

Unidad de Políticas Comparadas (CSIC)

Working Paper 05-02

(Published in *Scottish Affairs*, 54: 1-21, 2006)

SCOTLAND, CATALONIA, EUROPEANIZATION AND THE 'MORENO QUESTION'

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At the beginning of the 21st century, national state identities are openly questioned and have become problematic. While being corroded by the forces of globalization they are also subject to fragmentation, competition and overlapping elements of a multiple and diverse nature. In parallel, there is a noticeable strengthening of sub- and supra-state identities. The revival of ethnoterritorial identities has coincided with an increasing challenge to the centralist model of the unitary state. In plural polities, decentralisation, federalisation and subsidiarity seek to accommodate an institutional response to the *stimuli* of their internal diversity. They often comprise groups and countries with differences of identity, history, language or traditions, which are reflected in different party systems, channels of elites' representation or interests' articulation. The cases of Catalonia and Scotland are paradigmatic in this respect.

In the subsequent sections, the notion of 'dual identity' is reviewed in relation to decentralization in Britain and Spain regarding the Scottish and Catalan cases. A brief account of the use of the so-called 'Moreno question' in Scotland twenty years ago serves the purpose of putting into perspective the merits and limitations of this methodological tool. A second part of this article deals with the process of Europeanization and how the 'Moreno question' may be relevant to improve our knowledge about multiple identities within the European Union. References to sub-state cosmopolitan localism and the supra-state Europe's social model are aimed at discussing new lines of research. These would focus on identity formation and the conciliation of citizens' attachments to the various institutional layers of governance in Europe.

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DUAL IDENTITY AND HOME RULE

The concept of dual identity or compound nationality concerns the way in which citizens identify themselves in sub-state minority nations or regions. It incorporates in variable proportions the ethnoterritorial (regional) identity and the state (national) identity.¹ As a result of this, citizens share their institutional loyalties at both levels of political legitimacy without any apparent fracture between them.

As regards multinational democracies and compound states, citizens have striven during the long period of peace after the Second World War to make compatible both ethnoterritorial/regional and state/national identities. The quest for self-government and home-rule by regions and sub-state communities is in full accordance with the variable manifestation of such duality in citizens' self-identification: the more the pre-Union ethnoterritorial identity prevails upon modern state identity, the higher the demands for political autonomy. Conversely, the more characterised the state national identity is, the less likely it would be for ethnoterritorial conflicts to appear. In some instances, positive perceptions by the citizens of the actions of state actors may have resulted in a 'loosening' of their ethnoterritorial identity and a corresponding reinforcement of their sense of membership within the compound state, and vice versa.

At the extreme, complete absence of one of the two elements of dual identity would lead to a socio-political fracture in the pluri-ethnic polity. In such an event, demands for self-government would probably take the form of secessionist independence or forced assimilation would seek to impose homogeneity and acculturation. In other words, when citizens in a sub-state community identify themselves in an exclusive manner, the institutional outcome of such antagonism will also tend to be exclusive.

The degree of internal consent and dissent in plural polities has in the concept of dual identity a useful methodological tool for socio-political interpretations. The manifestation of such a compound nationality in many EU member states has translated into the establishment of sub-state or regional legislatures and mesogovernments. These are to be regarded not only as institutions of reference for ethnoterritorial identities, but also as yardsticks in the political aspirations of sub-state communities (German *Länder*, Italian *Regioni*, Spanish *Comunidades Autónomas* or the UK's devolved administrations). The role of these self-governing institutions in the production and reproduction of, for example, Basque, Catalan, Scottish or Welsh identities has been very important (Keating 2001; Loughlin et al. 2001; Martínez-Herrera 2002).

In parallel, it is also observable that there is a strengthening of popular attachments to supra-state frameworks such as that of the European Union. As a result of all these developments, citizens in European democracies seem to conciliate sub-state, state and supra-state identities, which 'sovereignist' majority and minority nationalisms often tend to polarise in a conflictive manner. The emphasis on territorial identities and polities showing a significant degree of internal diversity ought not to be placed merely on

¹ The terminology for describing both spatial identity levels (regional and state/national) lacks of conceptual accuracy in some instances. Ethnoterritorial is meant to deal with the category of stateless or minority nations and regions within plural unions and compound nation states. Other expressions, such as sub-state and state identities, are also used despite the fact that they imply a somewhat hierarchical understanding of the phenomena under analysis (Moreno and McEwen 2005).

distinctiveness, but also on those relationships of democracy, interaction and congruence (Linz 1997; Gagnon and Tully 2001; Moreno 2005).

THE SCOTTISH AND CATALAN CASES

In 1983 I came to Edinburgh and engaged in comparative research on home rule between Scotland and Catalonia as the theme of my PhD dissertation (1986).² Already by this time, some academic attention had been given to citizens' self-identification in Spain. Juan José Linz's influential work on Spain's early state formation and late peripheral nationalisms (1973) provided a conceptual base for the scaling of 5 categories of self-identification.³ As he had insightfully observed:

Spain [today] is a state for all Spaniards, a nation-state for a large part of the Spanish population, and only a state but not a nation for important minorities' (Linz 1975, p. 423).

After Franco's death in 1975, other Spanish social scientists had also been making valuable contributions on the issue of national/regional identities (Jiménez Blanco et al. 1977; García Ferrando 1982; López-Aranguren 1983). And while living outside Spain – as was also the case with Linz – Salvador Giner had carried out revealing analyses of the phenomena of ethnic nationalism and the centre-periphery dichotomy in Spain (Giner 1984).⁴

The articulation of the territorial form of the new democratic state in Spain was a very delicate political issue. There was general agreement among the democratic parties and social actors that decentralization of power was essential. However, the specific territorial model to be adopted was unclear. In the end, a broad inter-party consensus made possible the adoption in the 1978 Constitution of the federalizing *Estado de las Autonomías*. The Spanish 1978 Constitution was approved in a popular referendum by 87.9% 'yes' votes, 7.8% 'no' votes, and 4.3% null or blank votes (32.9% of the registered electoral abstained from voting). It did not include the word 'federal' in any of its provisions. None of the subsequent constitutional legislation has made reference to federal arrangements in *strictu sensu*. However, since the beginning of the 1980s the dynamics of the *Estado de las Autonomías* ('State of Autonomies') are characterized by a latent federalization. The process of home-rule-all-round has aimed at providing internal territorial accommodation by combining both federal principles of self-rule and, to a lesser degree, shared rule (Moreno 2001).

Against this background I had actively participated as an elected regional councillor in the quest for autonomy for the Madrid region within the general process of Spanish devolution after 1978. The first democratic local and provincial elections in Spain after

² I wrote my thesis at the Department of Politics in the University of Edinburgh. My *viva voce* took place in September 1986. Board members were Salvador Giner (external examiner), David McCrone (internal examiner) and Henry Drucker (thesis supervisor).

³ Linz and his collaborators at DATA first began to use these categories in public opinions surveys carried out in 1979 (Linz *et al.* 1981: 519-548). He also incorporated those identity groupings in his comprehensive study on the Basque Country (Linz *et al.* 1986)

⁴ He had written an insightful monograph on the social structure of Catalonia (Giner 1980). Later on I had the privilege of co-authoring with him a publication on the ethnic dimension of the Spanish society (Giner and Moreno 1990).

the long Franco dictatorship were held in 1979. Concerning my academic interests, however, I always felt that the appropriate commensurability in the comparative research I was about to carry out in Edinburgh was between Scotland and Catalonia.⁵ I was fortunate to have Henry Mathew Drucker as my PhD supervisor.

Henry Drucker (1942-2002) was a pioneer of the studies on Scottish devolution. In 1976, he, with others, created the Unit for the Study of Government in Scotland at Edinburgh University – the first such unit in Scotland. He co-edited the first six editions of **The Scottish Government Yearbook** – a chronicle of policy and politics. Both under different names (Institute of Governance and **Scottish Affairs**) survive to this day. He co-authored with Gordon Brown (British Chancellor of Exchequer at the time of writing this article) the book **The Politics of Devolution and Nationalism** (1980), published in the aftermath of the 1979 Referendum on Scottish Devolution put forward by the Callaghan Labour Government. Henry Drucker wrote extensively about the Labour Party (1978, 1979) and initiated as general editor the successful university textbook, **Developments of British Politics** (Drucker et al. 1983).⁶ In the latter years of his life, he took his enthusiasm for academia in a different direction. Between 1988 and 1994 he directed Campaign for Oxford, which raised some £340m for the University. Thereafter, he ran his own consultancy advising charities, universities and arts organisations on raising money for their good causes. His achievements have survived him through the countless people he encouraged, strengthened and inspired.

Henry Drucker introduced me to the works of John P. Mackintosh (1962, 1968, 1970), whose writings on Scotland and on devolution he had edited.⁷ I was struck by Mackintosh's powerful insights into the issue of Scottish devolution, which he vigorously promoted. And I intuitively discovered a commonality – among the various affinities and dissimilarities⁸ of the Scottish and Catalan cases – reflected in the 'dual identity' or 'compound nationality' that both Scots and Catalans seemed to share. I felt the issue was highly relevant to my research and I decided to give it further theoretical and empirical grounding.

THE 'MORENO QUESTION'

For Scotland, the normative implications of my research had already been put forward by Mackintosh, who emphasized the dual or compound nationality of the Scots:

For over 200 years there has been a Scottish tradition fostered by the law, education, separate Church and local government, but the Scots ... [are] ... also

⁵ At that time it was somewhat uncommon that a *madrileño* as myself would be interested in studying Catalonia, given the secular 'rivalry' between the two territories in Spain. I am grateful to my friends and fishing pals Jordi Gràcia and Manuel de Guirior - two Catalan 'expatriates' in Madrid during the Franco years in the early 1970s – who taught me not only the use of the Catalan language, but also helped me to 'understand' and to love *Catalunya*.

⁶ The seventh edition, published in 2003, is dedicated to him.

⁷ As Drucker put it: 'John Mackintosh (1929-1978) stood in a venerable Scottish tradition of radical intellectual publicists and activists. At the end of his life he was Professor of Politics at Edinburgh University, a Labour MP and a columnist for **The Scotsman**. The subject Mackintosh professed in the University, in Parliament and in Scotland was democracy.' (Drucker 1982, p. 1).

⁸ On the main economic, political and social similarities and differences between the Scottish and Catalan cases, see Moreno (1986, pp. 2-9; 1988, pp. 166-173).

British and have taken pride in British traditions. It [is] quite wrong to attempt to make the Scots deny half of their dual nationality (Drucker 1982, p. 141).

Thus, the institutional idea behind the implementation of devolution in Scotland was to establish a 'dual parliament' (Edinburgh and London) in order to reflect the dual level of legitimacy provided by Scots' self-identification.

In the Scottish case, I wanted in 1986 to corroborate what I already knew about Catalonia.⁹ But in Scotland, surveys with a similar scale had never been carried out to my knowledge. So how was I to get the data? I was a PhD student who was already close to the end of his third and final year of research in Edinburgh. I could scarcely go out and interview a large and representative sample of Scots. By one of those quirks of life, Henry Drucker was not only an academic, but also a frequent commentator in the press and on television and well connected. He came up with the idea of asking the **Glasgow Herald** newspaper to add a question to one of the polls of political opinion that it regularly commissioned. As he put it in his letter to the polling organisation System Three Scotland:

It occurs to me that with the very high results you (and MORI) are getting about devolution and independence it would be very interesting to know if the strong tide has had any impact on how people see themselves. There has never been a decent Scottish poll on this subject. We don't know if people think of themselves as Scots/British/both or even English...

With his gifted managerial capability, Henry Drucker was able to 'find' £200 plus VAT [£230] for System Three to include the 'Moreno question' in its survey (a sample of 965 adults aged 18 and over were interviewed in-home in 39 sampling points throughout Scotland over the period 26 June/1 July 1986). Respondents were shown a prompt card listing 5 alternatives: 'We are interested to know how people living in Scotland see themselves in terms of their nationality. Which of the statements on this card best describes how you regard yourself?' The wording of the 'Moreno question' has been slightly modified in different subsequent surveys,¹⁰ but the central idea has always been geared towards the selection by the respondents of one of five main categories. In the cases of Catalonia/Scotland these are as follows:

1. Catalan/Scottish, not Spanish/British
2. More Catalan/Scottish than Spanish/British
3. Equally Catalan/Scottish and Spanish/British
4. More Spanish/British than Catalan/Scottish
5. Spanish/British, not Catalan/Scottish.

The figures for the sixth category of 'Don't know/No answer' are usually very low as compared to the usual percentages produced in this kind of survey. This finding seems to confirm that citizens are not indifferent to the cultural exercise of self-identification. However, and under special circumstances, higher 'Don't know' percentages can be

⁹ ECO-Estudios Comerciales y de Opinión, S.A had carried a survey over the period 13/15 March 1985 with a sample of 1,316 adults (margin of error: ± 2.8 with certainty of 95.5%). The results were reproduced in the magazine, **Cambio 16** and confirmed a degree of 'dual identity' of about 80% of the Catalan population expressed in a previous survey of 1984 (Moreno 1986, p. 68).

¹⁰ Others wordings have been 'In general, would you say that you feel...', or 'In which of these five categories you include yourself...'.

significant. In the Basque Country, for instance, the climate of political violence and terrorism has had an obvious impact in this category. Note that during the period October 1990-June 1995, 6 per cent of Basques' responses were under this category (Moreno 2001, p. 116).

In mid July 1986 we received the results from System Three. The main figures were as follows:

1. Scottish, not British: 39%
2. More Scottish than British: 30%
3. Equally Scottish and British: 19%
4. More British than Scottish: 4%
5. British, not Scottish: 6%
- Don't know/No answer: 2%

The figures showed a degree of 'duality' in the way a majority of Scots (53%) identified themselves. The proportion was, however, much lower than the 80% in the Catalan polls. There was data room for other interesting interpretations. As David McCrone has accurately reiterated in subsequent and detailed studies,¹¹ 'regional identity' (category 1 and 2) was significantly higher (69%) in Scotland as compared with that in Catalonia (34%). By contrast, English people might have had more difficulties in differentiating English and British identities, a feature reflected also in the use of the word 'England' outside Britain when referring to the United Kingdom.¹² But Scots had traditionally been more aware of the status of Scotland as a union nation member of the British state and of identifying their 'compound nationality' in dualistic terms (Scottish and British). During the 1990s, results in survey polls on the 'Moreno question' indicated that 'regional identity' (59% in 1992) was much lower. Nevertheless, and based on the analysis of the third Scottish Social Attitudes Survey (2001), recent surveys have produced figures very similar to the ones of the 1986 study (36% for category 1 and 30% for category 2) (Bond and Rosie 2002).

INTERPRETING SCOTTISHNESS

Twenty years ago, I found it striking that this strong Scottishness seemed to combine with a weaker popular quest for achieving institutional self-government as compared with Catalans' mobilization in the late 1970s. It seemed to me that since the Second World War, the Scottish political class tended to defend, in an inert manner, a political territorial pattern which did not exist in post-Franco Catalonia, and which had also been greatly influenced by the dialectics of partisan competition and self-interest characteristic of English-British politics. Thus, the achievement of home rule – the concern of a majority of Scots – had always been subordinated to the priorities of each

¹¹ First as editor of the series the **Scottish Government Yearbook** since 1983, and later as author of the annual reports on 'Opinion Polls in Scotland' published in the journal **Scottish Affairs**, David McCrone has pioneered sociological studies on Scotland (1992), surveys on Scots' public attitudes and research on national identity at a time of constitutional change in the UK after the implementation of devolution in Britain.

¹² In Italy, for instance, the media and the general public continue to refer to the UK as **Inghilterra** (England). This was also the case in Spain not long before the transition to democracy and the beginning of the process of decentralisation in the late 1970s. In Britain the 'nationalization' of symbols (flags or anthems) by the various British national sports teams (football, golf, or rugby) has contributed to a more accurate distinction by the public eye between Britain as a whole and its constituent nations.

political party. While the autonomy of Scottish civil society since 1707 was reflected in a strong sense of collective identity (Paterson 1994), the lack of a common inter-party political platform had hindered the claim for access to home rule in contemporary times (Moreno 1986).

However, political developments in the late 1980s and 1990s (especially during the long tenure of the Conservative government in the UK, when Scotland was always returning a large and increasing majority of non-Conservative MPs) gave impetus to the claim for Scottish devolution. The establishment of the CSA (Campaign for a Scottish Assembly) brought together a widely representative body of parties and other institutions of Scottish civil society, which proposed the establishment of a Scottish Constitutional Convention (SCC). This published its plans for a Scottish Parliament on 30 November 1990. Alongside the creation of bodies of the CSA/SCC type, another prescriptive conclusion in my PhD dissertation pointed to the need to hold a new referendum on devolution. On 11 September 1997, a sizeable majority of Scots (three out of four voters) not only favoured the devolutionary scheme and the setting up of a Parliament in Edinburgh, but also that the Scottish legislative assembly could have some tax-raising powers, a feature supported by a majority of nearly two out of three voters.

The results of the 1986 System Three survey on Scots' self-identification provided me with information concerning the variables of 'age', 'gender', 'class', 'area of residence' and 'party supported' by the respondents. A slightly higher percentage of women (22%) expressed an 'equal identity' (category 3, or 'equally Scottish and British') than men (16%), as was the case with younger responders aged 18-24 (27% as compared to 19% of the total sample). There were also higher numbers of those stating an 'exclusive' Scottish identity (category 1) living in the East (44%) and the North (43%), than in the West of Scotland (33%), as well as in the DE class variable (47%), while the well-off AB classes were more inclined to acknowledge the British connection ('state identity', or categories 4+5), was expressed by 18% of AB's as compared to 10% of the total.¹³ One could have expected a more robust correlation of answers according to parties' support. Certainly 20% of Conservative voters stated a British 'state identity' (categories 4+5), but as many as 56% also expressed a Scottish 'regional identity'. Yet the Conservative Party was at this time very hostile to devolution and to independence (Mitchell 1990). More surprising was the fact that less than half of the surveyed people (45%) expressing support for the Scottish National Party (SNP) stated a Scottish 'exclusive identity' (category 1). It was then assumed that SNP sympathisers would be in favour of independence and, consequently, would express a strong preference for a single Scottish identity.

These findings showed no little complexity. They have been further interpreted in the post-Devolution era in contrast with data provided by other studies correlating identity with two other indicators of strong Scottishness: (1) support for the SNP, and (2) support for an independent Scotland (Brown et al. 1998; Bond 2000; Curtice et al 2002; Paterson et al. 2001). In post-Devolution Scotland, a large minority of SNP supporters (around 40%) have expressed no support for independence while around a quarter of

¹³ AB class corresponds to professional, managers and white-collar workers, whereas DE class include semi- and un-skilled manual workers. In general, the ABC1s fall under the heading 'middle classes', whereas the remainder C2DEs are grouped as 'working classes'.

Labour voters have been in favour of independence in recent years (Bond and Rosie 2002).¹⁴

The political significance of the manner in which Scots identify themselves appears to be more complex than assumed beforehand. Other than acknowledging the high level of legitimacy in the setting up of Scottish democratic institutions within the framework of the British state, Scottish 'dual identity' and a strong sense of Scottishness cut across other functional dimensions of social life, such as gender, class or religion, with variable political effects.

In general, the task of measuring and relating the notion of dual identity/compound nationality to other political phenomena, such as constitutional preferences or institutional performances, is far from simple. The growing importance of other levels of supra-state membership – such as the one brought about by the process of Europeanization – is also having deep impacts in the conciliation and interplay of the various citizens' identities and their political implications. The emergence of a new EU framework of supra-state governance and an inter-state and intra-state political convergence are processes well under way. As a political framework, the European Union is a compound of policy processes, and Europeanization implies that national, regional and local policies are to be shaped by considerations beyond the mere centrality of the member states.

What can we learn from the findings of the 'Moreno question' regarding sub-state and state forms of self-identification when dealing with supra-state institutions? How multiple identities of a territorial nature interact politically in the process of Europeanization? As a general proposition, it could be claimed that in order to ensure political legitimacy for the setting up of the EU's democratic institutions, people should identify themselves as European to some degree. This statement follows the argumentative rationale put forward by the 'Moreno question' regarding the quest for the devolution of powers from the state level to that of the minority nations and regions at sub-state level within a compound polity.

However, several considerations are to be taken into account and further explored by future research. If it is true that instances of cosmopolitan localism are increasingly noticeable in Europe, and thus a growing conciliation of the 'general' and the 'particular', such phenomena do not exclude the possibility of contradiction between exclusive forms of self-identification within EU member states, and between the latter themselves. A central issue to investigate further is whether European citizenship¹⁵ can be preserved as a common tenet of the various EU political views and whether Europe's social model is to consolidate a distinctive European identity. In the sections that follow a discussion on these issues is carried out with the aim of identifying prospective lines of study and analysis.

¹⁴ In Catalonia a 'dual tactical voting' involving the two main electoral forces (nationalist CiU and socialist PSC) could be deduced by analysing the electoral results in the period 1977-1996. A relatively small but significant sector of electors expressing a degree of 'dual identity' seemed to have voted differently according to the nature of the election (local/municipal, Catalan Parliament, or Spanish Parliament) (Moreno and Arriba 1996; Moreno, Arriba and Serrano 1998).

¹⁵ Article 8 of the Treaty of Maastricht establishes citizenship of the European Union as follows: 'Every person holding the nationality of a Member State shall be a citizen of the Union'.

EUROPEAN COSMOPOLITAN LOCALISM AND EXCLUSIVE IDENTITIES

Indeed, the supra-state framework provided by the European Union has reinforced sub-state identities. Decentralisation has become a major embedding factor in contemporary political life in Europe. The quest of stateless nations and sub-state regions to run their own affairs and to develop their potentialities outside the *dirigiste* control of central state institutions is an observable phenomenon in the 'Old Continent'. The reinforcement of sub-state territorial identities is deeply associated with powerful material and symbolic referents of the past. However, their manifestations do not take refuge in a reactive parochialism. They emerge, therefore, as 'project identities' characterised in many instances by pro-active attitudes.¹⁶ Thus, territorial identities in the EU are mainly pro-active.¹⁷

The processes of bottom-up supra-nationalisation and top-down decentralisation have allowed a considerable extension of a type of European *cosmopolitan localism* (Moreno 1999). This is reflected in societal interests which are aimed at both developing a sense of local community and at participating simultaneously in the international context. There is, thus, a growing adjustment between the particular and the general.

European *cosmopolitan localism* mainly concerns medium-sized polities, within or outwith the framework of a state. In Europe it can be detected in nation states (Denmark or Finland), stateless nations (Catalonia or Scotland), regions (Brussels or Veneto) and metropolitan areas (London or Berlin), which are well equipped to carry out their own innovative policies in a more integrated Europe. The latter, in particular, seem to follow a pattern of re-creating those political communities which flourished in the age prior to the New World discoveries (Italian city-states, Hanseatic League, principalities). However, and in contrast with the *Renaissance* period, there is now a common institutional tie inherent to the process of Europeanization. EU peoples have internalised European institutions, albeit rather loosely and gradually. The European Court of Justice and the Schengen Agreement, as well as common policy-making represented by the Euro currency, the Maastricht macro-economic criteria or programmes put forward by means of the OMC (Open Method of Co-ordination) can be regarded as steps advancing firmly towards the very idea of supra-state Europeanization.¹⁸ In parallel, the principle of subsidiarity provides for decisions to be taken at EU level only if local, regional or state democratic institutions cannot perform better. In other words, the preferred locus for decision-making is that it be as close to the citizen and as local as possible. State political elites, reluctant to further the process of European institutionalisation, have often interpreted the subsidiarity principle as a safeguard for the preservation of traditional national sovereignty and, consequently, the powers to intervene centrally.

¹⁶ According to Manuel Castells (1997) 'project identities' do not seem to originate from the old identities of the civil societies in the Industrial Age, but from the development of current 'resistance identities' against the informational avalanche. This argument is rather circular as regards its territorial dimension. In the case of the USA sub-state spatial identities are not commensurable with the type of collective identities deeply rooted in the Volkgeist of the diverse European peoples.

¹⁷ Other functional identities linked to various dimensions of social life, such as cultural forms, gender, religion and individual sociobiological conditions can also be interpreted as new forms of 'resistance' (Kilminster 1997).

¹⁸ However, the constitution of a United States of Europe is not the necessary outcome of the process of Europeanisation. The neo-functionalist school of thought has generally adopted the view that universal progress requires integration, which is made equal to cultural assimilation and single identity formation, along the lines of the American 'melting-pot' (Moreno and Palier 2005).

In this process of Europeanization, how may sub-state identities interact within the same polity? What are the political and institutional implications concerning the conflicting identities involved in citizens' identity compound? Is it possible that two sub-state identities can be integrated in a larger-than-the-state entity maintaining a possible relationship of incompatibility? Could the exclusive forms of self-identification in the cases of, for example, Basque-Spanish, Corsican-French, Flemish-Belgian, Padanian-Italian or Scottish-British be consistent with ^a common European identification? These questions cannot be simply dismissed as part of a political oxymoron. A common answer to the various contingent cases and manifestations of such identity dichotomies can only be speculative as comparative evidence is still lacking. To be underlined is the fact that multiple identities are contextually negotiated and are in a process of constant adaptation to changing political scenarios induced in many cases by political parties for reasons of expediency and 'pork barrel' politics.

For example, not all nationalist parties took a stance against the draft European Constitution completed in 2004, as could be the case in Spain of the Catalan *Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya* or the Basque *Eusko Alkartasuna*. The latter has been in the Basque Government in coalition with - and was originally created as a splinter party from - the hegemonic *Partido Nacionalista Vasco*, which actively supported the project of European Constitution in the Basque Country, as well as did the main nationalist coalition *Convergència i Unió* in Catalonia. At the beginning of 2005, Labour and the Liberal Democrats were in favour of the European constitutional text in Scotland. The SNP, generally favourable towards the EU, was supportive of an EU Constitution in principle, but their opposition to it in practice was bound up with their 'contingent' hostility to the Common Fisheries Policy. Conservatives, main advocates of Britain joining the EEC in 1973, were hostile to the EU Constitution in Scotland as in the rest of the UK.

A crucial element to be further analysed is whether disengagement from one territorial identity should correspond to a situation of growing attachment to other dimensions of identity. It has been argued that English/British identities can be conceptualised in opposition to, and to the exclusion of, the European Union (Schlesinger 1997). In Scotland the European identity - and a more positive attitude to the process of Europeanization - has been underlined in contrast to that 'south of the border'. It has also been argued that a backlash of the type of essentialist state nationalism, which is against the 'dilution' of state national features into the 'melting pot' of a bureaucratized EU, should not be discounted. Some authors hold the view that the potential for a pessimistic scenario is just around the corner. The ever-latent possibility of rivalries between the nation-states, trade conflicts between world regions, or the growth of religious fundamentalism and xenophobia are potentially explosive (Chomsky 1994). Much attention is to be placed on expectancies of co-operative behaviour that would also stem from identity. As stated earlier, conventional wisdom puts forward the assumption that a shared EU identity and citizens' internalisation of being European ought to be consolidated in order to legitimise European institutions, incumbent authorities, and policies. However, more research is needed to examine the two-way relationship between European identity and its institutional outcome. The preservation of a distinctive European identity resource providing the basis for a common citizenship is crucial in this respect.

EUROPE'S SOCIAL MODEL

The gradual obsolescence of the hierarchical and 'command-and-control' model of the welfare state may have modified its capacity to generate social solidarity across national boundaries, undermining the extent to which those citizens with a dual national identity continued to identify with and give consent to both state and sub-state dimensions of political membership (McEwen 2002). But beyond a state-centric view, welfare arrangements may also optimize their goals by means of consolidating policies at all three levels of public life: sub-state, state and supra-state level.

Despite the diversity of its institutional forms and manifestations (Anglo-Saxon, Continental, Eastern, Mediterranean and Nordic welfare regimes), the European social model can be identified as one based upon collective solidarity and as the result of patterns of social conflict and co-operation in contemporary times. There is a widespread belief that the European social model provides collective unity and identity to most EU countries, in contrast to other systems, especially the United States social model, where individualization is a distinctive tenet for welfare provision. The articulation of 'floors' or 'nets' of legal rights and material resources for citizens to participate actively in society can be seen as a common primary concern in all European member states. However, can the European social model be expected to enhance a European identity among citizens? Further analyses dealing with data on public support and opposition to the European Union are needed. In general, future research could focus on the evaluation of the effects of the EU on citizens' identity. Hypotheses to be considered would be whether (a) citizens concerned with the reduction of their national welfare systems and perceiving European homogenisation as a cause of such a reduction should be less supportive of Europe, and (b) citizens perceiving European integration as preserving and developing the European social model ought to be more supportive of Europe. Along the same lines, studies could deal with the assessment of the effect of identification with the EU and support for or opposition to European integration on attitudes to redistributive policies, public health systems or public education systems.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

In the last twenty years a considerable number of studies have focused on the political accommodation of stateless nations in advanced democracies. Prior to the events in the 1970s, which led to some authors to theorise about the 'break-up' of multinational states (Nairn 1977), identity and territorial politics had received comparatively less attention than the functional analyses of plural developed societies.¹⁹ Most research endeavours up until the 1980s concentrated in the study of class-orientated conflicts, conflicts among interest groups, or corporatist institutional arrangements, to name but a few of the then most common areas of study.

In the mid-1980s, a survey poll was carried out with a five-category scale concerning dual self-identification by the Scots (the so-called 'Moreno question'). The main idea behind the utilization of such a scale was to find empirical evidence for the claims to

¹⁹ Indeed, Stein Rokkan was a precursor and a pioneer in underlying the relevance of the spatial dimension of politics in his ambitious project to systematize 'the model of Europe' (Flora et al. 1999). Many of the conceptual expressions used by Rokkan have subsequently become coined terms of generalized use within the international academy of social sciences (boundary building, centre-periphery, or cleavage structures).

legitimise the setting-up of democratic political institutions in Scotland. Sub-state regional legislatures and governments were established during the 1980s in Spain and, in the late 1990s, in the UK. Such processes of decentralisation of powers have not only preserved meso-level identities but have also projected the political aspirations of these sub-state communities, which have given priority to cultural, educational, linguistic, and media policies. Home rule mesogovernments in Britain and Spain have been very active in promoting the production and re-production of their own territorial identities. However, they have done so deploying a cosmopolitan localism view that combines a promotion of local interests with an active participation in the international context. Much like the assumption implicit in the ‘Moreno question’ as regards institutional implications at sub-state and state levels, it could also be claimed that a degree of being European in citizens’ self-identification is necessary to legitimise the setting-up of the EU’s democratic institutions. Arguably, Europe’s social model can be singled out as the one providing the main identity resource in the process of Europeanization, one which nevertheless dislikes centralization and standardization.

The development of a European supra-state welfare system is unlikely in the near future. In promoting welfare development, state and sub-state identities will continue to play a crucial role in peoples’ expectations, perceptions and values. This area of social policy-making is highly shaped by local cultures and lifestyles, and is less likely to be dealt with in a homogenous manner from a supra-state entity. Rather, Europeanization should be regarded as a process of multi-level governance incorporating existing cultural systems and collective identities at both state and sub-state levels. In this way, it would avoid being realized as an exogenous process superimposed externally. The conciliation of the various identity layers and citizens’ political expectations will be a determining factor for the building of a European ‘community of trust’.²⁰

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²⁰ The author is aware that this article is at times self-referential. Other than providing information about research approaches and interests, the description of some ‘personal’ episodes regarding the ‘Moreno question’ has been meant to pay a modest tribute to people and institutions highly helpful at the time of writing my PhD dissertation some twenty years ago. I am indebted to their generosity. I am also grateful to the comments and suggestions made by Lindsay Paterson and two anonymous referees of this journal.

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