



EUROPEAN COMMUNITY STUDIES ASSOCIATION

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ECSA

NEWSLETTER

EDITORIAL

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The epic pace and scope of change in and around the EC has been breathtaking since ECSA members received the Fall issue of the *Newsletter*. The implications of these changes for the European project and ECSA—which seeks to understand it—are enormous. How will the shape of the EC be influenced by the drive to achieve further union and by the changing international order? What has ECSA done—and what is it doing—to enhance understanding of the EC in a period of dynamic change?

Inside the EC, Germany reunified, intergovernmental conferences on economic/monetary and political union began, and the “1992 Project” made headway. Outside the EC, Kuwait was liberated from Iraq by a coalition of states, including some EC members. GATT talks to reduce farm subsidies collapsed, EC-EFTA negotiations for a “European Economic Space” inched along, some European states began to jockey for EC membership, EC-US negotiations for a transatlantic declaration of bilateral principles were concluded, Eastern European regimes undertook wholesale economic and political reforms, and the domestic situation in the Soviet Union grew more uncertain. Each momentous development broadly affects EC internal integration and its role as an emerging global actor.

The whirlwind of change outside the EC had much to do with plans to deepen internal integration as the former catalyzed the latter. The EC could hardly respond cogently to the development needs of Eastern Europe, new membership bids, EFTA calls for market access, and the incorporation of East Germany without itself becoming more economically unified. The “1992 Project” was given more impetus because of the need to consolidate at home to meet the uncertainties and challenges abroad.

Similarly, the Iraqi crisis and the increasing instability in the USSR—both with grave implications for EC security—added a new sense of urgency to the intergovernmental political union talks that began in December. The Gulf War revealed how much EC interests were at stake, how constrained the EC itself was in protecting those interests, and how much the Europeans remain divided on how to respond to threats to their interests outside Europe. Serious consideration of an EC security dimension has been given fresh impetus not only by the Gulf War but by the uncertainties of the Gorbachev regime or its successor, the possibility of massive civil conflict in the USSR—with a flood of refugees spilling over into the EC, and by the potential eclipse of NATO in a post-Cold War European order.

Thus these extraordinary developments linking international politics to European integration are of immense interest to ECSA members. However, the embryo of ECSA that began to take shape in the early 1980s was neither a response to the “1992 Project” nor to the collapse of the Cold War but to the previous decade of lackluster attention given to the EC by the American academy, publishing world, and public sector. ECSA’s founders argued that a community of interested persons was needed to revive EC studies, given the EC’s importance in European and international affairs.

No sooner had ECSA begun formal operations in 1988 did interest in the United States on the EC skyrocket. Grants from the Ford Foundation, Delegation of the EC Commission, German Marshall Fund of the United States, and the EC Commission Secretariat-General, along with dues from almost 600 members, including 40 institutions, have helped establish ECSA programs: the Syllabus Bank, Travel Grant Program, specialized workshops, and the Biennial International Conferences; and publication of the *Newsletter*, the *ECSA Confer-*

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ence *Paper Abstracts*, *The State of the European Community*, and *The ECSA Membership Directory*.

To meet the challenge of the new Europe to members who write about, research, teach, observe, or conduct relations with the EC, the Executive Committee plans to expand the Association's operations in the year ahead. A new grant from the Ford Foundation will enable ECSA to inaugurate its own program of dissertation fellowships to begin by Spring 1992. The program will help encourage young people in the study of the EC and is expected to enhance the literature. Members will be notified in a separate mailing as soon as the Executive Committee approves the guidelines.

The Executive Committee will receive in May a formal report from the Publications Policy Review Committee making recommendations on the future of ECSA publications. Where can we improve what we now have? What new directions should we be entertaining; e.g., should we publish our own journal and/or policy papers?

Elsewhere on the horizon, new issues of the *ECSA Membership Directory* and the *ECSA Conference Paper Abstracts* will be published at the end of 1991. Members should also look for publication of ECSA's inaugural biennial yearbook, *The State of the European Community*, at year's end. Our second biennial International Conference — the flagship of ECSA activities — will convene May 22-24, 1991 at George Mason University (details about the Conference are enclosed with the *Newsletter*). The Program Committee — Professors Lily Gardner Feldman, Chair (American Institute for Contemporary German Studies), Karl Cerny (Georgetown), Desmond Dinan (George Mason), Debra Miller (Center for Strategic and International Studies), and Alberta Sbragia (Pittsburgh) — deliberated over two days to put together a very impressive program and deserve our gratitude. We want to encourage all members and other interested people to come to the Conference even if one is not presenting a paper or chairing a panel; the program covers nearly all major conceptual and policy areas of the EC with expert participants. We hope that ECSA members will attend and participate in the biennial business meeting of the Association which is scheduled during the Conference. There is no other conference of this sort and magnitude in North America. We are excited about

the large number of colleagues who are coming from abroad, offering domestic members the opportunity to meet and network with their international counterparts.

A testimony to the growth of ECSA and the speed with which it has developed is the completion this Spring of the current term of the first elected Executive Committee. Since this is the last *Newsletter* issue you will receive during the term of the present Executive Committee, I would like to thank Desmond Dinan, Leon Hurwitz, Pierre-Henri Laurent, Donald J. Puchala, and Glenda G. Rosenthal for a marvelous two years during which the Association has gotten off to a very good start. And now the democratic process continues; all ECSA members have received mail ballots from Administrative Director Desmond Dinan to elect a new Executive Committee. Election results will be announced at the business meeting. The deadline for receipt of all ballots is April 30, 1991. We appreciate the effort of Ioannis Sinanoglou, Executive Director, Council for European Studies, for receiving ballots from ECSA members and tabulating the results.

A final word. At the beginning of my editorial, I asked what has ECSA done — and what is ECSA doing — to enhance understanding of the EC in a period of dynamic change? I hope that I have given you an up-date on the state of ECSA at a time of epic change in Europe and the world in which the EC exists. Demand for knowledge of the EC cannot and ought not wait. We need not repeat the mistakes of the 1970s, when key EC developments were not met by academic interest. ECSA is eager to continue to develop programs that will nurture teaching, research, and publication, and to expand the community of EC experts in the United States linked with counterparts abroad. At a time when the EC has been catapulted on to a more (potentially) symmetric relationship with the United States in a post-Cold War world order, ECSA and its members can play a leading role in providing expertise to government and business leaders who must make decisions based on hard analysis. The Executive Committee alone cannot succeed in meeting ECSA's objectives unless it hears from the members. To make ECSA work to its fullest potential, please let us know in writing your thoughts about the Association's direction. Better yet, let us know your thoughts in person at our second biennial International Conference in Washington this May. See you then!

CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

International Political Science Association

The International Political Science Association will hold its triennial meeting in Buenos Aires (July 21-25, 1991) and will have several sessions devoted to the

European Community: The European Community in 1991, The European Community and Latin America, The European Community and Eastern Europe, and Survey of Current Research on the Community Worldwide.

For additional information contact: Dr. Joni Lovenduski, Director, European Research Centre, Department of European Studies, Loughborough University, Loughborough, Leicestershire, LE11 3TU, United Kingdom.

Vers l'Union Fédérale Européenne

The Mouvement Fédéraliste Français held a Workshop in Paris (November 9, 1990) titled "Vers l'Union Fédérale Européenne." Participating in the Round Table discussion were Nicole Fontaine (Vice-President of the European Parliament), Jozsef Bratinka (Head of the Hungarian Delegation to the Council of Europe), Carlos Maria Bru Puron (Member, European Parliament), Jean Francois-Poncet (Member, French Senate), Hans-Albrecht Schwarz- Liebermann von Wahlendorf (President, Institut Robert Schuman), and Leo Tindemans (Member, European Parliament).

For additional information about the Workshop or about the Association contact: Mouvement Fédéraliste Français "La Fédération," 244 Rue de Rivoli, F-75001 Paris, France, tel. (33- 1) 42.96.96.01.

Center for European Policy Studies, Brussels

The Center for Policy Studies held a series of Workshops in Brussels in November and December, 1990.

The first series was organized by CEPS' Financial Markets Unit and were held on November 29-30. Titled "The New European Financial Marketplace," the sessions covered the following topics: The Changing Scope for European Banking, Competition in the Supply of Financial Services, Towards Pan-European Capital Markets, Monetary Versus Financial-Market Integration, Financial Intermediation and Economic Growth, Outlook for Finance and Banking in Central and Eastern Europe, and Challenges to European Banks in the 1990s.

A second series, titled "Brussels Calling: Telecommunications Beyond 1992," was held on December 4 and covered the following topics: An Internal Communications Market, Implementation of Community Policy, Business Opportunities in a More Open Market, and The Challenge of New Technologies.

The Center for European Policy Studies is a non-profit, independent research institute. It was established in Brussels in 1983, and is funded by foundations, grants from official bodies, membership dues, publications sales and contributions from the corporate sector.

For additional information contact: Center for European Policy Studies, Rue Ducale 33, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium, tel. (32.2) 513-4088.

Western Europe at the Crossroads: Difficult Choices Ahead

The Eighth Annual Graduate Student Conference of Columbia University's Institute on Western Europe was held at the Kellogg Center of Columbia's School of International and Public Affairs on April 4-6, 1991. Papers were presented on the following themes: European Integration, East-West Relations, Social and Cultural Developments, Western European Political Economy, Political Parties and Processes, and European Security Policy.

For additional information contact: Sheryl Skibbe, Organizing Committee Chairperson, Graduate Student Conference, Institute on Western Europe, Columbia University, 420 West 118th Street, New York, NY 10027.

Media in Eastern and Western Europe: Shared Problems, Shared Solutions?

This Conference, organized by the European Institute for the Media, was held in Warsaw on November 15-17, 1990. Session topics included Television Developments in Europe Since 1989; Developments in the Film Industry Since 1989; Program Schedules: Form and Content; News Flow in the New European Context; and Prospects for the 1990s.

For additional information contact: Janneke Geene or Martin Peronnet, European Institute for the Media, University of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL, United Kingdom.

Uruguay Round Negotiations: Outcome and Beyond, Royal Institute of International Relations

The Uruguay Round negotiations is the most ambitious exercise in multilateral commercial diplomacy since the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) came into force in 1948. A international group of experts was brought together at a two-day conference (March 7-8, 1991) at Chatham House in London to assess the outcome and look beyond to what is likely to ensue.

For additional information contact: The Uruguay Round Conference, The Royal Institute of International Af-

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fairs, Chatham House, 10 St. James's Square, London SW1Y 4LE England; tel. (44-71) 930-2233; FAX: (44-71) 839-3593.

Europe Business Outlook 1991 Conference

The University of Tennessee and the U.S. Department of Commerce are co-sponsoring this Workshop to be held at the University of Tennessee on April 29 - May 1, 1991. This Conference will bring together private sector and government experts from Europe and the United States. Discussions will include trade issues, trends and opportunities in the new Europe emerging from the single market integration in the West and the transition to market economies in the East.

Scheduled speakers include: Howard H. Baker (former US Senator), David McKinney (President, IBM Europe), Fred Smith (President, Federal Express), William S. Rukeyser (Whittle Communications), Jon Madonna (Chairman, KPMG Peat Marwick), Roland Magnin (Vice President, Xerox Corporation), Susan Schwab (Assistant Secretary, U.S. Department of Commerce), William Benso (Vice President, Martin Marietta), and Joseph Rogers (former U.S. Ambassador to France).

For additional information contact: Frank E. Barnett, University of Tennessee Conference Center, P.O. Box 2648, 600 Henley Street, Knoxville, TN 37901; tel. (615) 974-0250; FAX: (615) 974-0264.

The Lothian Foundation

The Lothian Foundation (London) organizes a series of conferences, workshops and lectures on topics related to international integration and the European Community. Past conferences have been held on "A Currency for Europe: The Currency as an Element of Division and of Union of Europe" (Kings' College, London, September 21-22, 1990) and "A Constitution for Europe: A Comparative Study of Federal Constitutions and Plans for the United States of Europe" (Royal Holloway and Bedford New College, Egham, December 14-15, 1990). Future conferences will include "Germany and European Unity" (London School of Economics, December 1991).

For additional information contact: The Lothian Foundation, 1 Whitehall Place, London, SW1A2DA, England.

European Institute of Public Administration, Maastricht

The European Institute of Public Administration has an

on-going series of seminars, conferences and workshops. A recently-organized series of workshops under the heading "Forum of European Law in Practice" included the following: Court of First Instance of the EC; Recent Trends in the Case Law of the Court of Justice of the EC; Pleading Before the Two Community Courts; Legal Professions on the Brink of the Single Market: What to Do Before and After 1992?; and The Free Movement of Professions and the Mutual Recognition of Diplomas.

For additional information on these workshops or for other Institute activities contact: European Institute of Public Administration, O.L. Vrouweplein 22, P.O. Box 1229, NL-6201 BE Maastricht, The Netherlands, tel. (43) 29.62.22; FAX: (43) 29.62.96.

Avocats, Médecins, Pharmaciens: Des Professions Libérales Face à l'Ouverture des Frontières Européennes, Université François Rabelais (Tours)

The University, with the cooperation of the EC Commission and the Interministerial Delegation for the Liberal Professions, organized a Colloquium on the Liberal Professions (lawyers, physicians, and pharmacists) in Tours (January 17-18, 1991). Presentations were given and workshops held on the following themes: Access to the Profession, The Single Market's Effects Upon Professional Practice, and European Harmonization of the Professions.

For additional information contact: Professeur Roger Lacroix, Faculté de Pharmacie, Université François Rabelais, 3 rue des Tanneurs, F-37041 Tours Cedex, France.

The Changing Economic and Political Face of Europe, University of Arkansas

The 9th Annual Symposium of the Fulbright Institute of International Relations at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, was held on April 1-4, 1991. The title of the Symposium was "The Changing Economic and Political Face of Europe."

Speakers and panelists examined such subjects as the historical origins and significance of the changes in Europe; German unification and Germany's international role; political and economic change in Eastern Europe; the Soviet role in Europe; United States relations with a changing Europe; and the European Community and the 1992 single market. Helga Haftendorn (Free University of Berlin), Robin Remington (University of Missouri), and Leon Hurwitz (Cleveland State University) were among the speakers at the Symposium.

For additional information contact: Hoyt Purvis, Director, Fulbright Institute of International Relations, University of Arkansas, 722 West Maple Street, Fayetteville, AR; tel. (501) 575-2006.

The New Europe: East Meets West, University of Louisville

This Seminar, held in Louisville on March 7-8, 1991, assessed the impact of a united Europe for Kentucky businesses. Sessions included Creation of a Culture of Entrepreneurship in Eastern Europe, The New Germany in the EC, Representing Clients in EC Countries, Opportunities and Issues in Trade Relations, and Legal Similarities and Differences Between the US and Europe.

For additional information contact: Center for Management Development, School of Business, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292; tel. (800) 334-8635.

Scandinavia, Europe and North America: Distinctions and Commonalities

The Conference, to be held May 2-4, 1991, will examine Nordic societies and cultures and their ties to North America in the wake of dramatic changes in Europe. The principal question for the 1991 meeting is how these ties have changed in the recent past, how these changes correspond to longer historical trends, and what prospects confront the Nordic region in the near future.

For additional information contact: Eric Einhorn, Department of Political Science (413-545-2695) or James Cathey, Department of Germanic Languages (413-545-0310), University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003.

Contemporary International Law Issues: Sharing Pan-European and American Perspectives

The American Society of International Law and The Netherlands Society of International Law are pleased to announce their co-sponsorship of a joint conference to be held at The Hague on July 4-6, 1991. Among the various panels will be several devoted to legal aspects of trade and business in the European Community.

For additional information contact: American Society for International Law, 2223 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20008; or Nederlandse Vereniging voor Internationaal Recht, The Hague Meeting, P.O. Box 30461, NL-2500 GL The Hague, The Netherlands.

Workshop on European Education Practices

The European Association for International Education is preparing to offer a two-week Workshop on "European International Educational Practices." The seminar will cover many aspects of international education, including recent developments in Europe, cooperative programs, and trends in computer technology changing the shape of international exchange. The Workshop will be held in June 1991 in The Netherlands and will include visits to European universities. Participation is limited.

For additional information contact: The European Association for International Education, Job Arts, Van Diemenstraat 344, NL-1013 CR Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

Japanese Investment in Europe, Royal Institute of International Affairs

Direct investment from Japan has become a point of dispute for European businessmen and policy-makers. This conference, held at Chatham House in London (March 21, 1991), dealt with the global expansion of Japanese companies and the likely effects on host countries. There were presentations on the results of a research project on Japanese investment in Europe jointly conducted by RIAA and the Sumitomo-Life Research Institute. Senior officials from the EC Commission and major EC administrators presented policies on direct investment in general and Japanese investment in particular.

For additional information contact: Japanese Investment in Europe Conference, The Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House, 10 St. James's Square, London SW1Y 4LE England; tel. (44-71) 930-2233; FAX: (44-71) 839-3593.

The Reconstruction of Central America: The Role of the European Community

Organized by the Iberian Studies Institute and the Graduate School of International Studies at the University of Miami, with the sponsorship of the EC Commission, this Conference was held at the University of Miami (Coral Gables) on March 14-15, 1991.

Sessions were held on the following topics: An Overview of the European Community's Foreign Relations and Cooperation with Central America, Evaluation of the EC's Cooperation with Central America, The Economic and Political Situation of Central America, The Role of European Initiatives in the Integration and Pacification Process of Central America, and Coopera-

CONFERENCES (continued)

tion with the United States and International Organizations. Participants included Roy H. Ginsberg (Skidmore), Leon Hurwitz (Cleveland State), and Pierre-Henri Laurent (Tufts).

For additional information contact: Joaquin Roy, Director, Iberian Studies Institute, Graduate School of International Studies, P.O. Box 248123, University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL 33124-3010; tel. (305) 284-3266.

European Monetary Union in a Turbulent World Economy, Royal Institute of International Affairs

The Association for the Monetary Union of Europe and the Royal Institute of International Affairs are joining forces to arrange a one-day conference (May 30, 1991) in London to examine some of the key issues concerning the likely interaction between moves towards economic and monetary union and developments in the international economy.

Topics will include the internal and external aspects of progress being made on EMU at the Intergovernmental Conference; business views on how to create a stable monetary environment in Europe and elsewhere; how EMU and a European currency might fit into a new world monetary order and what the risks and opportunities might be; the possible role that Europe's currencies, including the ECU, might play in relation to the \$ US and the Yen and the outlook for greater international monetary stability; and the monetary implications of economic changes in Central-Eastern Europe for the conduct of monetary policy and prospects for linking the currencies of these countries to the ECU.

For additional information contact: European Monetary Union Conference, Royal Institute of International Affairs, Chatham House, 10 St. James's Square, London SW1Y 4LE, England; tel. (44-71) 930-2233; FAX: (44-71) 839-3593.

Symposium on "New Thinking" About European Security: Restructuring Defense Strategies for the 1990s, University of Missouri

This Symposium, held at the University of Missouri at Columbia on March 7-9, 1991, contained papers on the following topics: The Political Economy of the Common European Home, Country-Specific Visions and Security Concerns of the Common European Home, and

Old and New Thinking About Defense. Among the participants were Leon Hurwitz (Cleveland State), David Wood (Missouri), and Birol Yesilada (Missouri).

For additional information contact: Professor Robin A. Remington, Department of Political Science, 113 Professional Building, University of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211; tel. (314) 882-2062.

Globalism and Regionalism in the Aftermath of the Uruguay Round, American Society of International Law

The American Society of International Law, in cooperation with the Oceana Group, sponsored (April 16-17, 1991) in Washington, DC, a Symposium on Trade and Investment. Panels focused on the growing tendency toward regional rather than global trading arrangements. Panelists included government officials, trade and investment experts, and officials of intergovernmental bodies.

For additional information contact: ASIL Annual Meeting, 2223 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 265-4313; FAX: (202) 797-7133.

CALL FOR PAPERS

Rethinking the Cold War: An Interdisciplinary Conference in Honor of William Appleman Williams

This Conference will be held on October 19-20, 1991, at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. It is being organized by the Havens Center (Sociology), the Goldberg Center (History), the State Historical Society Library, and the Center for International Cooperation and Security Studies at the University of Wisconsin.

Papers are invited on all aspects of the Cold War, and are especially encouraged on such topics as: The Politics of Cold War Historiography; The Current Status of Cold War Revisionism; Theories, Explanations, and Models of the Cold War Era; Decentering the Cold War: Beyond East and West; Domestic Costs of the Cold War and After; Voices of Dissent from the Cold War; Cold War Cultural Politics; and the Cold War as a Phase in the History of Socialism.

For additional information contact: Allen Hunter, Havens Center, Room 8117 Social Science Building, or Thomas McCormick, Department of History, Humanities Building, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI 53706.

Eighth International Conference of Europeanists, Council for European Studies

The Council for European Studies will hold its Eighth International Conference of Europeanists at the Palmer House, Chicago, on March 27-29, 1992.

Paper and panel proposals are invited that address the following concerns: (1) theoretical debates on the relationship between history and other social sciences in European studies, with particular reference to work on contemporary societies; (2) the contribution of cultural studies to the social sciences, and to the understanding of Europe; (3) the spatial dimensions of social and economic developments in Europe, and the changing relationship between time and space; (4) the role of Europe in the world, and Europe's relations to other regions of the world; and (5) the application of formal theory and/or quantitative methods to the study of European politics and political economy.

The deadline for the submission of proposals is October 1, 1991. The Program Committee will respond to proposals by October 31, 1991. Proposals and requests for additional information should be sent to: Council for European Studies, Box 44 Schermerhorn, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027.

German Studies Association

The organizers of the German Studies Association's 14th annual Conference (Los Angeles, September 26-29, 1991) invite proposals on any topic in German studies. A special topic for the 1991 Conference will be "Perspectives on German Unification."

For additional information contact: Ann T. Allen, Department of History, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.

European Studies Conference

The 16th Annual European Studies Conference (October 10-12, 1991), sponsored by the University of Nebraska at Omaha, seeks abstracts from persons interested in presenting papers at the Conference. The Conference will be an interdisciplinary meeting with sessions devoted to the scholarly exchange of information, research methodologies, and pedagogical approaches. The Conference focuses on Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals and includes a wide variety of disciplines.

For additional information contact: Bernard Kolasa (Political Science) or Pat Kolasa (Teacher Education), ECS '91 Co-coordinators, University of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha, NE 68182; tel. (402) 554-3617 or -3484.

ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTES

IPSA Research Committee on European Unification

Founded by Carl J. Friedrich in 1972, the IPSA Research Committee on European Unification takes as its focus the political study of European integration. The Committee is unusual in that it groups together both academics and practitioners: political scientists who are interested in the European Community and in European integration are joined in their work by functionaries of the European Commission and of the European Council of Ministers and by members and functionaries of the European Parliament.

The activities of the Committee over the years have consisted principally of organizing programs on its subject-matter for the triennial Congresses of the International Political Science Association, continuous research on the institutions and political evolution of the European Community, and books and articles resulting from the previous two activities.

For additional information contact: Dr. Joni Lovenduski, Research Committee on European Unification, De-

partment of European Studies, Loughborough University, Loughborough, Leicestershire, LE11 3TU, United Kingdom.

Institute for European Studies, Turku (Finland)

The Institute for European Studies was founded in 1989. It is a research, training and information service institute focusing on European political, economic, judicial, and cultural development.

The Institute has five main objectives: assist industry and commerce, public institutions, trade unions and professional organizations, as well as academic research and teaching, and to generate cooperation among them; carry out and coordinate interdisciplinary research, and the training of researchers, on European questions; issue publications; plan and conduct post-graduate and extension studies; and establish contacts with international institutions and researchers in similar fields.

ORGANIZATIONS (continued)

For additional information contact: Mr. Olli Korhonen, General Secretary, Institute for European Studies, P.O. Box 652, 20701 Turku, Finland.

Soviet and Central European Program, The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy

This new interdisciplinary program is based on the assumption that "restructuring" in the Soviet Union, the unification of Germany, the re-establishment of democratic pluralist systems in East-Central Europe and integration in Western Europe are closely intertwined and need to be studied in their interrelationships.

To this end, the program seeks to broaden exchanges with Soviet and Central European universities, higher professional schools and research institutes; sponsor special lectures and panel discussions on Soviet and Central European affairs; and hold conferences on that topic at Tufts University's European Center in Talloires, France. Emphasis is on the study of relations between the European Community and the new democracies of East-Central Europe and on the design of a new European "system architecture." The Program Director is Professor Hannes Adomeit.

For additional information contact: The Soviet and Central European Program, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, Medford, MA 02155.

The Jean Monnet Chair, European University Institute

The Jean Monnet Chair was created in 1988 by the EUI's Academic Council with the aim of promoting studies and research on the development of the European Union following the Single Act. Its purpose is to invite renowned academics for periods of one to several months, and personalities from the political and economic world for shorter stays. This initiative meets two concerns: to allow outside personalities to be associated with the teaching and research activities at the EUI, and to strengthen the Institute's contribution to reflections on the problems of European Union.

Past holders of the Jean Monnet Chair have included: Karl-Heinz Narjes (former Vice President of the Commission), Christopher Bertram (former Director of the Institute for Strategic Studies, London), Julian Bullard (former British Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany), Helga Haftendorn (Free University, Berlin), Robert Gilpin (Princeton), and Lester Thurow (MIT).

European Institute for the Media / European Television and Film Forum

The European Institute for the Media is the European center for policy-oriented research and development in the fields of television, radio, press, and related issues in mass communications. It was founded in 1983 by the European Cultural Foundation in cooperation with the University of Manchester. The activities of the Institute include research and development projects bearing on public policy in Europe, the maintenance of the Documentation Center on European Media, conferences and seminars for professionals and the training of media specialists. The Institute publishes the results of its research in the "Media Monograph" series, issues the quarterly *Media Bulletin*, and provides the bi-monthly *Media Facts* service.

Following the recommendations of the report *Europe 2000: What Kind of Television* of the European Television Task Force (1987-88), the Institute in 1989 founded the European Television and Film Forum. The Forum provides a meeting place for professionals in the public service and private sectors of the television and film industry as well as for policy makers and administrators and representatives of the viewers and professional and trade associations.

For additional information contact: Janneke Geene (Administrator) or Martin Peronnet (Information Officer), European Institute for the Media, The University of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL, United Kingdom, tel. (44-61) 273-2754; FAX (44-61) 273-8788.

European Community Studies Association (ECSA-Europe)

Representatives of six national university associations of professors and researchers specializing in European integration studies came together in November 1987 and established the European Community Studies Association (ECSA-Europe). The six national associations were: Arbeitskreis Europäische Integration (AEI), Commission pour l'Etude des CEE (CEDECE), Dansk Selskab for Europaforskning (DSEF), Irish Association for European Studies (IAES), Interdisciplinaire Studiegroep Europese Integratie (ISEI), and University Association for Contemporary European Studies (UACES). In 1988, two additional national university associations were admitted as members: L'Associazione Universitaria Studi Europei (AUSE) and Asociacion Universitaria de Estudios Comunitarios (AUDESCO).

The aims of ECSA-Europe are: to promote the cooperation between the member associations and, thereby,

the cooperation between professors, researchers and their respective institutions; to develop joint activities and, especially, to support the establishment of European networks; to promote research activities on problems which arise from existence and development of the EC; and to inform on all kinds of activities in research and university teaching on European integration.

For additional information contact: Rudolf Hrbek, Institute for Political Science, University of Tubingen, Melanchthonstr. 36, D- 7400 Tubingen, Federal Republic of Germany.

The Lothian Foundation

The Lothian Foundation has been established as an education body to commemorate the late Philip Kerr, 11th Marquess of Lothian. The aim of the Foundation is to educate the public in ways of achieving better relations between the citizens of the European Community and between them and other peoples, particularly those of the United States, by education activities which promote discussion and exchange of ideas and information in this field.

The Foundation will promote the study of certain aspects of the history and theory of international relations arising from the work and influence of Philip Lothian: the problem of national sovereignty and world order; the history and theory of the federal idea and supranational organizations; and relations between the United Kingdom, Continental Europe, the Commonwealth, and the United States in the 20th century.

The Foundation intends to develop a program of activities including: an annual Lothian Memorial Lecture on international relations; an annual Lothian Memorial Conference on the history and theory of supranational organizations; publications; an annual scholarship; and award of travel expenses to enable research students to consult archives overseas; and the establishment of a Lionel Curtis and Philip Lothian Memorial Library.

For additional information contact: The Lothian Foundation, 1 Whitehall Place, London SW1A 2DA, England, tel. (71) 930-3413; FAX: (71) 925-2685.

Society for the Study of Internationalism

The Society for the Study of Internationalism was founded in 1980 by the late Warren Kuehl. The Society promotes the development of critical academic scholarship and understanding of internationalism as a relatively new historical phenomenon compared to

nationalism. It is open to all who seek to advance the understanding of internationalism.

For additional information contact: Joseph P. Baratta, Executive Secretary, Society for the Study of Internationalism, P.O. Box 244, Cambridge, MA 02141.

The European Institute

Established by EC Commission President Jacques Delors, the Washington, DC-based European Institute is an educational center for research and information on US-European relations. The Institute is a non-partisan, non-profit, and is separate from the EC Commission. Activities in 1990 included several dinners, a seminar series, and working groups on topics of longterm interest to its members. The Institute will respond to requests for information on current European events and programs.

For additional information contact: The European Institute, 4801 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Suite 400, Washington, DC 20016; tel. (202) 895-1670.

Center for European Studies, New York University

New York University has established a Center for European Studies to promote scholarship on contemporary Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. The Center will ultimately integrate teaching and research on Western and Central European topics through an interdisciplinary program spanning the humanities and social sciences.

The Center has joined Columbia University and the New School for Social Research in creating the New York City Consortium for European Studies. This association will sponsor interdisciplinary workshops on contemporary European issues, and will make courses and other resources available to students of all three institutions.

For additional information contact: Center for European Studies, New York University, 24 West 12th Street, New York, NY 10011; tel. (212) 998-3838; FAX: (212) 995-4012.

Prometheus-Europe

Prometheus-Europe is a European, non-profit organization created in 1988 by a group of young professionals from the EC. The association is staffed by unpaid members (except for two permanent members at the Central Office), coming from different professional

ORGANIZATIONS (continued)

backgrounds. It was created to provide a flexible working structure to study the main problems facing the Community and Europe in the coming years.

Through studies and conferences in different fields, Prometheus-Europe attempts to analyze the change arising from European integration and study is conducted in several Working Groups. The results are published in reports, in French and English, which are then distributed to relevant institutions and the media.

For additional information contact: Prometheus-Europe, Central Office, 23 rue Blanche, F-75009 Paris, France; tel. (33-1) 42.81.92.20; FAX: (33-1) 42.81.92.14.

FELLOWSHIPS AND AWARDS

Giovanni Agnelli Foundation, 1991 Predoctoral Fellowships in Italian Studies

(Editor's Note. This issue of the *Newsletter* appears too late for any applications this year: the posted deadline for receipt of applications is February, 1991, for the 1991-92 academic year. The announcement is presented with the assumption that the program will be continued for the 1992-93 academic year and that some advance planning and contact with the Foundation now might be beneficial.)

The Giovanni Agnelli Foundation of Turin will award a limited number of Fellowships for Research Preparation and Fellowships for Dissertation Research in Italian Studies. The number of Fellowships will be determined by the number of viable proposals submitted by applicants to the Foundation. These Fellowships are offered to graduate students at United States and Canadian universities who are specializing in the study of modern Italy, or who are studying modern Italy as a significant part of a comparative project. Applicants should ordinarily be enrolled in the social sciences or history, but there is no restriction on research methodology or approach.

The Research Preparation Fellowships provide up to \$ 6,000 for travel and living expenses; the Dissertation Research Fellowships provide support up to \$ 18,000. In addition, the Foundation will for both Fellowships provide a certain amount of logistical support.

For additional information contact: Giovanni Agnelli Foundation, Italian Studies Fellowship Program, P.O. Box 2766, Fairfax, VA 22031-0766.

Institute of Political Studies of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw

This Institute was established in September 1990. Its main task is to develop theoretical work and empirical studies of post-communist societies, the transition to liberal democracy, and market economies. The Director of the Institute is Professor E. Wnuk-Lipinski. The Institute also houses a research unit on European Integration and Security, headed by Professor W. Lamentowicz.

For additional information contact: Professor W. Lamentowicz, Institute of Political Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences, 00-901 Warszawa, Palac Kultury i Nauki, XVII Pietro, Poland; FAX: (48-22) 20-95-39.

The European Community's Visitors Program

The European Community's Visitors Program (ECVP) invites young leaders from countries outside the European Community to visit Europe to gain a first-hand appreciation of the EC's goals, policies, peoples, and the differing cultures of its 12 member nations. A further aim is to increase mutual understanding between professionals from non-EC countries and their EC counterparts. The ECVP is jointly sponsored and administered by the European Parliament and the Commission of the EC. Since 1974, approximately 400 travel grants have been awarded.

Those eligible to participate are politicians, government officials, journalists, trade unionists, academics, and other professionals in their mid-20s to late-30s and, in particular, those with some professional interest in the Community. Participants are normally required to have completed their university education or equivalent training and to have been employed for several years.

ECVPs are selected from a short-list drawn up by officials of the EC delegations in the non-member countries concerned by a committee chaired jointly by a Member of the European Parliament and a member of the EC Commission. Approximately 50 visitors are selected for individually tailored ECVP study grants each year.

An ECVP grant, valid for a maximum of 21 days, enables the recipient to visit the EC institutions in Brussels, Luxembourg, and Strasbourg. In addition, grantees visit up to three other EC countries of their choice. Travel and subsistence costs are met by the ECVP.

For additional information contact: Office of Press and Public Affairs, ECVF Program, Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities, 2100 M Street, N.W., 7th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20037.

Tufts University/Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy: The Girardet Scholarships

(Editor's Note. This issue of the *Newsletter* appears too late for any applications this year: the posted deadline for receipt of applications is March 1, 1991 for the 1991-92 academic year. The announcement is presented with the assumption that the program will be continued for the 1992-93 academic year and that some advance planning and contact with the Committee now might be beneficial.)

A full-tuition scholarship of approximately \$ 14,000 is offered annually to two German students in order to complete The Fletcher School's two year course of study in international relations which leads to the degree of Master of Arts in Law and Diplomacy (MALD). These scholarships were established by the Girardet Publishing House with the assistance of the Stifterverband für die Deutsche Wissenschaft.

Successful applicants will be responsible for their round-trip air fare and all other expenses, including lodging, food, and personal items. Unsuccessful applicants may still be granted admission and depending on qualifications, a modest partial tuition may be available.

For additional information contact: Committee on Admissions and Scholarships, The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, Medford, MA 02155.

Bosch Younger Scholars Program, American Institute for Contemporary German Studies

The American Institute for Contemporary German Studies, The Johns Hopkins University, is pleased to announce The Bosch Younger Scholars Program in the Social Sciences. The Program offers in-residence fellowships at the Institute in Washington, D.C., for post-doctoral researchers who are in the process of transforming their dissertations into book manuscripts. Awards are for 6-12 months at \$1,600 a month and consideration will be given to requests for research travel to Germany.

The Program seeks candidates in the social sciences (political science, international relations, economics, business, sociology, and contemporary history since 1945). The Fellowships are open to U.S. citizens and permanent residents to the age of 35 who have com-

pleted their Ph.D. in the last five years. Fellows are expected to complete their book manuscripts by the end of the fellowship period. They will be required to present their ideas in a seminar at the Institute.

For additional information contact: Imogen van Rensselaer, American Institute for Contemporary German Studies, Suite 350, 11 Dupont Circle, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 332-9312.

Program on the United States and Germany, The German Marshall Fund

Following a gift in 1986 from the German Government, the German Marshall Fund of the United States has established a program to assess central issues flowing from the US-German relationship. The Program has several different areas of interest as well as different levels of support.

For additional information contact: Mr. Peter R. Weitz, Director of Programs, The German Marshall Fund of the United States, 11 Dupont Circle, NW, Washington, DC 20036; tel. (202) 265-1662.

Pre-Dissertation Awards, Council for European Studies

The purpose of this award is to allow graduate students in history, political science, economics, and sociology the opportunity to pursue initial, short-term exploratory research in Western or Southern Europe to better define the viability and scope of their proposed doctoral dissertation. All topics related to the Treaties of Paris and Rome, as well as the Single European Act, are eligible. The fellowship provides \$ 3,000 for expenses.

For additional information contact: Council for European Studies, 1016-1018 Schermerhorn, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027; tel. (212) 280-4172.

Center for International Education, U.S. Department of Education

The Center for International Education funds and administers several overseas programs for individuals, institutions, and private non-profit educational organizations. These programs are authorized under Public Law 87-256, the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Fulbright-Hays Act).

The programs include: (1) Doctoral Dissertation Research Abroad; (2) Faculty Research Abroad; (3) Group Projects Abroad; and (4) Seminars Abroad/Special Bilateral Projects.

FELLOWSHIPS (continued)

For additional information contact: Center for International Education (CIE), U.S. Department of Education, 7th and D Streets, SW, Washington, DC 20202-5247; tel. (202) 708-7283.

Jean Monnet Fellowships, European University Institute

The European University Institute (Florence) awards annually 20 to 30 Jean Monnet Fellowships. The awards are for post-doctoral research on European topics or on research themes already underway at the Institute. The research is expected to lead to publication and must fall within one of the following broad categories: comparative research in a European perspective; research on the European Community; or basic research as long as it relates to a subject of importance in one of the disciplines contributing to the development of Europe's cultural and academic heritage.

For additional information contact: Dominique Delaunay, Advisor for Academic Affairs, European University Institute, CP 2330, Firenze-Ferrovia, I-50100 Firenze, Italy.

Short-Term Travel Awards, The German Marshall Fund

The German Marshall Fund of the United States provides approximately 100 awards to scholars studying US-European matters, employment and economic development, the environment, immigration, and US-German relations. The awards provide partial travel support for scholars invited to participate in conferences on the other side of the Atlantic.

For additional information contact: Ms. Adela Jabine, Grants Administrator, The German Marshall Fund of the United States, 11 Dupont Circle, NW; Washington, DC 20036.

PUBLICATIONS - RESEARCH

I. General, Theoretical, and EC Institutions

V. Bogdanor, *Democratising the Community*, Federal Trust for Education and Research, 1990.

Center for European Policy Studies, *The Annual Review of EC Affairs 1990*, Macmillan, 1990.

_____, *Setting EC Priorities*, Macmillan, 1990.

Research Grants, The Volkswagen Foundation

The Volkswagen Foundation provides grants through its Funding Abroad Program in support of research on the following areas: early modern German history (1550-1820); the German resistance (1933-1945); research and training in international security; and Europe after the southward enlargement of the EC. There are no specific deadlines for applications.

For additional information contact: Volkswagen Stiftung, Kastanienallee 35, Postfach 81-05-09, D-3000 Hannover 81, German Federal Republic.

Fulbright Scholar Program, Council for International Exchange of Scholars

CIES has announced the 1992-93 Fulbright Scholar Program. The deadline for applications for its European programs is August 1, 1991. For additional information contact: Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 3007 Tilden Street, NW, Suite 5M, Box GPOS, Washington, DC 20008-3009; tel. (202) 686-7877.

Workshop Grants on Topics Related to the EC, Council of European Studies

The Council for European Studies invites proposals for the organization of workshops on the EC. Thanks to a grant from the Office of Press and Public Affairs of the Delegation of the EC in Washington, DC, the Council will provide \$2,500 per workshop as seed money, and maintenance or travel for workshop participants. Applications will be evaluated primarily in terms of quality, but preference will be given to proposals which provide for student participation. All topics falling under the Treaties of Paris and Rome, and the Single European Act are eligible.

For additional information contact: Council for European Studies, Committee on Workshops, 1016-1018 Schermerhorn, Columbia University, New York NY 10027; tel. (212) 280-4172.

Centre for Economic Policy Research, *Monitoring European Policy Research* (London), 1990.

B. Crawford and P. W. Schulze, eds., *The New Europe Asserts Itself: A Changing Role in International Relations*, Berkeley Institute of International Studies Research, Series No. 77, 1990.

C. Crouch and D. Marquand, eds., *The Politics of 1992:*

Beyond the Single European Market, Blackwell, 1990.

J. Delors, "Europe's Ambitions," *Foreign Policy* (Fall 1990).

C. Hackett, *Cautious Revolution: The European Community Arrives*, Greenwood, 1990.

L. Levi, ed., *Altiero Spinelli and Federalism in Europe and in the World*, Franco Angeli, 1990.

J. Lodge, ed., *The 1989 Election of the European Parliament*, St. Martin's, 1990.

T. Mackie, ed., *European Parliamentary Election Results 1989*, Dartmouth, 1990.

R. Mayne, J. Pinder, and J. C. de V. Roberts, *A Federal Union: The Pioneers — A History of Federal Union*, Macmillan, 1990.

G.N. Minshull, *The New Europe: Into the 1990s*, Hodder, 1990.

J. Palmer, *1992 and Beyond*, European Communities, 1990.

T. Sloot and P. Verschuren, "Decision-Making Speed in the EC," *Journal of Common Market Studies* (1990).

M. Steinberg, ed., *The Technical Challenges and Opportunities of a United Europe*, Pinter, 1990.

W. Wallace, *The Transformation of Western Europe*, Pinter, 1990.

II. Trade, Money, Industry, Agriculture, Transportation

G. Alogoskoufis and R. Portes, *International Costs and Benefits from the EMU*, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1990.

G. Bannock, *Taxation in the European Community: The Small Business Perspective*, Paul Chapman, 1990.

G. Bishop, *1992 and Beyond: The Creation of an EC "Hard Money" Union*, Salomon Brothers, 1990.

A. Bonanno, ed., *Agrarian Policies and Agricultural Systems*, Westview, 1990.

B. Burgenmeier and J.-L. Mucchielli, *Multinationals and Europe 1992*, Routledge, 1991.

M. Calingaert, *The 1992 Challenge from Europe: Development of the European Community's Internal Market*, National Planning Association, 1990.

D. Calleo and C. Morgenstern, eds., *Recasting Europe's Economies: National Strategies in the 1990s*, University Press of America, 1990.

Center on Transnational Corporations, *Regional Economic Integration and Transnational Corporations in the 1990s: Europe 1992, North America, and Developing Countries*, United Nations, 1990.

M. Cooper, "Europe 1992: Benefits and Challenges for International Transportation," *Transportation Journal* (Summer 1990).

M. Crawford, *The Common Market for Telecommunications and Information Services*, Harvard University Center for Information Policy Research, 1990.

R. Dixon, *Banking in Europe: The Single Market*, Routledge, 1991.

R. Drury and P. Xuereb, *European Company Laws, A Comparative Approach*, Dartmouth, 1991.

P. Ferri, ed., *Prospects for the European Monetary System*, Macmillan, 1990.

J. Gardner, *Effective Lobbying in the EC*, Kluwer, 1990.

R. Hasse, *The European Central Bank: Perspectives for the Further Development of the EMS*, Bertelsmann Stiftung, 1990.

G. Hawawini and E. Rajendra, *The Transformation of the European Financial Services Industry: From Fragmentation to Integration*, Salomon Brothers, 1990.

D. Jacobs and E. Sassoon, eds., *The New Protectionist Wave*, Macmillan, 1990.

H. Kaufman, "The European Monetary System — Embryo of a European Central Bank," *Il Politico* (January-March 1990).

H. Michelman et al., eds., *The Political Economy of Agricultural Trade and Policy: Towards a New Order for Europe and North America*, Westview, 1990.

W. Molle, *The Economics of European Integration: Theory, Practice, and Policy*, Dartmouth, 1990.

W. Moyer and T. Josling, *Agricultural Policy Reform: Politics and Process in the EC and the USA*, Iowa State, 1990.

E. Nevin, *The Economics of Europe*, St. Martin's, 1990.

C. Parkinson, *Transport and Distribution*, Allen, 1990.

PUBLICATIONS (continued)

H. Sherman *et al.*, eds., *Monetary Implications of the 1992 Process*, Pinter, 1990.

P. Stone, *Copyright Law in the United Kingdom and the European Community*, Athlone, 1990.

I. Walter and R.C. Smith, *Investment Banking in Europe: Restructuring for the 1990s*, Blackwell, 1990.

M.G. Warren, "Global Harmonization of Securities Laws: The Achievements of the European Communities," *Harvard International Law Journal* (Winter 1990).

R. Williams *et al.*, *The World's Largest Market: A Business Guide to Europe 1992*, American Management Association, 1990.

III. Social and Regional Policies

C. Archer, *Organizing Western Europe*, E. Arnold, 1990.

R. Clutterbuck, *Terrorism, Drugs and Crime in Europe After 1992*, Routledge, 1990.

A. Jamieson and R. Illsley, eds., *Contrasting European Policies for the Care of Older People*, Gower, 1990.

M. Pinder, *Personnel Management for the Single European Market*, Pitman, 1990.

"Special Issue on Social Europe," *Journal of European Integration* (1990).

S. Prechal and N. Burrows, *Gender Discrimination Law of the European Community*, Gower, 1990.

"Symposium: The European Community and 1992," *Comparative Labor Law Journal* (Summer 1990).

IV. Security and External Policy

D. Barchard, "Turkey's Troubled Prospect," *The World Today* (1990).

S. Brue, "The EC Internal Market, Lomé IV, and the ACP Countries," *Intereconomics* (July-August 1990).

G. De Michelis, "Reaching Out to the East," *Foreign Policy* (Summer 1990).

A. Evin and G. Denton, eds., *Turkey and the European Community*, Leske Verlag & Budrich, 1990.

J. and L. Gardner, "Europe Beckons: 1992, The Pacific Northwest, and British Columbia," *The New Pacific* (Summer 1990).

B. Heitger and J. Stehn, "Japanese Direct Investments in the EC: Response to the Internal Market 1993?," *Journal of Common Market Studies* (1990).

D. Kennedy and L. Specht, "Austrian Membership in the European Communities," *Harvard International Law Review* (Spring 1990).

R. Lipsey, *American Firms Face Europe: 1992*, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1990.

R. Merkin, "Will Switzerland Survive 1992?," *Management Review* (1990).

R. Sinha, "Are EC-Japan-US Relations at the Crossroads?," *Intereconomics* (1990).

I. Walter, *European Financial Integration and Its Implications for the United States*, Salomon Brothers, 1990.

G. Wettig, *West European Integration and Pan-Europeanism in Soviet Foreign Policy*, Bundesinstitut für Ostwissenschaftliche u. Internationale Studien, 1990.

V. Member-States and the European Community

C. Bliss and J.B. de Macedo, eds., *Unity With Diversity in the EC: The Community's Southern Frontier*, Centre for Policy Research (Cambridge), 1990.

A. Foley and M. Mulreany, eds., *The Single European Market and the Irish Economy*, Irish Institute for Public Administration, 1990.

N. Wagner, *ASEAN and the EC: The Impact of 1992*, Dartmouth, 1991.

U. Weisser, *Toward a New Security Structure In and For Europe: A German Perspective*, Rand, 1990.

M. Wolters and P. Coffey, eds., *The Netherlands and EC Membership Evaluated*, St. Martin's, 1990.

REFERENCE MATERIAL

European Community Historical Archives, European University Institute

The European Community Historical Archives are housed in the Villa Il Poggiolo, not far from the EUI in San Domenico di Fiesole. The Archives house original European Community documents: High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community, European Parliament, Commission and Council of the European

Economic Community and Euratom. Documents presently accessible cover the period 1952-59.

In addition, the Archives contain the private papers from several institutions or prominent figures involved in the process of European integration (bequests of Altiero Spinelli, Jules Gueron, archives of the European Space Agency) and a series of recorded eye-witness accounts (Luciano Bolis, Dino Del Bo, Siccio Mansholt, Pierre Pfinlin, Christian Pineau, and Paolo-Emilio Taviani).

Modern Belgium

Edited by Marina Boudart, Michel Boudart, and Rene Bryssinck, this book contains 60 essays divided into eight main sections: The Land and the People, International Policy, The Constitutional System and the Interactions of Political Institutions, The Economy, Social Policy, Education, Science, and Culture.

For additional information contact: The Society for the Promotion of Science and Scholarship, 4139 El Casmino Way, P.O. Box 10139, Palo Alto, CA 94303-0897.

The New Europe: An A to Z Compendium on the European Community.

Written by Jerry M. Rosenberg, the *Compendium* identifies and explains the people, places, and events that have paved the way to a "Europe Without Frontiers." It also features a useful section on the structure and institutions of the European Community, plus a comprehensive chronology of the EC from its creation in 1957 to the present day.

For additional information contact: BNA Books, 300 Raritan Center Parkway, P.O. Box 7816, Edison, NJ 08818-9877.

Who's Who in European Integration Studies

ECSA-Europe announces the publication of *Who's Who in European Integration Studies*, a directory of university teachers and researchers actively involved and specializing in European integration studies. The directory is available from Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft (Baden-Baden, Federal Republic of Germany).

For additional information contact: Rudolf Hrbek, Institute for Political Science, University of Tubingen, Melanchthonstr. 39, D- 7400 Tubingen, Federal Republic of Germany.

Centre for Economic Policy Research, London

The Centre for Economic Policy Research announces the publication of an annual review entitled *Monitoring European Integration* which assesses the progress and obstacles encountered by economic integration in Europe. In addition, the CEPR *Bulletin*, containing summaries of conferences, lectures, papers and books published under the Centre's auspices, are grouped under four headings: international macroeconomics, international trade, applied microeconomics, and human resources since 1900.

To order any publication or for additional information about the Centre's activities contact: Centre for Economic Policy Research, 6 Duke of York Street, London SW14 6LA, United Kingdom.

Fellowship Guide to Western Europe, 7th Edition

The Council for European Studies has recently published a new edition of the *Fellowship Guide to Western Europe*. The 113 page book lists fellowships for study and research in Western Europe relevant to more than 20 fields in the social sciences. The Guide may be purchased by sending \$8.00 (payable to "Columbia University: CES") to: Publications, Council for European Studies, Box 44 Schermerhorn, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027.

NEW PERIODICALS ON THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

European Social Policy

European Social Policy will provide a unique source of independent information and analysis covering the broad range of social policy issues across Europe. Although the main focus will be on the countries of the European Community, attention will also be given to developments outside the EC, particularly in Scandinavia and Eastern Europe. Articles will be published in English, with abstracts in French.

The Journal will contain refereed articles offering analysis of key developments; a briefing section giving data on European social trends, developments in social legislation and social programs at the EC level, case studies of EC programs in operation and news of recently completed research; and reviews of studies of comparative and European social policy, with particular reference to work published in languages other than English.

The Journal will be aimed at academic social policy

PUBLICATIONS (continued)

analysts and policy-makers at Community, national and local levels. Articles will report empirical research findings as well as theoretical developments from a range of different social scientific perspectives, aimed at improving our understanding of social policy issues across Europe. *European Social Policy* will be launched in August 1991. There will be two issues in 1991 and four thereafter.

For additional information contact: Graham Room, Editor, *European Social Policy*, School of Social Sciences, University of Bath, Claverton Down, Bath BA2 7AY, United Kingdom. Guide to Authors details are available from Anita Bennett, Longman Group UK Ltd., Longman House, Burnt Hill, Harlow, Essex CM20 2JE, United Kingdom.

BOOK REVIEWS

Reinhardt Rummel

The Evolution of an International Actor: Western Europe's New Assertiveness

(Boulder: Westview Press, 1990, 354 pp.)

This edited collection by Reinhardt Rummel provides important insights in the reasons for and implications of Western Europe's new found assertiveness as an international actor. While the contributors deal with the reasons for change (stemming primarily from domestic changes within America and the Soviet Union, and in the relations between these two superpowers), they also examine the potentials and limits of this assertiveness and the negative implications it has, or will have, for transatlantic relations, and, one may add, for future relations between Europe and the Soviet Union. It is a joint effort of European and American scholars. As with many books submitted for publication at the time of the monumental changes in East-West relations in 1990, it has certain shortcomings. The book consists of three parts which deal respectively with Western Europe's role in the world, Western Europe's contribution towards its own defense, and American-Western European relations.

In part one, Christopher Hill concerns himself with the Community's international role and analyzes the Community as a power bloc, as a civilian power, and as an important international actor. His preference is for the civilian power approach where cooperation rather than defense is the prime focus. While this poses interesting questions for NATO's future as well as for

CALL FOR PAPERS

"Europe and the International Order"

Oxford University Press and Polity Press are co-publishing a series of studies which emphasize comparative political economy and the connections between international and domestic politics within Europe and in a broader global context.

A call is issued for new proposals and manuscripts which contribute to the understanding of Europe in a changing international order. The series particularly seeks innovative projects which transcend the familiar binary divisions (east-west, domestic-international) and which challenge narrow disciplinary approaches and conventional interpretations. Studies which emphasize European-US, European-Japan, or European-Central Europe comparisons are especially welcome.

For additional information contact the general editor: Joel Krieger, Department of Political Science, Wellesley College, Wellesley, MA 02181.

the issue of burden-sharing within NATO, there is, as Roy Ginsberg conveys in his chapter, another worrying concern for the Americans, who have traditionally supported Western European unification, over the external trade policy of the Community. Ginsberg's lucid analysis demonstrates that the EC has a global conscience in trade, but has also demarcated itself from the global trade in order to derive benefits not available to most outsiders. Rounding off the first part of the book, Rummel examines and bemoans the mediocre EC record in shouldering worldwide responsibilities in security.

Security is the main focus of the second part. Here Thomas Grunert analyzes EC efforts to incorporate a security dimension into the Western European integration process and proposes a division of tasks between the EC, EPC, WEU and NATO, which should be complemented by a network of bilateral security relations. Looking in depth at bilateral security cooperation between France and Germany, David Garnham and Peter Schmidt come to different conclusions in their respective chapters. Whereas Garnham suggests that this cooperation could be at the center of an eventual European Defense Community which encompasses the other members of the WEU, Schmidt argues that the Soviet foreign policy of Gorbachev may hinder further Franco-German initiatives. In a subsequent chapter, Rummel recommends the establishment of a West European threat assessment unit to allow West Europeans to draw conclusions about Soviet threats based on their own data sources.

In part three, David Allen and Michael Smith provide a

very useful analytical framework for understanding Atlantic relations: involving levels of mutual dependence, conception of roles, policy styles, and "rules." By considering the impact of "Reganism" on the Atlantic system through the use of two case studies, they conclude that "Reganism" caused persistent problems for the Western Europeans, and that the position of Western Europe in the Atlantic system has been consistently ambiguous. Vera Erdmann-Keefer follows with a case study chapter on the Euro-American trade dispute ("corn war"). Her analysis highlights the importance of the American farm lobby groups in this transatlantic trade conflict, and she concludes by reminding the reader that American economic interests will come before American interests in European unification. A plea for a better understanding by the Americans of the complex institutional machinery of the EC is made in the concluding chapter by Stanley Sloan. He also asks Americans to tolerate the ways in which the EC institutions may gradually begin to shape a European consensus within NATO, and to accept a fair amount of West European initiative within East-West relations. In his view, however, America would continue to be the main actor in NATO.

Overall, the various chapters are thematically interlinked, informative, and lucid in style. As an annex, the book also contains a series of intergovernmental declarations on security cooperation, and descriptions of institutions for European security cooperation. It is a book students of international relations will find of considerable value.

Emil J. Kirchner
University of Essex

Tony Cutler, Colin Haslam, John Williams, and Karel Williams

1992 — The Struggle for Europe: A Critical Evaluation of the European Community

(New York: St. Martin's, 1989)

Europe has been redefined by the precipitous decline of Soviet power and the unification of Germany. Far from putting an end to "the German question," however, unification has injected it with compelling actuality. Up until unification a—perhaps the—leading rationale for the EC has been to encourage national amnesia in Germany by means of the diversion of prosperity. Now, with the declining military mission of NATO, the EC seems to be perceived by Paris as protection from a new Rapallo. For their part, the Soviets must welcome

collective restraints on Germany's diplomatic voice and the handiest girdle is the EC. Since unified Germany appears quite willing to accept the European solution, its leaders should be in an excellent position to affect subsidiary questions, such as the EC's economic constitution.

If Cutler *et al.* are right, then one would expect that the Germans will not change much in the domain of political economy. Their analysis is as elegant as it is troubling. Especially since the promulgation of the 1992 program of market integration, the Community has been a high success for Germany. The troubling part is that this success is integrally bound up with the relative weakness of the other national economies. More troubling still is the rhetorical legerdemain of the Commission and other ardent Europeanists in arguing for the liberal market design. Their discourse conceals growing asymmetries of economic benefits in the Community between Germany and the other countries and gives rise to ineffective compensatory policies for their amelioration. In fact, Community policies rather lead to reinforcing these asymmetries. The implication is clear: at some point reality may collide with the pretensions of the liberal design, resulting in possible mass-delegitimation of the European enterprise. In this sense, *1992 — The Struggle for Europe* is meant as the opening round of a campaign to reform the Community.

The authors' diagnosis is based on trade figures for manufactures from 1960 to 1987. They clearly demonstrate the consolidation of the West German trade surplus and the corresponding trade deficits of Germany's EC partners. But if the EC's record of free trade has produced one "virtuous" and many "vicious" circles from the point of view of national economic welfare, the 1992 program will be congenitally incapable of improving the situation. Furthermore, the Community's regional policy instruments are nowhere near sufficiently powerful enough to compensate for the pathology of zero-sum trade performance.

Although the systematic presentation of data is impressive, not all relevant, contending interpretations of the revealed patterns are discussed. The authors' argument asserts rather than proves that institutional features create competitive advantages for German manufacturers. Only once these are assumed can inferences be drawn at the macro-level. At the very least one wonders about the authors' implicit assumption that a larger "home market" exists for Germany's manufacturers. Why haven't they taken up the argument that the structure of German industry was decisive for export success? It is doubtful that capital goods and other industrial sectors could exploit the home market. The division of the country and the cold war left producers only one choice: export to the West.

BOOK REVIEWS (continued)

The main practical problem revealed by the authors' analysis concerns the constellation of interests in the Community. If the effect of the liberal market regime is socially integrative within Germany, it is difficult to see why or how the Germans should go along with the reforms. Unfortunately, the most powerful trade unions are just the ones most oriented to the external market. Since greater latitude for diplomatic action on Germany's part can be taken as one of the main fruits of the recent changes in Europe, one would expect that the greater the pressure to change, the greater the incentive for German leaders to play the pan-European card, and threaten to break out of the Western European corset.

Have unification and the transformation in Eastern Europe cut the Gordian knot by redirecting enough of Germany's industrial capacity to the "home market" and the East to substantially soften the trade asymmetries analyzed by the authors? It is too early to tell, though the most recent trade figures do show some diminution of Germany's trade surplus.

Despite these quibbles, *1992 — The Struggle for Europe* is a provocative and significant work which demonstrates both the unavoidability of engagement in the project for a European "community" and the desirability of a theory of economic behavior which takes countries seriously.

Carl Lankowski
American University

Willem Molle

The Economics of European Integration: Theory, Practice, Policy

(Brookfield, VT: Dartmouth Publishing Co., 1990)

Willem Molle's study of European economic integration stands out from the volumes written recently on Europe 1992 and the creation of a unified European market for two reasons. Most notably, Molle places the ongoing integration efforts of the EC and its Member-States within a broader theoretical framework shaped by the literature on economic integration itself. This allows comparison of the European experience with other past or ongoing efforts at economic integration outside of Europe. Second, Molle views Europe 1992 as only the most recent step in an integration process that began at least 45 years ago, thus placing the 1992 effort in historical context.

Molle, who is the director of the Netherlands Economic Institute in Rotterdam, begins with a very helpful over-

view of the theories of economic integration in general, the history of economic (and political) integration in Europe, and the legal, political, and bureaucratic structures of the European Community. He then proceeds to a much more detailed discussion of the theories of economic integration, which are then applied in chapters examining the past and present efforts to ensure free movement of goods, services, labor, and capital in the EC; the regulation of several European economic sectors (agriculture, energy); and internal and international policies of the EC designed to make the increasingly integrated European market function more efficiently.

Molle is certainly not alone in viewing Europe 1992 as merely the most recent step in a long-standing and continuing integration effort, but the historical perspective of his work helps clarify the economic factors that shaped the decision to embark on the 1992 program. Molle examines the political, philosophical and economic roots of European integration, and discusses in detail the actual efforts to create an integrated European market from the creation of the Benelux Economic Union in 1944 through the present. He focusses in particular on the evolution of the EC since its establishment, examining the efforts of Member-States to implement the goals of the Treaties of Paris and Rome. Only one chapter of Molle's book is devoted exclusively to the 1992 effort, although discussion of the Single European Act and the directives that have shaped the 1992 program appear throughout. The volume thus offers a welcome change from the many recent works that examine the 1992 effort in virtual historical isolation.

This historical perspective is important because Molle examines the evolution of European integration within a framework established by economic integration theory. Molle's discussion of integration theory presents several concepts that are applicable to the study of international economic integration either in Western Europe or in other regions. The general reader will benefit in particular from his discussions of the purposes and processes of economic integration and of the stages of integration (which range from the simple free-trade area through the customs union, common market and economic and monetary union, to the full economic union).

Molle's discussion of integration theory should prove useful not only to students of Western Europe, but also to students of international trade and international economic relations in general. Although Molle focusses almost exclusively on the EC, he nonetheless provides a framework for comparing integration efforts and examining the common objectives of, and potential difficulties faced by, such efforts. The integration theories examined consequently help the reader place the trend toward European economic integration within the context of a broader world-wide trend toward re-

gional economic blocs (as seen, for example, in the ongoing effort to create a North American trade bloc).

Molle's discussion of integration theory is offered in general terms in the introduction and in much greater detail in a series of chapters lumped under the heading "Theoretical Foundations." The introduction presents economic integration theory in a clear and concise manner that should prove useful for political scientists or historians as well as economists; the later theoretical chapters, however, may add little — except perhaps confusion — for the non-economist (such as this reviewer). Molle himself recognizes this danger in his introduction, and he has woven his theoretical concepts throughout the book's empirical chapters. As a result, Molle's work can prove useful even for the reader lacking the economic expertise to benefit from those chapters that delve into economic integration theory in great detail.

Molle's book does have some weaknesses; for example, the "Summary and Conclusions" sections presented at the end of each chapter are generally not very helpful in either summarizing the chapter's contents or offering useful conclusions. The book also shares a problem with almost any work on European integration, as it has been overtaken by events — most notably, the efforts to consider European monetary (and potentially political) union. These are minor complaints, however, and Molle's book should prove an important resource for anyone who wants to examine European integration within the context of integration theory itself.

**Ian Graig
Tanaka, Ritger & Middleton
Washington, DC**

LEGAL NEWS

Equal Treatment of Men and Women in Social Security Matters Pursuant to Council Directive 79/7/EEC of December 19, 1978

Caisse d'Assurance Sociales pour Travailleurs Independents "INTEGRITY" Nadine Rouvray, Case 373/89 (November 21, 1990).

Here, the Court of Justice was requested by the Tribunal du Travail, Nivelles (Belgium), to render a preliminary ruling as to whether Article 37 of the Belgian Royal Decree of December 19, 1967 was compatible with Council Directive 79/7/EEC of December 19, 1978.

The question arose in an action brought by "Integrity" against Jean Leloup before the Tribunal du Travail for non-payment of social security contributions. Leloup, an architect whose professional income was very limited, based his defense on Article 37 of the December 19, 1967 Belgian decree which provided for exemption from social security distribution "under certain circumstances."

"Integrity" argued that the exemption only applied to married women, widows and students. The heirs of Leloup, who died during the proceedings, continued the action, maintaining that Article 37 violated the principle of equal treatment for men and women in social security matters. It was at this stage in the proceedings that the Tribunal asked the Court of Justice for a preliminary ruling.

The Advocate General proposed that it is incompatible with Council Directive 79/7/EEC for national law to exclude married men and widowers from the exemption from social security contributions if, in the same

circumstances, married women and widows are covered by the exemption.

The Court, however, held the following: "Article 4(1) of Council Directive 79/7/EEC of 19 December 1976 on the progressive implementation of the principle of equal treatment for men and women in matters of social security must be interpreted as not precluding national legislation which reserves to married women, widows and students the possibility of being treated as persons who are not liable to pay any social security contributions without granting the same possibility of exemption from liability to pay contributions to married men or widowers who satisfy the same conditions."

Obligation to Provide Fishery Marketing Information Under Certain Council and Commission Regulations

Commission of the European Communities v. Ireland, Case C-39/88 November 27, 1990 (Full Court); Commission of the European Communities v. Hellenic Republic, Case 200/88 (November 27, 1990), Full Court; Commission of the European Communities v. Italian Republic, Case C-209/88 (November 27, 1990), Full Court.

In each of the three actions instituted by the EC Commission, the Court of Justice of the EC held that failure to provide at the prescribed times information relating to the marketing of fishery products and failure to list the wholesale markets and ports for fishery products constituted non-compliance with Council Regulation (EEC) No. 3796/81 of December 29, 1981 (on the common organization of the market in fishery

LEGAL NEWS (continued)

products) and Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 3598/83 of December 20, 1983 (on the notification of prices and fixing the list of representative wholesale markets and ports for fishery products).

In the second case listed above, the Court held that the Hellenic Republic also failed to fulfill its obligation with respect to another regulation, namely Commission Regulation (EEC) No. 3191/82 of November 29, 1982 which prescribed detailed rules for the application of the price system of fishery products.

The Court ordered each party in the three cases to bear its own costs.

Free Movement of Goods: National Requirement to Add Color-Reactive Sesame Oil to Certain Edible Fats Constitutes a Measure "Having Equivalent Effect" as a Quantitative Restriction in Violation of Article 30 of the EEC Treaty

Commission of the European Communities v. Italian Republic, Case C-67/88 (November 27, 1990), Full Court.

The gravamen of the complaint was that the Italian authorities had made the marketing in Italy of edible vegetable oils—other than olive oil—and of margarine, hydrogenated fats and solid edible fats of animal and vegetable origin—other than butter and lard—imported from the other Member-States conditional on the addition of color-reactive sesame oil. The Court held that by this restriction the Italian Republic had failed to fulfill its obligation under Article 30 of the EEC Treaty. The Court ordered the Italian Republic to pay the costs of the proceedings.

Article 30 of the EEC Treaty provides that except as otherwise stated in subsequent Articles of Chapter 2 of the EEC Treaty "quantitative restrictions on imports and all measures having equivalent effect shall ... be prohibited between Member-States."

BUSINESS NEWS

Economic Outlook In The Community Less Bright In 1991

Like the United States, several major economies in Europe appear to be suffering an economic slowdown in 1991. The UK and Sweden may be the hardest hit by recession. France has also been affected, particularly its automobile industry. German output growth is expected to remain strong, but Germany is beset with problems brought about by reunification.

Permits for Importation of Skins of Endangered Species Contravenes Council Regulation (EEC) No. 3726/82 of December 3, 1982 Implementing the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

Commission of the European Communities v. French Republic, Case C-182/89 (November 29, 1990), Full Court.

The record discloses that on February 6, 1986, French authorities issued permits to import from Bolivia 6,000 wild cat skins of the *felis geoffroyi* and *felis wiedii* species. The Commission took the position that these import permits were wrongly issued because they did not comply with Article 10 (1)(b) of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 3626/82. In its reply, the French Government argued that the decisive factor in granting permits is the favorable opinion of the national scientific authority of the importing country and that, in the case at hand, such opinion was issued.

The Court of Justice, in rejecting the French argument, pointed out that (i) no provision of the Regulation makes the grant of an import permit subject to the opinion of the importing country's scientific authority; (ii) such an opinion would be just one of many factors making it possible to verify compliance with Article 10 (1)(b) of the Regulation in question; and (iii) Article 10 specifies only two possible situations in which the authorities of the importing country may issue import permits, namely where compliance with the Council Regulation is clear on its face, or where the applicant presents "trustworthy" evidence that the capture would not have a harmful effect on the conservation of the species or on the extent of the territory occupied by the species.

The Court held that by issuing the permits the French Republic failed to fulfill its obligations under Article 10 (1)(b) of Council Regulation (EEC) No. 3626/82 of December 3, 1982 and ordered the French Government to pay the costs of the proceedings.

Economic Burdens Of German Reunification Great

No economic miracle has yet taken place in Germany. The unification of Germany has not been an easy task. During the last six months, there has been a decline in production and employment in East Germany of unprecedented proportions. Holger Schmieding of *The Economist* contrasts the six months after the currency reform in West Germany in 1948 with the present

period. In 1948, industrial production rose by more than 50%. Since currency reform in 1990, industrial production in the east has dropped by over 50%. Rising production costs, caused by the exchange rate set between east and west D-marks, has been cited as a major culprit.

Progress Towards Economic And Monetary Union

Germany has proposed delaying the establishment of a European central bank until 1997. Original plans called for establishment in 1994. Germany has also suggested that the existing European currency unit should be hardened, rather than creating a separate ECU, as the UK has proposed.

The Luxembourg Presidency of the EC tabled a proposal in late February that called for EC governments to submit their economic and budgetary policies to Community scrutiny and discipline as early as the second state of the European monetary union, in 1994. The proposal was vague on the issue for penalties for governments which ran excessive budget deficits.

U.S. Private Sector, Government Continue To Monitor EC Standards

A private sector advisory committee of 29 business

leaders has been constituted under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Commerce to advise Secretary Robert Mosbacher on EC 1992 testing and certification issues. The committee will release its first report early in 1991 which will make recommendations on how to ensure that U.S. companies will have full market access to the EC. It is also expected that the committee will recommend a mechanism so that U.S. companies will not have to test their products in both the EC and the United States. Copies of the report will be available from the Department of Commerce, European Community Affairs Office; tel. (202) 377-5279.

Directive Countdown To 1992

As of December 1990, the EC Council of Ministers had adopted 176 (62%) of 282 single market (EC 1992) directives. The EC Commission's October report on implementation of adopted directives noted that only 20 of 107 directives scheduled to have gone into effect have been fully implemented by all member states. The Commission has developed in INFO 92 database, which shows where each member state stands on implementation of the directives. The database is available to the public, including U.S. companies, by contacting the Commission Eurostat Office in Luxembourg.

TEACHING NEWS

Master of Arts in European Integration, University of Limerick

This one-year, full-time program of study is inviting applications from those interested in exploring the new opportunities for professional and commercial employment created by the removal of economic frontiers in Europe and the emergence of the European Community as a powerful economic and political entity in global terms. The uniquely multi-disciplinary approach is especially designed to meet the demand for an advanced, comprehensive and intellectually-satisfying treatment of the contemporary significance of European integration. The course of study is intended primarily for recent graduates in the humanities and social sciences who plan careers in international business and finance, the public service, journalism and the media, research and education.

Students are required to take seven core and two elective modules, conducted by means of lectures and seminar discussions and treating the major political, legal and economic issues of European integration. The primary focus is on a multi-disciplinary approach using both historical and theoretical analysis. An additional and substantial research element includes a

dissertation of 15,000 words. EC students offered places will not be liable for tuition fees; tuition fees for non-EC students are Irish Pounds 4,144.

For additional information and application forms contact: Admissions Office, University of Limerick, Plassey Technological Park, Limerick, Ireland.

Master of Philosophy in European Studies, University of Cambridge

The History Faculty and the Centre of International Studies are offering, from October, 1991, a new M. Phil. Degree in European Studies. This course will contain four interrelated subject areas: European History from the French Revolution to 1945; Contemporary European Politics and European Integration; Evolution of the European Economies Since 1850; and Social Structure and Social Change in Modern Europe. A 25,000 word dissertation is to be completed within the period March-August. Proposed topics for the dissertation will cover a very wide range of subjects within the historical, political, social, economic and cultural dimensions of European Studies.

TEACHING NEWS (continued)

Suitable candidates will be qualified in the fields of history, politics, economics or law, or combinations of these; but the Faculty is also prepared to consider candidates from other backgrounds. The level of qualification is a first degree completed to a high standard; an upper second or better in British terms. Applications should be made as early as possible in the year before the candidate wishes to enter the course, preferably by the end of May. Applications may also be made a year ahead if candidates wish to seek a deferred entry.

For additional information and application forms contact: Secretary of the European Studies Committee, Degree Committee Office, Faculty of History, West Road, University of Cambridge, Cambridge CB3 9EF, United Kingdom, tel. (44-223) 335-305.

Western European Studies, Indiana University

The Department of West European Studies is an interdisciplinary department drawing on faculty members from the social sciences and humanities. The department also administers the National Resource Center in West European Studies. It offers an interdisciplinary M.A. degree as well as a Ph.D. minor for students receiving a Ph.D. in a related department. Higher Education Title VI Language Fellowships (FLAS) are available for students in the social sciences, languages, and humanities pertaining to Western Europe.

For additional information contact: Professor Norman Furniss, Director, West European Center, Ballantine 542, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405.

Study in Geneva, Kent State University

The Geneva Program is a semester of undergraduate studies which includes courses selected from three major fields: International Relations and the United Nations, International Business - Economics and the European Community, and French Studies. Courses are taught in English. The Program is offered Fall and Spring semesters; students may enroll in either semester.

For additional information contact: Center for International and Comparative Programs, 124 Bowman Hall, Kent State University, Kent, OH 44242-0001; tel. (216) 672-7980.

Europe '92: A Comparative Study-Tour, The American University

The American University announces two study-tour courses for Spring - early Summer, 1991, which carry undergraduate/graduate credit.

One course, "The Economic Community and the Council of Europe," will study European legal concepts, institutions and jurisprudence reflected in the work of the European Community, the Council of Europe and the Courts; the major trends and events propelling, accompanying, and following the unification of Europe; and the major issues stemming from the harmonization and unification of Europe. Students will visit Belgium (Brussels, NATO, SHAPE, Bruges, Leuven), Luxembourg, Germany (Freiburg) and France (Strasbourg).

The second course, "The Law and the Justice System in France," will study the French legal and justice system within its historical, cultural, political and economic contexts. Based in Paris, students will be introduced to key French legal and justice institutions and issues, to influential international organizations (e.g., UNESCO, INTERPOL), and to French culture and civilization.

For additional information contact: Professor Emilio Viano, Department of Justice, Law and Society, The American University, Washington, D.C. 20016-8043, tel. (202) 885-2953; FAX: (202) 885-1292 or -2353.

The European Community, Georgetown University and The University of Antwerp

Georgetown University, in conjunction with the University of Antwerp, will offer a program on European economic integration from May 26 to June 8, 1991. The Program provides students of economics and business with an opportunity to study economic integration in the context of the EC, with special attention to Belgium.

In addition to lectures, the Program will include presentations by administrators of the Community covering the functions and problems of the Commission, the Council of Ministers, and the European Parliament. Participants receive three academic credits through Georgetown University upon successful completion of the academic requirements of the Program.

For additional information contact: Emma M. Harrington, Antwerp Summer Program, School for Summer and Continuing Education, Georgetown University, Washington, DC 20057; tel. (202) 687-5942.

Academic Study in Luxembourg, Miami University

Miami University, through its John E. Dolibois Center in Luxembourg, offers courses for undergraduate credit for one semester or for an entire year.

Students may concentrate their studies in either the humanities or the social sciences. The courses are organized around themes such as "Culture and Society — Discovering the European Heritage" and "The Uniting of Modern Europe — The Economic and Political Challenge." Courses within the concentrations include history, geography, art history, music, literature, economics, and political science. Field study trips are an integral part of the core courses. Except for the French and German language courses, all instruction is in English.

For additional information contact: Dolibois Center Coordinator, Langstroth Cottage, Miami University, Oxford, OH 45056; tel. (513) 529-5050.

Master's Degree in European Economic and Public Affairs, University College Dublin (Ireland)

October 1990 saw the launch of a one-year Master's Program in European Economic and Public Affairs at University College Dublin (National University of Ireland). The Program is thoroughly interdisciplinary in scope, involving economics, law, political science, and business studies. A strong practical emphasis is also evident in its weekly program of visiting lecturers from the diplomatic, governmental, and business world. The teaching program is coordinated by CEEPA, the Centre for European Economic and Public Affairs.

Fifteen students from six countries (Britain, Denmark, Ireland, Taiwan, The Netherlands, and the United States) are currently taking the M.A. Program. The Director of the Program, Professor Richard Sinnott, hopes to further broaden the international composition of the student body next year. He envisages an intake of 20-25 students, with six to eight coming from North America.

For additional information contact: The Director, CEEPA, University College Dublin, Delfield, Dublin 4, Ireland; or UCD in North America, University East Building, 11328 Euclid Avenue, Suite 404, Cleveland, OH 44106; tel. (216) 791-0424 or -4207.

Summer Institute in Transnational Law, Duke and the Free University of Brussels

Duke University School of Law, in cooperation with the Free University of Brussels School of Law, will co-sponsor a summer program from June 30 to July 30, 1991 in Brussels. Participants will include law students and lawyers. Opportunities will be provided to visit EC institutions and to interact with EC officials.

Courses include: The American Judicial Process and Constitutional Structure, Comparative Intellectual Property, International Criminal Law, International Environmental Law, International Taxation, and European Community Law.

For additional information contact: Judy Horowitz, Associate Dean for International Studies, Duke Law School, Duke University, Durham, NC 27706; tel. (919) 684-2850.

European Community Internship Opportunities

The Commission of the EC offers internship positions at its Delegation to the US office in Washington, DC. Internships are offered three times a year: Fall, Spring, and Summer sessions.

For additional information contact: Delegation of the Commission of the EC, Office of Press and Public Affairs, 2100 M. Street, NW, 7th Floor, Washington, DC 20037.

Amsterdam School for Executive Development in International Relations

The School offers one-year graduate programs, in English, designed to provide participants with a thorough knowledge of contemporary international political, economic, and legal relations in the European Community. Some grants are available for non-Dutch participants.

For additional information contact: Miriam van der Pol, ASEDIR, University of Amsterdam, Oudezijds Achterburgwal 237, NL-1012 Amsterdam DL, The Netherlands.

CURRENT ACTIVITIES

Walter Carlsnaes (Uppsala University) is spending the current academic year as a fellow at the Swedish Collegium for Advanced Study in the Social Sciences (SCASSS). He is working on a comparative research project, financed by the Bank of Sweden Foundation, on European neutrals and the EC, with particular reference to the implications of post-1992 developments for their foreign and security policies.

Morris Crawford has completed a study on EC communications policies and is continuing research on telecommunications and information services throughout Europe. He would be happy to exchange views on how telecoms and information services affect other political and economic events: International Informatics, 400 Madison Street, No. 1002, Alexandria, VA 22314; tel. (703) 549-3795.

Thomas Irwin (Louisville) has been selected as one of the 24 Americans in 1991 to receive a European Community Visitors Program (ECVP) study grant. He will spend two weeks in June 1991 in Europe with "Constitutional and Economic Law Aspects of European Integration" as his program theme.

Hugo Kaufman (CUNY-Queen's) taught an interdisciplinary doctoral seminar on "Europe 1992" at CUNY's Graduate School and University Center in Fall 1990.

Martine Kraus is currently a graduate student in the Department of Geography (University of California-Berkeley). Her research interests are in the fields of economic restructuring and social and cultural implications of regional transformations in the context of the EC.

Colette Mazzucelli is spending 1991 as a Fulbright

Fellow in Paris. Her dissertation research identifies factions within the French Socialist party by their differing views regarding the establishment of a collective security system on the continent.

Gerard T. Moran has established a consultancy in Amsterdam for information gathering and analysis of related matters. Inquiries are welcome: Moran Information and Publishing Service, Weesperzijde 118, NL-1091 Amsterdam EP, The Netherlands; FAX: (31-20) 6937-442.

Harold J. Noah (SUNY-Buffalo) is completing work on a book-length study of secondary school completion examinations in eight countries, including France, Germany, England, and Sweden. He is also beginning research on EC developments in the recognition and harmonization of education and professional qualifications as the Community's labor markets become more closely integrated.

Glenda G. Rosenthal (Columbia University) gave the closing address at the Texas A&M annual Student Conference on National Affairs (SCONA). She also spoke to the European Community Committee of the U.S. Council on International Business and gave interviews on New Jersey Public Television, radio station WNYC (New York) and Nihon Shortwave Broadcasting (Japan) on current developments in the EC.

G.J. Szablowski (York University) is currently working on a study titled "Poland and the European Community: The Politics of Transition." The research, being carried out in Warsaw and Brussels, analyzes and assesses the domestic situation in Poland in the context of the EC and its policies.

ECSA NEWS

Grants Received

The Ford Foundation (New York): \$ 200,000 for a three year period (1991-1993) for operating expenses and support of programmatic activities.

Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities, Office of Press and Public Affairs (Washington, D.C.): \$ 26,350 for support of ECSA's Second International Conference (May 22-24, 1991).

The German Marshall Fund of the United States (Washington, D.C.): \$ 10,000 for support of ECSA's Second International Conference (May 22-24, 1991).

Office of the Secretariat-General, Commission of the European Community (Brussels): ECUs 5,000 for sup-

port of *The State of the European Community*.

University Association for Contemporary European Studies/UACES (London): 500 Pounds for support of ECSA's Second International Conference (May 22-24, 1991).

Membership Report

As of March 1, 1991, ECSA membership reached a total of 368 for the 1991 calendar year. Of this number, 30 are institutional members, 108 are students, and 230 are individual members. ECSA appreciates the support given it by all the members and especially the institutional members. As of March 1, 1991, the institutional members are as follows:

Center for European Studies (New York University)
 College of Law (West Virginia University)
 Council on West European Studies (Yale University)
 Department of Government (Skidmore College)
 Department of Political Science (Cleveland State University)
 Department of Political Science (SUNY-College at Brockport)
 Department of Political Science (Temple University)
 Department of Sociology/Anthropology (Purdue University)
 German Marshall Fund of the United States (Washington, D.C.)
 Institute of European Studies (Chicago)
 Institute on Western Europe (Columbia University)
 International Relations Program (Tufts University)
 International Studies Program (Georgia Southern University)
 Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (Michigan)
Journal of Modern History (Chicago)
 LBJ School of Public Affairs (University of Texas-Austin)
 Lesley College (Cambridge)
 Library (Indiana University)
 Library (University of Kansas)
 Library (University of Wisconsin, Madison)
 Library, College of Law (Ohio Northern University)
 National Conference of State Legislatures (Denver)
 Office of International Affairs (University of Maryland)
 Office of International Exchange (Stetson University)
 Office of International Programs (Michigan Technological University)
 Office of Off-Campus Programs (Drew University)
 U.S. Chamber of Commerce (Washington, D.C.)
 Western Societies Program (Cornell University)
 West European Studies Program (Pittsburgh)
 Wharton Undergraduate Division (University of Pennsylvania)

Call for Syllabi and Other Teaching Material

ECSCA solicits from all *Newsletter* readers copies of syllabi and other teaching material related to the European Community. Material received will be kept on file and will be available upon request. Please send the material — and requests for copies — to ECSCA, Center for European Community Studies, George Mason University, 450 Quincy Street Station, 4001 North Fairfax Drive, Arlington, VA 22203.

Publication Policy Review Committee

ECSCA's Executive Committee has established a Publication Policy Review Committee with the following charges: (1) to review ECSCA's existing publications with a critical eye to the needs of a diverse membership

at a time of institutional growth and social-political-economic change in Europe; and (2) to investigate the feasibility of adding new publications (e.g., occasional papers, a journal). The Committee is to provide a written report to the Executive Committee at the occasion of ECSCA's Second International Conference in May 1991.

Newsletter readers are encouraged to communicate their ideas to the Committee chair James Caporaso (Department of Political Science, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195; tel. 206-543-2398) or to another Committee member: Beverly Springer (Department of International Studies, American Graduate School of International Management, Glendale, AZ 85306; tel. 602-978-7182) or David Wilsford (School of International Affairs, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA 30334; tel. 404-894-3195).

ECSCA Executive Committee Election

Nominations of candidates for a two-year term (June 1, 1991 - May 31, 1993) on the seven-person Executive Committee were solicited in the Fall, 1990 issue of the *Newsletter* and 15 individuals indicated their willingness to serve. Ballots were sent to all 1991 members in good standing. If you are a paid-up 1991 member but did not receive a ballot, please contact Desmond Dinan, ECSCA Administrative Director, Center for EC Studies, George Mason University, Suite 450 Quincy Street Station, 4001 North Fairfax Drive, Arlington, VA 22203; tel. (703) 875-0113. If you have not yet renewed your 1991 membership or are not a member, please renew or join the Association and a ballot will be sent.

Editorial Board

The *Newsletter* earnestly solicits information in any of our categories for inclusion in future issues. The *Newsletter* can improve and expand only if you, the readers, send us information. Please send information on Conferences-Workshops, Organizations-Institutes, and Fellowships-Awards to Joseph Rallo (Office of International Programs, Michigan Technological University, Houghton, MI 49931, tel. 906-487-2459); information on Research-Publications, Teaching News, Book Reviews, and Current Activities to Alan Cafruny (Department of Government, Hamilton College, Clinton, NY 13323; tel. 315-859-4450); information on Legal News to Charles L. Kent (4903 Crescent Street, Bethesda, MD 20816, tel. 301-229-5943); and information on Business News to Debra L. Miller (Senior Fellow in International Business and Economics, Center for Strategic and International Studies, 1800 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20006; tel. 202-775-3140). Alan Cafruny especially solicits reviewers for the Book Review section.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

European Community Fulbright Research Awards

Up to two awards are available for research projects on the European Community. Preference will be given to projects focusing on the organization of the EC, particularly on the process of institution building. Interdisciplinary proposals are welcome. Projects may be based at EC headquarters in Brussels or at an appropriate academic institution within the EC. Project site and travel arrangements are to be determined according to the scholar's individual project. Grantees will have full access to EC resources and individuals in Brussels, as well as to libraries in academic institutions within the Community.

Applicants should submit documentation demonstrating contacts with archives and/or individuals to be involved with the proposed research. Collaboration with EC institutions is welcomed. Language competency or arrangements for translation may be required, depending on individual projects.

The award will provide approximately 500,000 to 600,000 Belgian francs for ten months (January 1991 exchange rate is \$ US = 32 FB), depending on the number of accompanying dependents. International travel is provided for the grantee only. Research travel within the Community will be funded on a case-by-case basis. The application deadline (for awards tenable during the 1992-1993 academic year) is August 1, 1991.

For additional information and application materials, please contact: Ms. Jean McPeck, Program Officer, Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 3007 Tilden Street NW, Suite 5M, Washington, DC 20008-3009; tel. (202) 686-6241.

Fulbright European Community Scholar-in-Residence Program

Institutions are invited to submit proposals to host a European Community official as a Resident Fellow for one or both terms of the 1992-1993 academic year. Under an arrangement with the EC, a grant will be

available to bring an EC official to an American campus for the purpose of strengthening expertise in European Community affairs. The Fellow will give guest lectures and conduct seminars as appropriate, consult with faculty and students on research, engage in collaborative study, and provide outreach to neighboring institutions. The Fellow is not expected to teach regular course offerings.

The award is made available under the auspices of the Fulbright Scholar-in-Residence Program. The deadline for proposals for 1992-93 is November 1, 1991. All submissions will be reviewed by an academic panel convened by the Council for International Exchange of Scholars (CIES) and nominations forwarded to the EC, which will select the US host institution and propose EC officials for the position.

The EC Resident Fellow will receive salary and other benefits from the European Community. The United States Information Agency (USIA) through the Fulbright Scholar Program provides partial maintenance support in the US, health insurance, and international travel expenses. The host institution is expected to engage in cost-sharing and would contribute to the support of the visiting official by providing a salary supplement and/or other services in the form of housing, office space, supplies, research and secretarial assistance, computer time, campus facilities, travel expenses and fees for professional meetings, or any combination of the above.

Please note that regular Fulbright Scholar-in-Residence Guidelines and Proposal Forms are to be used and that the eligibility restrictions on participating institutions under the Western Europe S-I-R program do not apply and that proposals should be geared to the intent of this award and not to lecturing. Research universities, which are not eligible for the traditional Western Europe Scholar-in-Residence Program, are eligible for the European Community Program and are encouraged to apply.

For additional information and application materials contact: Dr. Karen Adams or Ms. Katie Tremper, Western Europe, Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 3007 Tilden Street NW, Suite M-500, Washington, DC 20008; tel. (202) 686-6245, -6244.
