



EUI Review

The European University Institute
Badia Fiesolana
Via dei Roccettini, 9
I-50016 San Domenico di Fiesole (FI), Italy

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Austria joins the EUI

'The Fifteen' now all Institute Members

The Institute was created by the International Convention of Florence of 19 April 1972. The Signatory States to the Convention were the six Member States then in the European Communities created by the Paris and Rome Treaties. It was already clear at that date that the Institute, created under Community auspices while not strictly forming part of the '*acquis communautaire*', was destined steadily to welcome all the future Community Member States following successive enlargements. Accordingly, Convention Article 32 opened the possibility for any Member State not an original Convention Signatory to become a Contracting State through the simplified procedure of accession. This accession takes effect once the High Council (consisting of Contracting State representatives), in agreement with the acceding State, has made the necessary amendments to the Convention (particularly to the articles concerning distribution of budget

charges among Member States, weighting of votes on the High Council and the list of the Institute's official languages).

When it was inaugurated in Autumn 1976, the Institute already included nine Member States, since Denmark, Ireland and the UK had since acceded to the 1972 Convention following their entry into the Communities. Subsequently, Greece, Spain and Portugal also became Institute Contracting States, meaning that the expression 'The Twelve' could be used at the Institute just as at the Communities.

Early last year, the Institute was still 'The Twelve', whereas the European Community and its political extension, the European Union, had become 'The Fifteen'. But in the early 1990's, taking account of their status as Community Associate States, academic cooperation agreements had been concluded with Finland, (Finnish Academy), Sweden (Swedish Council for Social Science Research (HSFR) and Austria

(Federal Government), and the Institute was thus regularly already hosting research students from these three countries. So far three Austrian researchers were awarded a PhD, eight received an LL.M. In the past, even before the



The bell tower of the Badia Fiesolana

signing of these agreements applying only to researchers, the Institute had already had Austrian teachers on its professorial staff (Prof. PETER FLORA in the late Seventies, and Prof. BERND MARIN in the Eighties). In September 1997 a third Austrian teacher, Professor PETER BECKER, took up the chair in history of Central and Eastern Europe.

From June to December 1997 the Institute went through an intermediate stage, since following accession by Sweden and Finland in June it had 14

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POLIS: The Political Economy of Life Courses in Advanced Societies

Almost all of us have grown up and lived in welfare states of one kind or another and the welfare state may fairly be said to be one of the defining features of the 20th century. Traditionally welfare regimes, understood in a broad sense, have been thought of as 'decommodifying' individuals and families by making their life chances to some degree independent of 'pure' market forces. Nowadays, of course, welfare states are under threat: changes in the world economy (such as globalization and the increased volatility of labour, capital, product and financial markets) and governments' responses to these, together with factors such as demographic change, have led to a shift in the distribution of social risk. Risks such as unemployment, job or career change, family breakdown, divorce and single parenthood have grown rapidly. The result has been a disjuncture between the provisions of social protection and the distribution of human needs and risks. At the same time, welfare regimes are themselves subject to change as governments seek to adapt to new circumstances.

The POLIS project, directed by Prof. RICHARD BREEN, Department of Political and Social Sciences, is interested in examining the relationship between the provisions of welfare regimes and individuals' lives. The latter is considered in terms of 'the life course' by which is meant the type, sequencing and timing of transitions between life states, as in, for example, the transition from education to the labour market, from work to unemployment, from the labour market to retirement, from living with one's parents to forming a separate household, from being childless to having a child, and so forth. The overall aim of the research is thus to examine, in a comparative framework, how the political economy of the welfare state influences life courses and how this affects the distribution of social inequality between groups and between

different stages of the life cycle. It therefore involves research on welfare state programmes and on life courses. The other members of the POLIS research team are Prof. KARL-ULRICH MAYER (Max Planck Institut für Bildungsforschung, Berlin); Prof. GØSTA ESPING-ANDERSEN (Università di Trento) and Professor JOHN MYLES (University of Florida).

The political economy of the welfare state has long been an object of interest among social scientists, though, in recent years, the focus has shifted very much towards questions about the future of the welfare state and the possibility of a 'post-Fordist' welfare state. At much the same time, life course research has witnessed an exponential growth in popularity. This is partly driven by technical developments, of which two are perhaps crucial, namely the availability of adequate micro-data, such as complete life histories of people collected from large-scale surveys, and statistical advances in event history modelling. However, there is another reason for the boom in life course research, and one which has direct policy relevance, and this has to do with the emergence of an apparently new political economy.

A life course perspective on the new political economy is doubly relevant. On the one hand, it is often argued that a new wave of modernization is producing greater heterogeneity and differentiation, leading to a decline of the 'standard worker'. If this is true, it will have dramatic effects on social protection schemes, family formation and labour market behaviour. If family and household structures become less homogeneous and less stable, their needs, demands and 'interests' will differentiate. Hence, a social protection system built around post-war norms of universality and uniformity will face severe strains. Clearly, if society is undergoing a substantial and significant degree of differentia-

tion, its impact and importance cannot be gauged simply by 'static' information (such as the number of single households, divorce rates, or occupational data). We need to identify differentiation via the dynamism of life course trajectories.

On the other hand, it is now recognized that the new political economy is producing a set of social risks that was largely unknown during the golden era of post-war capitalism. In essence, the life cycle distribution of risk is undergoing a dramatic change. There is virtually unanimous agreement that the welfare state has helped eliminate, or at least sharply reduced, the risks of old-age marginalization. In contrast, present-day high and chronic unemployment, marginalization, rising income inequalities, and family instability conspire to shift social risks toward younger ages in general, and the ages of getting started in particular. Thus, we know that in many countries the risk of prolonged unemployment (or low pay or single parenthood) is often especially grave among youth. Life course analysis is therefore appropriate because inequalities do not manifest themselves only in lifelong membership of hierarchically ordered social categories, but also in sharply differing circumstances across the life course.

The choice of countries for inclusion in the research is, of necessity, limited by data availability, but the initial three countries of the comparison provide examples of two kinds of welfare regime. These are the most successful of the Continental European welfare regimes (Germany), the prototypical liberal case (the USA) and the European liberal case (the UK). The extension of the research will allow us to include a Nordic welfare regime (Denmark and possibly Sweden) and also Italy, which exemplifies the distinctively Southern European version of the Continental model.

Turning to the question of comparisons over time, we will look at the experiences of specific cohorts who entered the labour markets of our three countries during the period 1945-1990. This will allow us to capture the important distinction between the pre- and post-1973 periods, while also allowing us to take into account cross-national variations in the timing and phasing of the various developments that we nowadays

associate with the 'Golden Age of Capitalism'.

POLIS, then, addresses a rather fundamental question: namely, what is the relationship between welfare regimes, on the one hand, and patterns of life courses on the other? Is there, for instance, a necessary relationship between deregulated labour markets and fragmented or segmented working lives, and, if so, which parts of the population are most at

risk from this? Such an issue is, if anything, of growing importance, as governments struggle with the question of how the welfare state might be reconstructed to meet specific goals - such as the tight fiscal stance that will be required by European Monetary Union - and the broader set of challenges posed by the need to retain economic competitiveness in a globalized economic system.

RICHARD BREEN

The Delegitimation of a Political Elite

Italian sociologist PIERPAOLO GIGLIOLI was Jean Monnet Fellow at the EUI during academic year 1994/95, conducting research on the issue of delegitimation of political actors and institutions in Italy. Part of that research is now made available with this book, written by GIGLIOLI in collaboration with GIOLO FELE, another sociologist of the University of Bologna, and SANDRA CAVICCHIOLI, a semiologist working at the University of Siena. As the subtitle explains, the book is specifically concerned with the famous 'Cusani trial'. For those unfamiliar with the vagaries of Italian politics, SERGIO CUSANI was identified by the Milan attorneys as the intermediary ('faccendiere') between several political parties and businessmen in the Tangentopoli scandal. During his trial, many of the most prominent Italian politicians were subject to examination as witnesses or indictees. Extensively featured in prime time by Italian public television, the trial was doubtless one of the key events in the Tangentopoli scandal, eventually becoming in the eyes of public opinion a trial of the whole ruling political elite.

Employing different analytical perspectives, the three authors offer a thorough study of the trial. GIGLIOLI, in his introductory essay, frames it within broader theoretical scenarios, succeeding in showing its role and importance as a ritualized process of purification whose chief outcome (the delegitimation of the political elite) was far from granted, resulting instead from massive symbolic negotiation. FELE applies to court sessions the method of conversation analysis, highlighting the main discursive strategies employed by prosecutors as well as by indictees in order to shape court examinations according to their views and purposes. CAVICCHIOLI analyses the trial from the point of view of the construction of a television event, a great national media ceremony marked by subtle processes of role definition and credibility assignment.

Although very sophisticated and documented, the book reads well and is certainly to be recommended to all those who are interested in the study of the rituals and forms of political communication (for whom the book offers a fascinating case-study) as well as to those who wish to deepen their understanding of the recent evolution of Italian politics.

PIERPAOLO GIGLIOLI/SANDRA CAVICCHIOLI/GIOLO FELE, *Rituali di degradazione. Anatomia del processo Cusani*. Bologna: Il Mulino, 1997, pp.243, L. 28.000.

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Austria ...

Member States (see EUI Review, Summer 1997). The Austrian delegation, which had been taking part in the High Council's work as observer since Austria had joined the EC, had confirmed its country's wish to become an Institute member from the start of the budget year 1998.

Given the Austrian parliament's timetable, the instrument of accession by Austria was deposited with the Government of the Italian Republic on 28 January 1998. However, at its Autumn meeting the High Council had, on 11 and 12 December 1997, in agreement with the Austrian representatives, made the necessary amendments to the

Convention to give effect to Austria's accession and allow its full participation in the Institute without awaiting the June 1998 meeting.

These amendments concern the percentage contributions from each Member State to the total national contributions to the Institute budget, and the weighting of votes. As in other cases of accession, the percentage for Austrian contributions was set at the figure representing its gross national product as a proportion of the gross national products of Member States, and the weighting for Austria's vote is the same as at the Council of the European Union.

Economic Policy in EMU: Opportunities and Challenges

On Friday, 28 November 1997, in a workshop heavily attended by researchers in the Economics Department, MARCO BUTI (DG 2) presented the European Commission's assessment of the main policy issues involved in the actual functioning of monetary union in Europe.

The first part of his presentation was directed to fiscal policy and the prospective operation of the Stability and Growth Pact. DAVID VINES (Oxford) was the first discussant. He focused on the different timings of the challenges and on their interactions. Lowering average deficits from 3% of GDP to zero would be a mid-term endeavour tantamount to a big negative demand shock during the early years of EMU. To stimulate investment and thus avoid further unemployment growth, some degree of monetary relaxation would be needed. This would require that the future ECB should not attempt to establish its anti-inflationary credentials through an overly restrictive monetary policy while fiscal consolidation is still under way.

The Commission's analysis held that the European Central Bank (ECB) would benefit from the inheritance of a good reputation from the preceding national Central Banks. However, RAMON MARIMON (EUI) emphasized that the ECB statutory independence provisions alone do not ensure price stability. Fiscal policies must also be made compatible with a monetary policy aiming at low inflation, so as to avoid battles for strategic leadership between the ECB and national governments: hence the need for fiscal rules. Further, MARIMON highlighted a potential problem of incentives which may threaten price stability: once admitted into EMU, countries may be tempted to use their seats at the ECB board to make monetary policy more responsive to particular national economic conditions.

Among the several issues raised in the general discussion, KATARINA JUSELIOUS (Copenhagen and EUI) stressed that, empirically, the disinflation observed in recent years should not be credited to monetary authorities alone, but also to fiscal policies and productivity gains. CHRISTOPHER ALLSOPP (Oxford), taking up VINES' comments, pointed out the paradox of having Europe as a whole investing in the rest of the world (through a current account surplus), while it is at home that investment is sorely needed to curb unemployment.

The second part of BUTI's presentation was devoted to the issue of economic shocks and subsequent adjustment mechanisms. The Commission holds that the costs of losing the nominal exchange rate instrument have probably been over-emphasized. On the one hand, not all asymmetric shocks call for the use of such an instrument: only those which are simultaneously country-specific, real and temporary - the 'EMU-critical shocks'. On the other hand,

the regime change represented by EMU will reduce the probability of these 'critical shocks', due to policy convergence and increased trade and financial integration.

For GIUSEPPE BERTOLA (EUI), the Commission's report may be underestimating the extension of the unemployment problem in Europe. Economic indicators across member states are converging, and so is the unemployment rate - but to the undesirable level of 12%. To illustrate the problem he gave the example of Italy, which has been a monetary union since 1870. Major shocks in Italy have proved to be beneficial for the North and harmful for the South. Flexibility of adjustment is thus an essential feature.

MICHAEL ARTIS (EUI) focused on the possible endogeneity of shock asymmetry from the perspective of international business cycles. There is some evidence pointing to an inverse relationship between business cycle synchronization and exchange rate volatility: hence it may be argued that EMU will foster cycle synchronization, as the ERM itself seems to have done for participating countries. The general discussion was dominated by the risks involved in the EMU project. DAVID VINES underlined what he perceived as the Commission's over-reliance on endogenous labour market improvement as a consequence of EMU. In a similar vein, CHRISTOPHER ALLSOPP regretted the absence of contingency plans to deal with the possibility of EMU failure. MARCO BUTI, while acknowledging the project's risks, contended that many structural reforms are needed independently of EMU: the relevant anti-monde with which to compare EMU is by no means a 'golden-age steady state'.

The Workshop was organized with financial support from DG 2 under the auspices of the RSC Programme in Economic Policy (Director: MICHAEL ARTIS) and brought together at short notice by the Robert Schuman Centre.



Prof. Michael Artis, Head of the Economics Department

A Glimpse of Life With the Euro...

New project of the Schuman Centre assesses effects of the euro on citizens in EU border regions

Europe is close to getting a new currency: In less than one year, by 1 January 1999, the euro will come to existence. With preparations moving ahead, politics, media, and academia have engaged in discussions on the consequences for the economy in Europe and the world. So far left aside from this debate, though, have been the new opportunities the euro creates for citizens, and the effect it could have on their daily life.

Reason enough for the European University Institute to shed light on this subject, and feed the debate. Entitled 'The effects of the euro on border regions within the European Union', a new project at the Robert Schuman Centre (RSC) will try to assess the local European dynamic the euro is likely to generate. In border regions between states in-

roducing the euro, citizens and companies will most prominently be challenged by the vanishing of the nearby monetary border. With the obstacle of currency calculation and exchange eliminated, shopping, visiting, working, and maybe even living in the region on the other side will become relatively easier.

How might citizens and small companies react? Do they already realize the new opportunities? How do they evaluate them? Do they intend to make use of them? In how far will these reactions generate a new interactive dynamic across the border? Under the guidance of Dr. MARC R. GRAMBERGER, director of the project, a multi-disciplinary group of researchers specialized in micro-economics, socio-empirical research and prospective has teamed up in the RSC to pursue these questions, and to present results already during summer 1998.

Convinced that, in the run-up to the euro, the findings should not remain in academic circles, the RSC

specifically engages in communicating them to a much larger audience. This approach has been very much supported by the European Commission which sees public awareness and support as a major factor for a successful introduction for the euro. Co-funding the project, the Commission intends to incorporate the results in its own communications activities on the introduction of the euro.

The introduction of the European new currency is a world-wide unprecedented undertaking. The Robert Schuman Centre sees it is a unique chance to accompany, monitor, and analyse an international event of major relevance, and intends to develop further initiatives in this field. Already, the present project marks the second such initiative of the EUI, after successfully monitoring the pre-circulation of euro notes and coins for a limited time in the communes of Fiesole and Pontassieve (see below). EUI Review will continue to report.

Ecco L'Euro: a Mid-Term Report

The 'Ecco L'Euro' project is now half-way through its projected life and it is time to report on its progress so far. When we reported in the last issue of the EUI Review on the progress of the project, it seemed that the 'PR' success of the project might overwhelm its experimental value. In the project the two Communes of Fiesole and Pontassieve have joined forces to issue 'Euro symbols' for use in making purchases at designated shops in their area, whilst simultaneously conducting a campaign to publicize the advent of the true new currency in 1999. The data collected by the monitoring committee show that the rate of distribution has been very high; by the end of December the amount of 'Euro symbols' distributed by the credit operators and the post administration was 49% of the total amount issued.

In our previous report we noted that the 'Euro symbols', issued at a face value of 2000 lire each, were trading at a substantial premium in collectors' shops. In these circumstances no one wanted to use the 'Euro symbols' to make purchases and there was no opportunity to see the Euro and the Lire in circulation in parallel. As we said at the time it was necessary to issue more Euro to satiate the collection demand - and this has been done. Even so, to stimulate the use of the Euro in payments it has been necessary to provide some incentives: the latest (and seemingly successful) means of doing so has been the issue of the 'Euro-watch' card: this card is stamped by the retailer as purchases are made in Euro and a full

card containing forty stamps entitles the purchaser to a 'Euro-watch'.

The work of the Scientific Committee in monitoring and evaluating the progress of the project - which comes to a finish at the end of March - has been materially assisted by the completion of a market survey of consumers by CIRM, the results of which are being processed at the moment; a further survey - this time of shop-owners - is planned for early completion. With the aid of the results of these two surveys and the hard data we have in hand on the issue of the 'Euro symbols' the Scientific Committee hopes to be able to complete a provisional report on the whole project by the end of April. The books cannot be closed and a final verdict rendered until after July 1st since, up until then, it will still be possible for 'Euro' holders to trade in excess stocks of the currency against lire. The endurance and size of the collection demand - and hence the amount of 'seignorage' earned by the two Communes - cannot be calculated until that time. In the meantime, you can all contribute to the further progress of the 'Ecco L'Euro' project by changing your Lire for Euro and going to pay for your coffee with them; after only forty injections of caffeine - and if you do not have a nervous breakdown - you will be able to show around your 'Euro-watch'. The foundations of monetary economics will never be the same again!

MICHAEL ARTIS, Project Chairman, Ecco L'Euro

Conferences April-June

On 24-25 April the Robert Schuman Centre will host a conference on the second part of the three-part project on Consolidation of Democracy in Eastern Europe, directed by Prof. JAN ZIELONKA. The main objective of this meeting will be to assess the external parameters of democratic consolidation in Eastern Europe from both theoretical and comparative perspectives. The 'Western project' in Eastern Europe will be examined together with regional Eastern European efforts to enhance the process of democratic consolidation (the CIS, Visegrad, the Black Sea Initiative, etc.). Special attention will be devoted to the European Union's policies in Eastern Europe: its aims, design, and implementation. Moreover, it will combine a comparative regional approach with a case-study approach focusing on individual Eastern European countries. Participants' papers will eventually be published in a book, along with two others on Institutional Engineering and Civil Society respectively, as a part of the three-volume publication on the Consolidation of Democracy in Eastern Europe.

Following the October Conference in Brussels on 'The Geo-strategic Implications of Enlargement: Reactions from Russia, Turkey, and the Maghreb,' the Working Group on Eastward Enlargement of the EU will return to Florence to discuss 'Identity and Legitimacy Factors Linked to Enlargement' on 30 April -1 May. The Centre's Working Group is chaired by Dr HORST GÜNTER KRENZLER, former Director General of DG I of the EC. The aim of the Working Group is to promote a dialogue between academics and policy makers concerning the

impending eastward enlargement of the European Union. For information on both these events, contact ANIA BUDZIAK, tel: +39-55-4685 747, fax +39-55-4685 770, email: budziak@datacomm.iue.it

On 4-5 June the Robert Schuman Centre is organizing a conference on the Processes and Effects of Standards Setting in Integrating Economies, with particular focus on Europe, bringing together an interdisciplinary panel of policy experts and leading scholars in the fields of law, political science, economics and economic history.

While standards setting has been at the heart of European integration, scholars have tended to overlook the impact of standards setting on broader questions of international cooperation, the creation of international institutions and the political economy of international integration. Questions we would like to raise at the conference include: What actors initiate the process of standards setting, why and with what effects? How do standards diffuse? What explains the choice of level (national, regional, international) at which standardization is undertaken? What role do national standards organizations play in regional standards institutions; and what role do regional institutions and organizations play in international standards setting bodies? Broader still, what insights can be drawn from the literature on rule formation in economics, sociology, political science, and law to understand issues relating to standards-setting processes?

For information on this conference, contact WALTER MATTLI, tel: +39-55-4685 745, fax +39-55-4685 770, email: mattli@datacomm.iue.it

The Aftermath of Liberalization. . .

The Working Group on Telecommunications and Information Society under auspices of the RSC on 14 November 1997 organized a workshop on The Aftermath of Liberalization: Multi-level Governance in the Regulation of Telecommunications. The objective was to discuss the regulatory challenges emanating from liberalization of the European and global telecommunications markets (with some derogations) after the deadline of 1 January 1998. The workshop focused on these issues particularly in the context of multilevel governance, i.e. the interaction of the three levels of governance that regulate the sector in Europe: the international level (OECD, WTO), the European Union, and the national level of the Member States. The discussion succeeded in sparking off an interdisciplinary exchange of views on the future regulatory challenges of the sector by bringing together scholars from different academic disciplines, as well as public officials from various levels of governance, with industry representatives. Participants included officials from the WTO, OECD, UK telecoms regulator OFTEL, and the Italian Antitrust Authority - who offered their personal views. Representatives from industry comprised Italia Telecom and the European Telecommunications Network Organization (ETNO). Academics, in addition to professors and researchers from the EUI, included guests from the London School of Economics, the University of Florence, and the Universidad Politécica of Valencia.

The workshop discussed such issues as the future role of the ITU, the importance of the WTO (including the 'reference paper' on regulatory principles which has been drawn up in the framework of the multilateral agreement on the liberalization of basic telecommunications of 15 February 1997), and the relationship between the EC, possibly exercised through a European regulatory authority, and national regulatory bodies. Further topics were the enforcement of liberalization commitments, and the question how to ensure the functioning of competition in the - at least *de jure* - open markets, i.e. whether general competition rules suffice after a transition period or whether special regulation will be needed, such as rules on interconnection conditions, accounting rates and universal service. New technological developments, e.g. third-generation wireless and satellite technology, were suggested as one solution for enhancing competition among the incumbent monopolies. Similarly, the convergence between telecoms and broadcasting was viewed as a new regulatory challenge.

Forum on International Migrations

The recent landing of Kurdish refugees on the shores of Southern Italy reveals a new reality of migration that is captured by none of the traditional political and social science models. Not only is there no clear 'sending country' – the non-existence of 'Kurdistan' is apparently the major driving force of this migration episode; there is also no clear 'country of destination' – Italian authorities released the stranded Kurds into the country, perhaps knowing that they would not stay but move further north in Schengenland. The Kurds are possibly the first genuinely 'European' migrants, with the ambiguous potential to either crack or solidify the common European house. What will this European house be: fortress or 'passoire'? Once let in, what will the 'integration' of the Kurds look like – maintaining their ethnic identities and/or turning them, or at least their offspring, into carbon-copy 'Italians', 'Germans', or even 'Europeans'?

The 1997-8 Forum on International Migrations organizes three conferences in the spring.

Two conferences, directed by Prof. C. JOPPKE, will look at problems of immigration control and immigrant integration, with a special (but not exclusive) eye on Europe.

On Integration of Immigrants

The conference 'Immigrant Integration: From Assimilation to Multiculturalism', on 7-8 May, will investigate the forms of immigrant integration in postnational societies characterized by a plurality of cultures and the toleration, even celebration, of difference. What are the institutions channelling the incorporation of migrants in slimming welfare states with economies moving toward flexible specialization? What are the (possibly positive) functions of ethnicity in immigrant integration? In particular, we will look at the transformation of citizenship in response to migration, migrant identities and forms of self-organization, and why some migrant groups are considered 'difficult' to integrate (especially Muslims in Europe).

On Control of Immigrants

The conference 'Dilemmas of Immigration Control in a Globalizing World' on 11-12 June will investigate the effects of globalization (broadly understood as the rise of a global economy, a global information culture, and regional political coordination) on the capacity and effectiveness of states to control immigration. This requires dual attention to a new reality of migration – with illegal migration, mass asylum-seeking, and transnationally organized human smuggling – and to new control

dilemmas, particularly in the European Union. What are the contours of the emergent European immigration and refugee regime? How have the newly migrant-receiving regions of South and Eastern Europe coped with the new challenges?

Both events will be attended by leading immigration scholars from Europe and North America.

On the Welfare of Migrants

A strong theme within the Forum on International Migrations is the socio-political integration of migrants and their descendants in European societies. Access to welfare rights is a key aspect of socio-political integration, and issues associated with immigrants and the welfare state are a very important field of research. Elaboration on, for instance, the impact of specific welfare-related decision-

making infrastructures in European countries of immigration on integration policies would be particularly interesting. As a result, interactions between national immigrant incorporation regimes and welfare policy regimes can be better understood.

A conference on Migration and Welfare State in Contemporary Europe, is being organized by ANDREW GEDDES, Forum Fellow, on 21-22 May. The specific aim of the conference is to explore contemporary social and political contingencies which impact upon complex relations between citizenship, immigration and welfare.

Papers and conference programmes can be obtained from:

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Between Europe and the Nation State

The Reshaping of Interests, Identities and Political Representation

For a long time European integration has only occasionally and intermittently directly affected domestic politics, society and culture. The aim of this Forum under the direction of Profs. STEFANO BARTOLINI, THOMAS RISSE and BO STRÅTH is to explore the impact of Europeanization on such domestic structures. The categories of 'interest' 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 consolidated interest and identity orientation in the national communities. With this focus on several levels and interaction in two directions the directors hope to broadly identify the extent to which Europeanization shapes the adaptation patterns, power redistribution, shifting loyalties, and contested judicial boundaries of domestic structures in Europe.

Forum activities are currently undergoing a reform and the 1999-2000 Forum will be organised as a Centre for Advanced Studies around a set of research themes - possibly to be carried over for two or three consecutive years - rather than around a one-year large topic. The new format of the Forum is meant to bring together a limited number of fellows (between four and six) selected for each theme, spending a period - not necessarily a whole year - together at the Institute to exchange, discuss, integrate their already connected research interests and results.

The Forum for 1999-2000 can also be seen as an appropriate follow-up to the 1998/99 'Welfare State' Forum programme, as a number of the concerns presumably discussed in that context can be looked at in the light of their political implications and impact for the transformation of identities and interests.

The Forum offers a number of post-doc fellowships for the academic year starting September 1999 for senior and junior scholars. Applicants should hold a doctorate at latest by September 1997 and submit a research project which fits into the research programme as briefly described in this article.

More information about the programme and the application procedure can be obtained from
The European Forum at the European University Institute
e-mail: forinfo@datacomm.iue.it - Fax: +39-55-4685 775

Robert Schuman Professorship for Prof. Francis Snyder

Professor FRANCIS SNYDER of the Law Department has been awarded a Robert Schuman Professorship. Only three of these high-level professorships were awarded for 1998 by the recently established EU-China Higher Education Cooperation Programme. Professor Snyder will spend several weeks at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing. He will give an advanced course on European Union Law, based partly on his book in Chinese on Introduction to European Union Law. He will also carry out research on his project (with Professor SONG YING, Peking University) on Dispute Resolution in EU-China Trade Relations

The purpose of the research is to understand when, how and why various formal and informal means are used to deal with, and if possible resolve, international trade disputes between the European Union and China. More specific aims are:

- to identify the most important kinds of disputes in European Union-China trade relations;
- to study how these disputes are dealt with, whether by formal arbitration, courts or eventually the World Trade Organization, or by informal processes, such as diplomatic intervention or other negotiations;
- to identify the main factors influencing choice of forum, processes for handling disputes, and the results;
- to identify how choice of forum, process, and results influence trade relations;

to analyse how the internal, domestic constitutional and administrative structures in European Union and China influence the ways in which trade disputes are resolved, and how dispute resolution in turn influences these internal structures; and
to make recommendations for improving the resolution of European Union-China trade disputes and to lay the basis for further work on the implications of Chinese accession to the World Trade Organization for the operation of the WTO dispute settlement mechanism.

The research focuses on various types of disputes, including (but not limited to) specific sectors such as pharmaceuticals, automobiles, and financial services, as well as general issues such as market access and intellectual property.

The Academy of European Law

The Academy of European Law, established by the Institute in 1990, extends the European University Institute's traditional programmes into a larger field of interest. The main activity of the Academy is the holding of annual summer courses on European Law and on Human Rights Law. The courses of the Academy, given by leading authorities in the respective fields, are subsequently published by Oxford University Press in an annual publication, the *Collected Courses of the Academy of European Law (AEL)*.

The Summer Course is divided into two parts: one session on European

FRANCIS SNYDER and JOSEPH H.H. WEILER.

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

Session on Human Rights Law

Distinguished Lectures:

CATHERINE LALUMIERE (invited) European Parliament; PETER LEUPRECHT Professor at the University of Quebec, Montreal; Former Deputy Secretary General of the Council of Europe; CHRISTOPHER WEERA-

dam, STEFAN GRILLER, Professor for Public Law with special regard to European Law, Research Institute for European Affairs, University for Economics and Business Administration; Visiting Professor at the European Institute of Public Administration; Jean Monnet Professor for Legal Aspects of European Integration.

Eligibility

Participation in the Academy is open to students of law and related fields and lawyers of all nationalities. Participants should be law graduates or have been enrolled in a recognized law programme for at least one year. Enrolment numbers are limited and admission is based on merit.

A certain number of places are open to legal practitioners in order to increase their understanding and appreciation of European law and human rights law and their application and practice.

Enrolment Fees

There is an enrolment fee of ECU 250 for each course, payable on acceptance of admission. For applicants who choose to attend both courses, the fee is ECU 400. Fees are waived for students in receipt of a scholarship.

Scholarships

A limited number of scholarships are generally awarded to participants from Eastern and Central Europe. In exceptional cases, fee-waivers may also be granted.

For further information and application forms please contact:

Ms. ANNY BREMNER or Ms. BARBARA CIOMEI (Secretariat), or Dr. FABIÁN PEREYRA (Administrator).

Tel: +39-55- 4685 555/523

fax: +39-55-4685 517;

e-mail: bremner@datacomm.iue.it;

ciomei@datacomm.iue.it;

lawacad@datacomm.iue.it

Applications must be mailed by express post or equivalent to ensure arrival by **31 March 1998**.



Villa Schifanoia which houses the Academy of European Law

Union law and another on human rights law. Participants are able to opt for participation in one session or in both. Each session comprises three main elements, namely: the Distinguished Lectures, delivered by leading authorities on issues of current interest in Europe; the General Course, covering general background information; and the Specialized Courses, focusing on topics relevant to law in context.

The Directors of the Academy of European Law are Professors PHILIP ALSTON, RENAUD DEHOUSSE,

MANTRY, (invited) Judge of the International Court of Justice.

General Course: Ethnicity, Rights and Democracy, YASH GHAI, Sir YK Pao Professor of Public Law, University of Hong Kong

Session on The Law of the EU

Distinguished Lectures:

PETER SUTHERLAND (invited), Chairman of Goldman Sachs; RENATO RUGGIERO (invited), Director General of the World Trade Organization.

General Course: The European Union After the Treaty of Amster-

L'Université européenne: un chantier culturel pour l'Europe en formation

Par PATRICK MASTERSON

Sous le titre «Pour une Université européenne», WOLF LEPENIES et EZRA SULEIMAN avancent dans un article paru dans le journal *Le Monde* en novembre dernier l'idée d'édifier un «centre universitaire européen de haut niveau» ou d'élever une ou plusieurs universités en Europe au rang «d'université européenne».

Ces propositions ne peuvent que complaire à qui comme moi préside aux destinées de l'Institut universitaire européen, seule institution de niveau universitaire fondée par les Etats membres de l'Union européenne. J'ai eu en effet le plaisir de constater que l'archétype de l'Université européenne décrit par MM. LEPENIES et SULEIMAN présente des caractéristiques comparables à celles que l'Institut universitaire européen possède déjà au niveau des études de troisième cycle et qu'il a développées au cours des dernières années.

Les quatre cent cinquante étudiants-chercheurs et les quarante-cinq enseignants, et trente «research fellows» qui unissent leurs connaissances et conjuguent leurs talents à proximité de Florence dans les bâtiments historiques mis à leur disposition par la République italienne, partageront cette opinion en relevant d'autre part que MM. les auteurs, universitaires éminents, se réclament de principes et valeurs similaires à ceux qui inspirèrent les Pères

fondateurs de l'Union européenne lorsque ceux-ci imaginèrent le projet d'une «Université de l'Europe pour l'Europe» qui devait trouver son aboutissement dans l'Institut de Florence. Le centre de recherche de troisième cycle établi par la convention signée à Florence le 19 avril 1972 est en effet l'héritier d'un courant de pensée pro-européen qui souhaite, dès les années cinquante, organiser aux côtés d'une communauté économique une communauté de l'université, conçue comme vecteur d'identité à l'échelle du vieux continent et comme instrument indispensable de formation des jeunes élites appelées à ancrer et à dynamiser les Institutions politiques de l'Europe en formation. Les Européens les plus illustres soutinrent le projet. Inspiré par DENIS DE ROUGEMONT et SALVADOR DE MADARIAGA au congrès européen de La Haye, projeté dans le cadre communautaire lors de la relance européenne de Messine (1955) par WALTER HALLSTEIN, GAETANO MARTINO, ETIENNE HIRSCH, implanté à Florence par la décision conjointe de CHARLES DE GAULLE et KONRAD ADENAUER dans le cadre de la coopération politique (1961)*, l'Institut universitaire européen puise aux sources mêmes de la construction européenne.

Si l'on doit à cet égard saluer les initiatives évoquées par les auteurs, n'est-ce-pas priori-

tairement dans le cadre des Institutions existantes que les Etats européens devraient rechercher les solutions à la crise universitaire évoquée par WOLF LEPENIES et EZRA SULEIMAN ? J'observe à ce propos que la plupart des missions que ces derniers impartissent au «centre universitaire de haut niveau» revêtu du «label Europe» dont ils souhaitent la création sont d'ores et déjà remplies à Florence. Aux termes de la Convention, l'Institut universitaire européen a été fondé pour participer au développement de la vie intellectuelle de l'Europe. Il a pour mission de «contribuer par son action et son rayonnement au développement du patrimoine culturel et scientifique de l'Europe, considéré dans son unité et sa diversité. Dans le cadre du programme général de ses activités, l'Institut développe des programmes de recherche de caractère interdisciplinaire sur les principales questions auxquelles est confrontée la société européenne contemporaine, et notamment sur les questions liées à la construction européenne.» L'Institut offre ainsi des programmes de doctorat et conduit des projets de recherche (recherche fondamentale, recherches comparées et recherches communautaires) dans le domaine des sciences sociales et humaines, histoire moderne et contemporaine, droit, sciences politiques et sociales.

Il n'a cessé, depuis la révision de la Convention intervenue en 1992, d'étendre son cursus et d'élargir ses domaines d'investigation. Avec la création d'un centre interdisciplinaire Robert Schuman, il a centré ses recherches sur les problèmes de la société et des institutions européennes.



Dr Patrick Masterson
President of the EUI

L'Institut universitaire européen n'a pas attendu que les demandes d'adhésion des PECOS parviennent à Bruxelles pour accueillir les chercheurs originaires de ces pays, multiplier les échanges avec les universités d'Europe centrale et orientale et faire de cette région l'un de ses thèmes d'étude privilégiés. En dépit des difficultés grandissantes dans l'obtention de crédits, des progrès ont été réalisés pour stabiliser les moyens financiers destinés aux chercheurs originaires de l'Europe de l'Est : quarante ont été admis depuis 1990 à l'IUE dans le cadre du programme TEMPUS et treize d'entre eux ont déjà soutenu leur thèse avec succès. L'histoire des sociétés, les

réformes socio-politiques et économiques en cours en Europe de l'Est font l'objet de vingt trois sujets de recherche traités à l'Institut en 1997.

Après vingt ans d'activité, la contribution de l'Institut de Florence se traduit par la multiplication des échanges d'étudiants, des réseaux doctoraux et résulte en une coopération organisée entre les universités d'un continent dont les limites ne cessent de s'étendre. L'Institut est avant tout un Institut européen : l'équilibre des nationalités est la règle dans la sélection des étudiants, comme il préside au recrutement des professeurs issus des différentes aires culturelles de l'Union. L'immersion des étudiants chercheurs dans ce milieu pluri-national et multilingue suscite une indéniable stimulation intellectuelle. La stricte sélection des étudiants-chercheurs (quinze postulants en moyenne pour une place), garantit cette excellence du recrutement sur laquelle MM. LEPENIES et SULEIMAN mettent si justement l'accent. Les quatre-vingt-cinq thèses qui ont été soutenues en 1997 font de l'IUE l'institut de formation de troisième cycle qui délivre en Europe le plus grand nombre de doctorats dans le domaine des sciences humaines et sociales. Il lui arrive de plus en plus souvent d'entreprendre des recherches pour le compte de la Commission et du Parlement européen. L'Institut est également attentif à la carrière de ses diplômés : les universités, les grandes organisations internationales comme la Commission européenne, le

F.M.I., la Banque mondiale ont accueilli une grande partie des mille trois cents anciens élèves formés à l'Institut depuis son ouverture en 1976.

De même qu'une hirondelle ne fait pas le printemps, l'Institut universitaire européen de Florence ne fera pas à lui seul l'Université européenne. Il n'en constitue pas moins un centre d'expérimentation, de réflexion et de formation de tout premier ordre pour des activités d'enseignement et de recherche internationales intégrées. Son avenir se confond avec celui de l'Europe en formation, comme le rappelle la déclaration des chefs d'Etat et de gouvernement figurant dans le communiqué final du sommet réuni à Florence en juin 1996: «Au moment où l'Institut universitaire européen entame les célébrations marquant son XXe anniversaire, le Conseil européen souligne l'importance que revêt la contribution de l'Institut à l'enseignement et à la recherche universitaire de haut niveau concernant l'Europe et l'attachement constant des gouvernements des Etats membres à la poursuite de la coopération dans ce domaine.»

* Voir JEAN-MARIE PALAYRET, RICHARD SCHREURS, *Une Université pour l'Europe, Préhistoire de l'Institut universitaire européen de Florence*, Rome, Présidence du Conseil des ministres, Département de l'Information et de l'Edition, 1996.

Vie et mort des bassins industriels en Europe

L'Histoire est indissociable des lieux dans lesquels elle s'enracine. Il y a deux siècles, apparaissaient quelques territoires denses d'industries et d'exploitations minières, les «bassins industriels», qui vont profondément marquer l'identité européenne. Après tout, n'est-ce pas à partir de la «question de la Ruhr», donc de la puissance d'un bassin industriel qui résume tous les autres, que la Communauté européenne est née?

En deux siècles, ce qui est bien peu à l'échelle de l'aventure de l'humanité, les bassins ont achevé leur cycle: leur genèse se situe, suivant les régions, entre 1750 et 1850 et leur désagrégation commence dans les années 1960. Après avoir créé une richesse dont on a peine à calculer l'ampleur, ils sont aujourd'hui des assistés, des «Régions de tradition industrielle».

Une série de facteurs spécifiques de localisation industrielle sont à l'origine des bassins: la mutation du système énergétique qui donne au charbon un rôle clé dans l'économie; les innovations dans les industries du feu; les coûts prohibitifs des transports; la présence d'une main-d'œuvre suffisante et dont une partie est qualifiée; des capitaux disponibles; un cadre étatique, législatif et institutionnel en mesure de favoriser le changement; et *last but not least* des

entrepreneurs au sens fort du terme, c'est-à-dire des gens prêts à courir des risques.

Depuis le début des années 1960, l'émergence d'une nouvelle organisation productive donne la primauté aux facteurs immatériels sur les facteurs matériels comme critère de localisation des activités industrielles. La rigidité des bassins d'industrie lourde cède le pas à la flexibilité des districts industriels. Du paradigme des pôles de croissance, on passe à celui des milieux innovateurs, vecteurs de synergies interrégionales pour la diffusion de l'innovation technologique.

L'existence des bassins industriels a indéniablement marqué l'histoire européenne. Pas seulement territoires de l'industrie, mais surtout lieux d'une société nouvelle, de solidarités nouvelles. C'est en leur sein qu'ont vécu et souffert ces masses prolétariennes dont les luttes ont scandé jusqu'il y a peu (la grève des mineurs britanniques de 1984-1985) l'histoire sociale européenne; c'est leur puissance même et bientôt leur agonie qui ont fait naître la Communauté européenne, cette Communauté qui a d'abord été *celle du charbon et de l'acier*.

Lieux de force physique, de puissance économique, de pouvoir, d'op-

pression, de luttes et de victoires, les bassins industriels vivent leur ultime mutation: la reconversion. Bientôt, toute trace du passé aura disparu, soigneusement balayée par d'indispensables plans d'assainissement et de rénovation urbaine. Quant à la société industrielle, elle ne survit plus que dans la mémoire des derniers métallos, des derniers mineurs, pour qui l'épaisse fumée des cheminées d'usine, le bruit assourdissant du minerai chargé dans les hauts fourneaux, le rougeolement du ciel autour des fours, l'odeur âcre du charbon signifiaient salaires et non pollution. Une histoire comparée se devait de replacer les bassins industriels au cœur de l'identité européenne. A la fois travail d'histoire économique et sociale, ce livre tente de rendre compte de l'impact de l'industrialisation sur la société, sur la genèse du monde ouvrier, sur l'environnement. En adoptant un cadre régional plutôt que national, il propose une approche radicalement nouvelle de l'industrialisation, une histoire comparée des bassins en Europe depuis la révolution industrielle jusqu'à l'ère de la globalisation.

LEBOUTTE, RENÉ, *Vie et mort des bassins industriels en Europe, 1750-2000*, Paris, L'Harmattan, 1997, 591 pages

Cultural Exchanges Between Europe and America

Professors LUISA PASSERINI, JOHN BREWER and BO STRATH on 15 and 16 December 1997 organized the meeting 'Cultural Exchanges between Europe and America'. The meeting held at the Department of History and Civilization, was the first event arranged by the Working Group Europe and America: Exchanges, Images, Contacts, founded last year on the initiative of LUISA PASSERINI and JOHN BREWER, who enlisted MOLLY NOLAN, TONY JUDT and JERRY SEIGEL, all professors at New York University and some researchers, IOANNA LALIOU, ARMELLE JACQUINOT, FLAMINIA GENNARI SARTORI, OLIVER SCHMIDT, ISABELLE ENGELHARDT, ENRICA CAPUSSOTTI (all EUI) and PAULINA BREN and

PETER BRAUNSTEIN (NYU). The group set out to investigate the role of cultural phenomena in relations between Europe and America from the late 19th century to the present. Four broad areas of research were identified: reciprocal images of America and Europe in different periods (projections, identities, myths and representations); political and intellectual migrations involving especially the movement of ideas and ideologies; exchanges in the field of education, particularly in higher education; and influences and contacts in the spheres of material culture and economics, focusing on the debate about modernization/Americanization in a variety of fields, including business, consumption, media, and gender relations. During

The Department of History and Civilisation
calls for applications for a

CHAIR IN EUROPEAN HISTORY

The chair will be funded at the level of A5/A6 Professor (a mid-career equivalent). The contract is for four years renewable once. Remuneration is established by reference to the salary scales in use at the European Communities. The Institute is an equal opportunity employer.

The department is specially engaged in work in a comparative or international European framework and seeks to encourage innovative and interdisciplinary methods. If equally well qualified candidates present themselves, preference will be given to an applicant with a special interest in **gender history** or **Eastern European history**. Candidates should have a distinguished record of research and publications

Candidates are asked to send:

- an up-to-date C.V. including a list of publications
- a sample of major and recent publications
- a statement of the research the candidate proposes to carry out at the EUI (5-10 pages, in any official EU language, with a translation in either English or French)
- names and addresses of two referees; and
- an indication of his/her knowledge of languages.

Applications should be received by **15 March 1998** and are to be sent to:

The Adviser for Academic Affairs,
European University Institute, Badia Fiesolana
I-50016 SAN DOMENICO DI FIESOLE (FI) Italy.
e-mail: delaunay@datacomm.iue.it
Phone: (+39 55) 4685-635 Fax: (+39 55) 4685-605

Information on the department is available on: <http://www.iue.it/HEC/Welcome.html>

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Cultural Exchanges...

the first year the group that was organized at the EUI met in special sessions to discuss various research topics: Paris and the production of pictures in the late 19th century; the 'Americanization of the Art Market' and the European reactions to this in the first fifteen years of this century; the ways in which the names of 'Europe' and 'America' were culturally and conceptually related to different aspects of the phenomenon of transatlantic immigration in the first part of the 20th century; the image of the American woman in France and Italy in the 1930s and 1940s; exchanges in the field of education after World War II; the reception and the renegotiation of the 'American' pattern by the Italian youth culture of the Fifties; and the 'American' representation of the Holocaust. All of this involved the exploration of new and unfamiliar ways to teach and to discuss, examining and comparing different methodologies and subject matters. The first life-stage of the working group culminated in New York with a meeting with NIGH colleagues in which the above mentioned projects were discussed and critically evaluated.

The meeting of 15 and 16 December at the EUI was the beginning of a new phase in the life of the working group

which is now public and open to new participants who are working in similar areas and with similar approaches. New projects related to the above-mentioned areas were presented. The discussion focused mainly on the role played by models of production and consumption in building reciprocal images of and reactions towards America and Europe as well as on the role of cultural artefacts as means of communications between the two. Part of the meeting was devoted to a methodological round table which dealt with the use of concepts such as Europe (with its implicit exclusion of the East) and America (How can a continent be used to represent a nation? Can we use 'Americanization' and how?) as well as representation and the history of subjectivity.

The group hopes to involve new researchers and discussants in order to enlarge the boundaries of the debate. It also intends to organize some days of discussion in Spring 1999 related to four broad areas of the cultural relationship between Europe and America: consumption and production, exchanges of different kinds such as education and tourism, representation and identification and taste and cultures.

Bonn Ministry Evaluates the Grants Programme for German Students at the EUI

From 1976, when the European University Institute in Florence was founded, up to 1996, a total of 250 German participants in doctoral or LL.M. studies at the EUI were supported. National grants in the Federal Republic of Germany are awarded by the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), which acts on behalf of the Federal Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Technology (BMBF) and is also responsible for providing guidance and support for grantees at the EUI.

At the suggestion of the BMBF, the DAAD commissioned a survey in late 1996, which included the collection not only of biographical data and information about the qualifications of grantees but also of data concerning their experience with the grants programme and their studies at the EUI.

The survey addressed and dealt with

- 178 German applicants for grants awarded for the academic year 1997/98,
- the 34 German EUI students currently receiving grants (from both DAAD and EUI), and
- 190 German EUI graduates (with a known postal address).

The survey, using anonymized questionnaires, was conducted by an independent institute (Gesellschaft für Empirische Studien GES, Kassel). The return rate was very good: 65.7% of the applicants addressed (a percentage particularly remarkable because most of them could not be given a grant), 79.4% of current grantees and 70.6% of former grantees participated in the survey. The following is a summary of the major results of the survey.

Participants in the survey

At the time of application/the beginning of studies at the EUI, the average age of participants was 27.6 years. A remarkably high percentage of participants, namely 20%, had been awarded a foreign degree or had earned a double degree. 81% of the participants had lived abroad for a longish period of time before entering the EUI. None of the participants receiving or applying for grants came from the new German Länder. The percentage of women has risen continuously but it is still markedly lower than the percentage of men.

There is also a marked increase in participation in the LL.M. programme. The reasons given for application for admission to the EUI are the general international orientation of the participants rather than the special equipment or the special study opportunities offered by the EUI. Some participants stressed the need to improve guidance and counselling by the DAAD (and the EUI) in connection with the selection procedure and in particular the transparency of the criteria for selection.

Organization and conditions of study

Only one in three participants had a clear idea about the contents and topic of his/her research work at the time of application for a grant. Major changes are therefore made during studies. The time spent on studies is an average 43 hours per week, 70% of which is spent on independent research. For almost one in two grantees the supervision of his/her research involves problems during studies. However only 16% (and only 4% of present students) met with serious difficulties.

Favourable judgements were passed above all on the academic quality of the teaching programme, on lectures and seminars held by external teachers, and on the provision of language courses; changes requested mainly concerned placements for practical training, encouragement of a broader range of specialized courses and greater support by the teaching staff. Nevertheless, more than 80% of the grantees consider their study period in Florence a useful and valuable experience.

Social and cultural aspects

For about one third of the grantees, the DAAD grant was sufficient to cover the costs incurred. All others used additional funds of their own or funds provided by other sources. Most current researchers and alumni integrated well or very well into academic life at the Institute, but entry into social life in Florence seems to have eluded them.

Conclusion of EUI studies

At the time of the survey, 81% of former grantees had earned an academic degree, 12% had not yet earned a doctoral degree and 7% had abandoned their plans of earning such qualifications. The average duration of doctoral studies is 4.3 years; 15% of the grantees needed a maximum of 3 years, 32% between 3 and 4 years, 28% between 4 and 5 years and 25% more than 5 years. Students in the Economics Department were the quickest to earn their doctoral degrees with an average of 4 years, law students the slowest at 5.3 years (however, only few Germans aim to take a doctoral degree rather than the LL.M at the EUI). The time required to earn a doctorate is getting shorter. Whereas grantees between 1976 and 1985 needed an average of 4.6 years, those entering after 1990 concluded their studies after 3.8 years (however, a relatively large number of the last cohort have not yet earned a degree, so that the average time may turn out to be longer). The average age on conclusion of doctoral studies was 32 years.

Employment situation of EUI graduates

At the time of the survey 90% of former grantees had entered employment; only 4% were unemployed (exclusively historians and political and social scientists). 62%

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The EUI Computing Service

The Computing Service (CS) of the European University Institute is responsible for looking after the computing needs of the international staff and student body that make up this unique multicultural and multilingual environment. Since the appointment of Dr. Harald Sonnberger as the new director in June 1996, the CS has made major progress to become one of the most advanced university computing services in all of Europe, both in terms of research support and administrative computing. It is outstanding in terms of the range and efficiency of services it provides, and the degree to which it is responsive to the needs of its users. As one of the few university computing services that offers direct access to the EU statistical and text databases, such as Eurostat and Celex, it provides unique research opportunities on European topics. Over the next three years, the goal of the CS is to become a model computing service that can be emulated by other European universities.

The CS is responsible for the provision of administrative and research computer support, the acquisition and maintenance of the Institute's computing equipment, and the provision of general services in the areas of telecommunications. The EUI has a modern, multi-platform environment composed of Unix servers and a number of Novell-based local area

networks for research. The CS has adopted Windows 95 as the standard EUI computing platform. During 1997, more than 140 PCs were upgraded to Windows 95, accompanied for the first time by extensive staff computer training. The CS plans to complete this migration to Windows 95 by the end of 1998.

Together with the EUI Communications Unit, the CS has made a major effort to create a state-of-the-art EUI home page on the World Wide Web. This website plays an important role in informing the outside world about the EUI. It offers an outstanding opportunity for the Institute to project its image of excellence and professionalism to the public, which will help attract the best candidates for all posts in the future. The EUI website also aids the EUI community to access the vast information network offered by the World Wide Web. The CS and the Communications Unit are also in the process of jointly developing a Management Information System, which will entail placing online data provided by the various EUI departments and services. The MIS will bring significant improvements in the day-to-day operations of the Institute, and allow top management to have rapid access to the information it needs.

Researchers have benefited directly from a number of improvements

made over the course of the last year. A new general-purpose server (Orion), with a completely redesigned user interface, was installed.

All departmental researcher computer labs have been improved, with many individual researcher work posts upgraded to Pentium level, giving the EUI one of the highest ratios of high-quality PCs to researchers in Europe. Moreover, all PCs in public access labs will soon be running on Windows NT, the most sophisticated network software now available. Researchers will also benefit from a new CS policy to make older equipment available to them for use at home at nominal cost, and will continue to enjoy the policy of subsidizing the purchase of PCs and printers during their first year of studies.

The CS has been working to improve the quality of service for the departments and administration. A major improvement on behalf of the users has been the creation of the Service Desk. Staffed during working hours each day with hardware and software experts, the Service Desk provides tusers with real-time assistance on questions that arise in the course of using EUI computing services. In its first fifteen months, the Service desk handled nearly 6000 calls. Analysis of the problems posed to the Service Desk enables CS staff to plan and develop computing-related policies.

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Bonn Ministry ...

worked in the Federal Republic of Germany. The most important sector of employment is the academic sector with 41%, followed by industry (24%), administration (14%), EU institutions (6%), international organizations (6%) and other institutions (9%).

The majority of former grantees has reached managerial positions. The monthly gross income exceeds DM 10,000 for one third of them. Female graduates not only hold lower-level positions but also earn markedly less. 70% of the respondents were satisfied with their occupational situation, 9% were dissatisfied. Dissatisfaction was markedly greater among historians than among graduates of other disciplines; participants in the LL.M. programme were particularly satisfied. A total of 79% of former grantees took the view that studies at the EUI had had a positive impact on their entry into the world of work.

To quote a researcher in the History Department:

'From an academic and personal point of view I have come across no other doctoral programme that – despite its shortcomings – offers as much as the EUI. There are two important aspects:

the possibility to obtain qualifications for academia as well as other professions (EU, international organizations);
the international, multi-lingual and multi-cultural environment at the EUI which is very exciting and stimulating.'

Prizes

In October Professor SØREN JOHANSEN of the Department of Economics was awarded the DIRECTOR IB HENRIKSENS RESEARCH PRIZE 1997 for outstanding research to the benefit of Denmark.

Dr MIGUEL POIARES MADURO PESSOA who defended his thesis *We the Court. The European Court of Justice, the European Economic Constitution and Article 30 of the*

EC Treaty in September 1996 is the second researcher to receive THE EUI LAW PRIZE.

Prof. EDITH SAURER (Universität Wien), Jean Monnet Fellow in the Department of History and Civilisation was awarded the POSSANNER PRIZE by the Austrian government for her academic work in the field of gender democracy.



Professor SØREN JOHANSEN

The President of the Institute, Dr PATRICK MASTERSON, was awarded one of the highest Italian decorations on the 1997 Christmas list. He was made 'grand'ufficiale dell'ordine al merito della Repubblica'. Congratulations from the editors of EUI Review.

In memoriam

In December the Institute learnt with great sadness of the untimely death of GIOVANNI ALBERTO AGNELLI, the first Chairman of the recently established President's Development Council. GIOVANNI ALBERTO AGNELLI who had taken a keen interest in relations between universities and industry, finance and politics gave the Institute unvaluable help in starting the President's Development Council. He will be remembered with great affection.

Alumni News

The EUI Alumni Association invited all alumni living and working in and around Brussels for New Year's drinks on Friday, 30 January. About 40 former researchers and several EUI stagaires currently at the Commission came to Kitty O'Shea's and enjoyed a lively evening over drinks and snacks. It was an excellent opportunity for many 'generations' of EUI researchers to mix – they actually spanned more than 20 years of Institute academic life. To name but a few: CHRISTIAN HUBER, the first student representative in the Academic Council, GUIDO VAN DEN BERGHE, the first President of the Alumni Association and MIKKO

HATTUNEN, the first EUI Finn at the Commission. The evening ended with many of the group having a late dinner at the appropriately named Rosticceria Fiorentina. Thanks to SERGE GIRATH and MARIUS KUSCHKA for this highly appreciated initiative and to DAMIAN COLLINS, the local organizer.

A similar event will take place in Amsterdam on Friday, 6 March 1998 for alumni in the Netherlands. So, if you are in the area then, why not join us. For more information get in touch with BRIGITTE SCHWAB at the Institute.



Jonathan Parker, Henning Arp, Brigitte Schwab and Marius Kuschka in Brussels

Last call

All alumni who hold an Institute doctorate (and who did not attend the first Degree Awarding Ceremony in September 1996) or an LL.M degree are reminded that there will be another Ceremony on Friday, 25 September 1998. If you have not already done so, please register with Brigitte Schwab, fax: +39-55-4685 636; e-mail: schwab@datacomm.iue.it

Nota bene

The next alumni Weekend will also be held during the same weekend, 25-27 September.

Visitors

On Thursday 13 November 1997, Mr CARL THAM, Swedish Minister of Education visited the Institute. He also participated in the conference "From 1968 to the Turn of the Millennium: Italy, Sweden and Germany in Comparison" organized by Professors BO STRÅTH and LUISA PASSERINI in the framework of the project "The Cultural Construction of Community" conducted by the Robert Schuman Centre and the Department of History and Civilisation.

'A Political Revolution in Britain's Relations With Europe'

On Friday 30 January, Mr. PETER MANDELSON, Minister of State, Cabinet Office, inaugurated the series of lectures intended to mark the British Presidency of the European Union with a speech at the European University Institute in Fiesole. The lecture by Mr. MANDELSON, who has the task of assisting Prime Minister BLAIR and the other Ministers in coordinating, implementing and presenting British Government policies, was aimed at emphasizing how the British Presidency of the Union coincides with a crucial moment in the life of Europe, with major issues to address, ranging from enlargement to the single currency. The lecture was also an opportunity to present European University Institute researchers and teachers, as well as the press and the Florentine public, with the projects for the six-month Presidency, which Prime Minister BLAIR expects to 'show the constructive and innovative contribution to European affairs Britain can make'.



Dr Masterson and Mr Peter Mandelson

Events Organized in the Framework of the Greek Presidency of the EU



Dr Masterson and Prof. Stelios Perrakis

Prof. YOTA KRAVARITOU of the Department of Law on Wednesday 28 January, organized a one day conference on 'The Law of Cyprus: Meeting Place of Different Legal Systems and Cultures'. The conference was held in the context of the Greek Presidency at the EUI with the support of the Hellenic Republic's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the State Foundation for Greek Scholarships.

Dr PATRICK MASTERSON and the representative of the Greek Presidency, Prof. STELIOS PERRAKIS, Secretary General for European Integration, both gave opening addresses.

On Thursday 19 February, Mr THEODOROS PANGALOS, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Hellenic Republic, in the presence of the President of the Institute, Dr PATRICK MASTERSON and of the Rector of the University of Florence, Prof. PAOLO BLASI, will inaugurate the international conference 'Bisanzio e Firenze' which will take place at the University of Florence (19-21 February) on the occasion of the Greek presidency of the EU. At the same time there will be an exhibition in the Refectory of the Badia Fiesolana of Greek texts published in Florence in the XVth century, organized in collaboration with the Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana.

UniverCity

From 24-30 January the Institute participated in a 'Gown meets Town' fair organized by the University of Florence in Piazza della Repubblica. Together with the various faculties of the University of Florence and related institutions it presented its grant programmes as well as Library services and the Historical Archives. On the occasion of the opening ceremony, the Institute's stand was also visited by the Minister of Education Prof. LUIGI BERLINGUER.

AVIS DE VACANCE IUE/1/98

jumelé en concours général sur titres

Nature de l'emploi: Emploi temporaire sur contrat
Durée du contrat: Quatre années, avec possibilité de renouvellements
Carrière ou grade : C2/C3T
Unité d'organisation dont l'emploi relève :
Forum Européen
Nature des fonctions : secrétaire sténodactylographe

Description des fonctions

Agent chargé, sous l'autorité du Directeur du Forum Européen, notamment des tâches suivantes:

gestion du secteur publication et communication incluant la conception et la production de programmes et matériel d'information pour séminaires et conférences, la préparation de brochures, la mise en page de newsletters, la préparation et l'editing de documents en langue anglaise, française et italienne (Working papers, conference papers et Actes de conférences, voire de volumes collectifs en "prêt à cliquer")

suivi de la coordination éditoriale: rapports avec auteurs/correcteurs/maisons d'édition et imprimeries

organisation et gestion de banques de données pour différents usages
planning/organisation du mailing
gestion des candidatures au Forum

Qualifications requises

être ressortissant d'un des Etats membres de l'Union européenne
connaissances générales sanctionnées par un diplôme de l'enseignement moyen ou expérience professionnelle équivalente;
expérience confirmée en matière de mise en page de documents;
expérience confirmée des méthodes et procédures de secrétariat d'édition;
excellente pratique de l'outil informatique, notamment des programmes de 'desktop publishing' ainsi que traitement de texte, gestion de banques de données, usage du courrier électronique et de l'Internet;
connaissance approfondie de la langue anglaise et d'une seconde langue communautaire; la connaissance d'une troisième langue communautaire constituera un avantage.

AVIS DE VACANCE IUE/2/98

jumelé en concours général sur titres

Nature de l'emploi: Emploi temporaire sur contrat
Durée du contrat: Quatre années, avec possibilité de renouvellements
Carrière ou grade: C2/C3T
Unité d'organisation dont l'emploi relève: Centre Robert Schuman
Nature des fonctions: secrétaire sténodactylographe

Description des fonctions

Agent chargé, sous l'autorité du Directeur du Centre Robert Schuman, notamment de l'organisation de séminaires, workshops et conférences internationales et gestion de dossiers relatifs au financement, à la préparation et au déroulement de ces activités. Le poste implique des contacts suivis tant avec les services internes qu'avec les institutions européennes ou universitaires associées à ces activités.

Qualifications requises

être ressortissant d'un des Etats membres de l'Union européenne
connaissances générales sanctionnées par un diplôme de l'enseignement moyen ou expérience professionnelle équivalente;
expérience confirmée de la gestion de dossiers relatifs aux activités d'enseignement et de recherche dans un cadre international (universités ou centres de recherche);
excellente pratique de l'outil informatique (traitement de texte, gestion de banques de données, usage du courrier électronique et de l'Internet);
aptitude aux relations avec un public international;
connaissance approfondie de la langue anglaise et d'une seconde langue communautaire; la connaissance d'une troisième langue communautaire constituera un avantage.

L'Institut Universitaire Européen applique une politique d'égalité des chances en matière d'emploi.

Les candidatures, accompagnées des pièces et documents utiles, doivent être adressées avant le **15 mars 1998** (cachet de la poste) à:

M. G. Hausmann
Service du personnel
Institut universitaire européen
Via dei Roccettini, 9
I-50016 San Domenico di Fiesole (FI) - Italie
tél. (+39 55) 4685.663; fax (+39 55) 4685.636; e-mail: hausmann@datacomm.iue.it

**COMPUTING SERVICE
NOTICE OF OPEN COMPETITION
on the basis of qualifications**

The European University Institute in Florence is holding this competition for the recruitment of one Research Associate or Research Fellow (3 years)

Job title: MIS and DB Specialist

The requested person will work, under the supervision of the Director of the Computing Service, with the special objective to design and implement the future Management Information System. This includes:

- to design a database of the personnel (administrative and academic) and to supervise its implementation;
- to interface various databases under different platforms (Unix, Novell, Windows);
- to support the System Integrator in the standardisation activities that have been launched in co-operation with the various administrative services;
- to generate activity reports for the President of the Institute.

Qualifications required:

- a university degree (for Research Associate) or Ph.D. (for Research Fellow) in computer science or a related field, or equivalent professional experience;
- at least three years' work experience in software project management and follow-up;

work experience in the field of management information systems and SQL databases under heterogeneous system environments (Unix, Novell, Windows) would be considered an advantage;

good communication and leadership skills, and the ability to work well in a team environment;

an excellent knowledge of English and either Italian or French. A working knowledge of a third official language would be an advantage.

The European University Institute is an equal opportunity employer.

Applications should be sent by **28 February 1998**, date of postmark, to:

Computing Service
European University Institute
San Domenico di Fiesole (FI), ITALY
Telephone: +39-55- 4685 590; Fax: +39 55-4685 205
e-mail: altobelli@iue.it

The complete text of this advertisement can be found on the EUI Home Page at ref **HYPERLINK**
<http://www.iue.it/General/jobcs981.html>

**NOTICE OF OPEN COMPETITION IUE/2/97
on the basis of qualifications**

The European University Institute in Florence is holding this competition for the recruitment of one **Library Assistant in Economics** (B4/B5T).

The Library Assistant for Economics will be involved in liaison with the Department of Economics for acquisitions policy, classification and indexing and provision of support for research needs in terms of both bibliographic and statistical data sources. This includes:

- collection development and acquisitions policy, selecting and ordering the library materials necessary for supporting research and teaching in the Economics Department; classification and indexing of the material;
- responsibility for the maintenance of the statistical and data collection;
- provision of access to information sources: bibliographic, textual, factual, etc., in any kind of format, whether conventional or electronic;
- training users in retrieving information from sources relevant to economics as well as in software packages related to them.

Qualifications required

- being a national of one of the Member States of the European Union;
- certificate/diploma awarded on completion of secondary education: a relevant postgraduate University degree in the respective discipline would be an advantage;

qualification in librarianship or working experience in an academic library;

experience in the use of new information technologies, in retrieving information from on-line databases, CD-ROM devices, electronic publishing, etc., with specific reference to factual data and statistics;

communication skills and capacity to work in group;

knowledge or experience in statistical software (such as SAS, Stata, GAUSS, etc.) would be an advantage;

good working knowledge or excellent knowledge of English, and, correlatively, good knowledge or excellent working knowledge of French. A working knowledge of a third official language of the European Union would be an advantage.

The appointment is for four years. The EUI is an equal opportunity employer.

Applications, accompanied by relevant documents and including the names of two referees from whom references might be sought, should be sent by **28 February 1998**, date of postmark, to :

Mr G. Hausmann, Personnel Service
European University Institute
I-50016 San Domenico di Fiesole (FI), Italy
Telephone (+39 55) 4685.663; Fax (+39 55) 4685.636
e-mail : hausmann@datacomm.iue.it
Information on the Library is available on:
<http://www.iue.it/LIB/Welcome.html>

Third Environmental Summer Workshop

Robert Schuman Centre

Florence, 6-10 July, 1998

Environmental Policy Integration: The 'Greening' of Sectoral Policies

The Environmental Summer Workshop

The Robert Schuman Centre of the European University Institute (EUI) will be conducting an intensive course on environmental policy, politics and law, specially designed for social scientists (political science, public administration, law, environmental economics) and public officials. The course is intended to facilitate information exchange and create a better dialogue among environmental experts and policy makers working in the European Union by bringing together experts from EU and national public authorities, interest representatives, and scholars in the fields of environmental policy making, economics and law.

The Robert Schuman Centre carries out disciplinary and interdisciplinary research in the areas of European integration and public policies in Europe. It has developed a special interest in environmental politics and policies and supports the activities of a working group on the environment.

Environmental Policy Integration: The 'Greening' of Sectoral Policies

The effectiveness of environmental policy is closely linked to the horizontal integration of environmental considerations in sectoral policies, such as transport, industry and agriculture. The principle of environmental policy integration (EPI) linked to cross-sectoral communication and cooperation has become a core objective in EU environmental policy since the adoption of the Fifth Environmental Action Programme. Nevertheless, the level of EPI varies from policy area to policy area and from country to country. This year's summer workshop will investigate the

nature of the challenge and the reasons for the variation experienced. We will look at approaches to EPI at the EU and Member State level and identify the bottlenecks to successful integration in policy formulation, decision making and implementation.

Core questions will ask whether lack of progress can be explained by reference to the powerful position of 'vested interests' and whether (or how) these interests can be moulded. Furthermore, we will investigate the role of formal and informal institutional structures as a source of varying policy change.

From a practical point of view, should EPI strategies therefore focus on: devising a strong regulatory framework; offering 'pay-offs' to the losers of EPI measures; strengthening communication channels amongst a more inclusive set of actors in order to facilitate the re-evaluation of their respective normative beliefs and perceptions of reality; or investigating the 'fit' of institutional and administrative structures in Brussels and in the Member States with the integrated policy objective, and pushing for institutional reforms? These and related questions will be dealt with from the perspective of both academics and practitioners.

Eligibility

Participation in the 1998 Environmental Summer Workshop is open to civil servants, policy makers, researchers and teachers in a recognized institution of higher learning. Graduates planning a career in teaching and research may also apply. All courses will be held in English. Active knowledge of English is therefore a requirement. Knowledge of other European languages would be welcome.

*This workshop is made possible thanks to the generous contribution of
DG XI of the European Commission.*

For further information and the application form for the Workshop write to



Robert Schuman Centre
Environmental Summer Workshop
European University Institute
Via dei Roccettini 9
I-50016 San Domenico di Fiesole (FI)
Fax: +39-55-4685-770

EUI Review

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Via dei Roccettini, 9
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Editors:

Andreas Frijdal; Luisa Passerini;
Gianfranco Poggi; Brigitte
Schwab; Alexandre Stutzmann;
Antonio Zanardi Landi

Design:

Danny Burns and Paolo Romoli

Contributors:

Michael Artis; Richard Breen;
Massimiano Bucchi; Enrica
Capussotti; Leonor Coutinho;
Dominique Delaunay; Kathinka
España; Marc R. Gramberger;
René Leboutte; Patrick Masterson;
Fabián Pereyra; Alvaro Pina;
Francis Snyder; Leila Talani
Translations by Iain Fraser

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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.

This is the third issue of the 'new' series and we are still trying to improve EUI Review. 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.