



EUROPEAN COMMUNITY
STUDIES ASSOCIATION

Volume V, No. 2 Spring/Summer 1992

ECSA
NEWSLETTER

EDITORIAL

PIERRE-HENRI LAURENT
ECSA Chair, Tufts University

With this issue of the ECSA Newsletter, I assume the position of Chair of the Executive Committee. The strong leadership of Roy Ginsberg will not be forgotten by his colleagues on the Committee, and I wish to note here publicly that this association owes a large debt of gratitude to Roy for his steady and solid guidance.

The Central Administration Office of ECSA is now located at Tufts University. I want to take this opportunity to inform you that because Desmond Dinan has resigned as our Administrative Director, the basic ECSA tasks will now be carried out from my office with the assistance of Ms. Annette Lazzara. We can be reached by telephone at (617) 627-3979, or by fax at (617) 627-3479, and by mail c/o History Department, East Hall, Tufts University, Medford, MA 02155. Because Annette and I will attempt to accomplish the duties of both the Administrative Director and Chair offices, I hope that there will be a large amount of understanding (and even patience) in communicating with our office.

In this coming year, and until the election of a new Executive Committee (five of the seven present members are constitutionally ineligible for reelection), we look forward to consolidating our organization's standing and programs. The major forward planning will concern our third biennial conference in May 1993 at the Omni Shoreham Hotel in Washington, D.C. In this endeavor, we will be aided greatly by the very able Leon Lindberg, the Program Chair, and Donald Puchala, who is serving as Conference Coordinator.

Other major goals for the next 12 months include finding further sources of funding, launching our US-EC relations projects, and membership growth. I will write at greater length in future ECSA newsletters on these three areas. At this point, I want to stress to you all the importance of membership renewals and expansion. I sincerely hope that all past members will renew their membership now, and that all who receive this publication will seri-

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

NEW LOCATION

The central administrative office of ECSA is now located at Tufts University. All activity previously associated with George Mason University will be conducted at Tufts University. Address all communications to the attention of:

Professor Pierre-Henri Laurent
or Ms. Annette Lazzara
History Department
East Hall
Tufts University
Medford, MA 02155
Tel.: (617) 627-3979, or (617) 627-3858;
Fax: (617) 627-3479

ECSA NEWSLETTER

The *Newsletter* will be issued three times a year (winter, spring, and fall) in place of the previous two issues. The coeditors earnestly solicit information in any of the *Newsletter's* categories for inclusion in future issues. We particularly encourage reviewers for the "Review Essays" section to make themselves known to Alan Cafruny.

Please send information to:

Alan Cafruny
Department of Government
Hamilton College
Clinton, NY 13323
Tel.: (315) 859-4139; Fax: (315) 859-4632

or to

Joseph Rallo
Office of International Programs
Michigan Technological University
Houghton, MI 49931
Tel.: (906) 487-2176; Fax: (906) 487-2944

This publication was made possible by generous grants from the Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities, Office of Press and Public Affairs, Washington, D.C. and the Ford Foundation.

EDITORIAL (continued)

ously consider the multiple benefits of our modest membership charges.

We believe that ECSA promotes more specialized knowledge and understanding of the EC and serves the needs of a growing and active membership through a number of specific and diverse activities including ECSA biennial conferences, workshops, conference grants, curriculum development grants, dissertation aid, the *ECSA Newsletter*, the membership directory, and the State of the European Community.

I am also happy to inform our members of the creation in February of an ECSA-World organization. This group, representing the 12 member states of the EC and 31 non-EC organizations from nonmember states, will commence its work this fall in a meeting of its Steering Committee in Belgium. Along with four EC member representatives, there will be representatives from Japan and the United States in attendance. I will represent ECSA at this meeting and will report to you on all of its conclusions. ○

ECSA PROGRAMS

PROGRAMS OF THE DELEGATION OF THE EC

The European Community's Visitors Program. The European Community's Visitors Program (ECVP), jointly sponsored by the Commission of the European Communities and the European Parliament, invites young leaders from countries outside the European Community to gain a first-hand appreciation of the EC's goals, policies, and differing cultures. A further aim is to increase mutual understanding between young professionals from non-EC countries and their EC counterparts.

Eligible to participate are government officials (local, state, and federal), electronic and print media, trade unionists, academics, and other professionals in their late-20s to late-30s who have a career-related interest in the European Community. An ECVP 'grant' consists of a 14-day, individually tailored program enabling the recipient to visit the EC institutions in Brussels, Luxembourg, and Strasbourg. In addition, grantees may also visit one other EC country.

For an application package, contact:
ECVP Coordinator
EC Delegation
7th Floor
2100 M St., N.W.
Washington, DC 20037

ECSA CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

The European Community Studies Association is anticipating receiving a second year of funding from the Delegation of the Commission of the EC, Office of Press and Public Affairs (Washington, D.C.), for a program to promote curriculum development. Consequently, ECSA is inviting proposals from members who wish to create new courses on the European Community or enrich exist-

ing courses with substantial additional material on the Community. (See "ECSA News" on page 16 for the list of the 1992 grant recipients.)

We anticipate that grants of up to \$3,000 will be awarded. Recipients may use funds to purchase teaching materials, expand library holdings, or otherwise enhance instruction. Proposals that request funding primarily for travel are not encouraged, and funds may not be used for academic salaries or for support of personal research. Courses that are developed or enhanced through this program must be taught in the United States.

For further information and application forms, contact:
ECSA Curriculum Development Program
c/o Glenda G. Rosenthal
Institute on Western Europe
Columbia University
420 W. 118th St.
New York, NY 10027
Tel.: (212) 854-5057; Fax: (212) 864-4847

1993 DISSERTATION FELLOWSHIPS

For the second year, ECSA is initiating a program of fellowship support for doctoral students preparing dissertations on the European Community. (See "ECSA News" on page 16 of this newsletter for the names of the 1992 fellowship recipients.)

Awards for the second year of the program will be announced in April 1993. Funded by the Ford Foundation, grants up to \$2,500 will be made to support travel in connection with research, manuscript preparation, books and supplies, or other activities associated with the completion of doctoral dissertations.

Applicants must meet the following requirements:

- U.S. citizenship
- Enrollment in graduate programs at accredited

universities

- Fulfillment of all requirements preliminary to the doctoral dissertation
- Student membership in ECSA or enrollment at universities affiliated with ECSA as institutional members.

For additional information and application forms, please contact:

ECSA Dissertation Fellowship Committee
c/o Donald J. Puchala, Chair
Institute of International Studies
University of South Carolina
Columbia, SC 29208
Tel.: (803) 777-8180; Fax: (803) 777-9308

ECSA CONFERENCE GRANTS

A small number of grants may be available for the 1993 ECSA Biennial Conference in Washington, D.C.

For more information, please contact:

Pierre-Henri Laurent
ECSA Chair
Department of History
East Hall
Tufts University
Medford, MA 02155
Tel.: (617) 628-3979, or (617) 628-3858;
Fax: (617) 627-3479

CALL FOR SYLLABI AND OTHER TEACHING MATERIAL

ECSA solicits from all *Newsletter* readers copies of syllabi and other teaching material related to the EC. Material received will be kept on file and will be available upon request.

Please send material and requests for copies to:

Pierre-Henri Laurent
Department of History
East Hall
Tufts University
Medford, MA 02155

TEAM '92

The European Community has established a network of more than 60 professionals throughout the United States who are available to address the growing number of regional audiences interested in learning more about the EC, especially the single market.

Consisting of representatives from the private and academic sectors, the program offers informed professionals as secondary sources of EC information around the United States.

Team '92 members are available to speak at conferences and seminars, providing individual insights on the EC and how the single market and other changes will affect a particular sector or region. Similar programs have also been implemented in the 12 member states of the EC and Japan.

Participants speak entirely on their own behalf and are not official representatives of the EC Commission.

For information on Team '92 members, write:

Elizabeth Winters, Outreach Coordinator
EC Commission Delegation
Office of Press and Public Affairs
Suite 700
2100 M St., N.W.
Washington, DC 20037
Fax: (202) 429-1766

E C S A **NEWSLETTER**

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ECSA CONFERENCE

ECSA'S THIRD BIENNIAL INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Omni Shoreham Hotel, Washington, DC
May 27-29, 1993

THEME

"European Integration after 1992 and Maastricht: Uniting Empirical and Policy Research with Revitalized Theory."

The Program Committee for the 1993 Conference (Leon N. Lindberg, Political Science, University of Wisconsin, Chair; Lily Gardner Feldman, American Institute for Contemporary German Studies; Andrew Moravcsik, Political Science, Harvard University; Stephen Overturf, Economics, Whittier College; Wolfgang Streeck, Sociology, University of Wisconsin; and Joseph Weiler, Law School, University of Michigan) met in Madison, Wisconsin on January 25-26, 1992 and agreed on the following Call for Panels.

The committee solicits proposals for panels* (deadline: October 1, 1992) that fit into the following broad guidelines:

1). Panels should address the conference theme: "European Integration after 1992 and Maastricht: Uniting Empirical and Policy Research with Revitalized Theory."

This conference is designed as a leading U.S. forum for a conceptually and theoretically focused reconsideration of the European Community and the integration process. Such a reconsideration should center on the relationships among empirical analysis, generalization and pattern identification, comparative policy analysis, and how these provide opportunities for conceptual and theoretical thinking. We welcome panels that examine existing integration theories and those that propose new theoretical or methodological approaches.

2). Panels should locate themselves within one of the following substantive areas according to which the conference will be structured. Efforts at linking these broad domains to each other are welcomed.

* Note: Although we wish to encourage panel proposals, we will also review proposals for individual papers which, where appropriate, we will either refer to panel chairs or group into panels.

SUBSTANTIVE AREAS

I. The Emergent European Polity.

A. *European Policy Processes: Enactment, Implementation,*

and Distributional Implications. We are particularly interested in panels that (a) focus on particular policy areas (agriculture, telecommunications, environment, legal regulation of business, competition, etc.); (b) that are "two tiered" in the sense that they relate "internal" EC and "external" and international (e.g., trade) implications; (c) that elucidate new developments in EC institutions both in their decisional capabilities and in their relationships to national institutions, political processes, and policy regimes; (d) that address issues of "regulatory competition" in the emerging single European market.

B. *What kind of Polity?* What is the emerging distribution of power, authority, and welfare across sectors and policies and institutions? What are the implications as a "variable geometry" of subject areas and policy issues for bargaining, package deals, threats of exclusion? Other issues include the impact of new members, concepts of federalism and their utility, and the EC and democratic theory.

II. The Emergent European Market.

We are particularly interested in panels that encourage interdisciplinary (i.e., economics, law, sociology, and political science) conceptualization, analysis, and theorizing on processes of "market creation" in the EC. Topics can include: theorizing the behavior of firms (e.g., portfolio and direct investment, mergers and acquisitions, etc.) in an emerging EC market; developments in technology and commodity chains as a factor in EC market processes; reciprocal relationships between market integration and institutional and legal integration; winners and losers in the single market (regions, classes) and the politics of adjustment and redistribution; macroeconomic policies (especially monetary policy) and the issues of "stability" and "credibility."

III. Is There an Emergent European Culture?

The following issues should be discussed: identity and citizenship; nationalism and ethnicity; migration and immigration; existence of a European political class; and a European "economic culture." Also, what is the structure of a European transnational society?

IV. The European Community as an International Actor.

A. *The European Community and the Global Economy.* We solicit proposals for panels on the EC and the United States, EC and Japan, EC and Eastern Europe, EC and the Third World. Other issues include prospects for global rivalry among reserve currencies and monetary regimes, the EC as a "model" for other "regions," etc.

B. The EC and Security. The following should be addressed: The EC as a "civilian power" in Europe and beyond; European perceptions of security in the post-Cold War era; institutional "architecture" among EC, NATO, WEU, CSCE; and political identity for Europe.

3. Panel proposals should designate a chairperson who can present a paper and who will be responsible for the timely circulation of papers within the panel. The Chair will also serve as discussant. Proposals should describe how the panel meets the conference theme and substantive area criteria (e.g., how will it contribute to theory and conceptualization, what data will be analyzed), and should include an abstract of each paper (no more than three per panel). The committee welcomes inquiries and preproposals.

Final panel and paper proposals (eight copies) should be submitted by the November 1, 1992 deadline.

All questions and inquiries should be directed to the Chair:

Leon N. Lindberg,
Department of Political Science
413 North Hall
University of Wisconsin
Madison, WI 53706
Tel.: (608) 263-2028; Fax: (608) 265-2663

OTHER CONFERENCE ACTIVITIES

The Program Committee will organize *two plenary sessions* on such themes as "The EC and Integration Theory," or "The Place of the EC in the World Order," or "The EC and Democratic Theory;" *two luncheon and banquet programs* focusing on policy issues and controversies; and a small set of *core panels* designed to explicitly articulate the conference themes and substantive areas.

Conference grants may also be available. For information, please write the ECSA Chair:

Pierre-Henri Laurent
ECSA Chair
Department of History,
East Hall
Tufts University
Medford, MA 02155

The Program Committee will meet in early November to prepare the Provisional Program.

Members of the Program Committee are:

Lily Gardner Feldman, American Institute for Contemporary German Studies, 11 Dupont Circle, N.W., Suite 3060, Washington, DC 20036. Tel.: (202) 332-9312; Fax: (202) 265-9531

Leon N. Lindberg, (Program Committee Chair) Department of Political Science, 413 North Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706. Tel.: (608) 263-2028; Fax: (608) 265-2663

Andrew Moravcsik, Center for International Affairs, Harvard University, 1737 Cambridge St., Cambridge, MA 02138. Tel.: (617) 495-2644; Fax: (617) 495-8292

Stephen Overturf, Department of Economics, Whittier College, Whittier CA 90608. Tel.: (213) 693-0771; Fax: (213) 698-4067

Wolfgang Streeck, Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706. Tel.: (608) 262-6944; Fax: (608) 262-4747

Joseph Weiler, Law School, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109. Tel.: (313) 764-4042; Fax: (313) 747-4042

CONFERENCES AND WORKSHOPS

EC 1992 AND BEYOND: A CHALLENGE TO THE POSTWORLD ORDER

The College of William and Mary
September 25-27, 1992 Williamsburg, VA

The Thomas Jefferson Program in Public Policy, the Delegation of the EC Commission, and the Lowe Institute of Political Economy at Claremont McKenna College are sponsoring this conference on Postwar World Order.

The three-day schedule includes sessions in the following areas:

- The Evolving World Order: Bretton Woods to EC 1992
- EC 1992 and Beyond
- Macroeconomic Management and International Monetary Relations: Policy Coordination after EC 1992
- EC 1992: Regionalism and the GATT

- After 1992: Cooperation and Independence in Global, Political, and Economic Relations

Information contact:
Karen S. Dolan, Conference Administrator
The College of William and Mary
P.O. Box 8795
Williamsburg, VA 23187-8795
(804) 221-2388

EUROPEAN INTEGRATION AND THE EUROPEAN MIND

International Society for the Study of European Ideas
August 24 - 29, 1992 Aalborg, Denmark

The International Society for the Study of European Ideas,

in cooperation with the Centre for International Studies at Aalborg University, is organizing its Third International Conference. This conference is sponsored by the European Cultural Foundation and features 15 workshops, including:

- Nationalism and the transition to democracy in Eastern and Central Europe
- The "enemy" in the European mind and European integration
- Dialogue of cultures and the media
- Eurocentricism or universalism
- Europe and Japan

For a complete list of workshops, contact:

Ezra Talmor, Editor, *History of European Ideas*
Chair of Conference
Kibbutz Nachshonim, D.N. Mercaz
73190 Israel
Fax: 972 3 9386500

PAN-EUROPEAN INTERNATIONAL STUDIES CONFERENCE

ECPR Standing Group in International Relations
September 16 - 20, 1992 Heidelberg, Germany

The European Consortium for Political Research Standing Group in International Studies is organizing the First Europe-wide International Studies Conference. The conference is open to scholars and advanced graduate students from all universities and research institutes.

A provisional list of panels includes:

- European public opinion
- Eastern Europe
- The Mediterranean
- European international relations
- International relations as a discipline

Information contact:

A. J. R. Groom
Rutherford College,
University of Kent
Canterbury CT2 7NX, England

INTERNATIONAL ANTITRUST LAW AND POLICY

Fordham Law School
October 24 - 25, 1992

New York, NY

The 19th Annual Fordham Corporate Institute Conference will be cochaired by Barry E. Hawk from Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher, & Flom (Brussels), and by the Institute Director.

Information contact:

Helen S. Herman, Assistant Director
Fordham Corporate Law Institute
140 W. 62nd St.
New York, NY 10023
Tel.: (212) 636-6885; Fax: (212) 636-6899

RESEARCH CENTERS AND INSTITUTES

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FOR CONTEMPORARY GERMAN STUDIES Washington, DC

In 1991, the Institute began organizing a research program on Germany. Twelve American and German fellows have been invited to conduct research at the Institute and present their work in seminars and at special events.

AICGS actively supports research cooperation through national and international contact. Any information regarding research priorities, including research visits to Washington, D.C., would be welcome from institutions and individuals.

Information contact:

AICGS
Suite 350
11 Dupont Circle, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036-1207
(202) 332-9312

BELMONT EUROPEAN POLICY CENTER Brussels, Belgium

The Belmont EPC is a multidisciplinary think tank which interprets political change and its impact on the business strategies of corporate clients for the purpose of advising the public sector and nongovernmental organizations. Unlike traditional consultant agencies, the Center focuses explicitly on the impact of the macropolitical environment on public policy priorities which, in turn, directly affect corporate strategies. The Center also actively seeks to influence the course of discussions on European integration.

Members of the Belmont Center include experienced professionals together with a network of former politicians and public servants, political scientists, economists, lawyers, journalists, and business leaders.

Information contact:

Belmont European Policy Center
42 Boulevard Charlemagne
B-1040 Brussels
Belgium
Tel.: (32 2) 231-0340; Fax: (32 2) 231-0704

CENTER FOR EUROPEAN POLICY STUDIES
Brussels, Belgium

The Center was set up in the early 1980s as an independent, nongovernmental institution devoted to policy research. CEPS organizes monthly meetings (with proceedings) and business policy seminars, conferences, executive seminars, and workshops. It also has a library and publishes a newsletter.

The following meetings with Sir Leon Brittan have been scheduled as part of the 1992 Series on Competition Policy:

- June 30: State Aids
- July 13: A Look to the Future

Information contact:

CEPS
Rue Ducale 33
B-1000 Brussels, Belgium
Tel.: (32 02) 513 40 88; Fax: (32 02) 511 59 60

CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS STUDIES (CIBS)
Texas A&M University

CIBS is conducting research and seminars on financial privatization in Eastern Europe. The Center would appreciate receiving any working papers that relate to the following topic: financial markets from a command economy to a free-market economy.

Please send papers or address questions to:

Dr. James Kolari
Department of Finance
Texas A&M University
College Station, TX 77843-4116
(409) 845-4803

EUROPEAN CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL RESEARCH (ECPR)
University of Essex, England

ECPR consists of a Consortium of institutes, departments, and political science centers. It has more than 150 institutional members from 17 Western European countries and has created a network of 3,000 political scientists. Associate membership is now available to non-Europeans.

ECPR organizes a wide range of professional activities which include:

- Workshops
- Research sessions
- Specialist study groups
- Academic exchange programs

- Summer school programs
- Publications

For information concerning ECPR activities and institutional membership, contact:

Professor Ken Newton, Executive Director
ECPR Central Services
University of Essex
Wivenhoe Park
Colchester, Essex CO4 3SQ, England
Tel.: +44 206 872501; Fax: +44 206 872500

EUROPEAN POLICY RESEARCH UNIT (EPRU)
Manchester University, England

The aim of EPRU is to unite scholars from different disciplinary backgrounds and help build bridges between members of the academic community, government, and the private sector.

EPRU has been commissioned to conduct two major studies for the ESRC Single European Market Research Initiative:

- A comparative study of the regulation of doctors and lawyers in Britain and France
- An analysis of the rule-making process and the distribution of power in the Community

These studies share a common program of visiting speakers and workshops and will culminate in an end-of-project workshop.

For more information or copies of working papers, contact:

EPRU
Department of Government
Manchester University
Manchester, M13 9PL
United Kingdom
Tel.: 061-275-4900

EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE (EUI)
Florence, Italy

EUI houses archives for research on the European Community and has a growing social sciences library. The Institute has also become a major conference and research center. Four departments in the human sciences and two interdisciplinary research centers (the European Culture Research Center and the European Policy Unit) form the core of research activities at EUI.

The European Culture Research Center has sponsored interdisciplinary research which extends beyond the disciplinary boundaries of law, history, economics, and political science. The European Policy Unit (EPU) seeks to provide a forum for critical discussion of important EC policy issues. In addition to supporting research on Com-

munity activities, EPU maintains a database and produces a number of publications.

Information contact:
European University Institute
CP 2330
Firenze - Ferrovia
1-50100 Firenze, Italy

THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES University of South Carolina

The mission of the Institute is to encourage and support research on problems relating to international relations. For more than 30 years the Institute has sponsored the publication of books and monographs, organized academic conferences and workshops, hosted American and foreign visiting scholars, and assisted scholars and graduate students with their research.

Information contact:
Donald J. Puchala, Director
Institute of International Studies
University of South Carolina
Columbia, SC 29208
Tel.: (803) 777-8180; Fax: (803) 777-9308

THE JEAN MONNET COUNCIL Washington, DC

The Jean Monnet Council is associated with The George

Washington University Forum in European Studies. The Council organizes guest lectures and publishes occasional papers based on the presentations generated by the series.

To inquire about the Council or to receive a brochure providing background information on this organization, contact:
Michael E. C. Ely
The Jean Monnet Council
2013 G St., N.W.
Washington, DC 20052
Tel.: (202) 994-0562; Fax: (202) 994-0335

MINDA DE GUNZBURG CENTER FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY Cambridge, MA

A new study group entitled "Politics and Enterprise in a Changing World" has been recently created at the Center. This study group will explore current research on professional labor markets, the political sociology of managerial elites, and changing patterns in the regulation of business. The study group welcomes suggestions regarding topics, speakers, or current research that can be presented.

Information contact:
Minda de Gunzburg Center for European Studies
Harvard University
Adolphus Busch Hall
27 Kirkland St. at Cabot Way
Cambridge, MA 02138
Tel.: (617) 495-4303; Fax: (617) 495-8509

INTERNSHIPS

IN-SERVICE TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES WITH THE EC COMMISSION Brussels, Belgium

The EC Commission organizes biannual in-service training periods lasting from three to five months for candidates from universities and the public and private sectors. The training periods begin on March 1 (application deadline: September 30) and on October 1 (application deadline: March 31).

Nationals of EC member states are generally selected as trainees, though a limited number of nationals from non-member countries may be accepted. The following candidates are eligible to apply if they are 30 years of age or under:

- University graduates or holders of diplomas equivalent to university degrees
- Students who have successfully completed at least four years of university study
- Public or private sector employees, provided they have

a university degree or equivalent diploma, or have been engaged in advisory duties for at least three years

For applications and additional information, contact:
Commission of the European Communities
Secretariat-General—Training Office
200, rue de la Loi
B-1049 Brussels, Belgium

INTERNSHIP OPPORTUNITIES AT THE DELEGATION OF THE EC COMMISSION Washington, DC

The EC Commission offers internship opportunities at its delegation to the United States in Washington, D.C. Internships are offered three times a year:

- Fall semester
- Winter/spring semester
- Summer session

These internships are offered exclusively on a volunteer basis, and students enrolled in programs for academic credit are welcome. Preference is given to students available on a full-time basis (35 to 40 hours per week), although part-time internships are also available. Students in the fields of journalism and communications should direct their inquiries to *Europe Magazine* or to the "Speakers' Bureau" for information on their specific internship programs.

There are no formal deadlines for submitting applications. It is recommended that applications be submitted at least two months prior to the beginning of the internship. Applications should contain a curriculum vitae, a

copy of a recent transcript, and a cover letter indicating the reasons for pursuing an internship with the European Community. A daytime telephone number should also be included.

Send applications to the attention of:
Academic Affairs
Delegation of the EC Commission
Department of Press and Public Affairs
7th Floor
2100 M St., N.W.
Washington, DC 20037
(202) 862-9500

FELLOWSHIPS AND AWARDS

FULBRIGHT CHAIR IN EC STUDIES

A 1993-1994 Fulbright Visiting Chair in EC Studies at University College Dublin (UCD) is expected to be announced in the near future. The appointee will be affiliated with the Centre for European Economic and Public Affairs (CEEPA), which is an interdisciplinary postgraduate teaching and research center at UCD. The disciplines represented at CEEPA are political science, economics, law, and business.

Inquiries should be addressed to:
The Secretary
CEEPA
University College Dublin
Belfield
Dublin 4, Ireland
Tel.: (01) 706-7634; Fax: (01) 269-2589

FULBRIGHT TEACHER EXCHANGE PROGRAM

This program seeks applicants for the 1993-1994 exchange program cycle. Four types of opportunities are available for American college faculty and secondary/elementary level teachers and administrators to attend seminars or teach in schools abroad:

- Exchanges: U.S. and foreign educators exchange teaching positions for one academic year
- One-way assignments in Germany and Denmark
- Travel: A grant to teach abroad may include round-trip transportation for participants
- Seminars: Summer seminars in the Netherlands are offered for college faculty and senior high school educators in World/European History, Culture, Civilization

Deadline for applications is October 15, 1992.

Application packets are available from:

Fulbright Teacher Exchange Program
Room 142
600 Maryland Ave., S.W.
Washington, DC 20024

FULBRIGHT RESEARCH OPPORTUNITIES IN EUROPE

Four types of research awards are available:

European Regional Research Awards—

Approximately four grants will be awarded to scholars who wish to pursue research in two or more European countries (including Eastern Europe), for three to six months. Applications will be accepted in any discipline within the social sciences and humanities for research projects on European history, politics, society, and culture. Projects may be regional or comparative in scope and historical or contemporary in focus.

Deadline for receipt of applications: August 1, 1992.

European Community Affairs Research Awards—

This relatively new program provides up to four awards for research related to the EC. Scholars may be based in Belgium or in another member country. Preference will be given to projects focusing on the organization of the EC, particularly on the process of institution building. Interdisciplinary proposals are welcome. Applicants may request funding for a three- to ten-month period.

Deadline for receipt of applications: August 1, 1992.

European Community Scholar-in-Residence Program—

This new US-EC initiative will enable American institutions to submit proposals to host an EC official as a resident fellow for one or both terms of the 1993-1994 academic year. The resident fellow will give guest lectures and conduct seminars, assist faculty and students in their research, and organize outreach activities.

The EC resident fellow will receive a salary and other benefits from the EC and the Fulbright Program. The host institution is also expected to contribute to the support of this visiting official.

Deadline for receipt of applications: November 1, 1992

For further information and materials on these three programs, contact:

Jean McPeck or Betsy Lewis
Council for International Exchange of Scholars
Suite M-500
3007 Tilden Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20008-3009
(202) 686-6241 or (202) 686-6242

NATO Fellowships—

In addition to the programs described above, CIES administers a NATO research fellowship program. Fellowships support two to four individuals and one to two

institutional teams for research projects on political, security, or economic issues related to NATO. Research topics include:

- Internal and external problems arising for Western security
- European contribution to NATO
- Functioning of democratic institutions

Application forms should be available by September, 1992. Application deadline: January 1, 1993.

For further information, contact:

Dr. Richard Pettit
Council for International Exchange of Scholars
Suite M-500
3007 Tilden St. N.W.
Washington, DC 20008-3009
(202) 686-6240

ACADEMIC PROGRAMS UPDATE

EUROPEAN LEGAL PRACTICE

Tulane University

Tulane University has inaugurated a program to prepare American law students at the entry-level J.D. and graduate LL.M. levels to deliver legal services to the European economy through a new specialized training program. The "European Legal Practice" program is the first comprehensive initiative in the United States to equip American law students to practice law in and with Europe.

The Program is an elective specialization for J.D. students and an advanced degree to graduate law students. J.D. students who successfully complete 16 hours of required courses will receive, in addition to the J.D. degree, a certificate of specialization in European Legal Practice. Graduates will receive a Master of Comparative Law (Europe) upon successful completion of 22 credit hours in the program.

Information contact:

Susan Krinsky, Associate Dean for Admissions
Tulane Law School
(504) 865-5930, or
Mary Ricart, Assistant to Professor Vernon Palmer
Director of the European Legal Practice Program
Tel.: (504) 865-5975; Fax: (504) 865-6748

GRADUATE SUMMER PROGRAM

George Mason University, Washington, D. C.

This summer, the Center for European Communities Studies will offer four graduate-level courses and a spe-

cial lecture series. Courses are as follows:

- The Expanding European Market: Beyond the European Economic Area
- The Social Dimension of the New Europe
- Toward Political Union: Institutions, Decision-making, and Foreign Policy Cooperation in the European Community
- One Europe or Two? Post-Communist Countries and European Integration Processes

The lecture series will focus on:

- Monetary Integration in Europe: From the European Payments Union to Economic and Monetary Union

Information contact:

Center for European Community Studies
George Mason University
Suite 450
4001 N. Fairfax Dr.,
Arlington, VA 22203
Tel.: (703) 993-8210; Fax: (703) 993-8215

JOINT MA IN EUROPEAN SOCIAL POLICY ANALYSIS

**The University of Bath, UK
The University of Tilburg, NL
National University of Ireland**

This one-year program of study, which is endorsed by the ERASMUS program of the European Community, includes courses that must be taken at the three host institutions. The program also benefits from teaching input from the following institutions: the University of Crete, the Technical University of Lisbon, the Complutense Uni-

versity of Madrid, and Roskilde University (Denmark). In addition, the School of Economics and the Central Institute of National Economic Research in Czechoslovakia are participating through the EC-sponsored TEMPUS program. The integrated curriculum set up by these universities provides special training on comparative social policy analysis and research.

Information contact:
Dr. G. J. Room
School of Social Sciences
University of Bath
Bath BA2 7AY
Tel.: 0225-826090

MA AND DIPLOMA COURSES IN POLITICS The University of Sheffield, England

The Department of Politics is instituting a new graduate program in politics in October 1992. The main theme of the program deals with the analysis of empirical and theoretical approaches to the development of the modern state. Students also select two option courses from the following areas: Britain, the EC, political theory, and aspects of international relations.

Information contact:
The Secretary
Graduate Programme in Politics
Department of Politics
University of Sheffield
Sheffield S10 2TN
United Kingdom
Tel.: 0742-768555; Fax: 0742-739826

MA IN EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS University College Dublin, Ireland

This new interdisciplinary degree consists of studies in four areas: business, economics, law, and politics. Particular attention will be paid to internal and external policy issues relating to international business. Students will interact with senior academic staff, officials of the European Community, and with decisionmakers from the private sector who have direct European involvement. This program is coordinated by the Center for European Economic and Public Affairs (CEEPA) at the National University of Ireland. CEEPA also acts as a resource center for research on European issues.

The goal of the program is to maintain an international focus not only in subject matter but also in the composition of its student body. As such, the organizers would like to admit more students from North America.

Requests for brochures, course outlines, and application forms may be addressed to:

UCD in North America
University East Building
Suite 404
11328 Euclid Building
Cleveland, Ohio 44106
Tel.: (216) 791-0424; Fax: (216) 721-9447

MA IN EUROPEAN INTEGRATION University of Limerick, Ireland

This one-year program focuses on economic, historical, legal, linguistic, political, and sociological studies with an understanding of the European Community of today and its impact on public affairs. The interdisciplinary course of studies prepares students for careers in international business, public service, journalism, research, and education.

The European Policy Research Unit supports faculty and postgraduate research activities in European integration. The campus library includes a comprehensive European Documentation Center.

Because of the international nature of the program, foreign students are encouraged to apply.

Information contact:
Professor David Coombes, Programme Director
University of Limerick
Plassey Technological Park
Limerick, Ireland
Tel.: 353-61-333644; Fax: 353-61-330316

SEMESTER ABROAD IUC-Europe, Denmark

The International Education Centre (IUC) is an independent institution whose mission is to promote international understanding and international education.

IUC offers a fall or spring semester program in three areas:

- Core interdisciplinary course on contemporary Europe
- Elective courses covering specific aspects of European culture, politics, and economics
- Liberal arts component stressing the Danish language, culture, and society.

In addition, two week-long study tours to Eastern Europe and to EC Headquarters are planned for the beginning and end of the semester. IUC also organizes study tours in Eastern and Central Europe for Canadian and American faculty and conducts study visits to Brussels for college students and teachers.

Information contact:
IUC-USA
1015 Fifteenth St., Suite 750
Washington, DC 20005
Tel.: (202) 842-1550; Fax: (202) 408-5397

REVIEW ESSAYS

Euro-Politics: Institutions and Policymaking in the 'New' European Community. Alberta Sbragia, (Ed.). Washington: Brookings, 1992. 303 pages.

The Crisis of Socialism in Europe. Christina Lemke and Gary Marks, (Eds.). Durham: Duke University Press, 1992. 243 pages.

The study of European politics has experienced something of a revival in recent years. Drawing on the insights of political economy and political sociology, comparative-minded social scientists have produced sophisticated accounts of such phenomena as corporatism, the welfare state, the New Right, wage bargaining, and the political consequences of interdependency. At the same time, there is an abundant literature on the European Community which considers the EC as a matrix of institutions, as a novel form of international organization, and as a source of policy outputs. What has to be admitted, however, is that only a minimum of intellectual cross-fertilization has taken place between these two important sets of literatures. Furthermore, those concerned with the EC or other aspects of West European politics and society have had few occasions to refer to more speculative explorations of the metaphorical and anthropological meaning of Europe currently being undertaken by such diverse figures as Anthony Barnett, Hans Magnus Enzensberger, Stuart Hall, and Michael Herzfeld.¹

Thus we find impressive levels of intellectual productivity accompanied by a discernable lack of dialogue across specific disciplines and specializations. This not atypical state of academic affairs may help to determine how certain kinds of questions are framed and whether new problems are brought into focus. One may detect, for example, greater interest in the apparent crisis of leftist politics than in the EC's possible impact on the political, social, and material bases of European social democracy. It can also be argued that social scientists have paid relatively little attention to the evolution of social identities and public culture in contemporary Europe—East, Central, West, or South—or to the EC's growing capacity to shape (and reflect) regional and national cultures and identities. While the absence of a sustained conversation between comparativists, specialists in the institutions of the Community, and humanists of various stripes is not perhaps unexpected, it may have the unfortunate side effect of consigning scholarship in these areas to certain well-established grooves.

In this context, I am struck by the evident dearth of work being done on the question of how "political space" in Europe is being remapped and reassigned in an age of seismographic change. The absence of a theoretically informed, methodologically eclectic literature that examines the various ways in which political subjects function within a dramatically altered cultural and institutional environment—and take advantage of new opportunities for ideological, social, and political expression—may in fact hamper our ability to adequately describe contemporary European reality. Despite the prescient work of Alessandro Pizzorno, Suzanne Berger, Charles Maier, and others (see *Changing Boundaries of the Political*, 1987), social scientists have only recently begun to explore the ongoing reconfiguration of social and political space that encourages certain forms of personal development and collective action at the same time that it constrains other forms. While interesting research on, say, British trade unionism in the 1980s or the European Court of Justice can no doubt contribute to our understanding of the patterning of political space in Europe, this kind of work can hardly be expected to give us an integrated perspective on the "changing boundaries of the political" both as discourse and as institutionally defined practice.

The two books being reviewed here inadvertently highlight the importance of this issue of "political space." Sbragia's volume on *Euro-Politics* consists of eight essays examining various aspects of the Community's complex structures and policy-making processes. One innovative feature of her volume is that it allows leading figures in the field of comparative politics (David Cameron, Guy Peters, Peter Lange, et. al.) to apply their craft to the study of the European Community. Their background in comparative politics gives the authors a special sensitivity to the domestic and territorial bases of decision-making within the EC, and to the dense conceptual issues involved in analyzing something Helen Wallace has termed a "part-formed political system." It should also be noted that the topics reviewed in *Euro-Politics* (the 1992 initiative, structural policy, European monetary institutions, etc.), are both carefully considered and well-selected. Although the authors could have delved deeper into the political implications of Euro-politics, there can be little doubt that this volume offers a welcome addition to the field of EC studies.

The Lemke and Marks volume, *The Crisis of Socialism in Europe*, seeks to contribute to a different literature, that which considers the prospects for social democracy and democratic socialism in advanced capitalist societies.

¹ The ever-controversial Jacques Derrida has just published a slim, characteristically esoteric volume containing two short essays: *The Other Heading: Reflections on Today's Europe* (Indiana, 1992).

Three of the chapters, by Norman Naimark, Sharon Wolchik, and Ivan and Szonja Szelenyi, concern various aspects of left-wing politics in post-Communist Eastern Europe, while two authors, Wolfgang Merkel and Herbert Kitschelt, consider the modern paradox of "socialist" breakthroughs in southern Europe combined with the apparent impasse of northern European social democracy. One of the most stimulating contributions is by Andrei S. Markovits, who dissects the "intellectual stagnation" in "The West German Left in a Changing Europe." The overall thrust of the chapters is in keeping with the measured realism of the editors' introduction, which posits an erosion of traditional socialist values and a need for a serious reevaluation of political ideology and strategic orientations on the European Left.

With one or two exceptions, the contributors to the *Euro-Politics* volume have abjured the task of envisioning the likely impact that the EC will have on European politics and society. Yet it seems evident—as a consequence of its juridical, fiscal, and social policies, as a result of its parliamentary dimension, and as a reflection of its wider influence on cultural and ideological processes—that the EC has and will continue to play a role in patterning the boundaries of social thought and political activity across Europe, both within and beyond the Community. Unfortunately (but not surprisingly, given the current configuration of intellectual labor), the Lemke and Marks volume has little to say about such matters as the possible relationship between the decline of working-class politics and the rise of the "Euro-state," or about the prospects for socialist and post-socialist intervention in the context of EC policy-making and European federalism. It is therefore fair to suggest that both books fail to provide us with much of a sense of what the terrain of European politics will come to look like in the 1990s and beyond.

The most suggestive work along these lines is undertaken by Peter Lange and Alberta Sbragia in the *Euro-Politics* volume. Professor Lange rightly points out that the movement toward a "fully integrated and barrier-free internal market" is "likely to have significant *distributional consequences*." (p. 225, [author's emphasis]). Lange identifies a brewing conflict between the "deregulatory thrust of the 1992 project" and those seeking to deploy the EC's resources in order to "reregulate" capital and labor markets "in the name of communal, religious, or egalitarian values. . ." (p. 227). As Lange shows, the politics of the EC's "social dimension" tells us a great deal about the inherent limits of the EC as an instrument of social reform. The Community's social policies, he argues, "are likely to be fragmented, partial, and piecemeal, responding more to complex configurations of special interests than to any broad principle developed by stable political and social coalitions" (p. 229). Political conflict within the EC, he concludes, is as likely to be characterized by struggles involving a panoply of "neopluralist" interests (typically grounded in territorial poli-

tics), as divided along pan-European, left-right, or "neocorporatist" lines.

Sbragia's chapter, "Thinking about the European Future," makes some interesting points regarding a key tension built into the very fabric of the EC, posing the "territorial dimension" against what is sometimes described as a drift toward federalism. "Is it possible to 'federalize' the Community," she asks, "while retaining a key policymaking role for national governments?" (p. 258). Given pre- and post-1989 pressures to widen the Community, as well as widespread concern over the so-called democratic deficit, how will EC ministers and civil servants cope with the "conflict between the representation of territory and the representation of voters" (p. 259). As Sbragia insists, the emergence of a more extreme form of federalism, i.e., a "United States of Europe," is highly unlikely. But the potential for further institutional creativity is considerable. Sbragia argues that this creativity may be expressed in efforts to reconcile the EC's integrative tendencies with the "successful protection by national governments of their collective role. . ." (p. 270). In practice, this process would be likely to enhance the role of national actors at the same time as it modifies, and to a certain extent, masks the Community's intrinsically confederal character.

Professor Sbragia notes that the "representation of governments rather than individuals is so unusual that it does not fit conventional notions of democracy" (p. 288). Yet at the core of the European project is a conception of institutional representation that privileges governments (and, increasingly, subnational governments) over parliamentary delegations. As long as this state of affairs continues, she maintains, corporate bodies (and, presumably, civil associations) will find themselves subordinated to the politics of territorial representation and mediation. "Organized, functional interest," she writes, "are not insignificant in the Community and their importance is increasing. Nonetheless, they typically must use, and will need to keep using, channels provided by national governments in order to maximize their influence" (p. 290).

These are indeed intriguing observations, particularly if we are attuned to the implications of the EC's consolidation for labor movements, social movements, and nationalist or localist movements. The chief conclusion one should draw from Lange's and Sbragia's articles, I think, is that even as the structure of the European Parliament encourages transnational coalition-building on the part of Social Democrats, Christian Democrats, Greens, and other groups, the EC as a whole operates in a way that reinforces the claims of national (and subnational) political systems and discourages purely "Euro-level" strategies. In the final analysis, the EC may serve to amplify those domestic voices that are in harmony with the dominant interests of the member nations, as these are articulated through the EC's consensus-seeking, policy-making

bodies and other institutions. At the same time, however, the center of gravity within the EC undoubtedly reflects the balance of political power within a broad spectrum of domestic environments.

One of the more momentous changes, of course, which is currently informing political intermediation and debate within the Community, is the steady deterioration in the political and market power of the organized labor movement in Western Europe. The decline of trade unionism and class politics in the last 10 or 15 years has strengthened the position of business interests (and pro-business governments) and has reinforced the Community's pre-existing bias toward capital. In their introduction, Lemke and Marks place the emphasis the other way around, remarking in passing on the fact that "European integration is antithetical to social democracy" (p. 15). They bluntly state that the "thrust of reform has been to open Western Europe as an integrated market without providing any coherent framework for social or industrial regulation. The results of this for labor are clear, compelling, and dismal" (p. 15). As they note, "[v]isions of a united Europe have been deeply influenced by socialist ideals of internationalism, and socialists themselves have been among the most active in pressing for integration." (p. 15). Yet because unions are "more intensively nationally rooted than corporations" (p. 16), socialist and social democratic forces are inherently disadvantaged at the European level. While this is a valuable insight, it elides the question of why social democratic and other alternative forces have not been more successful in resisting the market-liberal tide within the EC, or why these forces have been unable to reform the EC's institutions in a way that promotes trade unionism across the Community.

Although they accept many of the tenets of the "socialism is historically exhausted" school of social theory, Lemke and Marks insist that there is still time left for social democrats to revive certain radical democratic themes and overhaul their organization. The general approach they and many of their contributors appear to favor is that of post-socialism, a modish school of thought that combines a commitment to social justice and mild redistributionism with a pragmatic, cross-class, and pro-market programmatic orientation. Unfortunately, their book fails to say very much that is new or interesting regarding what a post-socialist politics would look like in practice. Furthermore, at least one or two of their contributors—including Geoff Eley, who offers an excellent piece on the different strands of historical socialism—would be likely to reject the post-socialist label altogether. In this respect at least, *The Crisis of Socialism in Europe* does not "hang together" quite as tightly as it should.

It is often said that these are exciting times for students of European politics and society. Along with the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe, the rise of the European Community is one of the main factors responsible for gen-

erating this sense of excitement. Now is perhaps a good time for social scientists and others to give systematic consideration to the question of what all this ferment will mean for the structuring of political space in Europe. ○

— Kent Worcester

Program Associate

Social Science Research Council

The New Treaty on European Union. Max Kohnstamm and John Palmer, (Eds.). Brussels: Belmont European Policy Center, 1992. 403 pages.

Perhaps the first reference work on the Treaty on European Union was published last February by a Brussels think tank, the Belmont European Policy Center. *The New Treaty on European Union* provides the lay reader with a comprehensive guide to, and analysis of, the final version of the Treaty on European Union. Considering that the new Treaty is a very difficult document to read for even the most trained set of eyes, Belmont at least makes the reading more manageable. Although the product of a team of writers, Max Kohnstamm (associated with the EC at the highest levels since 1951) and John Palmer were the principal contributors. That Palmer—given his previous work—should contribute to a piece that concludes with strong support for European union is intriguing.

The text comes at a time when the EC member governments are caught between the signing of the Treaty in Maastricht last February and, in some cases, difficult ratification procedures back home as witnessed by the recent outcome of the Danish referendum. The Belmont Center maintains that the new Treaty is a significant—but not sufficient—step in the construction of a united Europe. The EC faces mammoth tasks which could delay ratification and implementation. Such a delay would have adverse effects on the EC's future survival. The Belmont Center maintains that the new Treaty did not go far enough to enable the EC to cope with the problems it faces.

The volume contains the text of the new Treaty as well as the Rome Treaty (as amended by the Single European Act and the Treaty on European Union) and provides a summary of the new Treaty so that readers can readily identify key provisions and then, as they wish, refer to the full text. The volume also offers a political and legal analysis, lists the Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) criteria, explains the new decision-making procedures, and makes policy recommendations for future EC actions.

The authors set out to offer, on the whole, a balanced (and sober) assessment of the place of the Treaty in the history of European integration. On the one hand, they maintain that the new Treaty is a significant step forward (although

they do not define what this means), and the decisions taken to establish a Central Bank and ensure the economic and financial conditions in the final stage of the EMU are as important as the Rome Treaty itself. Enlargement of the EC to include at least four European Free Trade Association (EFTA) states by 1996 could well mean that a majority of members will be in a position to meet the criteria for membership in the EMU. The impact of the decision at Maastricht on the EMU is already feeding into the national political debate in the member states, according to the Belmont Center. The EMU targets are providing a powerful legitimization for the actions which national governments wish to take in dealing with inflation, competition, budget deficits, productivity, and labor market flexibility—all of which will directly determine the speed of convergence of the EC's economies. The authors envisage business and industry working into their assumptions and planning the EMU's 1999 objective. The private sector anticipated the 1992 program in much the same way.

On the other hand, the authors maintain that the Treaty's timetable for achieving EMU is not speedy enough (although the Belmont Center predicts that conditions will evolve in the financial markets which could accelerate the timetable for creating the European Central Bank after 1994). The authors warn that it would be foolish to ignore Germany's apprehension about the entire EMU commitment and the potential impact of a gloomy international economic situation during the second stage of the EMU. Moreover, the provisions for political union are insufficient to provide the EMU with a democratic political structure.

The authors outline daunting external and internal tasks that they believe, by sheer magnitude, will require an acceleration of European union. They maintain that enlargement must force the EC to deepen before widening. They also point to the political will and imagination which will be required to meet the challenges to the EC from the post-Communist world and from the rising forces of Islamic fundamentalism in the fragile economies of the Maghreb. Internally, the EC will have to renew a sense of popular approbation from a European public which can all too easily feel that developments in the EC are "remote, esoteric, and beyond (democratic) control." Indeed, this point came to life in June 1992 when the people of Denmark rejected the Maastricht Treaty in their referendum.

The analysis of the provisions for political union—of keen interest to this reviewer—is somewhat less balanced than the analysis of the EMU. Although the authors correctly maintain that the decisions on political union are far less ambitious than for the EMU, they are overly optimistic about how the new Treaty "strengthened the EC decision-making capacity by providing for increased majority voting in the Council of Ministers and by significantly enlarging the direct and indirect powers of the European Parliament over lawmaking. All of the institutions gained in influence as a result of the further transfer of competence to the EC." An overemphasis

on the European Parliament as the most important institutional winner in the Treaty reveals the authors' biases.

The authors correctly conclude that the decision to keep foreign/security policy and justice/home affairs cooperation outside the ambit of the Rome Treaty complicates the EC's constitutional cohesion and calls into question the EC's own democratic legitimacy. Questions have risen over how long the EC can effectively operate under a series of parallel but distinct decision-making processes. This, according to the Belmont Center, denies the European Parliament any direct role in holding the EC decisionmakers accountable for these areas. As a result, the Belmont Center argues that there should be a further review of the European Parliament and its place in the EC's constitutional structure if and when the combined forces of enlargement, the review of foreign security and defense policy, and a probable acceleration in the timetable of EMU all point to a new intergovernmental conference. Indeed, much like other commentators, the Belmont Center suggests that the review of the Treaty on European Union covering foreign security and defense policy will occur well before the 1996 target date by virtue of enlargement and the need to address defense needs both in European and transatlantic terms.

As far as treaty ratification is concerned, the authors predicted that all twelve national parliaments would likely endorse the Treaty, although this could not be taken for granted. No mention was made of the Danish opposition. The Belmont Center concluded that "in Denmark . . . there seems little doubt that the Treaty will be endorsed." Moreover, no mention was made of what would happen if the treaty were not ratified unanimously by all twelve national parliaments.

The Belmont Center's recommendations make for the most interesting section of the text. "There is no point in equivocating about the direction the EC's evolution should take. It will be impossible for the EC to survive as a coherent economic and political entity, let alone respond to the global and continental challenges it faces, unless it moves further in the direction of a federal political union." The authors go on to attack the fears of those less well-informed about European federalism. The next stage of European Union and the doctrine of subsidiarity do not disguise a trend toward a centralized European "super state." Federalism applies the opposite: Maastricht envisages a more decentralized EC and one in which power is more widely dispersed. "Federalism for the EC in the 1990s involves the application of the existing principle of subsidiarity . . . whether at the EC, national, regional, or local level."

The Belmont Center recommends that a study should now be undertaken by the EC on how to carry through the next stages of European integration. The next review of the Treaty should include steps that can be taken to achieve the following: incorporate into the Rome Treaty foreign security/defense policy and justice/home affairs cooperation;

expand majority voting in the Council; reduce the number of working languages; and further enhance the powers of the European Parliament.

However, the authors warn that the need to consider an early review of the Treaty poses a potentially serious problem in terms of the skeptical attitude of public opinion in most of the member states. Until now, the EC has been led largely by political elites and a narrow stratum of the business community. To carry the approbation of society at large with the next stages of European integration, it will be vitally important to prepare the public. As a result, the Belmont Center has recommended that any further moves by the EC must be meticulously prepared and must evoke widespread, popular support in all the member states. Public support for the process of integration cannot be taken for granted. The European Parliament, national parliaments, member governments, and the Commission should hold public hearings to explain the Treaty and to hear evidence in preparation for the next review of the Treaty's contents.

Every volume has its limitations. In some respects the authors are victims of their own success. They moved very

quickly to provide readers with a review of the Treaty without giving themselves the time needed to reflect and probe. It will take years before the Treaty's provisions can be fully understood. In summation, for the novice or casual observer of the EC, the volume is a must because it carefully guides the reader through a difficult and cumbersome document. For the seasoned practitioner and scholar, the volume is a valuable reference to keep on hand. Given the interest in Maastricht and the EC, we can surely expect an explosion of academic literature on the subject which will build on the Belmont Center's pioneering volume. ○

— Roy H. Ginsberg
Skidmore College

Editorial Note: The editors of the ECSA Newsletter encourage reviewers for the "Review Essay" section. Please submit typed, double-spaced reviews or essays along with accompanying disk to: Alan Cafruny, Department of Government, Hamilton College, Clinton, NY 13323.

ECSA NEWS

GRANTS RECEIVED

The German Marshall Fund of the United States has provided a conference and program grant of \$24,500 for the period of June 1992 to May 1993.

GRANTS SUBMITTED

The German Marshall Fund of the United States: \$42,000 for Programmatic Activities, 1992 to 1993.

ANNUAL REPORT

Roy Ginsberg has prepared the next issue of ECSA's *Annual Report*, which will be sent free of charge to all members.

RECIPIENTS OF CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

The first ECSA Curriculum Development Grants Competition was held this year with the aid of funds from the Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities in Washington, D.C. The grants were awarded to the following institutions:

Department of Political Science, Georgia State University, Atlanta, Georgia, for Professor Michael J. Baun

Lyman Lemnitzer Center for NATO & European Community Studies, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, for Professor Victor Papacosma

Department of Political Science, Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio, for Professor James P. Cross

Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon, for Professor Joseph Krause

A grant for library purchases was also awarded to Kalamazoo Valley Community College, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

RECIPIENTS OF 1992 DISSERTATION FELLOWSHIPS

Five students were each awarded an ECSA Fellowship of \$2,500 to work on the following dissertation projects:

Karen J. Alter (Political Science, MIT), for research on the role of the national courts in the building of a European legal system.

Juliet A. Sablosky (Political Science, Georgetown University), for research on transnational party activity and domestic political development.

David W. Thornton (International Relations, University of South Carolina), for research on the Airbus consortium and the politics of international economic relations.

Gregory W. White (Political Science, University of Wisconsin), for research on the response of North Africa to the EC and specifically on the political economy of Tunisia's agricultural sector.

Anthony R. Zito (Political Science, University of Pittsburgh), for research on the EC's environmental policies and the roles of scientific knowledge and innovative leadership.

1992 MEMBERSHIP

The Executive Committee has reaffirmed its decision that ECSA membership shall be on a calendar year basis. As such, membership, whenever taken out, will expire at the end of the year. Annual dues remain \$50 for institutions, \$20 for individuals, and \$10 for students. The Executive Committee appreciates your past support and invites your 1992 membership in ECSA. Please use the form on page 19 to become a new member or to renew your existing membership.

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

As of June 1992, ECSA membership reached a total of 402, which includes the following 25 institutional members:

Center for EC Studies,
George Mason University
Center for European Studies,
New York University
Center for European Studies,
University of Essex
Center for International Studies,
Georgia Southern University
Center for Western European Studies,
Kalamazoo College
Council on West European Studies,
Yale University
Department of Government,
Skidmore College
ENISA,
Los Angeles
European Studies Program,
Washington University
Gerald Kleinfeld Consortium for Atlantic Studies,
Arizona State University
German Marshall Fund of the United States,
Washington, DC
Institute on Western Europe,
Columbia University
International Programs,
Texas A&M University
International Studies,

Auburn University at Montgomery
Inter-University Consortium for Political & Social Research,
University of Michigan
Library,
Indiana University
Library,
University of Kansas
Library,
University of Wisconsin at Madison
Lyman Lemnitzer Center for NATO & EC Studies,
Kent State University
Northeast Missouri State University
Office of International Affairs,
Western Michigan University
Office of International Programs,
Michigan Technological University
School of Journalism,
University of Tennessee
West European Studies Program,
University of Pittsburgh
Western Societies Program,
Cornell University

WORKSHOP NOTE:

"THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY AFTER MAASTRICHT"

This ECSA Workshop, cosponsored with the University of Pittsburgh's West European Studies Program, was held on March 26-27, 1992 in Chicago. The workshop was organized by Alberta Sbragia, Director of the West European Studies Program at the University of Pittsburgh, with funds granted to ECSA from the Ford Foundation. Held immediately preceding the Conferences of Europeanists, the workshop attracted a substantial audience, publicized ECSA, and generally succeeded in raising the profile of the European Community among scholars interested in Europe.

The workshop, entitled "The European Community after Maastricht," comprised four panels: Institution-Building after Maastricht; Is the Community a Regulatory State?; Social Policy within the "New" Europe; and The Implications of Economic and Monetary Union. Each panel included both scholars and practitioners, some of the latter here in the United States as EC Fellows. Welcoming remarks were given by Roy Ginsberg, then ECSA Chair. Participants included Emile Campo, Joly Dixon, Barry Eichengreen, Peter Lange, Leon Lindberg, Giandomenico Majone, Sir William Nicoll, Jacques Pelkmans, Glenda Rosenthal, George Ross, Frank Schuermans, Wolfgang Streeck, and Helen Wallace.

Conference papers delivered are now available. Address requests to:
Alberta Sbragia
West European Studies Program
4E21 Forbes Quadrangle
University of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, PA 15260

THE STATE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

The following is a letter to the membership from the coeditors of the second volume in ECSA's biennial series.

Dear ECSA Member:

ECSA's Executive Committee has appointed us to serve as coeditors of ECSA's forthcoming second volume of The State of the European Community. This letter briefly describes the project.

The volume will provide a comprehensive review and analysis of the European Community in the Maastricht era. Each essay will be approximately 25 pages in length and will have been selected from the 70 proposals submitted to us.

The volume will include one introductory, theoretical chapter and 22 chapters organized around the following four basic themes:

- 1) The National Debate: The Role of Nation-states and National Interests.*
- 2) The International Debate: The EC and the World.*
- 3) The Internal Market: 1992*
- 4) The Maastricht Debate: Political, Economic, and Monetary Union.*

A complete table of contents will be published in the next ECSA Newsletter. The volume will be published in the fall of 1993.

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