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## Guest editorials

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### **“The best defence of our security lies in the spread of our values”: Europe, America, and the question of values**

On 29 October 2004 the European Constitution was signed by the twenty-five members of the European Union (EU) in a solemn ceremony held in the very same chambers on Rome’s Campidoglio where the 1957 treaty establishing the European Economic Community was instituted. Four days later, on 2 November, George W Bush was elected to his second term as the president of the United States.

These events mark the affirmation and consolidation of two radically different (geo)political subjects, with widely differing visions of political right—and rights. They also seem to mark a growing schism in the West that cannot be reduced to a Euro–American difference of opinions, for it also cuts through internal political debates in Europe and the United States. At issue are morals and values—and the role of politics and the state in legislating and promoting them.

The US election has been described by commentators on both sides of the Atlantic as the triumph of a moral message, of ‘strong values’. Indeed, few would question the role played by morality and appeals to ‘family’ and ‘national’ values in the Bush campaign. Patriotism and sanctity were mobilised as political forces. Recent events in Europe have also brought the issue of public and private morals and values into public debate—but in a radically different way from the American experience.

The elaboration of the European Constitution and the political debates that accompanied its signature have prompted a wealth of reflection on the question of morality and values. This reflection has centred on the role of such ethical issues within Europe and, in particular, on the place of ethical issues within the new political project enshrined by the constitution. We have examined elsewhere (Bialasiewicz, Elden, Painter, forthcoming) some of the spatial imaginaries of the constitution, focusing on two senses of political space that run through the document: the constitution aims both to enforce hard territorialisations with regard to issues such as migration, international security, and terrorism, and to inscribe an aspirational space of shared values, an “area of freedom, security and justice” (*Official Journal of the European Union* 2004, article I-3.2) where economic and social inequalities are combated, and rights and privileges distributed throughout.

The aspirational sense of the EU constitution is intriguing, because not only does it continue the grand style of some previous constitutions—such as the US Constitution, but in contrast to, say, the German Basic Law—but also it is aspirational in the sense of its imaginative geographies. Transcending a

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aspirational in the sense of its imaginative geographies. Transcending established national and regional identities in a single document is arguably requiring of a new kind of political subjectivity, and of a set of values that simultaneously include, exceed, and supersede the narrow particularities of its distinct and collective histories. Of course, the US constitution may be a cautionary tale here, in that interpretation, selective quotation, and precedent show that a framework is no guarantee of political practice. Nonetheless, the purpose and values of this European 'project'—which, like 'constitution' implies both an achievement and a process—are, we believe, worthy of examination.

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