



EUI Review

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Italian Prime Minister gives 20th Jean Monnet Lecture

European industry and finance in international competition was the theme of the 20th Jean Monnet lecture delivered by Italian Prime Minister, ROMANO PRODI, on 20 March 1998 in the church of the Badia Fiesolana. Having at various stages of his life – as Institute President PATRICK MASTERSON, stressed in his opening speech at the lecture – combined political commitment with that of manager

and of well-known teacher of industrial and economic relations in Italian and foreign universities, for Prof. PRODI the environment in the Badia Fiesolana was a bit like a reunion among old friends. Before a large and attentive audience of Institute researchers and professors, figures from the academic, business and political

worlds and many journalists, Prime Minister PRODI stressed the Institute's function for its 'cultural role that the new Europe will be

fully external funding will be launched at the Institute, using the resources coming from Italian organizations and businesses: the Mediterranean Chair'.

With the Mediterranean and the centrality which this historic geopolitical area is once more coming to take on in world trade, as a starting point, Prof. PRODI introduced the



Excellent ties: Prof. Prodi receives the Institute tie from Dr Masterson

'The Mediterranean is returning, particularly in the light of Asian developments, to the central position in world trade it once had in the past. And in the Mediterranean, it is Southern Italy that is the gateway to Europe. That a centre for studies and analyses of the opportunities opened to Europe by its projection into the Mediterranean is being created in Florence is a significant sign of the times.'

called on to play', drawing attention to a new initiative of great cultural, but also political, significance. 'This year, the first chair with

theme of the conference by developing a discourse in all areas of European questions related to the new world dimension of the

economy. His speech represented a sort of summary of his European thought, setting in the centre international competition, work and employment, European industry and finance, technological innovation and welfare, but also touching on themes of cultural and political Europe,

training and research and finally Italy's course towards Europe.

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Une première: financements privés pour la nouvelle 'chaire Méditerranée'

L'importance de l'aire méditerranéenne pour l'Europe n'a pas besoin d'être démontrée. L'histoire, la culture, l'économie de la Méditerranée sont au coeur du passé et du présent européen. Qu'en sera-t-il des années à venir? L'élargissement potentiel de l'Union à l'Est va contribuer à orienter l'intérêt et les échanges économiques vers l'Europe du Milieu. La renaissance des fondamentalismes et la persistante tension israëlo-arabe peuvent annihiler les efforts de paix et de collaboration en vue de la coexistence et du développement économique de cette région. Ces problèmes sont encore aggravés par les pressions démographiques et par les tensions relatives à la gestion des ressources de base (pétrole, eau) ou à la distribution de la croissance (et son impact sur les structures sociales).

Que sera la Méditerranée du Sud au cours des prochaines décennies et quelle sera son interaction avec les pays de la rive Nord en particulier et de l'Union en général? Les scénarios pessimistes ne manquent pas, alimentés qu'ils sont par l'actualité: prise de distance de Malte à l'égard de l'Union européenne; évolution de Chypre vers un rôle de recyclage des capitaux illégaux, russes en particulier; divisions ethniques et politiques dans les Balkans; montée de l'islamisme radical; persistance de la pauvreté dans de nombreux pays et/ou groupes sociaux. Toutefois, il n'est pas inimaginable d'envisager des hypothèses plus optimistes: le conflit israëlo-arabe devra fatalement retrouver le chemin de la table des négociations; des formes de coopération dans le domaine économique ou environnemental se développent; des phénomènes de 'spill over' sont déjà perceptibles du Nord vers le Sud dès lors que les conditions économiques (marché) et politiques (stabilité e/ou démocratisation) sont réunies; la démocratisation des régimes politiques, hésitante, imparfaite et incomplète est tou-

tefois sur l'agenda politique de nombreux pays. Bref, le tableau est plus contrasté qu'il n'y paraît à première vue, mais l'Europe a des responsabilités historiques dans la définition des orientations futures de la rive Sud: l'Europe n'a pas à imposer ses choix, mais c'est en partie d'elle que découleront les options retenues par nos voisins. L'Europe détient pour une part les clefs de leur avenir à condition qu'elle le veuille et qu'elle y consacre intérêt, analyse, ressources.

C'est dans cette perspective que l'Institut et en particulier le Centre Robert Schuman vont développer un pôle de réflexion, d'analyse et de recherche sur la Méditerranée. Cette stratégie vise à la fois à combler un manque évident d'initiatives fortes au niveau européen (la Conférence de Barcelone constituant le premier signal d'un intérêt nouveau pour la Méditerranée) et l'insuffisance de la



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coordination de recherches souvent trop ponctuelles et isolées. Même les pays du Sud de l'Europe, les plus directement concernés par l'évolution de leurs voisins, ont rarement engagé une réflexion à la hauteur des enjeux.

Nous nous proposons de faire de l'Institut universitaire européen un point focal de réflexion, de débat et de recherches sur la question méditerranéenne. Cette action devrait être menée à partir de trois axes:

1) *La création d'une chaire* consacrée à l'étude de ces questions. A l'image de l'actuelle chaire 'Jean Monnet' dédiée aux questions de l'intégration européenne, cette chaire devrait permettre l'invitation d'experts et de personnalités susceptibles d'apporter une contribution à l'analyse de la question. La chaire ne serait pas confiée à un seul titulaire mais servirait à financer des programmes placés sous la direction des meilleurs spécialistes de la région.

2) *La création de bourses* (à l'image des bourses Jean Monnet ou des bourses Salvador De Madariaga financées par l'Espagne). Ces bourses pourront être financées par l'Union européenne, les Etats membres, d'autres Etats ou organismes publics et privés. Ces bourses devraient être destinées à des chercheurs, enseignants, policy-makers, journalistes pour une durée minimale de six mois et maximale de deux ans.

3) *La création de bourses doctorales* pour étudiants des pays de la rive Sud. D'une durée de trois ans, ces bourses pourraient être financées soit par les pays des ressortissants bénéficiaires lorsque cela est possible, soit par l'Union européenne et les Etats membres.

La création de la chaire a été annoncée par le Président du Conseil ROMANO PRODI à l'occasion de sa visite à l'Institut le 20 mars. Grâce à la généreuse contribution de l'ENI, de l'Ente Cassa di Risparmio di Firenze et de Mediocredito, la chaire sera effectivement mise en place à l'automne 1998.

De plus amples informations seront disponibles à compter de l'été: www.iue.it/RSC/Welcome.html

YVES MÉNY

Press release

ENI, MEDIOCREDITO CENTRALE and ENTE CASSA DI RISPARMIO DI FIRENZE have reached an agreement to create a Chair at the European University Institute in Fiesole for study and research on themes connected with the Mediterranean and relations between Europe and the countries on the South Shore and the Near and Middle East.

The three sponsors that have undertaken to support the Chair will be contributing to starting up a structured four-year research programme in various sectors including environment, security, communications, harmonization of legal systems, flows of goods, services and persons between the two shores of the Mediterranean, and other points of great importance for today's and tomorrow's Europe.

The project, to be carried out in Fiesole at the Robert Schuman Centre (an interdisciplinary research centre directed by Professor YVES MÉNY), has the objective of making the European University Institute a focal point for research done anywhere in Europe on topics relating to the Mediterranean area. Medium- and

long-term stays in Fiesole by academics from universities and research centres in the South Shore countries are also planned, with the aim of creating solid links between the European University and many of the most prestigious institutions of higher education and research in countries in the Mediterranean Basin.

That this initiative is coming into being in Florence emphasizes the role that in previous centuries made the city an important point of contact between the civilizations on each shore of the Mediterranean.

The decision by ENI, MEDIOCREDITO CENTRALE and ENTE CASSA DI RISPARMIO DI FIRENZE to support a project with great cultural significance, destined to bear fruit in the medium and long term, shows a farsighted approach by the sponsors, particularly attentive to the great themes that will condition Europe's development in the decades to come.

Participation in the project is also open to other partners, whether private or public.



ENTE
CASSA DI RISPARMIO
DI FIRENZE



Eni



MEDIOCREDITO
CENTRALE

CRS

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Italian Prime Minister gives 20th Jean Monnet Lecture

'The Maastricht Treaty was a great act of justice towards younger generations and towards the future', and the single currency is a project of revolutionary scope, enhanced by the importance of the economies making up the European Union and the potential effect on other countries. This process, the Italian Prime Minister added, will have important implications in three different areas: Europe's position in the world, the nature of capitalism in the EU, and the patterns of the international monetary system. But the single currency is not everything. Professor PRODI's warning, concluding a close analysis of the various economic and political aspects, is 'what point would there be in putting your currencies together if not as part of a project aimed at strengthening common policies in all sectors?' Europe, which has managed to become a protagonist of the economy, was born of a political project that has always had as its ultimate objective political integration.

To researchers who showered him with questions about young people, about the single currency and about the South, he gave affable answers, with the precision of the academic but locating everything in a political perspective, which goes well beyond the single currency, aimed at portraying 'the political countenance of a Europe whose flag is seen as a bearer of democracy and prosperity'.

The full text of the Twentieth Jean Monnet Lecture is available in English and Italian on the EUI's website:
<http://www.iue.it/ANN/JML/Welcome.html>.

A printed version of the lecture may be ordered from the Publications Officer at: publish@datacomm.iue.it or at the Institute address (see p.27).

*Conclusions of the project***Ecco L'Euro**

The project *Ecco L'Euro* came to an end on 31 March and the Scientific Committee brought in its findings in a report released in May.

The Committee reached its conclusions on the basis of a systematic monitoring of the project throughout its life, and in the light of two surveys, one addressed to consumers, the other to retailers. In addition, the sponsoring Communes of Pontassieve and Fiesole kept detailed records of various aspects of the project. The completed report is being presented to the European Commission and the European Parliament before becoming generally available.

At the heart of the project was a simulation 'experiment' in which 'Euro' (strictly 'Euro-symbols') notes and coins were injected into the monetary circulation in Fiesole-Pontassieve. In fact, the amount of seigniorage (face value of the notes and coins released less the cost of manufacture) stood at 20,000 lire per head of population of the two Communes at the end of March. (Notes and coins can be returned for exchange into lire up until July and there may be a consequent reduction in seigniorage created if there is a reflux). The overall financial return to the project seems, however, to be negative, when calculated in narrow book-keeping terms, as other promotional expenditures of the project overwhelmed the seigniorage revenues. It was difficult to promote the day-to-day circulation of the Euro-symbols – as noted in our earlier reports a lively 'collection demand' removed the early issues from the streets and subsequently it proved difficult to stimulate the use of



the symbols without recourse to the special device of the 'tessera punti'. With the tessera punti, retailers would confirm the use of Euro-symbols in transactions by stamping the tessera, which could – when full – be exchanged for a 'Euro watch'; our data showed that this device substantially boosted the use of Euro.

The communication value of the project seems, however, to have been substantial. The project was visited by and reported in many media throughout the world. It boosted awareness of the forthcoming single currency, even if at the expense of leaving some portion of

the populace with the belief (by now perhaps dispelled) that the experiment was the real thing! Dual pricing seems to have been technically easy to achieve and valued by consumers: with the less rounded exchange rate likely to prevail in practice (in the experiment, the exchange rate was set at 2000 lire = 1 Euro) more discordance might be expected, though. At the nicely rounded exchange rate of the experiment consumers did not show enthusiasm for the idea that everyone should be given pocket calculators to perform the calculation; again, this might be different with an 'awkward' exchange rate, as might prevail on 1 January 1999.

The 'real thing' will be upon us soon enough. Meanwhile the success of the Fiesole-Pontassieve project has been deemed sufficient to warrant a similar experiment being run in Padua.

M. ARTIS and L. TALANI

How citizens and SMEs in Baden and Alsace see the influence of the euro

With the fieldwork in the case-study regions of Baden and Alsace at the French-German border finalized, the project on the effects of the euro on citizens and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs) in border regions within the European Union is on its way to reaching results.

Based on quota sampling, project team members KERSTIN ULLRICH, BENOÎT FRIGUET and BAUKE VISSER selected and interviewed citizens, and contacted SMEs and organizations in the respective regions. More than four hundred citizens as well as SMEs answered questions on their current transborder activities, on what they perceived as related obstacles, and on how far they intended to alter their behaviour with the euro 'in their pockets'. SMEs also gave detailed insight on their preparations for the new European currency. Qualitative interviews with business and consumer organizations provided additional information and perspectives. With the help of LEILA TALANI, already 'euro-experienced' in the *Ecco l'Euro* project (see above), the data were encoded, and the team has started the analysis.

Selected results will be presented to the European Commission, co-sponsor of the project, and to the press in the early summer. The full academic report will be available as of August 1998.

MARCUS GRAMBERGER

European identity: What and how?

European identity has become a buzz-word. But what *is* a European identity? How does it relate to other identities? These are some of the questions put within the framework of the research project 'The Cultural Construction of Community' at the Robert Schuman Centre.

Much more than being an exclusive category a European identity is supplementary to and both overlaps and competes with other identities. European identity is both setting and transgressing limits. One historically important way of constructing a European identity has been through the creation of a contrasting Other. Russia, Eastern Europe and the Middle East (a term developed from a European view) have been important areas of exclusion and inclusion, where the demarcation between 'We' and 'They' has changed over time.

Religion has been important in these processes of inclusion and exclusion. The role of religion in identity construction was the subject of a workshop organized by Prof. BO STRÅTH on 'Religion and Modernity. Self-Images and Images of the Other in Europe and the Middle East', held in April. The interaction between Christianity, Jewry and Islam and their role for images of modernity was discussed. Also the role of Cathol-

icism and Protestantism in national identity construction in Germany, Poland and Scandinavia was touched upon.

A European identity has historically not only been constructed through demarcation to the Other outside (Western) Europe but also within Europe in demarcation to the nation. In countries like Britain, Sweden and Norway, for instance, Europe is referred to as 'the Continent', i.e. belonging to the Other. However, as a rule Europe has simultaneously been an element of national self-understanding (the nation as a part of Europe) and at the same time as something different outside the nation. How this mix has varied in Europe geographically and historically is an interesting research question.

Light was shed on this problem at the conference 'Myth and Memory in the Construction of Community' organized by Prof. BO STRÅTH on 4-7 June, and at a workshop in May on 'The Commemoration of the 1848 Revolution in Different Countries in Europe in Comparison' organized by Dr CHARLOTTE TACKE. That year the tensions between the nation and more universal ideas transgressing the nation, between socialism and liberalism, were obvious. The way in which the events in 1848 have been commemorated (1898, 1948 and 1998) also say something about national and European identities.

RSC

Focal point: Competition policy

With the arrival at the EUI several years ago of Prof. GIULIANO AMATO, former Prime Minister of Italy and former head of the Italian competition authority, and of Prof. CLAUDIUS DIETER EHLERMANN, former Director General for competition at the European Commission, the RSC has rapidly become recognized as a focal point for the development of competition policy. The Centre offers a unique framework for research and discourse on European and international competition issues. Heads of the leading competition authorities, industry leaders and top-level academics have come to Florence for the open exchange of ideas and experience.

Annual Competition Policy Workshops

Two annual workshops on European competition policy have already been held, and the third is scheduled for 13 and 14 November 1998. The workshops aim to address some of the most pressing problems faced by competition enforcers in today's rapidly changing world economy, and to help them identify workable solu-

tions. Their success has helped fill a communication gap among the regulators, the regulated, and academia.

The first workshop, held in 1996, focused on the complex problems raised by enforcement of competition laws in the European Union's 'federal' context. The participants considered such issues as: the need for greater multiplicity of antitrust enforcers in the EU, the need for decentralized enforcement of Community competition law, the need for horizontal cooperation among the Member State competition authorities, and for improved cooperation between the Commission and the Member State authorities. The papers presented at the workshop, and edited transcripts of the discussions, were published by Kluwer Law International in a volume edited by Prof. EHLERMANN and LARAINÉ L. LAUDATI, who recently completed her Ph.D. at the Institute.

The 1997 workshop focused on the objectives of competition law in the different jurisdictions around the world, and the

extent to which differing objectives might impede the ability of national authorities to cooperate with each other. The participants also considered whether the actual implementation of competition law in the EU is consistent with its underlying objectives. To the extent that it is not, discussion focused on how consistency could be improved. Prof. Ehlermann and Dr. Laudati have again prepared a volume for publication, which will be released this summer.

The subject of this year's workshop will be the role of competition law in the rapidly evolving network markets (telephone, pay TV and Internet services) and the development of the 'information society'. Participants will address the challenge for competition policy to ensure conditions of fair and efficient network access, which is necessary to allow for the establishment of competing network service providers. Competition issues raised by strategic alliances among the major players will also be considered. A final panel will address the complex institutional issues raised.

The 1999-2000 Forum:

Between Europe and the Nation State: The reshaping of interests, identities and political representation

Directors: Professors STEFANO BARTOLINI, THOMAS RISSE and BO STRÅTH

Until recently, European integration has had only a limited impact on domestic politics, society and culture. The aim of the Forum is to explore the increasing impact that Europeanization is now having on these structures. Issues of 'interests' and 'identity' are at the core of the programme. The central question is the extent to which further integration contributes to a re-definition of interest and identity orientation in European Union countries.

As far as the *identity issue* is concerned, the point of departure is that collective identities are context-bound and that individuals are loyal toward various cultural, political and social entities. We should not expect the emergence over time of one single European collective identity across different countries and regions. On the contrary, the problem is how different components of collective identities interact with or against one another. The key questions to address are of the following type:

What is or could be a 'European identity'?

What role do historical memories, myths and symbols play?

How was 'Europe' constructed before and after the end of the Cold War?

To what extent has the clear-cut east-west dimension of the Cold War been dismantled?

How do images of a European order and a European identity interact with national/regional or other collective identities?

How do elite levels try to communicate with mass levels in the construction of 'Europeanness'? How do countries vary regarding the Europeanization of mass and elite identities?

As far as *interests* and their political representation are concerned, the expectation is that the reshaping of economic, cultural and administrative boundaries by the integration process will soon have a strong influence on traditional cleavages and on new cleavage structuring. The relevant questions are:

What is the medium-term impact of these processes on the basic political alignments of European cleavage and party systems?

Are tensions likely to emerge between a growing opportunity for exit of individuals and firms from territories and existing forms of political representation at the national level?

What are the conditions and the possibilities for the structuring of new oppositions and cleavage lines?

How will the re-definition of different types of regulatory and cultural boundaries shape such new social cleavages and political oppositions?

This research will continue in the academic year 2000-1.

It's Time to apply

THE EUROPEAN FORUM, CENTRE FOR ADVANCED STUDIES

offers

Fellowships for periods of between 6 to 10 months for young doctors and senior scholars specialized in the area of research outlined above. Applications from all disciplines: History, Social and Political Sciences, Economics and Law are welcome.

Applicants should hold a doctorate at the latest by September 1998 and submit a research project which fits into the research programme for the year 1999-2000.

The European Forum Fellowships are full-time, and acceptance carries with it the obligation on the part of the Fellows to reside in Florence and to be regularly present.

Fellows should not have academic activities in another university or research centre during their stay.

Deadline for application: **31 August 1998**

For information on the project and application procedure please contact:

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Some new RSC initiatives

A Reflection Group on the long-term implications of the EU enlargement

The Robert Schumann Centre, in cooperation with the Forward Studies Unit of the European Commission, has recently formed a Reflection Group on the 'Long-Term Implications of the EU Enlargement: The Nature of the New Border'. The Reflection Group, chaired by Professor GIULIANO AMATO, will meet six times in 1998-9 to discuss the following issues: ethnic minorities, cultures and national identity, socio-economic discrepancies, and problems related to physical borders and soft security. The first meeting focusing on ethnic minorities was held in Florence on 18-19 June 1998.

The European Electricity Regulation Forum

In conjunction with DG XVII of the European Commission, the RSC has established the European Electricity Regulation Forum for discussion of issues related to liberalisation and competition in E.U. electricity markets. The first meeting of the Forum, chaired by Prof. EHLERMANN, was held in February 1998. Issues addressed included transmission pricing methods and cost accounting, treatment of ancillary services, non-discrimination and unbundling and public service obligations. In the future, the Forum will address issues such as public service obligations and promotion of alternative energy sources. The next meeting is scheduled for October 1998. Reports of these proceedings will be prepared by the RSC and published by the European Commission.

A yearly conference of the International Bar Association

In September 1997, the RSC hosted a conference organised by the International Bar Association, an international professional association of lawyers, the subject of which was merger control policy. A second IBA conference will be held at the Institute on 2 October.

IN BRIEF

Environmental Summer Workshop

The Robert Schuman Centre is conducting the Third Environmental Summer Workshop from 6-10 July. The workshop entitled 'Environmental Policy Integration: The Greening of Sectoral Policies' and coordinated by ANDREA LENSCHOW (Salzburg University) brings together 25 researchers, teachers and administrators from all over the world.

The Academy of European Law

The Academy of European Law is holding its Ninth Session from 22 June to 3 July 1998 on Human Rights and from 6 to 17 July 1998 on European Union Law.

The Distinguished Lectures will be given by CATHERINE LALUMIÈRE, Chairman, Group of the European Radical Alliance, European Parliament, PETER LEUPRECHT, Professor of Law, University of Quebec, Montreal and CHRISTOPHER WEERAMANTRY, Judge of the International Court of Justice (on Human Rights) and by WILLIAM J. DAVEY, Director, Legal Affairs Division, World Trade Organization, Geneva, CLAUDIUS DIETER EHLERMANN, Member of the Appellate Body of the World Trade Organization, Geneva,

Professor of Law, European University Institute and JEAN-CLAUDE PIRIS, Director General, Legal Service, Council of the European Union (on European Union Law).

Programme Salvador de Madariaga 1998

Cette année, les autorités espagnoles renouent avec l'initiative prise pour la première fois en 1995 en matière de bourses.

Afin de promouvoir les recherches portant sur l'Espagne dans le contexte européen, le gouvernement espagnol offre aux chercheurs de l'IUE la possibilité de recevoir une bourse de 100.000 pesètes pour effectuer une mission en Espagne ou pour tout achat de matériel, livres, banques de données, etc. nécessaire à la préparation de leur thèse.

Les 20 bourses disponibles sont octroyées à des chercheurs originaires de l'Union européenne dont le sujet de thèse englobe l'Espagne. Le Comité de sélection s'est réuni à Florence le 12 juin dernier pour attribuer cette bourse parmi les 29 candidats qui se sont présentés.

What Human Rights policy for the Union?

What sort of internal human rights policy should the EU have, or can it credibly concentrate its concern for human rights mainly in its external relations? Assuming that it should have some internal policy, must that be narrowly confined to the existing range of competences given to the Community by Member States? Or should the development of the single market, along with its single currency, be accompanied by a more wide-ranging commitment to human rights? These are some of the questions that have arisen in a major EUI project aimed at preparing a 'Human Rights Agenda for the European Union'; the project is now nearing completion.

Institutional issues have also arisen. The European Court of Justice concluded several years ago that the EU could not adhere to the European Convention on Human Rights without an express authorization being added to the EU Treaty, but governments were not prepared to go that far in Amsterdam. What then should be the relationship with the Council of Europe and its newly merged single European Court of Human Rights? And what should the relationship be with the United Nations monitoring bodies? Does the EU need some sort of internal human rights monitoring mechanism or would this breach the principle of subsidiarity?

In social policy matters, the Amsterdam Treaty and other developments have opened up the prospects for various policies designed to promote economic and social human rights within the Union. In addition, the EU is confronted with the challenges of how to respond to issues such as racism, religious intolerance and xenophobia, the treatment of 'non-Communitarians' in Europe, especially refugees and migrant workers, the regulation of new technologies to ensure that they do not undermine respect for human rights, and protection of the environment consistent with respect for human rights.

In the foreign policy area, there are various questions such as the type of human rights requirements that should be reflected in the enlargement process, the extent to which human rights "conditionality" should be attached to aid and trade arrangements, and the feasibility of making human rights an important part of a common foreign and security policy despite the clearly divergent views on situations such as China and Algeria.

The EUI (Academy of European Law) project has been funded by DG 1A of the European Commission and will result in a major volume of essays to which leading experts throughout the Community have contributed, and in the Agenda. The project started in July 1997, and involves some twenty-seven project participants from all fifteen EU Member States who are preparing reports on different themes. It is supervised by a Comité des Sages on which an additional two members (Lord ROY JENKINS, Chancellor of Oxford University and former President of the Commission of the European Com-

munities, and Mrs. MARY ROBINSON, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and former President of Ireland) have joined the original three Sages (Prof. ANTONIO CASSESE, Judge of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia; Mme. CATHERINE LALUMIÈRE, Member of the European Parliament, and President of its ARE Group; and Mr. PETER LEUPRECHT, Visiting Professor at the Université du Québec at Montreal and McGill University, and former Deputy Secretary-General of the Council of Europe) to focus on the adoption of an 'EU Human Rights Agenda for the Year 2000'. The project is funded by the European Commission, and is directed by PHILIP ALSTON (Professor of International Law at the Law Department and co-director of the Academy) and co-ordinated by MARA BUSTELO (a Research Fellow at the Law Department).

In late May a major conference was hosted in Brussels by the European Parliament. The first part of the conference consisted of small, expert working groups, designed to provide the opportunity for expert discussion of the contents of initial drafts of the report prepared by each project participant, to assist in the preparation of the final papers, and to generate suggestions for a set of focused and practical recommendations. The final reports will be published in English and French (probably by Oxford University Press and Bruylant) early in 1999.

Two public sessions were also held in Brussels and attracted high-level participation from the European Parliament, a wide range of representatives of key organisations in the field and members of the public. Although a number of NGO representatives were invited to particular working group sessions, the public forum proved useful as a platform for the expression of a range of views not previously heard.

The formal presentation of the EU Human Rights Agenda by the Comité des Sages will take place in Vienna on Friday 9 October at a conference organized under the auspices of the Foreign Minister of Austria and President of the EU Council of Ministers, who will deliver the opening address. Invitees to this final conference will include representatives of regional human rights organizations, EU applicant States from Central and Eastern Europe, and NGOs and civil society. It is envisaged that the programme for the Vienna conference will include specific sessions for the consideration of issues of concern to applicant States and NGOs, and to consider strategies for the promotion of the Agenda.

For further information on the project, contact Mara Bustelo (tel: +39-055 4685-265; fax +39-055 4685-507; e-mail: bustelo@datacomm.iue.it).

PHILIP ALSTON

The European Foreign Policy Bulletin goes online

The European Foreign Policy Bulletin has been edited at the Institute for 10 years. Altogether 10 issues, covering 1985-94 were published by the Office for Official Publications, Luxembourg.

The Bulletin brings together the great variety of official documents issued by the European Union in the field of foreign policy: Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) since the Maastricht Treaty came into force, and European Political Cooperation before that. Within the framework of CFSP the Union adopts legally binding decisions (common positions, joint actions), issues political declarations (press statements, statements to international organizations and conferences), and participates in the debates of the European Parliament with statements and answers to oral and written questions.

The Bulletin's first aim is to collect these dispersed and sometimes hardly accessible materials in order to make them available to the interested research community. Secondly, the Bulletin analyses and indexes documents in a way that allows the reader to select particular documents relevant for their area of research.

The Academy of European Law at the Institute has now made the entire collection of over 5000 documents – their title and full text, and descriptive information about them (date and place of issue, presidency and status of document) – available as a database, which replaces the printed publication. The database is freely accessible on the WorldWideWeb. It is possible to search titles and text as well as the descriptive fields. Searches are performed via a fill-in form and require no special knowledge of a database interrogation language.

Publication in a database has several major advantages:

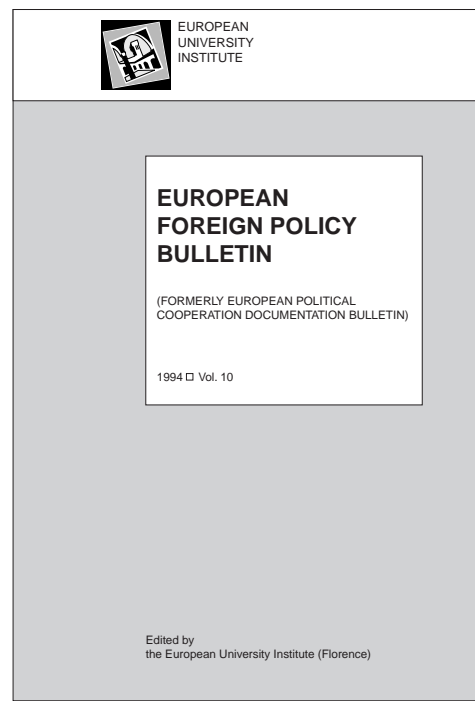
The search facilities allow identification of documents relevant for a specific topic or in a given context in a much more precise and specific way than consulting a printed index would do.

The time delay in publishing a printed collection is as big as that of the last document to become available plus the production time. But the database can be continually updated with documents as they become available. Indeed the database currently contains all documents published from 1985 to 1995, and all 1998 documents. 1996 and 1997 documents will be added very soon to complete coverage.

Publishing the database on the www means it can reach a wider audience than the printed version ever could, particularly in areas where European documentation is not easily found.

The European Foreign Policy Bulletin online brings together the wealth of material and the analytical tools of a traditional academic publication, the search and retrieval power of a Relational Database Management System and the availability and accessibility of the Internet. It is our hope that this innovative tool will be of further use in the increasingly important research in European foreign policy and all related areas.

SIEGLINDE SCHREINER-LINFORD and BARBARA CIOMEI



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The EUI Library

The Library is a major academic support service of the EUI dedicated to satisfying the research needs of its international clientele. This means providing our academic staff, fellows and researchers with the best possible means of access to information in their specific fields of research.

The main users of the EUI Library are the resident population of professors, fellows and researchers, some 500 people altogether. However, because of its reputation for high-quality collections and services the Library also receives many requests from outside users: academics and researchers at other universities, EUI alumni, and many libraries in Italy and abroad.

The Library has a very active collection development policy that aims to provide our users with all important material relevant to the research areas of the Institute. The principles that guide collection development are: thorough coverage of the main research themes of the EUI as well as of many individual research interests, adequate linguistic coverage to represent each country's scholarly output and wide-ranging access to bibliographic information to identify material that cannot be acquired.

Apart from the disciplinary collections in Social and Political Science, Economics, Law and History the strong points are the Journal collection (more than 3000 subscriptions), the Working Paper collection with some 40,000 papers from over 440 universities and important research centres worldwide, the European collection (including the European Documentation Centre of EU publications) of works documenting the process of European integration, and the Reference collection of catalogues, bibliographies, encyclopedias and dictionaries. Among the special collections the Goldsmith-Kress Library of Economic History

(more than 50,000 texts on microfilm) should be mentioned.

The library collection as a whole, consisting of some 500,000 volumes, can be considered one of the most up-to-date and relevant in the field of European integration and comparative European law. Practically the entire Library collection is on open access and shelved together in one building which the aim of saving the time of our users when they come to search for material. From the very beginning the Library, set up in 1976, has made extensive use of the latest Information Technology applications in all areas of operation: no card cata-

Information services and the use of facilities. In addition, the members of each of the four Academic Departments can count on the services of four subject specialists on the Library staff charged with following closely the topics being studied in their Departments and assisting researchers and academic staff in their work.

Documents services comprise on-demand acquisition of works needed for research, open access to the collections (more than 50,000 in-house consultations yearly), loans (40,000 per year) and Interlibrary Loan and Document delivery from outside sources: libraries and document sup-



The Library wing of the Badia Fiesolana

logue was ever used, and the Library was completely automated from the start. The present integrated library automation system (INNOPAC) is our third, handling acquisition, book and serials processing and public access to our catalogue, with inbuilt facilities for downloading information. Information retrieval is provided through access to external online databases as well as through the collection of networked CD-ROMs, accessible on a campus-wide network.

The services the Library offers are of three kinds: Document services,

ply centres (more than 6,000 from all over the world).

Information services include the Reference service, CD-ROM access (over 50 titles), on-line access to database host services (Dialog, STN, Questel, ECHO, Lexis, ESA-IRS) and full access to the Internet (including our own WWW server). The Library offers individual and personalized user instruction (library use, information retrieval and handling), and user information in the form of Library guides, instruction sheets and an extensive series of WWW pages. The Library

Web pages are among most frequently consulted webpages of the EUI. The Library also receives many institutional visits from other Libraries and research institutions interested in its organization, collections and services.

Other facilities that the Library puts at the disposal of its users include study places, photocopying machines, microform reader-copier machines and public-access computers.

The Library is run by an international team of information scientists and subject specialists with high academic qualifications and ample experience in the handling of new information technologies.

The EUI Library has always had a strong user-orientation and in order to exploit the new possibilities offered by the global move to digitalization of information, the Library and the EUI authorities have started a three-year project to develop a version of the Digital Library suited to the needs of our users, aimed at providing them with pro-active answers and services. Concretely, we intend to bring needed information from any source within close and easy reach of our users at their place of work, inside or outside the Library.

The Library is open every weekday from 9.00 till 21.00, and on Saturdays from 9.00 till 13.00. The Library is located in the main building of the European University

Institute, the Badia Fiesolana, at via dei Roccettini 9, San Domenico di Fiesole on a hillside on the outskirts of Florence. The Library is housed in a modern wing attached to the Badia Fiesolana giving a view across olive groves to Florence's unmistakable skyline in the distance.

The Library catalogue can be consulted over the Internet from anywhere in the world, 24 hours per day at the telnet address:

biblio.iue.it (login: library)

The EUI Library's webpages can be reached at the following URL:

<http://www.iue.it/LIB>

PILAR ALCALÀ

Alumni Association awards grant for the publication of an outstanding doctoral thesis defended at the EUI

Two years ago the the EUI Alumni Association set up a special fund named after the late MARCELLO BUZZONETTI, the Institute's first Secretary General. Earlier this year the Executive Committee of the Association decided to use these funds for a special grant to be dedicated to the publication of an outstanding doctoral thesis defended at the Institute. This grant will be awarded annually to a former researcher of a given Institute Department. Since each Department will qualify only every four years, theses of four successive years will be eligible. As this is the very first year, the grant will advertised not in April, but in July. There follow the guidelines regarding the grant.

1. In consideration of the strong ties between the EUI ALUMNI ASSOCIATION and the European University Institute and its graduates and in appreciation of the academic results achieved, the EUI ALUMNI ASSOCIATION will every year support the publication of an outstanding doctoral thesis defended at the European University Institute.

2. The Grant to be awarded amounts to LIT 2 million. It will be financed by the Buzzonetti Fund established by the EUI Alumni Association in 1996.

3. The Grant will be awarded on a yearly basis to the author of an outstanding thesis of a given EUI Department in the following order: Political and Social Sciences, History and Civilization, Economics, and Law. The grant will first be awarded for the Academic Year 1997-8.

4. The grant will be advertised every year in April. The deadline for applications will be 31 December of the same year. In view of the fact that grants will be available only every four years for any Department, theses defended during a period of four years prior to the deadline for applications will be eligible.

5. The Executive Committee of the EUI ALUMNI ASSOCIATION will award the grant upon a recommendation from the EUI Publications Committee. The Publications Committee will select the thesis to receive the grant according to the criteria applicable to the subsidisation of theses by the European University Institute. If no such proposal is made by the Publications Committee no grant will be made available for that Academic Year and the funds will be carried forward to be used at the discretion of the Executive Committee of the EUI ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

6. The decision of the Executive Committee of the EUI ALUMNI ASSOCIATION is final and binding. No recourse is possible.

Done at Amsterdam on 7 March 1998

This decision shall enter into force on the first day of April 1998

Signed:

Prof. Dr. WINFRIED BOECKEN
President of the EUI Alumni Association'

Un humaniste éclairé aux origines de l'IUE ou les archives d'Etienne Hirsch aux AHCE

ETIENNE HIRSCH naît à Paris en 1901 dans un milieu bourgeois d'origine israélite dont le judaïsme est 'modernisé et adapté à la société française contemporaine'. Il partage néanmoins cette conscience familiale de 'faire partie d'une minorité qui [a] résisté à des millénaires d'atroces persécutions'. Durant ses études s'affirme son goût pour le voyage et la politique. Il s'inscrit à la SFIO mais, fuyant 'la médiocrité des controverses', il s'en retire tout en lui conservant sa sympathie. Promu ingénieur civil des mines, il se lance dans la chimie ce qui lui vaut d'être nommé expert du cartel de l'azote.

Mais la guerre bouleverse sa vie. Il veut 'crier au monde que la France veut vivre et qu'elle vivra, qu'elle continuera à tenir très haut et à déployer pour l'humanité entière le drapeau de la raison humaine, de la justice et de la liberté'. Il s'engage donc, dès juin 1940, dans les Forces françaises libres à Londres, devenant directeur adjoint de l'Armement. Ses propositions dans les commissions d'études ont déjà une tonalité européenne. Face au nationalisme meurtrier, il cherche au concept d'Europe, forgé par les traditions historique, culturelle et artistique, une expression plus concrète, propre à sa sauvegarde et à celle de ses peuples. Il est vrai que les idées protéiformes de restructuration du vieux continent ou plus généralement d' 'ordre nouveau' sont dans l'air, ranimées ou lancées au lendemain de la Grande guerre, funeste conséquence de la crise des Etats-nations. Mais leur inefficacité ou leur agressivité ont reconduit à l'usage des armes. Ainsi la réflexion reprend dans la Résistance qui médite à la reconstruction de l'Europe pacifiée pour que pacifiée elle demeure.

ETIENNE HIRSCH développe notamment le projet franco-belge d'unions régionales d'Etats (prémices du Benelux): 'Si l'on parvenait à établir une [telle] union douanière, assortie des accords monétaires, sociaux etc... corrélatifs, [...] on réaliserait une unité économique susceptible, ne disons pas de lutter, mais de discuter à armes égales avec les grandes unités économiques déjà mentionnées [Etats-Unis, Empire britannique, URSS], surtout si, ultérieurement, on pouvait obtenir l'adhésion de pays limitrophes tels que Espagne, Portugal, Suisse, Italie [...]. Elle constituerait une première ébauche de la collaboration nécessaire à la défense des démocraties occidentales contre l'éternel péril germanique. Elle permettrait d'envisager des solutions pratiques pour le détachement de l'Allemagne des provinces de l'ouest du Rhin. Elle serait le premier stade dans l'établissement d'une Union ou d'une Fédération européenne'.

Appelé auprès du Comité français de libération nationale à Alger en juillet 1943, il devient le collabo-

rateur de JEAN MONNET qui a la responsabilité du commissariat à l'Armement et à la Reconstruction. Ce dernier, jadis à la Société des nations, a constaté l'impuissance des rouages politiques traditionnels pour assurer la tranquillité mondiale. Il est donc animé par la même logique qu'ETIENNE HIRSCH visant à 'organiser la paix' sur des bases nouvelles. C'est précisément de l'été 1943 que date le mémorandum de JEAN MONNET généralement connu comme acte de naissance de l'idée européenne communautaire.

Dès 1945, ETIENNE HIRSCH assiste JEAN MONNET dans les préparatifs du Commissariat français au Plan de modernisation et d'équipement. A sa création, il est appelé à la tête de la Division technique avant de devenir commissaire général adjoint. Parallèlement il prend part aux manœuvres diplomatiques destinées à changer le cadre politique du continent. La rue de Martignac en est naturellement le foyer. En avril 1950, il participe à la rédaction de la déclaration Schuman qui annonce l'une des 'premières assises concrètes d'une fédération européenne indispensable à la préservation de la paix'.



Etienne Hirsch (1901-1994)

La Communauté européenne du charbon et de l'acier, basée sur l'axe franco-allemand et dont les fondements géographiques et économiques se trouvent dans un triangle fortement industrialisé qui a été le nerf des guerres, doit être régie par une Haute Autorité supranationale. C'est suivant la suggestion d'ETIENNE HIRSCH qu'elle est expressément conçue comme la 'première étape vers la Fédération européenne, c'est-à-dire vers une société nouvelle dans laquelle les antagonismes du passé devenaient impensables, dans laquelle toute hégémonie nationale était exclue. Débordant l'Europe, c'était l'aurore d'une société humaine plus fraternelle où la loi de tous était le bien commun'.

En 1959, ETIENNE HIRSCH est nommé président d'Euratom. Rapidement l'institution est revitalisée. Sur la base de son traité constitutif, il commence également à oeuvrer pour la création d'une université européenne. L'enseignement prodigué ne devrait pas regarder les sciences exactes 'où chacun parle le même langage' mais les sciences humaines où les 'langages ne se rencontrent pas'; il devrait en quelque sorte tendre à affiner la communauté culturelle européenne, 'l'esprit européen'. L'entreprise, freinée par le concept gaulliste des prérogatives nationales, ne verra son résultat qu'en 1976. ETIENNE HIRSCH a d'ailleurs une opinion de ses fonctions difficilement acceptable par le gouvernement français. En décembre 1961, son mandat n'est pas renouvelé par Paris et l'institution en subira les conséquences, destinée à végéter.

ETIENNE HIRSCH renforce dès lors son opposition. Dès 1958, il contribue à fonder le club Jean Moulin et en 1965, il rejoint la Fédération de la gauche démocratique et socialiste. Elle est la seule formation qui rejette 'la fausse grandeur d'un méprisant isolement appuyé sur une ruineuse et dérisoire force de frappe nationale', en d'autres termes 'l'Europe du Metternich et du «machin»'; la seule qui, au contraire, vise 'à la consolidation de la paix et de la fraternité entre les hommes (...) en promouvant la création d'une Europe intégrée, dotée d'un gouvernement fédéral, capable d'être sur un pied de parfaite égalité, la partenaire des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, et de participer activement aux négociations avec l'Union soviétique pour réaliser, au-delà de la coexistence pacifique, une véritable coopération pour le bien de l'humanité toute entière'.

6 juillet 1998

Réunion interinstitutionnelle de l'Union européenne en matière d'archives

L'Institut universitaire européen est devenu, suite au contrat de dépôt conclu le 17 décembre 1984 avec la Commission européenne agissant au nom de l'ensemble des Institutions communautaires, le dépositaire central des Archives historiques de l'Union européenne.

Ces dernières, installées depuis 1986 à la villa 'Il Poggiolo', assurent la conservation de 2000 mètres de documents originaux émanant des Institutions de l'Union et les rendent accessibles au public à l'échéance d'un délai de 30 ans.

Depuis leur création, de nombreuses organisations, mouvements ou personnalités ayant contribué à la construction européenne ont choisi d'enrichir les collections de Florence (cf. présentation des papiers ETIENNE HIRSCH figurant dans la présente EUI Review, ci-dessus.)

Les Archives historiques attirent un public de plus en plus nombreux, originaire, pour plus des deux tiers, de l'étranger. (En 1997, plus de 80 thèses ont été produites, basées sur les documents des archives, et plus de 1800 articles communiqués).

Au lendemain des élections, en mai 1966, il assume la responsabilité du Plan dans le Contre-gouvernement présidé par FRANÇOIS MITTERRAND.

Grandi par son éviction d'Euratom, il devient également un symbole de lutte pour les mouvements européens. Dès 1962, il préside le congrès pour la Communauté politique européenne organisé par le Mouvement européen à Munich. En 1964, il est élu président du comité central du Mouvement fédéraliste européen. 'L'Europe ne signifie pas la renonciation au sentiment de patrie, mais à l'Europe des Etats'. En 1971, la formation fusionne avec sa branche modérée sécessionniste Action européenne fédéraliste donnant naissance à l'Union des fédéralistes européens. ETIENNE HIRSCH en exerce la présidence d'honneur. Son attention ne se relâche pas. La droite, toujours au pouvoir, accomplit des pas insuffisants en faveur de l'Europe, restant par ailleurs dans la lignée gaulliste sur le plan intérieur.

Avec l'avènement des socialistes en 1981, il s'autorise humblement en 'ancêtre' à émettre quelques suggestions. Ainsi, à 91 ans passés, il préconise un 'plan de bataille (...) [contre] le chômage massif [qui] est non seulement une tragédie humainement insupportable, mais aussi l'origine de situations telles que le mal des banlieues'.

Il s'éteint en 1994.

Résumé d'un article de CATHERINE PREVITI ALLAIRE paru in «Historiens de l'Europe contemporaine» (vol. 11, n° 1-4, 1996) en guise de présentation au fonds Etienne Hirsch (EH) déposé aux AHCE en 1995.

Le Centre Robert Schuman et 'Le Monde': un partenariat pour l'Europe

Intégration européenne et État-nation Une 'division du travail' est-elle possible?

Par STEFANO BARTOLINI

Un demi-siècle d'intégration européenne et l'accélération qu'elle a récemment connue avec l'Acte unique européen et l'Union monétaire, ont déterminé une restructuration des limites propres aux États-nations européens de façon directe et indirecte. De façon directe, l'unification européenne a supprimé les frontières qui existaient entre les États-membres dans le domaine des libertés civiles et économiques. De ce fait, les opportunités de mobilité physique des facteurs productifs – du capital essentiellement – des entreprises et des individus, se sont élargies, même si leur distribution reste largement inégale. En second lieu, l'unification a progressivement défini les nouvelles limites externes de l'Union à travers la fixation de frontières tarifaires, réglementaires et même de citoyenneté, qui a pu conférer aux membres de cette communauté une identité qui les différencie nettement de ceux qui n'y appartiennent pas. Enfin, ce processus historique a contribué à la constitution de nouvelles limites internes, notamment à caractère fonctionnel, qui définissent les droits et les devoirs de certains sous-groupes au sein des États-membres de l'Union, en particulier par l'effet de programmes de coopération transfrontalière ou par la géométrie variable caractéristiques de certains régimes (protocole social, l'Union monétaire, accords de Schengen, etc.) ...

Depuis quelque temps, au-delà de ces processus 'directs', on perçoit cependant plus claire-

ment l'impact indirect de l'intégration, cette dernière se cantonnant de moins en moins au domaine fonctionnel des libertés et des activités économiques. On aurait pu s'attendre en effet à ce que les progrès de l'intégration économique telle qu'elle avait été conçue originellement, n'en laisse pas moins aux États-nations – une fois abandonnée toute prétention au contrôle politique du marché – la liberté de poursuivre ses objectifs dans les autres domaines, comme dans ceux qui relèvent par exemple de la défense de l'identité culturelle et des mécanismes d'autodétermination – démocratie et représentation politique – de ses membres. Mais cette division originelle des tâches entre États-nations et Union européenne, qui fit longtemps l'originalité de l'Europe comme espace politique, est-elle encore possible à long terme? En d'autres termes, le retrait de l'État sur ses fonctions culturelles et politico-administratives est-il compatible avec son abandon de toute forme de contrôle sur les activités économiques? D'une certaine façon, on peut s'attendre à ce que l'intégration européenne influence non seulement le contenu 'des politiques' nationales, mais également la structure même de 'la politique' nationale, en engendrant des lignes de fracture, des alliances politiques, voire même des organisations politiques nouvelles. On tentera d'analyser ici les caractéristiques de cette possible dynamique générale dans trois domaines particulièrement importants: la redéfini-

Du 5 au 9 mai 1998, Le Monde a publié en collaboration avec le Centre Robert Schuman une série de points de vue sur les conséquences de l'adoption de l'euro sur les institutions politiques nationales et européennes.

Outre la contribution de STEFANO BARTOLINI (reproduite ci-dessus), cette série réunit des articles signés, suivant leur ordre de parution dans *Le Monde*, par YVES MÉNY, JOSÉ MARÍA MARAVALL, FRITZ W. SCHARPF, JOSEPH H. H. WEILER et RENAUD DEHOUSSE. Le Centre Robert Schuman a rassemblé ces textes dans une publication intitulée : *Six opinions sur l'euro et sur l'Europe présentées par le Centre Robert Schuman dans le journal Le Monde*.

Cette publication est distribuée à titre gracieux par le Centre Schuman. Pour l'obtenir, s'adresser à:

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tion des intérêts des groupes; l'impact de l'enjeu 'européen' sur les électors et les opinions publiques; et, enfin, les difficultés potentielles des partis traditionnels à gérer ces tensions et changements.

On remarquera tout d'abord que la cohésion interne des groupes de pression et des associations d'intérêt traditionnels au niveau national paraît aujourd'hui entamée voire remise en cause par la législation européenne et par l'évolution des législations nationales que nécessite l'intégration. La participation et le maintien dans l'Union mo-

nétaire impliquent ainsi par exemple l'élimination et l'interdiction progressive des aides de l'État aux secteurs économiques nationaux, une politique européenne de la concurrence plus agressive et qui soit favorable à la privatisation des entreprises publiques, des freins à l'emprunt et à l'endettement publics, ou encore des limites au déficit budgétaire et une forte autonomie de la future banque centrale.

Pour les syndicats nationaux, une telle évolution ne peut que contribuer à une désintégration interne de leur organisation nationale. Les accords obtenus par la négociation et la concertation dans les domaines des salaires, conditions de travail, bénéfices sociaux, etc., sont en effet progressivement remis en cause par le marché unique, par la concurrence économique régionale et par la disparition progressive de l'interventionnisme économique au nom de la compétitivité internationale. Les syndicats doivent en outre tenir compte des pressions induites par le facteur productif le plus mobile, le capital, ainsi qu'à la capacité qu'ont certaines entreprises de déplacer leurs activités.

Mais ce dilemme des syndicats nationaux devant le marché unique se retrouve également chez la plupart des organisations patronales, quel que soit le secteur. Dans ce cas aussi en effet, les progrès de l'intégration économique finissent par rendre de plus en plus difficile la convergence des intérêts, alimentant l'opposition entre les entreprises orientées de façon privilégiée vers le marché national et celles qui ont un horizon international, ou encore entre les acteurs économiques à haute mobilité potentielle et ceux qui 's'enferment' dans les limites nationales.

Dans ce cadre général, on peut dès lors considérer que ces ten-

sions vont modifier aussi bien la cohésion des groupes de pression, que leur orientation et leur représentation politique traditionnelles. Certains groupes de pression nationaux continueront en effet sans nul doute à peser sur le gouvernement et leurs représentants politiques nationaux pour défendre leurs intérêts au niveau européen (comme l'ont toujours fait les paysans); mais d'autres groupes pourront être amenés à demander à ce que leurs représentants nationaux défendent plutôt leurs in-



Le professeur STEFANO BARTOLINI, chef du Département sciences politiques et sociales

térêts et leurs droits contre d'autres groupes du même type dans d'autres pays de l'Union (comme ce fut le cas lors de la 'guerre du thon' entre pêcheurs français et espagnols, puis entre pêcheurs britanniques et irlandais). Il y aura ainsi non seulement des oppositions entre groupes, mais également entre groupes et États concernant la violation de la législation européenne (comme c'est déjà souvent le cas devant la Cour de Justice). Il y aura, enfin, des mouvements et des groupes d'intérêt nationaux qui se mobiliseront contre une entreprise ou un autre groupe situé dans un autre État (les ouvriers d'un pays contre la direction et l'actionnariat d'une entreprise issus d'un

autre État-membre, comme ce fut le cas pour l'affaire de Renault-Vilvoorde récemment.

En dépit de ces évolutions probables, la plupart des débats relatifs aux questions européennes (compétences de l'Union, élargissement, démocratisation, élaboration d'une constitution, etc.) n'ont que faiblement animé les débats politiques nationaux jusqu'à maintenant. La raison principale réside sans doute dans l'intention explicite des élites politiques d'empêcher ces questions de parvenir sur l'agenda politique, essentiellement parce que ces mêmes élites perçoivent clairement que de tels enjeux ont tendance à diviser et à regrouper les électeurs nationaux selon des coalitions bien différentes de celles qui ont structuré traditionnellement la politique nationale. Il n'y a presque aucun secteur de l'opinion politique en effet, qui ne soit fortement divisé sur les questions concernant l'Europe et son projet d'intégration.

Une telle dynamique est d'autant plus probable que les électeurs européens ressentent depuis longtemps un profond malaise, voire même une certaine méfiance à l'égard de la politique et des partis, autant de sentiments qui alimentent une disponibilité au changement et une volatilité électorale accrue. Dans un tel contexte, l'enjeu européen pourrait dès lors s'avérer chargé d'un potentiel remarquable de restructuration des clivages partisans.

Face à ce défi, les élites politiques se trouvent devant un dilemme. Elles ont tout d'abord conscience que la transition économique détermine et contraint largement les politiques possibles, incitant par

conséquent à une considérable unité d'action pour faire accepter les sacrifices et les ajustements nécessaires. Cela suscite dès lors, chez ces mêmes élites, une tendance à façonner la compétition électorale de telle manière que se trouvent marginalisés ou rejetés de l'agenda politique les enjeux dont la solution ne paraît plus véritablement sous leur contrôle direct, et sur lesquels leurs positions sont très peu différenciées, sinon unanimes.

Cette 'collusion' ouvre dans le même temps un espace politique potentiel considérable pour les mouvements politiques qui, tout en refusant de porter la responsabilité des choix imposés par le processus d'intégration dans sa forme actuelle, font appel aux électeurs en faisant référence tantôt au nationalisme, tantôt au protectionnisme, tantôt encore à la défense de l'identité nationale. Si le terme de 'populisme' a récemment fait sa réapparition dans le débat politique européen, c'est sans doute parce que l'imprécision et l'indétermination du label semble parfaitement adaptées à certains de ces phénomènes d'hybridation idéologique, produits pour partie par les tensions déclenchées ou indirectement attachées aux étapes de l'intégration européenne.

Le défi fondamental dérive sans nul doute de la pluralité des lieux de décision et de la multiplicité des niveaux de représentation qui caractérisent le système européen. Les partis politiques devront en effet inscrire leur action au sein d'un espace politique, où la contestation et les débats porteront non seulement sur les problèmes politiques, mais aussi, et de plus en plus souvent, sur le niveau (régional, national, européen, international) et la nature des modes décisionnels (démocratie directe, assemblées élues, négocia-

tions ou accords intergouvernementaux, agences autonomes de régulation), où ces mêmes problèmes devront être résolus.

De ce point de vue, les partis politiques – qui furent tout à la fois l'un des produits et l'un des vecteurs de la nationalisation du processus de décision politique – sont en général mal équipés pour traiter et régler les conflits inhérents à la distribution verticale du pouvoir décisionnel. Si le succès, au moins électoral, des listes anti-Union aux élections françaises de 1994 devait se reproduire dans plusieurs pays, les clivages politiques caractérisant les élections européennes tendraient en effet à se différencier des clivages pertinents au niveau national, ce qui obligerait les partis politiques à mobiliser des soutiens différents selon le type d'élection. Une telle évolution constituerait dès lors sans doute le premier pas vers la formation d'une structure des clivages propre aux enjeux européens, qui alimenterait une différenciation accrue entre les systèmes des partis nationaux et européens.

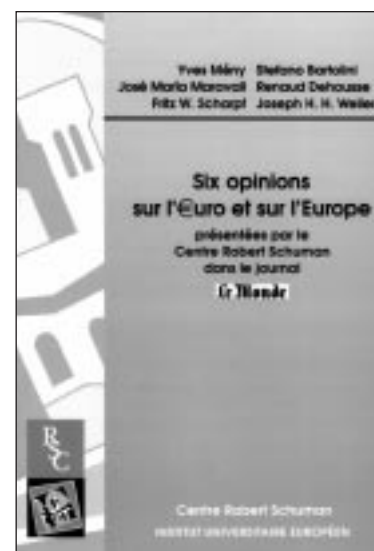
Enfin, les partis doivent veiller à ce que, au niveau du Parlement européen, ne se développent pas des alliances et des coalitions qui ne correspondent pas à celles qui prédominent au niveau national, problème qui soulève la question de l'intégration verticale entre le leadership national et le niveau d'autonomie des groupes parlementaires européens.

En conclusion, on peut dès lors avancer que les partis politiques nationaux découvriront bientôt l'importance que revêtent les enjeux et les lieux de décision européens pour la permanence du contrôle de leurs propres électors, mais prendront également conscience de la nécessité dans laquelle ils se trouvent, pour leur survie à l'échelon

national, de maîtriser l'encadrement des électeurs dans le domaine des enjeux supranationaux. A long terme en effet, une nette division des tâches – les partis gardant le contrôle de la représentation politique nationale mais se trouvant dépourvus des compétences et des pouvoirs effectifs, dépendants de mécanismes bureaucratiques supranationaux ou de négociations intergouvernementales – pourrait conduire, soit au déclin fonctionnel des partis au niveau national, soit à des tensions croissantes liées à leur tentative de survie.

La question politique fondamentale dans un avenir proche pourrait dès lors ne pas s'appliquer à l'éventuelle nécessité et aux modalités envisageables de démocratisation de l'Union européenne ('Faut-il et comment faut-il démocratiser l'Union?'), mais se concentrer plutôt sur la manière de gérer, au niveau national, les tensions, conflits et autres divisions que la construction du marché européen et en particulier l'établissement de la Banque centrale ne manquera pas de produire sur les mécanismes et les systèmes de représentation politique nationaux.

Paru dans Le Monde, vendredi 8 mai 1998



Humanitarian assistance

Humanitarian assistance has been taking on increasingly greater prominence since the mid-1980s, with the proliferation of complex emergencies. These emergencies include both man-made disasters such as wars and their consequences in terms of refugees and the like, and natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods and famine. Although the aim of humanitarian assistance is to block the devastating consequences of an emergency situation, the impact that this type of foreign aid has on the recipient population may have long-term effects.

Conversely, humanitarian operators might intervene in an emergency situation for purposes which go beyond the immediate relief of the needy population. The varied facets of the notion of humanitarian assistance are therefore self-evident. In particular, this type of assistance appears to require expertise in the domains of: international law, international relations, anthropology, medicine, management and logistics. We believe that the contribution the EUI can make to the development of the first two areas, viz. international law and international relations, with an eye to their application to humanitarian operations can be enhanced.

Researchers working in the following fields might contribute to the development, within the Institute, of an area of study which might broadly be defined as 'humanitarian assistance':

- Human rights and humanitarian law
- Peace research and conflict resolution
- International monitoring missions
- Democratization
- Development
- Ethics
- Inter-cultural communications
- Media.

To find out how far EUI researchers might see the Institute as a focus for research relating to humanitarian assistance, Professor SCHMITTER and a group of researchers met on 8 May with Dr CANEVA, an Italian doctor, specialized in social medicine, with field experience in humanitarian missions. Dr CANEVA is the coordinator of the Master's degree in Humanitarian Assistance initiated by the European Commission Humanitarian Office in 1993 and currently taught in seven universities in the European Union (Aix-Marseille, Bochum, Deusto-Bilbao, Louvain, Dublin, Rome and Uppsala).

The meeting led to the organization of a workshop on 'Europe and humanitarian assistance', which was held

at the Institute on 19 June. The purpose of the workshop was to bring together researchers interested in this topic, with the aim of reducing the existing gap between university and fieldworkers in the humanitarian sphere. Presentations at the workshop were given by EUI researchers, researchers from other Italian universities as well as representatives of non-governmental organizations. Some EUI researchers had undertaken to co-ordinate presentations given at the workshop in the following areas:

Human rights and humanitarian law (LUISA VIERUCCI and KATHARINA SPIESS)

Conflict and peace studies (FRANCESCO STRAZZARI and HANS VAN DER VEEN)

Democratization and development (NICHOLAS GUILHOT)

Actors: the viewpoint of the recipients; competition, competence and co-ordination among intervening agencies – both non-governmental and inter-governmental organizations (SIEGLINDE GRAENZER and LIONEL THELEN).

The 19 June workshop was, moreover, meant to be a starting point for other initiatives in the field of humanitarian assistance. The workshop drew a conceptual map and identified recent trends in the sphere of humanitarian assistance. These objectives might be developed in a conference to be organized in autumn. Furthermore, 'consultation mechanisms', with the involvement of academics, non-governmental organizations and policy makers convened to discuss specific issues, could be experimentally initiated at the EUI.

To this end, a capacity map could be drawn, to identify universities doing research linked to the humanitarian sphere, and non-governmental organizations active in the field. We suggest also that teaching programmes like the one currently run by EUI researchers on the East European countries be developed, leading to a researchers' task-force on issues related to humanitarian assistance and the civilian side of intervention in complex emergencies and peace processes. Teaching projects and related university exchanges certainly constitute an asset in the implementation of prevention and rehabilitation programmes along the turbulent European peripheries and elsewhere. We believe the EUI has the capacity to make its own important contribution in this field.

LUISA VIERUCCI, EUI, Law Department

FRANCESCO STRAZZARI, EUI, SPS Department

Honours

On 14 May New York University conferred upon the President of the Institute the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters, *honoris causa*



New NYU doctors Spike Lee and Patrick Masterson

Presentation Citation and Investiture of PATRICK MASTERSON with the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Humane Letters

PATRICK MASTERSON – Philosopher, sociologist, scholar and administrator par excellence – a son of Ireland, you began your career as a philosopher and sociologist. Eventually, you held a professorship in the Department of Metaphysics at University College, Dublin. You later served as the Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy and Sociology, and as University Registrar, before assuming the role of President, a position which you held for 11 years, helping to guide your institution to great distinction. Currently, you stand at the helm, as President, of the European University Institute, a twenty-two-year-old organization based in San Domenico di Fiesole, Florence, Italy, which provides academic and cultural training in a European setting across national and cultural divisions, and which represents a marvellous example of international intellectual collaboration, partnership, and exchange. Under your leadership the European University Institute is growing and flourishing, and provides a home for distinguished scholars from across Europe and the Americas. In addition to your scholarly and administrative accomplishments, you are a member of the Senate of the National University of Ireland, for which you also have served as Vice-Chancellor, and a long-time member of the League of World Universities. In each of your roles, as educator and administrator, you have set an outstanding model of leadership and world citizenship in the cause of higher education.

Patrick Masterson – distinguished scholar, educator, and administrator, under whose stewardship the European University Institute grows and flourishes, and good friend of New York University, you are a beacon in the world of international education. By virtue of the authority vested in me, I am pleased to confer upon you the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters, honoris causa.

New York University
President L. Jay Oliva
14 May 1998

Prizes

Le Muse

Prof. ALAN MILWARD, Department of History and Civilization, was presented on Saturday 30 May with the 23rd 'Le Muse' International Prize in the Salone dei 500 in Palazzo Vecchio. The prize is in recognition of his lifetime contribution to historical scholarship.

Obiettivo Europa

This year the Rotary Prize Obiettivo Europa for the best thesis was shared by Dr CARL GLATT and Dr ANTJE STANNEK, both Department of History. The prize, now in its tenth year, was awarded to Dr GLATT (UK) and Dr STANNEK (D) for their theses entitled



Antje Stannek

Reparations and the Transfer of Scientific and Industrial Technology from Germany: A Case Study



Carl Glatt

of the Roots of British Industrial Policy and of Aspects of British Occupation Policy in Germany between Post-World-War-II Reconstruction and the Korean War, 1943-1951 and Telemachs Brüder. Die Studienreisen des deutschen Adels im 17. Jahrhundert, respectively. Dr GLATT and Dr STANNEK received the prize on 3 June during a ceremony held in the Theatre of the Institute in the presence of members of the Rotary Club Firenze-Nord.

New arrivals in the Economics Department

From 1 September the Economics Department will have four new members of staff. As a result of its vigorous recruiting campaign the Department will be greatly strengthened by the arrival of ROGER FARMER from the University of California at Los Angeles, of PIERPAOLO BATTIGALLI from Princeton, and of MASSIMO MOTTA from Pompeu Fabra. The fourth arrival, ANDREA ICHINO, is already working in the Department on a two-year fellowship.

ROGER FARMER, who has joint British and American nationality, brings the reputation of one of the profession's most active and creative macroeconomists. PIERPAOLO BATTIGALLI, returning to Italy from Princeton, is one of the profession's top experts in game theory. MASSIMO MOTTA, who is also returning to his native Italy, is one of the leading lights of the younger generation of industrial economists in Europe. ANDREA ICHINO has already installed himself

at the EUI as an energetic and enthusiastic labour economist. His voluntary lunchtime seminars are among the Department's best-attended classes!

Plus ça change: But, life in the Economics Department may not change all that much, despite the influx of new arrivals, for again this coming academic year will be dominated by recruitment. This time, the Department is looking for two new Economics professors, one to replace JAMES DOW and for a Professor of Econometrics to replace GRAYHAM MIZON. The advertisement for these appointments stresses the department's interest in appointing people with an orientation towards applied work, especially with a relevance to 'European' issues, as well as its desire to complement its existing strength in macroeconomics with at least one further appointment in microeconomics.

M. J. ARTIS

Distinguished Lectures of the Law Department

In March Professor Dr. JUTTA LIMBACH, President of the German Federal Constitutional Court, gave the fourth Distinguished Lecture of the Law Department. Prof. LIMBACH spoke on: *The Effect of the Decisions of the German Federal Constitutional Court*.

The fifth and final Distinguished Lecture took place on 27 May 1998 and was given by The Right Hon. the LORD BINGHAM OF CORNHILL, Lord Chief Justice. His topic was *The British Legal System and Incorporation of the ECHR: the Opportunity and the Challenge*

The aim of the Distinguished Lectures, coordinated by Prof. SILVANA SCIARRA, has been to provide research students coming from different legal training and academic backgrounds with information on the main contemporary legal systems by bringing to the European University Institute highly distinguished scholars or lawyers active in the legal professions, with the purpose of offering an overview of their own legal systems and of putting them in contact with the essential developments of the law through critical and original evaluations of the legal systems in question.

The first two lectures were delivered during the academic year 1995-6. They were given by Professors PAOLO GROSSI from the University of Firenze (*Legal Culture in Modern Italy*) and MORTON HORWITZ from the University of Harvard (*Three Legal Revolutions: Authority, Property and the State*). In February 1997 Professor GARCÍA DE ENTERRÍA from Spain spoke on *Democracia y lugar de la ley*.

Visitors

A meeting of the European Regional Committee of IOSCO, the International Organization of Securities Commissions, took place at the EUI on 24 April 1998. The meeting was organized by the Commissione Nazionale per le società e la Borsa (CONSOB) and was chaired by Dr TOMMASO PADOA-SCHIOPPA.



Dr Tommaso Padoa-Schioppa

The Polish Minister for European Integration, RYSZARD CZARNECKI, visited the Institute on 17 April 1998 and participated in a seminar.

On Tuesday 3 March the project 'Eurolandia' was presented at the Institute in a multivideo conference in the presence of Italian Ministers CARLO AZEGLIO CIAMPI and LUIGI BERLINGUER.

The evolution of the Grand Tour

The way in which England and even Britain as a whole became civilized through contact with Italy makes for fascinating study. If interpreted as broadly as it should be, the Grand Tour and its evolution since the Renaissance, more or less covers this huge subject. For it was by encountering the new art in 16th-century Italy that the English first began to appreciate painting, sculpture and architecture in something like the way we do today. Travel to Italy had been undertaken for a variety of reasons. Pilgrimage to Rome was encouraged by the religious rulers who succeeded the emperors. Authors from Chaucer to Erasmus eventually mocked this custom and the Reformation sealed its fate where their co-nationals were concerned. But the urge to travel proved too strong to be extinguished by a mere change of religion. From the mid-16th century, northern Europeans justified travel to the south in terms of secular education. English students had travelled to Italy to learn Greek and Latin; now they travelled to learn Italian and to study medicine, diplomacy, dancing, riding, fencing, and only very gradually art and architecture.

Where once pious (and not so pious) pilgrims visited sacred shrines and returned with relics, now Grand (and not so grand) Tourists visited Roman ruins and returned with works of art. In the early Stuart period, the 1614-5 tour of the Earl and Countess of Arundel who took Inigo Jones with them as their cicerone, epitomizes the self-conscious effort of the English to catch up on what had been happening abroad. Where Brunelleschi built his exquisite Orphanage of the Innocenti in Florence in 1419, it was not until precisely 200 years later in 1619 that the first truly Renaissance building, Jones's Banqueting House, was completed in London, and this almost entirely due to the Arundel tour. Even now our efforts were not sustained for long enough to consolidate the assimilation of the Renaissance and the establishment of a native school of art (after the foreign imports of Torrigiano, Holbein, Van Dyck, Rubens and Lely). Civil War in the 1640s saw most artists scatter or die patronless. Charles II was, above all, concerned never to be sent 'on his travels' again and so, although pleased to receive diplomatic gifts in the

form of paintings, he never went to the expensive lengths his father had done to acquire works of art. Charles was a Francophile owing to his years in exile in his mother's country and if anything the French orientation in matters of taste increased under his openly Catholic brother, James II. Their increasingly wealthy subjects, however, looked back to the example of Charles I and rediscovered Italy. Albeit among a significant minority, this trend was sufficiently established for the so-called Glorious Revolution to make relatively little impact. As our understanding of the sources of Renaissance civilization grew, so too did the importance of Italy as the ultimate destination for the Grand Tourist. By the 18th century, study of the arts in their continental context had come to be regarded as a prerequisite to becoming not merely a 'virtuoso', but *virtuous* in the modern sense of the word also.

Edward Chaney *The Evolution of the Grand Tour: Anglo-Italian Cultural Relations since the Renaissance*, Frank Cass, June 1998, £45.

Dr CHANEY, former researcher of the EUI, is Professor of Fine and Decorative Arts at the Southampton Institute.

A semester at NYU

I spent the 1998 Spring term at NYU as a visiting professor in the Department of History and a fellow of the Remarque Institute. My task was teaching and tutoring students interested in the theme of European identity in a historical perspective. I offered a graduate class on the cultural approach to this question, and I found it very interesting to develop this theme on the other side of the ocean, where one has to face the challenges of a complex and lively debate on identity politics. This experience induced me to value, even more than I had done before, the necessity of a critique to any form of Eurocentrism, and at the same time to recognize the importance of the contribution that could emerge from an interpretation of Europeanness intended to avoid all concepts of hierarchy and superiority. While this must be a long-term effort which will require collective cooperation, it can be started, it has already started through intellectual exchanges which are possible in the context of the relationship between our two institutions.

One such enterprise is the joint study group on Cultural Relationships Between Europe and the United States, based

in the two History Departments, which has produced two workshops – one in New York and one in Florence – in 1997, and will conclude a first stage of its work with a conference to be held at the EUI in May 1999.

Relationships between the EUI and NYU have been increasingly active over the last years. A programme for exchanging students in 1997/8 involved two Law students from NYU and one student each from the EUI departments of History, Economics and Law. In May, the President of the EUI, Patrick Masterson, received an honorary doctorate from NYU (see p. 18).

NYU provides a very stimulating environment for intellectual work, not only through advanced seminars to which both faculty and students participate (such as the one on Cities directed by TOM BENDER, which will continue next academic year) but also through a wide offer of all sorts of conferences, round-tables, and panels, which give a very good idea of the ongoing debates in the United States.

LUISA PASSERINI

European University Institute
The Department of
History and Civilization

announces a vacancy

Chair in Eastern European History

The person appointed should have a record of research and publication in East European history of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. (East European History includes Russian and Soviet history.)

Applications should be sent, by post or e-mail, to

The Head of the Academic Service, Dr. ANDREAS FRJJDAL
at the European University Institute
to arrive by **1 October 1998**
(e-mail: applypro@datacomm.iue.it)

Further particulars of the post and information about the Department may be obtained on request to

The Departmental Assistant, Department of History and Civilization
(e-mail: schenk@datacomm.iue.it),
whilst informal enquiries may be directed to
The Head of the Department of History and Civilization,
Professor JOHN BREWER
(e-mail: brewer@datacomm.iue.it)

The contracts are for four years, renewable once.

The Institute is an equal opportunity employer.

European University Institute
Via dei Roccettini 9
I-50016 San Domenico di Fiesole
Italy

European University Institute
The Department of Economics

announces three vacancies

Three Chairs in Economics

one for an **econometrician**, with preference
towards applied econometrics;

for the other Chairs in Economics, the Department would like
to make at least one appointment in **applied economics**
with an emphasis on **European issues**. However, applications
across the field are welcome in both cases.

Applications should be sent, by post or e-mail, to

The Head of the Academic Service, Dr. ANDREAS FRIJDAL
at the European University Institute
to arrive by **1 October 1998**
(e-mail: applypro@datacomm.iue.it).

Further particulars of the post and information about the
Department may be obtained on request to
The Departmental Administrator,
Department of Economics
(e-mail: bourgon@datacomm.iue.it),
whilst informal enquiries may be directed to
The Head of the Department of Economics,
Professor Michael Artis
(e-mail: artis@datacomm.iue.it).

The contracts are for four years, renewable once.

The Institute is an equal opportunity employer.

European University Institute
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I-50016 San Domenico di Fiesole
Italy

European University Institute
The Department of
Political and Social Sciences

announces two vacancies

Chair in Regions: Politics, Administration and Society

and

Chair in Public Policy

As regards the **Chair in Regions**, political scientists and sociologists with a record of comparative research in the politics, administration and social processes of regions and other sub-national units and their embeddedness in a system of multi-level governance (international, European, national, local) are invited to apply.

As to the **Chair in Public Policy**, political and social scientists with a strong record in comparative policy research, and in particular reference to the EU policy process, are invited to apply.

Applications should be sent, by post or e-mail, to

The Head of the Academic Service, Dr. ANDREAS FRIJDAL
at the European University Institute
to arrive by **1 October 1998**
(e-mail: applypro@datacomm.iue.it).

Further particulars of the post and information about the Department may be obtained on request to
The Departmental Assistant,
Department of Political and Social Sciences
(e-mail: catotti@datacomm.iue.it),
whilst informal enquiries may be directed to
The Head of the Department of Political and Social Sciences
Professor STEFANO BARTOLINI
(e-mail: Bartolin@datacomm.iue.it).

The contracts are for four years, renewable once.

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Via dei Roccettini 9
I-50016 San Domenico di Fiesole
Italy

European University Institute

Department of Law

announces two vacancies

Applications are invited for a post in

Private International Law

Applications are also invited for a post in

Legal Theory and Legal Philosophy

In this connection, the Department encourages candidates with an interest in gender issues.

Applications should be sent, by post or e-mail, to

The Head of the Academic Service, Dr. ANDREAS FRIJDAL
at the European University Institute
to arrive by **1 October 1998**
(e-mail: applypro@datacomm.iue.it).

Further particulars of the post and information about the Department may be obtained on request to

The Departmental Assistant,
Department of Law
(e-mail: tuck@datacomm.iue.it),
whilst informal enquiries may be directed to
The Head of the Law Department
Professor PHILIP ALSTON
(e-mail: alston@datacomm.iue.it).

The contracts are for four years, renewable once.

The Institute is an equal opportunity employer.

European University Institute
Via dei Roccettini 9
I-50016 San Domenico di Fiesole
Italy

European University Institute
Jean Monnet Fellowships
1999-2000

Applications are invited for 20 research fellowships tenable at the European University Institute from 1 September 1999, **for one or two academic years.**

Candidates must present proposals which form a contribution to the research programme of the institute or address other European topics in the fields of **History and Civilization, Economics, Law or Political and Social Sciences.** The research undertaken would normally be expected to result in a publication which might be included in EUI Publications or in articles in learned journals.

Fellowships are full-time and fellows are expected to reside in Florence from 1 September to 30 June. Applicants should hold a doctoral degree or have equivalent research experience. Fellowships are also open to academics on sabbatical leave, who may apply for less than a year.

The fellowships provide for a travel allowance and a yearly stipend

- at a flat rate of 2,000,000 lire per month in the event of continuation of salary,
- ranging otherwise from **2,500,000 to 3,500,000** lire per month (according to the involvement of the fellow in the Institute's activities), plus medical insurance and allowances for dependants.

Applications, in duplicate, should consist of:

- a detailed cv including a list of publications
- a detailed description of a research proposal
- name and position of two referees the applicant has asked to send references to the Institute.

Detailed information on the Institute and the Fellowship is available at the Web address <http://www.iue.it>

or from:

Academic Service
European University Institute
Via dei Roccettini 9
I-50016 San Domenico di Fiesole (Italy)
E-mail: applyjmf@datacomm.iue.it
Fax (+39) 055 4685-444

Deadline for receipt of applications: 1 November 1998

NOTICE OF OPEN COMPETITION

IUE/5/98

on the basis of qualifications

The European University Institute in Florence is holding this competition for the recruitment of one Systems Librarian (Administrative Assistant B4/B5T).

The Systems Librarian will be involved in the development and implementation of the Library's information technology resources in support of information access, library operations and training. Reports to the Librarian.

Specific duties include

Computing

oversee the operation of computerized services within the Library including, but not limited to, the automated library system, CDROM databases, networks, remote services, Internet resources and office automation.

provide service in maintaining library computing equipment and software in cooperation with the Institute's Computing Services Centre

cooperate on behalf of the Library in the implementation of Institute-wide information-technology applications.

Training

provide in-service training for Library staff as needed on all Library systems and application software.

Administrative/Other

monitor the library and technology market place and make recommendations to the Librarian on computer hardware, software, telecommunications and access options

communicate with hardware and software vendors
perform any special duties as required

Qualifications required

being a national of one of the member States of the European Union;

certificate/diploma awarded on completion of secondary education;

a degree in computing or related field, or equivalent experience in library or archive automation would be an advantage;

working knowledge of various operating systems (Windows NT, UNIX, Macintosh) and of a range of common PC applications (Dbms, spreadsheets, graphics, telecomms, etc.)

knowledge of Internet services and resources
teaching ability

experience with library or archival applications of information technology

excellent knowledge of one official language of the European Union and good knowledge of at least one other language of the European Union; knowledge of English would be an advantage.

Appointment is for two years, with possibility of renewal for a third year.

The net monthly salary will be between Lit. 4,190,000 and Lit. 4,510,000, depending on previous professional experience.

On certain conditions, expatriation allowance (approx. 16% of salary) and family allowances (household, dependent child and education allowances).

The European University Institute is an equal opportunity employer.

The Library of the Institute employs some 25 staff, has extensive collections of books, serials and microform material, and has automated many of its processes. It works closely with the EUI Centre for Computing Services. Present systems include the integrated library system INNOPAC on a HP9000, the CD-ROM networking system Ultraset, a Library LAN connected to the Institute-wide network, more than 30 library workstations, X-25 and Internet connections to remote databases hosts and other network resources.

The Library wants to render its technical services more efficient through better information interchange with remote suppliers, enhance the staff's computer skills, and improve service delivery through the development of better system/user interfaces and of new services.

Applications should refer to vacancy notice IUE/5/98 and should be sent, accompanied by relevant documents and including the names of two referees from whom references might be sought, not later than **30 September 1998, date of postmark**, to:

Mr G. Hausmann, Personnel Service
European University Institute
I-50016 San Domenico di Fiesole (FI), Italy
Via dei Roccettini 9
Tel: (+39 055) 4685 663; Fax: (+39 055) 4685 636
e-mail: hausmann@datacomm.iue.it

There is no application form for this competition.

Beaming up social scientists

In an age of electronic information, instantly available anywhere, anytime (presuming you have the infrastructure and the connections) is it not somewhat perverse to set up a programme whose aim is to transport social scientists from their usual setting so as to enjoy access to the facilities of another institution? Would it not be more in keeping with the philosophy of the digital library to beam the appropriate electrons to the people who need them rather than dragging real people to real places, which is the aim of EUSSIRF (whose 'Call for Proposals' you will find in this issue)?

EUSSIRF, which stands for the European Union Social Science Information Research Facility, is a joint initiative of the EUI Library and the British Library of Political and Economic Science. At first sight, it looks like David and Goliath (in terms of size, of course, not mutual relations). The BLPES was founded at the turn of the century and is the largest social science library in Europe. The EUI Library is little more than 20 years old and still growing. The BLPES serves the needs of the LSE (undergraduates, postgraduates and faculty) and many other members of the London academic world. The EUI Library's primary mission is to support the activities of the relatively small EUI community, now about five hundred researchers, fellows and professors.

But while David and Goliath have hardly anything in common (except appearing in a lot of pictures together), the BLPES and the EUI Library do share a tradition and a commitment to supporting high-quality European social science research. The EUI after all is by now one of the largest postgraduate social science research centres in Europe. Applications to its programmes (masters, doctoral, fellowships, and summer academies) far exceed the number of places available and we regularly receive visitors on sabbaticals or short-term leave of absence who find the EUI a conducive and stimulating place for carrying out a piece research. The BLPES, of course, is a byword for excellence in the quality of its resources and services.

The TMR programme of DG XII stimulated David and Goliath to put their heads together. Here we both were with researchers clambering at the gate, keen for a bit of intellectual plundering. Part of the TMR programme includes a section called 'Access to Large-Scale Facilities', originally conceived, it seems, to increase the access of natural scientists to costly laboratory infrastruc-

ture and expertise. Why not make a bid for funding which would allow us to set up a programme for short-term visitors with assisted, enhanced access?

An initial survey was carried out at the EUI by the BLPES team. Interviewing a wide range of European social scientists (wide in terms of nationality, disciplinary focus and career stage), they sought to identify what would most help these academics in carrying out short-term research trips to an information centre in another country. The results revealed that such researchers would be most helped by practical assistance (funding and help with finding accommodation), access to the collections and services of a high quality information facility, and some sort of base within an academic institution. Based on these findings the BLPES and the EUI Library drew up proposals and costings, submitting bids and revamping submissions on the basis of tentative Commission responses until finally in April 1998 we were allocated funds to proceed with the project.

It's early days yet and we have still to see what sort of response we will have and whether visitors genuinely benefit from such an approach (especially those who might not otherwise have access to such facilities). The Digital Library's day will surely come but in the meantime it is still safe enough to say that real researchers will always need real access to high-quality information centres.

PETER KENNEALY

EUSSIRF

Publications of the EUI

To: The Publications Officer
European University Institute
Badia Fiesolana
I-50016 San Domenico di Fiesole (FI) Italy
Fax: +39/55/4685 636; e-mail: publish@datacomm.iue.it

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eussirf - access to european social science
next deadline
30 June 1998

EUI Review

An initiative of the
European University Institute
Via dei Roccettini, 9
I-50016 San Domenico di
Fiesole, Italy
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e-mail: publish@datacomm.iue.it
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Printed at the EUI
in June 1998

Editors' Note

EUI Review, the newsletter of the European University Institute, is published regularly three times a year: in the autumn, winter and spring/summer.

The Editors are grateful for comments, suggestions and new ideas and they are inviting present and former Institute members to contribute to EUI Review with their news on projects, books published and appointments/new positions.

Articles may be submitted in all official EUI languages - publication, however, will probably be mainly in English and French.