from powerful positions in institutions and associations of Dortmund. Such an evaluation would need a thorough investigation of the power distribution in important city-wide institutions such as the Social Democratic Party or the Workers Welfare Association. The unpleasant reception of Vicente's sons in the sports clubs of the south of Dortmund suggests this.

The residents of Nordstadt can react in various ways to stigmatisation and exclusion. Some people, especially older Germans like Anker, resort to a kind of working-class romanticism, and develop a pride of having lived in Nordstadt all their lives. Anker has experienced recognition outside of Nordstadt as union functionary. It is thus easier for him to resort to this strategy. Immigrants that are in most cases not socialised into a traditional workers milieu are less likely to make use of this strategy.

Others try to escape the bad image of Nordstadt by moving out as soon as possible. This is common both among Germans and immigrants. Vicente would like to move out of Nordstadt, but sees for the time being no opportunity to realise this plan. Still, she strategically chooses spare time activities for her sons in the south of Dortmund. Mr Clar, a ca. 60-year-old self-employed, German craftsman who does not at all identify with Nordstadt, speaks with great respect about people who manage to move out of Nordstadt and plans to follow them as soon as possible. He defines his living in Nordstadt as an accidental and unfortunate stopover. Grass has already moved out of Nordstadt. These people take over the negative image of Nordstadt and by wishing to live elsewhere they reproduce the spatial status hierarchy. Finally the residents of Nordstadt can deal with stigmatisation and exclusion within Nordstadt e.g. by handing the stigmatisation further down or by retreating into an ethnic colony as discussed in the following section.

Established-Outsider Relations within Nordstadt

The two other established-outsider figurations on the societal level and the city level heavily affect the relations between the residents of Nordstadt. The Germans of Nordstadt try to implement the societal established-outsider figuration on the neighbourhood level by stigmatising and excluding the immigrants of Nordstadt and to hold the immigrants responsible for the spatial established-outsider figuration on the city level. Yet, the Germans of Nordstadt do no longer have the cohesion of earlier days to implement and enforce the exclusion of the immigrants on the neighbourhood level.

² The postcode districts are smaller than the boroughs, but some postcode districts cross borough borders. The western postcode district of Nordstadt also contains some parts of the neighbouring borough.

There was *cohesion* among the residents of Nordstadt up to World War II, according to the accounts of some German respondents. Neighbours helped each other, and relatives often lived in the same neighbourhood. Anker underlines the solidarity, community, and mutual help in the neighbourhood: »We were poor together.« »There was actually a beautiful harmony among the people on the street. But that was really based upon the fact, that the social differences between people were not that big.«

The war and its aftermath changed the population make-up of Nordstadt with deportation and murder, bombing and evacuation, captivity and occupation. As a result, family networks and the old milieus were destroyed. Furthermore, Nordstadt experienced after the war a great influx of German expellees from Eastern Europe. However, large parts of the residential buildings were bombed. As Anker reports, the old population usually tried to rebuild the houses where they had lived previously. Because the administration considered the housing situation of expellees to be the worst, newly built flats were often let to them. Among old residents, such as Anker, this engendered anger: »We were really astonished that those people were treated exceptionally advantageously. They were advantaged in the housing.« In this atmosphere of envy, new cohesion could not flourish.

The last elements in the decline of cohesion were the effects of the Economic Miracle and of individualisation. Social differences increased and undermined cohesion. Anker as well as Grass describe how the more successful wanted to dissociate from the other residents of Nordstadt. Throughout the 1960s and 1970s many people moved out of Nordstadt in order to escape its polluted environment and bad reputation (Caesperlein and Gliemann, 1999: 112f). Family ties could no longer hold them in a poor, dirty working-class area. Furthermore, projects of urban redevelopment destroyed not only the old houses, but also deeply rooted social relations. Beck argues that the unity of neighbourhood, milieu, and lifeworld is broken up by the various processes of individualisation. Nowadays, individuals »regard themselves as organizers of their own circles of contacts and relationships« (Beck, 1992: 97).

This statement is repeated almost literally by Mr Berger, a ca. 35-year-old German and former miner: »Everybody has build up his own group of special neighbours.« People living in the same neighbourhood no longer see themselves as sharing a common fate. Anker mourns the lack of neighbourhood community and neighbourhood help, while Clar avoids any kind of closer contact with people from Nordstadt beyond a casual chat on the street. This decline of cohesion among the Germans is paralleled by a decline of control over the physical structures as well as over the formal and informal institutions of Nordstadt (Caesperlein and Gliemann, 1999: 114). Thus, these resources can no longer serve as the basis for cohesion among the Germans of Nordstadt to the same degree as they did in the early days of the guest worker migration.

The Stigmatisation of immigrants and other outsiders by the Germans continues, despite the changes in the cohesion among the Germans. They most often do so by passing on the stigmatisation to those they deem to be less powerful than themselves. Berger, for example, names in the following order: homeless, pimps, prostitutes, junkies, alcoholics, unemployed, Turks. This list illustrates that immigrants are only one among several targets of stigmatisation, but they are a particular big group that is easy to target.

Because of the lack of cohesion, there is no obvious group within Nordstadt the Germans can associate with and take part in its charisma. But as the newcomers to Nordstadt have a different nationality and ethnicity, the old residents of Nordstadt can refer to a different

community as their source of group charisma: the Germans.³ Alber (1994: 339) describes a similar reaction in the case of the xenophobia of the East Germans. By stigmatising the immigrants both East Germans and Germans from Nordstadt can at least for a while forget their own relative powerlessness. Furthermore, the Germans of Nordstadt can employ a myth in order to redefine the city-wide established-outsider figuration: Were the immigrants not living in Nordstadt, it would be a respectable and respected neighbourhood.

Anker provides a good illustration of this feeling of group charisma that builds upon the assumption of the moral superiority of the Germans vis á vis the group disgrace of the immigrants. »This foreign way of living is just not German. We Germans with our order and our sense of justice. That is not at all nonsense. But everything has to have its rules. And the esteem for each other. A certain hierarchy has to be adhered to.« In this established-outsider figuration on the neighbourhood level, a number of the techniques of stigmatisation can be found. In the quote given above, Anker defines the criteria that "prove" the inferiority of the immigrants: they lack respect for justice, order, and hierarchies.

All German interviewees in some way allege that immigrants, and especially Turks, are amoral and anomic. Almost without fail immigrants are described as unclean, disregarding of norms, and violating the laws. Especially the acquisition of property by the immigrants causes Germans to suspect illegal practices. Berger gives a particularly crude example of these allegations:

»They run around with a knife in the pocket and a gun in the pocket, dealing drugs, getting the people addicted. [...] Every Turk drives a big BMW, a big Porsche. Where do they get the cash from? They come with a small suitcase – its really like that, I'm not telling lies – they come with a small suitcase and after a few days they have all they need. There is something fishy about it«.

In the case of Turks and Muslims, several German respondents pick out what they see as manifestation of wrong gender relations. Gender relations are instrumentalised to "prove" the human inferiority of the immigrants.

The natives of Nordstadt apply in two ways a *pars pro toto* distortion with respect to immigrants. First, Turks are seen as the archetype of the immigrant. Although Germans in principle can differentiate between groups of immigrants, the terms "Turks" and "foreigners" are very often used synonymously. The following four indicators underpin this statement. First, some non-Turkish immigrant respondents complain about being suspected for being Turkish. Second, most German respondents greatly exaggerate the relative numbers of Turks living in Nordstadt. Grass says for example »You could build a wall around it [Nordstadt] then it would be all Turkish.« Third, the German respondents often answer question about immigrants in general as if there were only Turks and Muslims to talk about. Fourth, word counts from the transcribed interviews with German respondents show that collective terms that refer to Turkey are by far the most important category associated with immigrants. Those terms are equally important as terms that relate to Germany.

The second type of *pars pro toto* distortions is seen when natives persistently refuse to acknowledge the positive examples among the immigrants. They are thus comparing the worst immigrants with the best natives. Grass, for example, turns the positive example of a Turkish family that helps an elderly German lady with household work into the opposite: »I know some people, that live together with Turks and they get along. You can find that. She is

³ This option did not exist in ELIAS' AND SCOTSON'S case of Winston Parva as all people living there were British.

doing some cleaning for that woman. [...] Yeah, you can also find that. But what really bothers me, are those masses, all the many that they placed here.« This positive example of "good" Turks (*pars pro toto* for all immigrants) is only seen as exception to the rule. Would this positive example be the rule, Grass would not need to fear anything from "those masses". Both types of *pars pro toto* distortions complement each other.

The concrete *exclusion* of immigrants is hardly mentioned by the German respondents. However they wish to deprive immigrants of rights and privileges. This is most often expressed through envy, e.g. Anker and Grass complain about the fact, that immigrants are preferentially treated in the allocation of council flats. Clar and Berger complain about what they see as illegitimate access of immigrants to social benefits. Most explicit is Mr. Erlek, a ca. 60-year-old house owner, who married into Nordstadt in the 1960s. He is under no circumstances willing to accept the right for immigrants to vote in local elections not even for immigrants who have become naturalised. However, this kind of exclusion does not build on the cohesion of the Germans from Nordstadt. Erlek and other respondents hope that other institutions from outside of Nordstadt will exclude and disadvantage immigrants and thus tip the power balance within Nordstadt in favour of the natives.

Direct exclusion that is exercised on the local level within Nordstadt can only be realised as exclusion of immigrants from important posts in local institutions. It is still rather rare that immigrants wish to become active and are accepted in associations or clubs run by a majority of Germans. This is even true for institutions with a liberal and immigrant friendly rhetoric. Anker, who is active in a parish, a union, and a party, gives an interesting example. A black man has been elected to the parish council, but the way Anker talks about him shows that he is not interested in getting to know that man and prefers to ignore him. Ignorance is only a weak form of exclusion, but if it is exercised by many Germans, this effectively keeps immigrants from being seen as active and eventually from being elected to posts. As a matter of course, not all immigrants wish to participate in associations or parties of the natives. But still, the Germans more or less obviously try to close ranks and exclude the immigrants.

Contrary to the native's decline of *cohesion*, the immigrant groups gradually succeed in establishing themselves and in developing *cohesion* within their respective groups. Immigrants often bring some personal networks with them through various forms of chain migration. Moreover, ethnic colonies develop out of processes of ethnicisation and self-ethnicisation. Immigrants often retreat into their ethnic colonies where they seek refuge from the confrontation with the new society. In the course of time, the different ethnic networks get more and more institutionalised through tearooms, community centres, religious associations, and the like. Most immigrant respondents are to some degree active in such institutions of their respective ethnic colonies.

The bounded solidarity within immigrant communities, as Portes (1998: 7/8) emphasises, is an important source of social capital to assist immigrants in their attempt to come to terms with the new society and to get established. Vicente exemplifies how immigrants make use of their social capital when looking for jobs and accommodation. When her husband came to Dortmund, Ms Vicente's parents had arranged beforehand a job and flat for him.

As a matter of course, this cohesion does not encompass all the different ethnic groups at once. Among the respondents, only Mr Tejo, an about 60-year-old welder, who came from Lisbon in the mid-1960s, calls for solidarity and a meeting of all immigrants regardless of their ethnic classification, although he himself has almost exclusively contact to other Portuguese. The immigrant's cohesion is partitioned along the commonly recognised ethnic boundaries. Furthermore, these groups are often subdivided according to regional or congregational differences. However within these ethnic communities, people frequently

perceive themselves as a group with a common fate and common origin. Thus bounded solidarity and cohesion can develop. The classic relation between the established old residents with high cohesion vs. the helpless outsiders without cohesion is turned upside down, even though the cohesion of immigrants is cut up by ethnic boundaries.

The German respondents often notice and fear the stronger cohesion of immigrants, namely that of the Turks. Ms. Holte, an about 30-year-old German woman living in a milieu of rookies and social dropouts, claims: »We know very precisely that – should we attack a Turk – there would immediately come thirty others. But, I mean, we are as fast.« Thus Holte – at least rhetorically – fights back the cohesion and collective defence among the Turks with an equally strong cohesion in her own milieu. But the example shows that the Turks no longer can be confined to the position of the powerless outsiders.

Today, about forty years after the beginning of the guest-worker regime, the first material results of becoming established can be seen. Over the recent decades, many immigrants have saved up for the illusion of returning to the homeland. By now some have accumulated enough capital to purchase real estate in Nordstadt. Often enough they can make use of their social capital by drawing upon the material and immaterial resources from their ethnic and family networks. This kind of social capital might take the form of kinship money lending or of manual help with renovating the flat or house.

Heiße, Radegast, and Timme (1999: 66ff) describe this kind of exchange of social capital very nicely in the case of one family. Family A. comprises four households with the families of two brothers, the brothers' parents, and one brother-in-law. The brothers' parents came as classical guest workers from Turkey to Nordstadt. In the late-1980s, both brothers wanted to bring their wives to Dortmund. As they could not find reasonable accommodation, their wives could not get a residence permit. Family A made a virtue out of necessity, asked friends and acquaintances to help out with some financial contribution, and finally they bought a house in Nordstadt. The house was renovated and modernised again with the help of friends and acquaintances. Minor parts of the house are rented out, while the family occupies four flats.

Also among the small businessmen, immigrants manage to get established, while more and more old established businesses run by Germans have to close (Caesperlein and Gliemann, 1999: 108ff). Also family A (Heiße, Radegast, and Timme, 1999: 66ff) is running two shops on the high street of Nordstadt. With respect to the control over the physical resources of Nordstadt, one can make out a convergence of the various ethnic groups. However, when taking into consideration that the networks of the Germans fail to attract younger people and that the cohesion is tighter within immigrant groups, then it becomes obvious that the established-outsider figuration of the societal level cannot be reproduced on the neighbourhood level, but that it in fact might be tilting. Only a few respondents can see the positive sides of the fact that Turks (*pars pro toto* for all immigrants) are investing in and renovating houses of Nordstadt. The previous owners most often did not do so. Most German respondents, however, perceive the current convergence of power levels as an unbearable dominance of Turks. This perception directly feeds into a fear of alienation, most drastically expressed by Clar: »The day will come, when we will have to submit to them. As things develop right now, that appears to be certain. Then they will have put us – as you say here in Westphalia – in the sack.«

Elias (1994: xliiif) explicitly mentions that once-powerful groups often perpetuate their self-image of the righteous and virtuous and consequently stigmatise the once powerless. Although the power differentials between the Germans and the immigrants of Nordstadt have diminished, they still exist through the overlapping of the local, the city-wide, and the societal power structure. On the local level the Germans have lost a considerable part of their power

surplus. But this effect is still outweighed by the societal established-outsider relation that disadvantages immigrants and aliens.

According to Elias (1994: xxvi) the stigmatisation is internalised by the outsiders. On the local level it becomes clear that the immigrants do not come to regard themselves as being of lesser worth, as takes place on the city level where many residents of Nordstadt come to dislike Nordstadt. The immigrants can block this negative perception fairly easily by claiming that the Germans are racist. The process of self-ethnicisation often prevents the immigrants from doubting their own qualities.

Stigmatisation by immigrants of Nordstadt occurs in two ways. On the one hand, they stigmatise other immigrant groups which they regard as anomic, on the other hand, they stigmatise Germans. The immigrants' stigmatisation applies the same pattern as or the Germans' stigmatisation. Especially the non-Turkish non-Muslim immigrants stigmatise Turks and Muslims in the same way as Germans do. Ms Webic, a ca. 50-year-old unskilled worker, who came from Vojvodina to Dortmund in the 1960 and who is married to a German, misses the greater cohesion she grew up with in Yugoslavia. Among other things, she accuses the Turkish to use their cohesion for illegal purposes.

Vicente is the only immigrant interviewee who dares to stigmatise the Germans of Nordstadt in front of a German interviewer. She wants to dissociate from the Germans of Nordstadt, whom she associates with junkies, tramps, disturbers of peace, and people living on social assistance. She pits the virtuous Portuguese, who go with the family to the café, against the morally corrupt Germans, who go alone to the pub to get drunk.

Although immigrants might look down upon the Germans of Nordstadt, they do not have the means to exclude the Germans. The immigrant cannot, as the Germans of Nordstadt do, rely on the exclusion that is enforced by the established-outsider figuration on the societal level. Immigrants are only in one respect able to make use of their greater cohesion, they can put their cohesion to work as social capital and thus gain some advantages. Furthermore they can exclude other ethnic groups, especially Germans, from the social capital of their respective networks. The Germans, however, assuming that they are the established, are not at all interested in gaining access to the networks of the immigrants, even though many of the Germans, especially lonely and elderly people, have to pay for professional help or do without because of the lack of social capital among the Germans.

Despite this exclusion along the commonly recognised ethnic boundaries, singular relations with neighbourhood help arise here and there that cut across these ethnic boundaries. Such help relates first and foremost to women's reproductive work (cf. Grass quote about the Turkish family). Nevertheless, these singular relations do not perforate the general pattern of exclusion along the ethnic boundaries.

Conclusion

In this article, Elias' and Scotson's theory of established-outsider relations has proved to be useful to analyse the three overlapping established-outsider relations relevant to the setting of a deprived inner-city neighbourhood in Germany. These three levels effect each other. On the first, the societal level, two groups - the Germans and the immigrants - stand opposite to each other. This structure is taken up on the levels below, reproduced, and at the same time superimposed by other relations. On the second, the city level, the status of the outsiders is decided upon spatial criteria. However these criteria are time and again linked with the first level as the neighbourhood in question is a traditional immigrant neighbourhood. On the third, the neighbourhood level, the other established-outsider relations are in part reproduced and in part changed by recent developments. Here, the immigrants can to increasingly greater

degrees establish themselves due to their greater cohesion and due to their growing control over material resources in the neighbourhood. To some extent, immigrants begin stigmatising Germans. However, the Germans of Nordstadt assume themselves being the established in their relation to the immigrants, attempt to implement the established-outsider relation from the societal level, and hold the immigrants responsible for being regarded as outsiders on the city level. Yet, the Germans of Nordstadt do not have enough local cohesion to exclude and disadvantage the immigrants to the widest possible extent. On the contrary, the immigrants often can make use of the social capital of their ethnic network and thus gain a relative advantage over the Germans, who do not have that much social capital. However, this advantage is more than outweighed by the disadvantage on the societal level of established-outsider relations.

Literature

- Anderson, B. (1991 [1983]) *Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism*. 2nd rev.ed., Verso, London.
- Beck, U. (1992 [1986]) *Risk Society: Towards a New Modernity*. Sage, London.
- Caesperlein, G. and K. Gliemann (1999) *Migration ohne Ortswechsel? – Die Perspektive Einheimischer im Zuwanderungsstadtteil: Konsequenzen für Integrationsprozesse und die räumliche Planung*. IRPUD, Dortmund.
- DO – Stadt Dortmund, Amt für Statistik und Wahlen (1996) *Dortmunder Statistik: I. Halbjahr 1996*. Stadt Dortmund, Dortmund.
- DO – Stadt Dortmund, Amt für Statistik und Wahlen (1998) *Dortmunder Statistisches Jahrbuch 1998*. CD-ROM, Stadt Dortmund, Dortmund.
- Elias, N. (1994 [1977]) A Theoretical Essay on Established and Outsider Relations. In N. Elias and J. Scotson 1994.
- Elias, N. and J. Scotson (1994 [1965]) *The Established and the Outsiders: A Sociological Enquiry into Community Problems*. 2nd ed., Sage, London.
- Esser, H. (1980) *Aspekte der Wanderungssoziologie: Assimilation und Integration von Wanderern, ethnischen Gruppen und Minderheiten. Eine handlungstheoretische Analyse*. Luchterhand, Darmstadt.
- Faist, T and H. Häußermann (1996) Immigration, Social Citizenship and Housing in Germany. *International Journal for Urban and Regional Research*, vol. 20, no. 1, 83-98.
- Heiße, M., U. Radegast and H. Timme (1998) *Wohneigentumsbildung in der Dortmunder Nordstadt: Migranten auf dem Vormarsch?* Diplomarbeit, Fakultät Raumplanung, Dortmund.
- isoplan (1998) Beschäftigung und Arbeitslosigkeit. Der Arbeitsmarkt für Ausländer in Deutschland. *AiD Ausländer in Deutschland*, vol. 14, no. 4, 10-11.
- Portes, A. (1998) Social Capital: Its Origins and Applications in Modern Sociology. *Annual Review of Sociology*, vol. 24, 1-24.

NOTE DI LAVORO DELLA FONDAZIONE ENI ENRICO MATTEI

Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei Working Paper Series

Our working papers are available on the Internet at the following addresses:

<http://www.feem.it/Feem/Pub/Publications/WPapers/default.html>

<http://papers.ssrn.com>

SUST	1.2002	<i>K. TANO, M.D. FAMINOW, M. KAMUANGA and B. SWALLOW: <u>Using Conjoint Analysis to Estimate Farmers' Preferences for Cattle Traits in West Africa</u></i>
ETA	2.2002	<i>Efrem CASTELNUOVO and Paolo SURICO: <u>What Does Monetary Policy Reveal about Central Bank's Preferences?</u></i>
WAT	3.2002	<i>Duncan KNOWLER and Edward BARBIER: <u>The Economics of a "Mixed Blessing" Effect: A Case Study of the Black Sea</u></i>
CLIM	4.2002	<i>Andreas LÖSCHEL: <u>Technological Change in Economic Models of Environmental Policy: A Survey</u></i>
VOL	5.2002	<i>Carlo CARRARO and Carmen MARCHIORI: <u>Stable Coalitions</u></i>
CLIM	6.2002	<i>Marzio GALEOTTI, Alessandro LANZA and Matteo MANERA: <u>Rockets and Feathers Revisited: An International Comparison on European Gasoline Markets</u></i>
ETA	7.2002	<i>Effrosyni DIAMANTOUDI and Efthios S. SARTZETAKIS: <u>Stable International Environmental Agreements: An Analytical Approach</u></i>
KNOW	8.2002	<i>Alain DESDOIGTS: <u>Neoclassical Convergence Versus Technological Catch-up: A Contribution for Reaching a Consensus</u></i>
NRM	9.2002	<i>Giuseppe DI VITA: <u>Renewable Resources and Waste Recycling</u></i>
KNOW	10.2002	<i>Giorgio BRUNELLO: <u>Is Training More Frequent when Wage Compression is Higher? Evidence from 11 European Countries</u></i>
ETA	11.2002	<i>Mordecai KURZ, Hehui JIN and Maurizio MOTOLESE: <u>Endogenous Fluctuations and the Role of Monetary Policy</u></i>
KNOW	12.2002	<i>Reyer GERLAGH and Marjan W. HOFKES: <u>Escaping Lock-in: The Scope for a Transition towards Sustainable Growth?</u></i>
NRM	13.2002	<i>Michele MORETTO and Paolo ROSATO: <u>The Use of Common Property Resources: A Dynamic Model</u></i>
CLIM	14.2002	<i>Philippe QUIRION: <u>Macroeconomic Effects of an Energy Saving Policy in the Public Sector</u></i>
CLIM	15.2002	<i>Roberto ROSON: <u>Dynamic and Distributional Effects of Environmental Revenue Recycling Schemes: Simulations with a General Equilibrium Model of the Italian Economy</u></i>
CLIM	16.2002	<i>Francesco RICCI (I): <u>Environmental Policy Growth when Inputs are Differentiated in Pollution Intensity</u></i>
ETA	17.2002	<i>Alberto PETRUCCI: <u>Devaluation (Levels versus Rates) and Balance of Payments in a Cash-in-Advance Economy</u></i>
Coalition Theory Network	18.2002	<i>László Á. KÓCZY (liv): <u>The Core in the Presence of Externalities</u></i>
Coalition Theory Network	19.2002	<i>Steven J. BRAMS, Michael A. JONES and D. Marc KILGOUR (liv): <u>Single-Peakedness and Disconnected Coalitions</u></i>
Coalition Theory Network	20.2002	<i>Guillaume HAERINGER (liv): <u>On the Stability of Cooperation Structures</u></i>
NRM	21.2002	<i>Fausto CAVALLARO and Luigi CIRAULO: <u>Economic and Environmental Sustainability: A Dynamic Approach in Insular Systems</u></i>
CLIM	22.2002	<i>Barbara BUCHNER, Carlo CARRARO, Igor CERSOSIMO and Carmen MARCHIORI: <u>Back to Kyoto? US Participation and the Linkage between R&D and Climate Cooperation</u></i>
CLIM	23.2002	<i>Andreas LÖSCHEL and ZhongXIANG ZHANG: <u>The Economic and Environmental Implications of the US Repudiation of the Kyoto Protocol and the Subsequent Deals in Bonn and Marrakech</u></i>
ETA	24.2002	<i>Marzio GALEOTTI, Louis J. MACCINI and Fabio SCHIANTARELLI: <u>Inventories, Employment and Hours</u></i>
CLIM	25.2002	<i>Hannes EGLI: <u>Are Cross-Country Studies of the Environmental Kuznets Curve Misleading? New Evidence from Time Series Data for Germany</u></i>
ETA	26.2002	<i>Adam B. JAFFE, Richard G. NEWELL and Robert N. STAVINS: <u>Environmental Policy and Technological Change</u></i>
SUST	27.2002	<i>Joseph C. COOPER and Giovanni SIGNORELLO: <u>Farmer Premiums for the Voluntary Adoption of Conservation Plans</u></i>
SUST	28.2002	<i><u>The ANSEA Network: Towards An Analytical Strategic Environmental Assessment</u></i>
KNOW	29.2002	<i>Paolo SURICO: <u>Geographic Concentration and Increasing Returns: a Survey of Evidence</u></i>
ETA	30.2002	<i>Robert N. STAVINS: <u>Lessons from the American Experiment with Market-Based Environmental Policies</u></i>

NRM	31.2002	<i>Carlo GIUPPONI and Paolo ROSATO: <u>Multi-Criteria Analysis and Decision-Support for Water Management at the Catchment Scale: An Application to Diffuse Pollution Control in the Venice Lagoon</u></i>
NRM	32.2002	<i>Robert N. STAVINS: <u>National Environmental Policy During the Clinton Years</u></i>
KNOW	33.2002	<i>A. SOUBEYRAN and H. STAHN : <u>Do Investments in Specialized Knowledge Lead to Composite Good Industries?</u></i>
KNOW	34.2002	<i>G. BRUNELLO, M.L. PARISI and Daniela SONEDDA: <u>Labor Taxes, Wage Setting and the Relative Wage Effect</u></i>
CLIM	35.2002	<i>C. BOEMARE and P. QUIRION (lv): <u>Implementing Greenhouse Gas Trading in Europe: Lessons from Economic Theory and International Experiences</u></i>
CLIM	36.2002	<i>T. TIETENBERG (lv): <u>The Tradable Permits Approach to Protecting the Commons: What Have We Learned?</u></i>
CLIM	37.2002	<i>K. REHDANZ and R.J.S. TOL (lv): <u>On National and International Trade in Greenhouse Gas Emission Permits</u></i>
CLIM	38.2002	<i>C. FISCHER (lv): <u>Multinational Taxation and International Emissions Trading</u></i>
SUST	39.2002	<i>G. SIGNORELLO and G. PAPPALARDO: <u>Farm Animal Biodiversity Conservation Activities in Europe under the Framework of Agenda 2000</u></i>
NRM	40.2002	<i>S.M. CAVANAGH, W. M. HANEMANN and R. N. STAVINS: <u>Muffled Price Signals: Household Water Demand under Increasing-Block Prices</u></i>
NRM	41.2002	<i>A. J. PLANTINGA, R. N. LUBOWSKI and R. N. STAVINS: <u>The Effects of Potential Land Development on Agricultural Land Prices</u></i>
CLIM	42.2002	<i>C. OHL (lvi): <u>Inducing Environmental Co-operation by the Design of Emission Permits</u></i>
CLIM	43.2002	<i>J. EYCKMANS, D. VAN REGEMORTER and V. VAN STEENBERGHE (lvi): <u>Is Kyoto Fatally Flawed? An Analysis with MacGEM</u></i>
CLIM	44.2002	<i>A. ANTOCI and S. BORGHESI (lvi): <u>Working Too Much in a Polluted World: A North-South Evolutionary Model</u></i>
ETA	45.2002	<i>P. G. FREDRIKSSON, Johan A. LIST and Daniel MILLIMET (lvi): <u>Chasing the Smokestack: Strategic Policymaking with Multiple Instruments</u></i>
ETA	46.2002	<i>Z. YU (lvi): <u>A Theory of Strategic Vertical DFI and the Missing Pollution-Haven Effect</u></i>
SUST	47.2002	<i>Y. H. FARZIN: <u>Can an Exhaustible Resource Economy Be Sustainable?</u></i>
SUST	48.2002	<i>Y. H. FARZIN: <u>Sustainability and Hamiltonian Value</u></i>
KNOW	49.2002	<i>C. PIGA and M. VIVARELLI: <u>Cooperation in R&D and Sample Selection</u></i>
Coalition	50.2002	<i>M. SERTEL and A. SLINKO (liv): <u>Ranking Committees, Words or Multisets</u></i>
Theory		
Network		
Coalition	51.2002	<i>Sergio CURRARINI (liv): <u>Stable Organizations with Externalities</u></i>
Theory		
Network		
ETA	52.2002	<i>Robert N. STAVINS: <u>Experience with Market-Based Policy Instruments</u></i>
ETA	53.2002	<i>C.C. JAEGER, M. LEIMBACH, C. CARRARO, K. HASSELMANN, J.C. HOURCADE, A. KEELER and R. KLEIN (liii): <u>Integrated Assessment Modeling: Modules for Cooperation</u></i>
CLIM	54.2002	<i>Scott BARRETT (liii): <u>Towards a Better Climate Treaty</u></i>
ETA	55.2002	<i>Richard G. NEWELL and Robert N. STAVINS: <u>Cost Heterogeneity and the Potential Savings from Market-Based Policies</u></i>
SUST	56.2002	<i>Paolo ROSATO and Edi DEFRANCESCO: <u>Individual Travel Cost Method and Flow Fixed Costs</u></i>
SUST	57.2002	<i>Vladimir KOTOV and Elena NIKITINA (lvii): <u>Reorganisation of Environmental Policy in Russia: The Decade of Success and Failures in Implementation of Perspective Quests</u></i>
SUST	58.2002	<i>Vladimir KOTOV (lvii): <u>Policy in Transition: New Framework for Russia's Climate Policy</u></i>
SUST	59.2002	<i>Fanny MISSFELDT and Arturo VILLAVICENCO (lvii): <u>How Can Economies in Transition Pursue Emissions Trading or Joint Implementation?</u></i>
VOL	60.2002	<i>Giovanni DI BARTOLOMEO, Jacob ENGWERDA, Joseph PLASMANS and Bas VAN AARLE: <u>Staying Together or Breaking Apart: Policy-Makers' Endogenous Coalitions Formation in the European Economic and Monetary Union</u></i>
ETA	61.2002	<i>Robert N. STAVINS, Alexander F. WAGNER and Gernot WAGNER: <u>Interpreting Sustainability in Economic Terms: Dynamic Efficiency Plus Intergenerational Equity</u></i>
PRIV	62.2002	<i>Carlo CAPUANO: <u>Demand Growth, Entry and Collusion Sustainability</u></i>
PRIV	63.2002	<i>Federico MUNARI and Raffaele ORIANI: <u>Privatization and R&D Performance: An Empirical Analysis Based on Tobin's Q</u></i>
PRIV	64.2002	<i>Federico MUNARI and Maurizio SOBRERO: <u>The Effects of Privatization on R&D Investments and Patent Productivity</u></i>
SUST	65.2002	<i>Orley ASHENFELTER and Michael GREENSTONE: <u>Using Mandated Speed Limits to Measure the Value of a Statistical Life</u></i>
ETA	66.2002	<i>Paolo SURICO: <u>US Monetary Policy Rules: the Case for Asymmetric Preferences</u></i>
PRIV	67.2002	<i>Rinaldo BRAU and Massimo FLORIO: <u>Privatisations as Price Reforms: Evaluating Consumers' Welfare Changes in the U.K.</u></i>
CLIM	68.2002	<i>Barbara K. BUCHNER and Roberto ROSON: <u>Conflicting Perspectives in Trade and Environmental Negotiations</u></i>
CLIM	69.2002	<i>Philippe QUIRION: <u>Complying with the Kyoto Protocol under Uncertainty: Taxes or Tradable Permits?</u></i>
SUST	70.2002	<i>Anna ALBERINI, Patrizia RIGANTI and Alberto LONGO: <u>Can People Value the Aesthetic and Use Services of Urban Sites? Evidence from a Survey of Belfast Residents</u></i>
SUST	71.2002	<i>Marco PERCOCO: <u>Discounting Environmental Effects in Project Appraisal</u></i>

NRM	72.2002	<i>Philippe BONTEMS and Pascal FAVARD: <u>Input Use and Capacity Constraint under Uncertainty: The Case of Irrigation</u></i>
PRIV	73.2002	<i>Mohammed OMRAN: <u>The Performance of State-Owned Enterprises and Newly Privatized Firms: Empirical Evidence from Egypt</u></i>
PRIV	74.2002	<i>Mike BURKART, Fausto PANUNZI and Andrei SHLEIFER: <u>Family Firms</u></i>
PRIV	75.2002	<i>Emmanuelle AURIOL, Pierre M. PICARD: <u>Privatizations in Developing Countries and the Government Budget Constraint</u></i>
PRIV	76.2002	<i>Nichole M. CASTATER: <u>Privatization as a Means to Societal Transformation: An Empirical Study of Privatization in Central and Eastern Europe and the Former Soviet Union</u></i>
PRIV	77.2002	<i>Christoph LÜLSFESMANN: <u>Benevolent Government, Managerial Incentives, and the Virtues of Privatization</u></i>
PRIV	78.2002	<i>Kate BISHOP, Igor FILATOTCHEV and Tomasz MICKIEWICZ: <u>Endogenous Ownership Structure: Factors Affecting the Post-Privatisation Equity in Largest Hungarian Firms</u></i>
PRIV	79.2002	<i>Theodora WELCH and Rick MOLZ: <u>How Does Trade Sale Privatization Work? Evidence from the Fixed-Line Telecommunications Sector in Developing Economies</u></i>
PRIV	80.2002	<i>Alberto R. PETRUCCI: <u>Government Debt, Agent Heterogeneity and Wealth Displacement in a Small Open Economy</u></i>
CLIM	81.2002	<i>Timothy SWANSON and Robin MASON (Iv): <u>The Impact of International Environmental Agreements: The Case of the Montreal Protocol</u></i>
PRIV	82.2002	<i>George R.G. CLARKE and Lixin Colin XU: <u>Privatization, Competition and Corruption: How Characteristics of Bribe Takers and Payers Affect Bribe Payments to Utilities</u></i>
PRIV	83.2002	<i>Massimo FLORIO and Katuscia MANZONI: <u>The Abnormal Returns of UK Privatisations: From Underpricing to Outperformance</u></i>
NRM	84.2002	<i>Nelson LOURENÇO, Carlos RUSSO MACHADO, Maria do ROSÁRIO JORGE and Luís RODRIGUES: <u>An Integrated Approach to Understand Territory Dynamics. The Coastal Alentejo (Portugal)</u></i>
CLIM	85.2002	<i>Peter ZAPFEL and Matti VAINIO (Iv): <u>Pathways to European Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading History and Misconceptions</u></i>
CLIM	86.2002	<i>Pierre COURTOIS: <u>Influence Processes in Climate Change Negotiations: Modelling the Rounds</u></i>
ETA	87.2002	<i>Vito FRAGNELLI and Maria Erminia MARINA (Iviii): <u>Environmental Pollution Risk and Insurance</u></i>
ETA	88.2002	<i>Laurent FRANCKX (Iviii): <u>Environmental Enforcement with Endogenous Ambient Monitoring</u></i>
ETA	89.2002	<i>Timo GOESCHL and Timothy M. SWANSON (Iviii): <u>Lost Horizons. The noncooperative management of an evolutionary biological system.</u></i>
ETA	90.2002	<i>Hans KEIDING (Iviii): <u>Environmental Effects of Consumption: An Approach Using DEA and Cost Sharing</u></i>
ETA	91.2002	<i>Wietze LISE (Iviii): <u>A Game Model of People's Participation in Forest Management in Northern India</u></i>
CLIM	92.2002	<i>Jens HORBACH: <u>Structural Change and Environmental Kuznets Curves</u></i>
ETA	93.2002	<i>Martin P. GROSSKOPF: <u>Towards a More Appropriate Method for Determining the Optimal Scale of Production Units</u></i>
VOL	94.2002	<i>Scott BARRETT and Robert STAVINS: <u>Increasing Participation and Compliance in International Climate Change Agreements</u></i>
CLIM	95.2002	<i>Banu BAYRAMOGLU LISE and Wietze LISE: <u>Climate Change, Environmental NGOs and Public Awareness in the Netherlands: Perceptions and Reality</u></i>
CLIM	96.2002	<i>Matthieu GLACHANT: <u>The Political Economy of Emission Tax Design in Environmental Policy</u></i>
KNOW	97.2002	<i>Kenn ARIGA and Giorgio BRUNELLO: <u>Are the More Educated Receiving More Training? Evidence from Thailand</u></i>
ETA	98.2002	<i>Gianfranco FORTE and Matteo MANERA: <u>Forecasting Volatility in European Stock Markets with Non-linear GARCH Models</u></i>
ETA	99.2002	<i>Geoffrey HEAL: <u>Bundling Biodiversity</u></i>
ETA	100.2002	<i>Geoffrey HEAL, Brian WALKER, Simon LEVIN, Kenneth ARROW, Partha DASGUPTA, Gretchen DAILY, Paul EHRLICH, Karl-Goran MALER, Nils KAUTSKY, Jane LUBCHENCO, Steve SCHNEIDER and David STARRETT: <u>Genetic Diversity and Interdependent Crop Choices in Agriculture</u></i>
ETA	101.2002	<i>Geoffrey HEAL: <u>Biodiversity and Globalization</u></i>
VOL	102.2002	<i>Andreas LANGE: <u>Heterogeneous International Agreements – If per capita emission levels matter</u></i>
ETA	103.2002	<i>Pierre-André JOUVET and Walid OUESLATI: <u>Tax Reform and Public Spending Trade-offs in an Endogenous Growth Model with Environmental Externalities</u></i>
ETA	104.2002	<i>Anna BOTTASSO and Alessandro SEMBENELLI: <u>Does Ownership Affect Firms' Efficiency? Panel Data Evidence on Italy</u></i>
PRIV	105.2002	<i>Bernardo BORTOLOTTI, Frank DE JONG, Giovanna NICODANO and Ibolya SCHINDELE: <u>Privatization and Stock Market Liquidity</u></i>
ETA	106.2002	<i>Haruo IMAI and Mayumi HORIE (Iviii): <u>Pre-Negotiation for an International Emission Reduction Game</u></i>
PRIV	107.2002	<i>Sudeshna GHOSH BANERJEE and Michael C. MUNGER: <u>Move to Markets? An Empirical Analysis of Privatisation in Developing Countries</u></i>
PRIV	108.2002	<i>Guillaume GIRMENS and Michel GUILLARD: <u>Privatization and Investment: Crowding-Out Effect vs Financial Diversification</u></i>
PRIV	109.2002	<i>Alberto CHONG and Florencio LÓPEZ-DE-SILANES: <u>Privatization and Labor Force Restructuring Around the World</u></i>
PRIV	110.2002	<i>Nandini GUPTA: <u>Partial Privatization and Firm Performance</u></i>
PRIV	111.2002	<i>François DEGEORGE, Dirk JENTER, Alberto MOEL and Peter TUFANO: <u>Selling Company Shares to Reluctant Employees: France Telecom's Experience</u></i>

PRIV	112.2002	<i>Isaac OTCHERE</i> : <u>Intra-Industry Effects of Privatization Announcements: Evidence from Developed and Developing Countries</u>
PRIV	113.2002	<i>Yannis KATSOULAKOS and Elissavet LIKOYANNI</i> : <u>Fiscal and Other Macroeconomic Effects of Privatization</u>
PRIV	114.2002	<i>Guillaume GIRMENS</i> : <u>Privatization, International Asset Trade and Financial Markets</u>
PRIV	115.2002	<i>D. Teja FLOTHO</i> : <u>A Note on Consumption Correlations and European Financial Integration</u>
PRIV	116.2002	<i>Ibolya SCHINDELE and Enrico C. PEROTTI</i> : <u>Pricing Initial Public Offerings in Premature Capital Markets: The Case of Hungary</u>
PRIV	1.2003	<i>Gabriella CHIESA and Giovanna NICODANO</i> : <u>Privatization and Financial Market Development: Theoretical Issues</u>
PRIV	2.2003	<i>Ibolya SCHINDELE</i> : <u>Theory of Privatization in Eastern Europe: Literature Review</u>
PRIV	3.2003	<i>Wietze LISE, Claudia KEMFERT and Richard S.J. TOL</i> : <u>Strategic Action in the Liberalised German Electricity Market</u>
CLIM	4.2003	<i>Laura MARSILLANI and Thomas I. RENSTRÖM</i> : <u>Environmental Policy and Capital Movements: The Role of Government Commitment</u>
KNOW	5.2003	<i>Reyer GERLAGH</i> : <u>Induced Technological Change under Technological Competition</u>
ETA	6.2003	<i>Efrem CASTELNUOVO</i> : <u>Squeezing the Interest Rate Smoothing Weight with a Hybrid Expectations Model</u>
SIEV	7.2003	<i>Anna ALBERINI, Alberto LONGO, Stefania TONIN, Francesco TROMBETTA and Margherita TURVANI</i> : <u>The Role of Liability, Regulation and Economic Incentives in Brownfield Remediation and Redevelopment: Evidence from Surveys of Developers</u>
NRM	8.2003	<i>Elissaios PAPYRAKIS and Reyner GERLAGH</i> : <u>Natural Resources: A Blessing or a Curse?</u>
CLIM	9.2003	<i>A. CAPARRÓS, J.-C. PEREAU and T. TAZDAÏT</i> : <u>North-South Climate Change Negotiations: a Sequential Game with Asymmetric Information</u>
KNOW	10.2003	<i>Giorgio BRUNELLO and Daniele CHECCHI</i> : <u>School Quality and Family Background in Italy</u>
CLIM	11.2003	<i>Efrem CASTELNUOVO and Marzio GALEOTTI</i> : <u>Learning By Doing vs Learning By Researching in a Model of Climate Change Policy Analysis</u>
KNOW	12.2003	<i>Carole Maignan, Gianmarco OTTAVIANO and Dino PINELLI (eds.)</i> : <u>Economic Growth, Innovation, Cultural Diversity: What are we all talking about? A critical survey of the state-of-the-art</u>
KNOW	13.2003	<i>Carole Maignan, Gianmarco OTTAVIANO, Dino PINELLI and Francesco RULLANI (lix)</i> : <u>Bio-Ecological Diversity vs. Socio-Economic Diversity. A Comparison of Existing Measures</u>
KNOW	14.2003	<i>Maddy JANSSENS and Chris STEYAERT (lix)</i> : <u>Theories of Diversity within Organisation Studies: Debates and Future Trajectories</u>
KNOW	15.2003	<i>Tuzin BAYCAN LEVENT, Enno MASUREL and Peter NIJKAMP (lix)</i> : <u>Diversity in Entrepreneurship: Ethnic and Female Roles in Urban Economic Life</u>
KNOW	16.2003	<i>Alexandra BITUSIKOVA (lix)</i> : <u>Post-Communist City on its Way from Grey to Colourful: The Case Study from Slovakia</u>
KNOW	17.2003	<i>Billy E. VAUGHN and Katarina MLEKOV (lix)</i> : <u>A Stage Model of Developing an Inclusive Community</u>
KNOW	18.2003	<i>Selma van LONDEN and Arie de RUIJTER (lix)</i> : <u>Managing Diversity in a Globalizing World</u>
Coalition Theory Network	19.2003	<i>Sergio CURRARINI</i> : <u>On the Stability of Hierarchies in Games with Externalities</u>
PRIV	20.2003	<i>Giacomo CALZOLARI and Alessandro PAVAN (lx)</i> : <u>Monopoly with Resale</u>
PRIV	21.2003	<i>Claudio MEZZETTI (lx)</i> : <u>Auction Design with Interdependent Valuations: The Generalized Revelation Principle, Efficiency, Full Surplus Extraction and Information Acquisition</u>
PRIV	22.2003	<i>Marco LiCalzi and Alessandro PAVAN (lx)</i> : <u>Tilting the Supply Schedule to Enhance Competition in Uniform-Price Auctions</u>
PRIV	23.2003	<i>David ETTINGER (lx)</i> : <u>Bidding among Friends and Enemies</u>
PRIV	24.2003	<i>Hannu VARTIAINEN (lx)</i> : <u>Auction Design without Commitment</u>
PRIV	25.2003	<i>Matti KELOHARJU, Kjell G. NYBORG and Kristian RYDQVIST (lx)</i> : <u>Strategic Behavior and Underpricing in Uniform Price Auctions: Evidence from Finnish Treasury Auctions</u>
PRIV	26.2003	<i>Christine A. PARLOUR and Uday RAJAN (lx)</i> : <u>Rationing in IPOs</u>
PRIV	27.2003	<i>Kjell G. NYBORG and Ilya A. STREBULAIEV (lx)</i> : <u>Multiple Unit Auctions and Short Squeezes</u>
PRIV	28.2003	<i>Anders LUNANDER and Jan-Eric NILSSON (lx)</i> : <u>Taking the Lab to the Field: Experimental Tests of Alternative Mechanisms to Procure Multiple Contracts</u>
PRIV	29.2003	<i>TangaMcDANIEL and Karsten NEUHOFF (lx)</i> : <u>Use of Long-term Auctions for Network Investment</u>
PRIV	30.2003	<i>Emiel MAASLAND and Sander ONDERSTAL (lx)</i> : <u>Auctions with Financial Externalities</u>
ETA	31.2003	<i>Michael FINUS and Bianca RUNDSHAGEN</i> : <u>A Non-cooperative Foundation of Core-Stability in Positive Externality NTU-Coalition Games</u>
KNOW	32.2003	<i>Michele MORETTO</i> : <u>Competition and Irreversible Investments under Uncertainty</u>
PRIV	33.2003	<i>Philippe QUIRION</i> : <u>Relative Quotas: Correct Answer to Uncertainty or Case of Regulatory Capture?</u>
KNOW	34.2003	<i>Giuseppe MEDA, Claudio PIGA and Donald SIEGEL</i> : <u>On the Relationship between R&D and Productivity: A Treatment Effect Analysis</u>
ETA	35.2003	<i>Alessandra DEL BOCA, Marzio GALEOTTI and Paola ROTA</i> : <u>Non-convexities in the Adjustment of Different Capital Inputs: A Firm-level Investigation</u>

GG	36.2003	<i>Matthieu GLACHANT</i> : <u>Voluntary Agreements under Endogenous Legislative Threats</u>
PRIV	37.2003	<i>Narjess BOUBAKRI, Jean-Claude COSSET and Omrane GUEDHAMI</i> : <u>Postprivatization Corporate Governance: the Role of Ownership Structure and Investor Protection</u>
CLIM	38.2003	<i>Rolf GOLOMBEK and Michael HOEL</i> : <u>Climate Policy under Technology Spillovers</u>
KNOW	39.2003	<i>Slim BEN YOUSSEF</i> : <u>Transboundary Pollution, R&D Spillovers and International Trade</u>
CTN	40.2003	<i>Carlo CARRARO and Carmen MARCHIORI</i> : <u>Endogenous Strategic Issue Linkage in International Negotiations</u>
KNOW	41.2003	<i>Sonia OREFFICE</i> : <u>Abortion and Female Power in the Household: Evidence from Labor Supply</u>
KNOW	42.2003	<i>Timo GOESCHL and Timothy SWANSON</i> : <u>On Biology and Technology: The Economics of Managing Biotechnologies</u>
ETA	43.2003	<i>Giorgio Busetti and Matteo MANERA</i> : <u>STAR-GARCH Models for Stock Market Interactions in the Pacific Basin Region, Japan and US</u>
CLIM	44.2003	<i>Katrin MILLOCK and Céline NAUGES</i> : <u>The French Tax on Air Pollution: Some Preliminary Results on its Effectiveness</u>
PRIV	45.2003	<i>Bernardo BORTOLOTTI and Paolo PINOTTI</i> : <u>The Political Economy of Privatization</u>
SIEV	46.2003	<i>Elbert DIJKGRAAF and Herman R.J. VOLLEBERGH</i> : <u>Burn or Bury? A Social Cost Comparison of Final Waste Disposal Methods</u>
ETA	47.2003	<i>Jens HORBACH</i> : <u>Employment and Innovations in the Environmental Sector: Determinants and Econometrical Results for Germany</u>
CLIM	48.2003	<i>Lori SNYDER, Nolan MILLER and Robert STAVINS</i> : <u>The Effects of Environmental Regulation on Technology Diffusion: The Case of Chlorine Manufacturing</u>
CLIM	49.2003	<i>Lori SNYDER, Robert STAVINS and Alexander F. WAGNER</i> : <u>Private Options to Use Public Goods. Exploiting Revealed Preferences to Estimate Environmental Benefits</u>
CTN	50.2003	<i>László Á. KÓCZY and Luc LAUWERS (Ixi)</i> : <u>The Minimal Dominant Set is a Non-Empty Core-Extension</u>
CTN	51.2003	<i>Matthew O. JACKSON (Ixi)</i> : <u>Allocation Rules for Network Games</u>
CTN	52.2003	<i>Ana MAULEON and Vincent VANNETELBOSCH (Ixi)</i> : <u>Farsightedness and Cautiousness in Coalition Formation</u>
CTN	53.2003	<i>Fernando VEGA-REDONDO (Ixi)</i> : <u>Building Up Social Capital in a Changing World: a network approach</u>
CTN	54.2003	<i>Matthew HAAG and Roger LAGUNOFF (Ixi)</i> : <u>On the Size and Structure of Group Cooperation</u>
CTN	55.2003	<i>Taiji FURUSAWA and Hideo KONISHI (Ixi)</i> : <u>Free Trade Networks</u>
CTN	56.2003	<i>Halis Murat YILDIZ (Ixi)</i> : <u>National Versus International Mergers and Trade Liberalization</u>
CTN	57.2003	<i>Santiago RUBIO and Alistair ULPH (Ixi)</i> : <u>An Infinite-Horizon Model of Dynamic Membership of International Environmental Agreements</u>
KNOW	58.2003	<i>Carole MAIGNAN, Dino PINELLI and Gianmarco I.P. OTTAVIANO</i> : <u>ICT, Clusters and Regional Cohesion: A Summary of Theoretical and Empirical Research</u>
KNOW	59.2003	<i>Giorgio BELLETTINI and Gianmarco I.P. OTTAVIANO</i> : <u>Special Interests and Technological Change</u>
ETA	60.2003	<i>Ronnie SCHÖB</i> : <u>The Double Dividend Hypothesis of Environmental Taxes: A Survey</u>
CLIM	61.2003	<i>Michael FINUS, Ekko van IERLAND and Robert DELLINK</i> : <u>Stability of Climate Coalitions in a Cartel Formation Game</u>
GG	62.2003	<i>Michael FINUS and Bianca RUNDSHAGEN</i> : <u>How the Rules of Coalition Formation Affect Stability of International Environmental Agreements</u>
SIEV	63.2003	<i>Alberto PETRUCCI</i> : <u>Taxing Land Rent in an Open Economy</u>
CLIM	64.2003	<i>Joseph E. ALDY, Scott BARRETT and Robert N. STAVINS</i> : <u>Thirteen Plus One: A Comparison of Global Climate Policy Architectures</u>
SIEV	65.2003	<i>Edi DEFRANCESCO</i> : <u>The Beginning of Organic Fish Farming in Italy</u>
SIEV	66.2003	<i>Klaus CONRAD</i> : <u>Price Competition and Product Differentiation when Consumers Care for the Environment</u>
SIEV	67.2003	<i>Paulo A.L.D. NUNES, Luca ROSSETTO, Arianne DE BLAEIJ</i> : <u>Monetary Value Assessment of Clam Fishing Management Practices in the Venice Lagoon: Results from a Stated Choice Exercise</u>
CLIM	68.2003	<i>ZhongXiang ZHANG</i> : <u>Open Trade with the U.S. Without Compromising Canada's Ability to Comply with its Kyoto Target</u>
KNOW	69.2003	<i>David FRANTZ (Ixi)</i> : <u>Lorenzo Market between Diversity and Mutation</u>
KNOW	70.2003	<i>Ercole SORI (Ixi)</i> : <u>Mapping Diversity in Social History</u>
KNOW	71.2003	<i>Ljiljana DERU SIMIC (Ixi)</i> : <u>What is Specific about Art/Cultural Projects?</u>
KNOW	72.2003	<i>Natalya V. TARANOVA (Ixi)</i> : <u>The Role of the City in Fostering Intergroup Communication in a Multicultural Environment: Saint-Petersburg's Case</u>
KNOW	73.2003	<i>Kristine CRANE (Ixi)</i> : <u>The City as an Arena for the Expression of Multiple Identities in the Age of Globalisation and Migration</u>
KNOW	74.2003	<i>Kazuma MATOBA (Ixi)</i> : <u>Glocal Dialogue- Transformation through Transcultural Communication</u>
KNOW	75.2003	<i>Catarina REIS OLIVEIRA (Ixi)</i> : <u>Immigrants' Entrepreneurial Opportunities: The Case of the Chinese in Portugal</u>
KNOW	76.2003	<i>Sandra WALLMAN (Ixi)</i> : <u>The Diversity of Diversity - towards a typology of urban systems</u>

KNOW	77.2003	<i>Richard PEARCE (Ixii): <u>A Biologist's View of Individual Cultural Identity for the Study of Cities</u></i>
KNOW	78.2003	<i>Vincent MERK (Ixii): <u>Communication Across Cultures: from Cultural Awareness to Reconciliation of the Dilemmas</u></i>
KNOW	79.2003	<i>Giorgio BELLETTINI, Carlotta BERTI CERONI and Gianmarco I.P. OTTAVIANO: <u>Child Labor and Resistance to Change</u></i>
ETA	80.2003	<i>Michele MORETTO, Paolo M. PANTEGHINI and Carlo SCARPA: <u>Investment Size and Firm's Value under Profit Sharing Regulation</u></i>
IEM	81.2003	<i>Alessandro LANZA, Matteo MANERA and Massimo GIOVANNINI: <u>Oil and Product Dynamics in International Petroleum Markets</u></i>
CLIM	82.2003	<i>Y. Hossein FARZIN and Jinhua ZHAO: <u>Pollution Abatement Investment When Firms Lobby Against Environmental Regulation</u></i>
CLIM	83.2003	<i>Giuseppe DI VITA: <u>Is the Discount Rate Relevant in Explaining the Environmental Kuznets Curve?</u></i>
CLIM	84.2003	<i>Reyer GERLAGH and Wietze LISE: <u>Induced Technological Change Under Carbon Taxes</u></i>
NRM	85.2003	<i>Rinaldo BRAU, Alessandro LANZA and Francesco PIGLIARU: <u>How Fast are the Tourism Countries Growing? The cross-country evidence</u></i>
KNOW	86.2003	<i>Elena BELLINI, Gianmarco I.P. OTTAVIANO and Dino PINELLI: <u>The ICT Revolution: opportunities and risks for the Mezzogiorno</u></i>
SIEV	87.2003	<i>Lucas BRETSCGHER and Sjak SMULDERS: <u>Sustainability and Substitution of Exhaustible Natural Resources. How resource prices affect long-term R&D investments</u></i>
CLIM	88.2003	<i>Johan EYCKMANS and Michael FINUS: <u>New Roads to International Environmental Agreements: The Case of Global Warming</u></i>
CLIM	89.2003	<i>Marzio GALEOTTI: <u>Economic Development and Environmental Protection</u></i>
CLIM	90.2003	<i>Marzio GALEOTTI: <u>Environment and Economic Growth: Is Technical Change the Key to Decoupling?</u></i>
CLIM	91.2003	<i>Marzio GALEOTTI and Barbara BUCHNER: <u>Climate Policy and Economic Growth in Developing Countries</u></i>
IEM	92.2003	<i>A. MARKANDYA, A. GOLUB and E. STRUKOVA: <u>The Influence of Climate Change Considerations on Energy Policy: The Case of Russia</u></i>
ETA	93.2003	<i>Andrea BELTRATTI: <u>Socially Responsible Investment in General Equilibrium</u></i>
CTN	94.2003	<i>Parkash CHANDER: <u>The γ-Core and Coalition Formation</u></i>
IEM	95.2003	<i>Matteo MANERA and Angelo MARZULLO: <u>Modelling the Load Curve of Aggregate Electricity Consumption Using Principal Components</u></i>
IEM	96.2003	<i>Alessandro LANZA, Matteo MANERA, Margherita GRASSO and Massimo GIOVANNINI: <u>Long-run Models of Oil Stock Prices</u></i>
CTN	97.2003	<i>Steven J. BRAMS, Michael A. JONES, and D. Marc KILGOUR: <u>Forming Stable Coalitions: The Process Matters</u></i>
KNOW	98.2003	<i>John CROWLEY, Marie-Cecile NAVES (Ixiii): <u>Anti-Racist Policies in France. From Ideological and Historical Schemes to Socio-Political Realities</u></i>
KNOW	99.2003	<i>Richard THOMPSON FORD (Ixiii): <u>Cultural Rights and Civic Virtue</u></i>
KNOW	100.2003	<i>Alaknanda PATEL (Ixiii): <u>Cultural Diversity and Conflict in Multicultural Cities</u></i>
KNOW	101.2003	<i>David MAY (Ixiii): <u>The Struggle of Becoming Established in a Deprived Inner-City Neighbourhood</u></i>
	1000	Carlo CARRARO, Alessandro LANZA and Valeria PAPPONETTI: <u>One Thousand Working Papers</u>

- (l) This paper was presented at the Workshop “Growth, Environmental Policies and Sustainability” organised by the Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Venice, June 1, 2001
- (li) This paper was presented at the Fourth Toulouse Conference on Environment and Resource Economics on “Property Rights, Institutions and Management of Environmental and Natural Resources”, organised by Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, IDEI and INRA and sponsored by MATE, Toulouse, May 3-4, 2001
- (lii) This paper was presented at the International Conference on “Economic Valuation of Environmental Goods”, organised by Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei in cooperation with CORILA, Venice, May 11, 2001
- (liii) This paper was circulated at the International Conference on “Climate Policy – Do We Need a New Approach?”, jointly organised by Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Stanford University and Venice International University, Isola di San Servolo, Venice, September 6-8, 2001
- (liv) This paper was presented at the Seventh Meeting of the Coalition Theory Network organised by the Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei and the CORE, Université Catholique de Louvain, Venice, Italy, January 11-12, 2002
- (lv) This paper was presented at the First Workshop of the Concerted Action on Tradable Emission Permits (CATEP) organised by the Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Venice, Italy, December 3-4, 2001
- (lvi) This paper was presented at the ESF EURESCO Conference on Environmental Policy in a Global Economy “The International Dimension of Environmental Policy”, organised with the collaboration of the Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Acquafredda di Maratea, October 6-11, 2001
- (lvii) This paper was presented at the First Workshop of “CFEWE – Carbon Flows between Eastern and Western Europe”, organised by the Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei and Zentrum für Europäische Integrationsforschung (ZEI), Milan, July 5-6, 2001
- (lviii) This paper was presented at the Workshop on “Game Practice and the Environment”, jointly organised by Università del Piemonte Orientale and Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Alessandria, April 12-13, 2002
- (lix) This paper was presented at the ENGIME Workshop on “Mapping Diversity”, Leuven, May 16-17, 2002
- (lx) This paper was presented at the EuroConference on “Auctions and Market Design: Theory, Evidence and Applications”, organised by the Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Milan, September 26-28, 2002
- (lxi) This paper was presented at the Eighth Meeting of the Coalition Theory Network organised by the GREQAM, Aix-en-Provence, France, January 24-25, 2003
- (lxii) This paper was presented at the ENGIME Workshop on “Communication across Cultures in Multicultural Cities”, The Hague, November 7-8, 2002
- (lxiii) This paper was presented at the ENGIME Workshop on “Social dynamics and conflicts in multicultural cities”, Milan, March 20-21, 2003

2002 SERIES

CLIM	<i>Climate Change Modelling and Policy</i> (Editor: Marzio Galeotti)
VOL	<i>Voluntary and International Agreements</i> (Editor: Carlo Carraro)
SUST	<i>Sustainability Indicators and Environmental Valuation</i> (Editor: Carlo Carraro)
NRM	<i>Natural Resources Management</i> (Editor: Carlo Giupponi)
KNOW	<i>Knowledge, Technology, Human Capital</i> (Editor: Dino Pinelli)
MGMT	<i>Corporate Sustainable Management</i> (Editor: Andrea Marsanich)
PRIV	<i>Privatisation, Regulation, Antitrust</i> (Editor: Bernardo Bortolotti)
ETA	<i>Economic Theory and Applications</i> (Editor: Carlo Carraro)

2003 SERIES

CLIM	<i>Climate Change Modelling and Policy</i> (Editor: Marzio Galeotti)
GG	<i>Global Governance</i> (Editor: Carlo Carraro)
SIEV	<i>Sustainability Indicators and Environmental Valuation</i> (Editor: Anna Alberini)
NRM	<i>Natural Resources Management</i> (Editor: Carlo Giupponi)
KNOW	<i>Knowledge, Technology, Human Capital</i> (Editor: Gianmarco Ottaviano)
IEM	<i>International Energy Markets</i> (Editor: Anil Markandya)
CSRM	<i>Corporate Social Responsibility and Management</i> (Editor: Sabina Ratti)
PRIV	<i>Privatisation, Regulation, Antitrust</i> (Editor: Bernardo Bortolotti)
ETA	<i>Economic Theory and Applications</i> (Editor: Carlo Carraro)
CTN	<i>Coalition Theory Network</i>