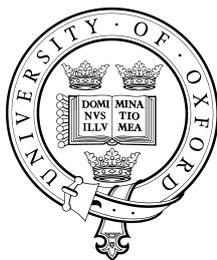


EVROPAEVM

ANNUAL REPORT & ACCOUNTS
1999-2000



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The Europaeum Mission

As the pace of European integration accelerates, decision makers and opinion formers in European countries will increasingly need to ‘think European’ - to transcend national perspectives and empathise with a variety of national and international cultures. To meet that challenge, seven leading European university institutions - Oxford, Leiden, Bologna, Bonn, Paris I, the Geneva Graduate Institute of International Studies and Prague’s Charles University - have set up an association designed to create a ‘university without walls’, in which the future leaders of Europe will have an opportunity to share common learning and experiences at a formative age.

The Europaeum exists to foster collaborative research, to provide opportunities for academics and students, to hold special conferences, summer schools and colloquia, and to enable leading figures from the worlds of business, politics and culture to take part in transnational and inter-disciplinary dialogue with the world of scholarship.

An international Europaeum Council consisting of the Rectors, Presidents and Vice-Chancellors of the seven partners and other senior nominees, governs the association. It has a simple structure, with a working Academic Committee involving two senior academic representatives from each partner institution, responsible for the academic development, and a Management Committee which takes care of the day-to-day running of activities. Each partner institution has a local group or committee to oversee the University’s own development in the field of European Studies. A Founder’s Council, chaired by the Chancellor of the University of Oxford, Lord Jenkins, ensures that major benefactors of the programme are able to observe its development.

Early links were forged between those working in the field of social studies - in particular, politics and economics, political thought and law. New academic posts and centres have been spawned with the support of the Europaeum. Now annual international conferences and student summer schools take place together with teaching and research collaboration. Many new initiatives, described in this report, have been launched over the past year, with additional funding sought to take more projects forward.

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*Je vois avec plaisir qu'il se forme dans l'Europe une
république immense d'esprits cultivés.
La lumière se communique de tous les côtés.*

Voltaire in a letter to Prince Dmitri Alekseevitch Golitsyn
14 August 1767

Foreword

*By Dr. Colin Lucas, Chairman of the Europaeum Council
and Vice-Chancellor of the University Of Oxford*

The past year has seen several significant new developments for the Europaeum, changes which I believe will lay the foundations for the next, third phase, of the association's development. The key innovation perhaps has been the production of the *Europaeum 2000 Business Plan* which identifies for all those involved the goals of the association for each of the coming three years, and their role in helping to achieve these goals.

Among a raft of other new proposals being followed through are the creation of a Europaeum qualification, to be awarded to students who participate successfully in Europaeum programmes; the establishment of a 'virtual seminar network' allowing academics and students to be linked on the internet to investigate shared academic themes; and a new research grants scheme promoting collaborative research groups.

Meanwhile it is gratifying to see that the annual summer schools – two held this year, one on *European Policy-Making and Enlargement* in Bologna and extended to Trento University, and another on *The Church as Politea* in Oxford – continue to enjoy strong support, as do joint teaching initiatives, research links and conferences. One conference this year turned out to be a rather unusual, but thoroughly enjoyable event – a day-night *Festival of Science* of debates and demonstrations, which attracted thousands of visitors onto the University of Bonn campus.

All continental universities are now reviewing their postgraduate study arrangements, and it is hoped that new programmes will include those specifically linked with the Europaeum. Once again we look forward particularly to the launch of the new MA - the *Political Culture* programme at Bologna, and a new Oxford-Leiden *Business Cultural Studies* programme – while the *Economics of European Integration* and *Community Law* programmes at Paris and Geneva respectively continue.

The Europaeum has also benefited from the generous support of DaimlerChrysler Services (debis) AG which has agreed to provide substantial backing for a three-year project exploring how European universities can lead the new Knowledge Revolution of our times. This will be studied under three specific themes – building new partnerships, designing new methods of 'borderless' education, and developing the responsibilities of universities to civil society in the new Learning Age. We look forward to its findings.

Much of this has been down to the Europaeum's new, and first, Secretary-General, Dr. Paul Flather and we are grateful for his energy and ideas. Indeed, the creation of this post is another innovation. For the first time the Europaeum has someone focusing on its work and interests, albeit part-time, two days a week, rather than relying entirely on the volunteer support of committed academics and officers, invariably pressed for time. So, much fruit is already being borne, but more is expected in the coming years.



Major Benefactors

The Europaeum is grateful for the generous benefactions received from:

ARCO
ARTAL (Mr Guy Ullens)
The Bertelsmann Foundation
Mr Friedrich Busse (Firmenich GmbH)
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The Clore Foundation
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Mrs Robin Hambro
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Mr Pierre Keller
Mr Claas Kleyboldt (Colonia Konzern AG)
Mr Henry Kravis
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Mrs Maja Oetker
Sir Angus Ogilvy
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Mr Paul Fentener van Vlissingen
Lord and Lady Weidenfeld
The Wolfson Foundation

The Year in Review

1999 – 2000

The year 2000 can be seen as an important turning point for the Europaeum. The Europaeum now has seven full members from across Europe with the welcome arrival of Charles University, Prague; it has a new structure involving academics more directly; it has just appointed its first ever Secretary-General to help coordinate its international activities; and many new initiatives have been unveiled and launched, as detailed below. After Phase I (1992-1996) which might be deemed ‘conception and launch’ and Phase II (1996-2000) which might be deemed ‘consolidation and collaboration’, the Europaeum is poised to enter its third phase, (2000-2003) which could be deemed ‘extension and expansion’.

Introduction

The Europaeum was originally conceived in 1990-91 by Lord Weidenfeld and Sir Ronald Grierson to support the ‘advancement of education through the encouragement of European studies in the University of Oxford and other European institutions of higher education having links with Oxford’, and ‘for the movement of academic staff and students between these institutions’, and for ‘the study of the languages, history, cultures and professions of the people of Europe’. In short, the Europaeum was to serve as the conceptual framework within which a group of leading European universities would strive together in search of new kinds of pan-European thinking linking the brightest academic minds and young scholars. It was also conceived as an autonomous and independent thinking body that would

seek to add to the sum of knowledge and ideas in the new Europe. Its development can be split into two clear phases to date - a very successful launch period followed by an important period of consolidation.

1992 to 1996 was the period of launch, reflecting the mood of the time, including a growing trend towards greater European integration in Western Europe and the reworking of Eastern Europe after the collapse of Communism, which encompassed both a need and a desire to promote and develop European university collaboration, to promote pan-European ideas, pan-European programmes and initiatives, and to help create a pan-European style of thinking.

Core partnerships were established linking Oxford with the Universities of Leiden, Bologna and Bonn, and an international network was born. Oxford played very much the lead role during this early phase, with the committee structure linked very directly to the University. There was a significant and successful fundraising drive across Europe, which in Oxford helped spawn two new centres, the *Institute of European and Comparative Law* (then known as the *Centre for the Advanced Study of European and Comparative Law*) and the *Centre for European Politics, Economics and Society*, both now highly developed and flourishing centres. It also led to the creation a host of new posts both within the centres but also outside: most notably, a Chair in European Thought; establishment of a range of scholarships for European graduates to come to Oxford; and a boost for European Studies more generally in the University formally and informally. A number of linked Visiting Chairs for

example in Literature and Opera Studies were also set up.

Collaborative activities were launched, including annual conferences, and summer schools. A Founders' Council of key benefactors, friends and supporters was created to play its role, while a Europaeum International Committee was set up to oversee the project. Key work was carried out by the Steering Group, and much depended on the key individuals involved, volunteering their support.

The period between 1996 and 2000 can be regarded as a period of consolidation and internationalisation. The annual summer schools became established and continue to flourish, as do annual conferences. A regular newsletter was created, and a database of academics working in European Studies subjects in the partner institutions was compiled on a new web site for easy access. The network was expanded to include Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne, Geneva (Graduate Institute for International Studies) and, most recently, Prague (Charles University).

New Initiatives

In 1998 various new initiatives took place, after the Steering Group presented the Europaeum Committee with a detailed menu of options for future development. Each Europaeum partner university recorded its own developments linked to the Europaeum, in terms of hosting conferences, or summer schools, or engaging staff and students to participate in Europaeum activities.

Meetings of the key academic subject groups was arranged and plans were discussed to set up small international research groupings. Each partner institution created its own appropriate local Europaeum structure. Finally, at the end of this period, it was agreed to appoint a part-time Secretary-General to help steer the network into a third phase of development.

The Europaeum is now poised to enter Phase III, a period of further innovation and extension, allowing it to play a full part in the changing landscape of European higher education.

The governing structure was further reviewed and simplified, and in 1999 a new representative international Europaeum Council was set up, supported by an Academic Committee to oversee the academic priorities and projects, and a Management Committee to supervise and organise links. See *Structure* (Page 18) for a fuller account.

Arrival of Charles University

The association has expanded eastwards with the arrival this year of its seventh member, Charles University - founded in Prague in 1348 by Charles IV, King of the Romans and Bohemia, and the oldest university in northern central Europe.

Since the fall of Communist rule in 1989, Charles has particularly focussed on re-establishing sound and productive international links. Indeed, Charles University academics have indicated their keenness to use the Europaeum to explore the key question, both for the Czech Republic and for EU member states, of enlargement of the European Union. Prague has, as its first collaborative step, sent students to participate in the Europaeum Summer School held in Bologna in September on the theme of *'European Public Policy and Enlargement'*. Czech academics are also very interested in various joint research projects on human rights, NATO political leadership, and Europe-US relations.

Charles University has some 30,000 students and more than 3,000 academic staff. The largest faculties in size are Medicine and Philosophy, each with more than 5,000 students, followed by the faculties of Law and Education.

Joining the Europaeum is seen by Charles University as both an important opportunity for further academic development over the years to come, and, just as importantly, a suitable parallel to the Czech state and people's deepening ties with the nations of the European Union. But it will also bring fresh outlets to the many current Europaeum activities, the fruits of which are already being felt on this year's summer schools and on future collaborative research projects.

A formal ceremony and dinner to celebrate the

occasion of Charles's accession was hosted by the Rector of Charles University, Professor Ivan Wilhelm, at the Europaeum Council meeting in Prague in early October. The accession ceremony also coincided with the announcement of several new Europaeum initiatives, as well as a Europaeum Lecture given by Dr David Robertson of St. Hugh's College, Oxford.

Virtual Seminar Network

The new *Europaeum Research and Communication Network* designed and prepared by the Centre for European Integrations studies (ZEI) at Bonn, represents a major development in the work of the Europaeum and a considerable step towards fulfilling its vision of a 'university without walls'.

It links, via the Internet, groups of graduate students and academic supervisors working on particular topics in various disciplines. This allows not only students to communicate with colleagues interested in their theme of work, but also interaction between students and supervisors, and indeed supervisors from different institutions across the Europaeum, thereby providing a wider variety of different cultural and international reactions and interpretations to enrich research and debate.

The new network thus allows researchers drawn from across the Europaeum to exchange ideas, seek out different perspectives, and collaborate on research goals, in a simple but dramatic way.

Furthermore, comments and exchanges will be built up and stored on a database related specifically to each academic topic. References, articles, clippings, other contributions, and even student dissertations, can all be stored on the same database, accessible to all those linked in to the particular research group. The network will be developed extensively, building up a substantial body of information and knowledge related to each topic of discussion, with the only maintenance costs required being a network manager.

Academics at the Europaeum universities and graduates nominated by their supervisors are eligible to join as members of the network. The

Europaeum Network team at the ZEI will give participants their own user name and password. Members may choose whether to make their work 'public' or not, with only registered members of the network have access to the online full-text database and forums.

Research Project Groups Scheme

The past year also saw the Europaeum launch an important new Research Project Groups Scheme, designed to encourage collaborative research across the network. Academics at Europaeum partner institutions have been invited to submit bids to support projects which involve working with fellow academics at one or more other partner institutions.

Successful bids receive a 'pump priming' grant of up to £1,500 to enable a project launch or project development, which may lead to further grant bids. In the first round bids were received on a variety of topics and these are being considered by the new ERPG Advisory Panel. The subjects, which ranged widely, include: The Churches and the Family in Western European Society; Financial integration and the future of the International Monetary System; The Kosovo Stability Pact and the future of the Balkans; Unilateral Action without Security Council authorisation, but within the Framework of Collective Security; a study of European identity; and Comparisons of European State-aid Law.

It is proposed to hold further rounds of the scheme in 2001. Full details of the scheme and bidding arrangements are available from the Secretariat, or on the web site at <http://www.europaeum.org/erpg/>

Kosovo Stability Pact Research Project

A collaborative proposal focussing on the antecedents and aftermath of the Kosovo Stability Pact, involving academics from all Europaeum partners, has been prepared, initially as a bid to the European Commission, to form part of the Europaeum's contribution to the EU's work on the Balkan Question.

This project has been developed within the spirit of the Europaeum to 'promote the advanced study of the philosophical, political, social, economic, historical, cultural and legal aspects of Europe'.

The project, formally titled *Kosovo: Heterogeneities and Communalities in South East Europe*, envisages contributions from nearly all those disciplines, focussed on the historical and social roots of instability in South East Europe. Its aim is a synthesis for the region within each discipline, such that the heterogeneities and communalities can be exposed and analysed at both domestic and cross-border levels.

Professor Michael Kaser, Emeritus Professor of History at St. Antony's College Oxford, has co-ordinated the proposal. Consultation at a recent meeting of collaborators in Geneva, and during the UN meetings on South East Europe which preceded it, assured participants that this project represents a novel approach to a fundamental policy problem confronting international and governmental decision-makers.

1999 Summer School: NATO at 50

Organised by Professor Robert Frank and his team, 1999's Europaeum Summer School, took place between 1st and 4th September 1999 at Paris I in the very heart of Paris, assembling about 50 participants – both graduate students and academics – from all Europaeum universities. Participants found the summer school memorable not only for its timely topic, and the frank discussions, but also for the relaxed collegiate atmosphere.

1999 marked not only ten years after the fall of the Berlin Wall and the end of the Cold War, but also the 50th anniversary of NATO, giving a natural starting point for reflection on '*Europe et l'OTAN: Quelle sécurité pour les Européens?*'. The wide range of participants included former Dutch Defence Minister J.J.C.Voorhoeve; the head of the Budapest Institute for International Relations, Andras Balogh; Dr. Anne Deighton, Fellow of Wolfson College, Oxford; and Professor Ghébali from Geneva.

Throughout the four days, the NATO air campaign over Kosovo featured prominently in the discussions. The legitimacy of a role for the United States in European security was a particularly thoroughly debated topic, and many participants enjoyed playing the *advocatus diaboli* and defending the US position.

The accession of Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic to the North Atlantic Alliance in March 1999 made the enlargement discussion on day three particularly topical. Andras Balogh provided a very thoughtful presentation on the Central European perspective on enlargement over the last 10 years, which was complemented by F.A.M. Alting von Geusau's reflection on the Partnership for Peace process and the position of Russia. The following discussion was made particularly lively by some student contributions, including an excellent French presentation on Mitterrand's European confederation project of the early 1990s.

The concluding day of the summer school wrapped up by focussing on the future of a European security and defence identity and how the institutional framework in Europe with all its different security organisations including the EU, NATO, OSCE, and the WEU, would take shape in the future.

2000 Summer Schools

This year, some 30 Europaeum students took part in a Summer School held at the new Forli campus in Bologna, focusing on '*European Public Policy and Enlargement*'. The programme involved a different public policy theme each day, all linked to various background questions including the likely impact of Enlargement on these policy areas. The topics covered were: The system of public policies of the EU; Economic and Monetary Union; Social Policies and the structural funds; Environmental policy; and finally Agricultural policy.

The Bologna organisers have also made a link with Trento which allowed the students to stay on for a second week, all supported by the University of Trento, to follow up the Summer School discussions

under the theme *'Europeanisation Of National Politics'*.

Some dozen students also took part in a three-day study of the *'Church as Politeia'* investigating the role of Christian religious culture and religious institutions, especially those of the Catholic and reformed churches, in the historical development of European society and politics, and in particular the political impact of Christian self-image, held at Christ Church College, Oxford between the 15th and 18th of September. This summer school builds on the already strong links between association members, particularly Oxford and Bonn, in the field of Theology.

In addition to the local backing, a supportive contribution to both summer schools was made by the Europaeum Common Fund. Full reports will appear in next year's annual report.

Europaeum Certificate

The introduction of a Europaeum Certificate to be awarded to individual students who had completed a recognised academic activity within the Europaeum network, alongside the award of their own degrees from their host university institution, was endorsed by the Academic Committee and in turn by the Council over the past year. The aim is to introduce a universal award to be used flexibly across a wide range of Europaeum activities.

This new Certificate will also raise Europaeum visibility within partner institutions; provide students with an additional award of value; and provide an incentive to promote Europaeum collaboration.

Qualifying criteria for the award will include: graduate students who spend at least four months working with an academic supervisor from another Europaeum partner institution; graduate students participating in a Europaeum Summer School completing an essay of sufficient standard linked to the theme of the Summer School; graduate students taking part in a Europaeum joint programme and spending at least 150 hours in academic study; and undergraduate students taking part in a Europaeum

joint programme and spending at least 200 hours in academic study.

Each Europaeum Certificate will specify the particular activity that the student had followed allowing many different types of activity to be recognised. The Academic Committee will give final approval for the awarding of the Certificate, which will be issued in the student's native language with an English translation.

It is expected that the first Europaeum Certificates will be awarded formally to successful participants in the Europaeum Programme on the 'Economics of European Integration', to be held at Paris I, February to April 2001.

Europaeum Teaching initiatives

The Academic Committee confirmed that it regards Europaeum teaching modules and initiatives as a significant element of the Europaeum's plan of work. Work has continued on three active joint teaching initiatives: a module on the 'Economics of European Integration' to be run at Paris I from February 2001 for undergraduates and graduates (the former mostly being French students); a Programme on 'Political Cultures and European Political Systems', to be re-run at Bologna University in the future, linked to Oxford and Leiden; and a Programme on European Community Law to be launched at Geneva, this autumn, linked to Oxford.

Other initiatives are being considered, including a major 'post-masters' programme in European Business Culture linking Oxford and Leiden and possibly Paris, due to be launched in autumn 2001, which would allow students to spend one term at Leiden, one term at Oxford or Paris, and one term in a business placement with a major European company. The Academic Committee is also considering ideas for a Europaeum European Studies Masters Programme, modelled on some of the EU supported Euro Masters programmes. Consideration is being given to the idea of short Europaeum Master Classes in the summer, and to European leadership projects.

Oxford Institute of European and Comparative Law

A new initiative last year promoted by Professor Basil Markesinis, Director of the University of Oxford's Institute of European and Comparative Law has been to set up an *Association des Juristes Sorbonne-Oxford*, with the support of Clifford Chance, to promote the teaching of English Law in Paris and, conversely the teaching of French law in Oxford, thus strengthening further the flourishing links that exist between Oxford and Paris through the Europaeum, and fostering a dialogue between two fundamental systems of law, common law and civil law.

The centre has also launched a four-year BA with Italian law, in partnership with the University of Sienna, along the lines of the successful, parallel degrees with German and French Universities. The generosity of number of Italian banks – the *Banca di Roma*, *Banca dei Monte dei Paschi di Siena*, and the *Banca di Risparmio di Genova* – and the London firm Linklaters & Paines, have made possible this development of the degree and helped the Institute to secure matching funds from the Italian Government and to finally launch the new course. Students from Oxford will spend their third year of study working in Italy.

Teaching in this new degree is being supported by the creation of a new Visiting Chair in Italian Law, financed by the *Banca di Roma*, to work alongside the Institute's resident Tutor in Italian Law, Mr. Nello Pasquini. Funds were also secured to increase the Institute's library holdings on Italian law.

After five years, Professor Markesinis has now left Oxford to take up a Chair at London University. Professor Stephen Weatherill has now taken over as Acting Director, and he is keen to follow up new initiatives on law and the development of electronic commerce, and the impact of world trade groupings on globalisation.

Oxford-Geneva Links

Links between Oxford and Geneva have been further strengthened over the past year under the auspices of the generous Pierre Keller benefaction, specifically to promote academic links between the University of Oxford and the Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva.

A new student exchange linking Geneva and Oxford is being launched this autumn, which will take an Oxford graduate to spend time carrying out research and study in Geneva, while a Geneva graduate will do the same at Oxford. Both institutions having agreed a reciprocal 'fee waiver' to extend the value of the Keller bursaries. This exchange scheme is set to last for each of the next three years.

It has also been agreed that the first of four planned annual Europaeum Lectures linking the two partners will be held in Geneva, with the first lecture being given by Professor Ian Brownlie QC, the distinguished international lawyer and former Professor of International Relations at Oxford, who will address the theme of *Unilateral interventions in International Crises* on February 1st 2001. The second Europaeum Lecture in the series will take place in the autumn of 2001 in Oxford.

The Years Ahead

The aims and objectives of the Europaeum for the years 2000 - 2002 are:

- to continue to promote excellence in academic links in research and teaching collaboration between the Europaeum partners;
- to develop further its role as an open academic network linking the Europaeum partners and other bodies as deemed appropriate
- to serve as a resource for the general support and promotion of European studies within each Europaeum partner institution;
- to function independently in the spirit of university institutions not bound simply by the agendas of other institutions in Europe;
- to provide opportunities for the joint pursuit of new pan-European initiatives linking the Europaeum partner institutions; and other bodies;
- to serve as a high level 'think-tank' exploring new ideas and new roles for universities in the new Learning Age; and
- to serve as a 'pool of talent' to carry out research and inquiry into problems and questions confronting Europe today and tomorrow.

Based on the aims and objectives outlined above, the Europaeum Council has agreed the following key targets, as laid out in the new Europaeum 2000 Business Plan, to be brought to fruition over the coming three years:

I. Opening up the network to new subject areas

The Europaeum has to date focused on certain given subject areas, primarily Politics, Law, and more recently Economics and to a lesser extent Humanities. The Europaeum will now open itself up to new subject areas, particularly to those individuals, departments and units keen to develop a Europe-wide approach and to make use of the Europaeum network. Several subject areas are under consider-

ation as new target areas, including: European History; European Cultural Studies; Theology and the role of the Church in Europe; History of Science in Europe; Business Studies; Classics and Philosophy. The aim would be to foster networks, collaborative research, and teaching initiatives in these subject areas. A new initiative will be to collect information on relevant academic units and centres in Europaeum partner institutions linked to European studies and European subject areas, and to encourage direct links between such centres and units.

2. Opening up the network to new collaborators

The Europaeum now has seven full members. It agreed at its last Europaeum Council meeting that it would not be looking for further new full members. Equally, it has never set itself up as an exclusive club. Partner institutions, individual professors, and other friends and supporters, shall therefore be encouraged to draw in outside academic experts and new partners to support and enhance particular academic initiatives. Thus, for example, in Paris this might involve drawing in the Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques; or in Geneva linking with key international institutions based in the city or the University; in Oxford linking with Oxford Brookes University and so on. New partners could also be from business sector, from policy units and from foundations and trusts. This will give the network and individuals in partner institutions greater flexibility and scope in pursuing favoured academic initiatives and in delivering programmes.

3. Reviewing collaborative Europaeum teaching programmes

The Europaeum has launched a number of experiments in collaborative teaching on European Studies courses, over and above individual Europaeum professors contributing to courses at other Europaeum institutions and the encouragement provided by the Europaeum network generally in the development of European Studies programmes at individual partner institutions. These have included a module on the 'Economics of European Integration' at Paris drawing in lecturers from Europaeum partner institutions; a 'Political Cultures and European Political Systems' programme at Bologna linked to Leiden and Oxford; a European Cultural and Business Studies Masters programme (under the working title 'A Bridge to European Leadership') is under development, linking Leiden and Oxford, with a final term spent on a business placement; and a European Business Studies module being investigated at Bonn. Such collaborative

Europaeum teaching programmes are important to the network and support should be given to fostering such developments. The association will review past developments and prepare plans to further such collaborations, perhaps leading to a collective Europaeum Masters programme.

4. Promoting collaborative research

One of the central objectives of the Europaeum has been to promote international collaboration across the association. This has been done by first collecting information on the academic research interests of all those involved in what might be termed European Studies (Social Sciences, Humanities and related subjects such as Modern History, History of Science, Modern History and Politics of Theology, Sociology, and so forth) and circulating this information to promote individual research links. There have also been initiatives linking specialists from a number of Europaeum institutions around a particular research topic or theme, for example 'The Role of Political Parties in Modern Europe' was a topic that the political scientists followed while 'Economics of European Integration' is another theme being investigated. However, further work is needed to help researchers to come together to pursue projects of joint interest, and the new Research Project Groups scheme, providing seed funding for collaborative research projects, is already contributing to this goal. It is proposed to investigate new ways of promoting research collaboration around relevant current themes.

5. Exploring links with the European Commission

The Europaeum has, in so many ways, already achieved goals of networking and integration of a kind being actively promoted by the EC, but without any direct EC support to date. Indirect support, for example via Erasmus/Socrates links, of course, have occurred. The Secretary-General will conduct a review of possible links between the Europaeum network and the EC, investigating for example EC

mobility programmes and EC network support schemes, aimed at securing additional funding for the Europaeum. However, the Europaeum shall continue to operate as an autonomous and independent association, free to pursue its own agenda, programmes and projects.

6. Research on the future of European higher education

As the Europaeum enters its third phase, it finds that the landscape of European higher education is now itself in transition. In some ways, it could be argued that the Europaeum was set up rather ahead of its time. Its aim was to link European universities in exciting and innovative new ways, at a time when such ideas were novel and mechanisms less structured. The current, rapidly changing, European and technological landscape now means that universities must adapt if they are to survive, both as (the) key knowledge providers and as leaders in the higher education field. One of the key strategies must be, precisely, that of further international collaboration - the 'university without walls'. The Europaeum can now call upon its record as a long standing European network linking seven partner institutions, to help its members collaboratively explore the future roles of higher education institutions and their links to business and society. This will be achieved through a major initiative creating a dialogue within the network, and by linking experts and officers in the seven partner institutions through seminars, conferences and research.

7. Raising Visibility

The profile of the Europaeum remains variable across the seven partner institutions. In Oxford the Europaeum is well known, not least because of the huge initial fundraising success and the launch of the two successful research centres, the Institute for the European and Comparative Law and the Centre for European Politics, Economics and Society, and the creation of various Visiting Chairs, scholarships, joint projects and so forth. However, in some other institutions, the visibility of the Europaeum remains low, in part because there has been no major fundraising injection and, in part, because the administrative support for the Europaeum has been variable, inevitably, in the absence of a dedicated secretariat. Newsletters and Annual Reports have not always been well distributed, and information about initiatives not well publicised.

The creation of a permanent Secretariat, the improved and expanded *Europaeum Review* journal, a new and developing internet site, and the creation of new projects will, however, raise the association's profile. Over the coming year, further strategies, linked to individual institutions, will be devised to help raise the profile of the Europaeum for both academics and students, including appropriate visits by the Secretary-General. Every activity conducted and stimulated by the Europaeum must also, in future, be clearly labelled with the Europaeum name and logo. Ultimately, however, visibility will best emerge from a publishing record linked to high profile, highly successful events.

Scholarships

The Europaeum is keen to develop its offer of scholarships as a key part of its mission to encourage students from all over Europe to study at the partner institutions, particularly from one partner institution to another.

The best model for this was the Oxford-Paris Link wards, supported mainly by French companies, encouraging student traffic between Paris and Oxford in the 1990's. Now, sadly, funding has dwindled. Below are a list of certain awards at Oxford linked to the Europaeum.

A database of all awards for European students at Europaeum partner institutions is being compiled and will be put up on the Europaeum internet site early next year.

A number of *Scatcherd European Scholarships* will be available for the coming academic year 2001-2002 for graduate students who are nationals of any European country (excluding the UK or Turkey, but including Russia and other countries to the west of the Urals) to enable them to read either for a postgraduate degree or a second BA, or to spend a period of study as a graduate Visiting Student. The scholarships may be held in any subject area. These awards were left to Oxford by Mrs Jane Ledig-Rowohlt in a generous legacy of £7 million to support the development of European Studies and the Europaeum. The scholarships will cover University and college tuition fees and will provide a maintenance grant of at least 6,900 per year for living costs. Awards for degrees will be made initially for one year but subject to satisfactory progress may be renewed for up to two further years. Awards for Visiting Students will be tenable for a maximum of one year only.

The *Artal Scholarships* enable citizens of Belgium to study for either the M.Phil degree in European Politics and Society or for the M.Juris degree in European and Comparative Law, at Oxford University's Centre for European Politics and Society and Institute of European and Comparative Law respectively. Up to four scholarships are awarded each year.

The *Henry R. Kravis Scholarships* are for students from Central or Eastern Europe to read the M.Phil in European Politics and Society or the M.Juris in European and Comparative Law at Oxford. The sum of money donated to fund these scholarships formed a part of the first round of Europaeum funding, and two scholarships each year have been awarded on average.

The *Thyssen Scholarships*, for study of the M.Phil in European Politics and Society, were established to fund five students from Germany and five from Central or Eastern Europe. All five scholarships for German students have now been filled.

The *Europaeum Scholarships in Jewish Studies* enable students registered for a postgraduate degree at other Europaeum institutions to study for the Diploma in Jewish Studies at the Oxford Centre for Hebrew and Jewish Studies. Students on the Diploma course can study either Yiddish or Modern or Biblical Hebrew and select six taught subjects from options available. They also submit a dissertation on a topic of interest to them. These scholarships replace the Clore Foundation Scholarships, and up to six scholarships are available each year. Scholarships awarded for 1999-2000 included Ms E. von Locher of Bonn University.

Financial Report

The Europaeum Common Fund was established to cover the costs of shared activities linking the Europaeum partner institutions. The total resultant expenditure for the 1999 calendar year was £15,701.92. This meant that the annual contribution required from each of the six individual partners was £2,616.99.

1999 Common Fund

A major expense for the past year, which will not need to be repeated this coming year, was the recruitment cost linked to the appointment of the Europaeum's first employee, that of the part-time Secretary-General. As can be seen from the attached table, the major expense was, in fact, incurred by the advertisement in *The Economist*, which was deemed the best media outlet for reaching the appropriate audience across Europe.

The Management Committee held three audio-conference meetings, which saves individual members both time and money while successfully allowing discussion and decisions to be made: these 'audio-meetings', linking each institution, each cost about a £1,000.

There was also the cost of the Europaeum Delegation visit to Charles University, Prague, in September 1999, to discuss and negotiate its accession to the Europaeum, a move successfully completed over the early part of this year, and formally realised at the Ceremony of Accession in October.

From the funds set aside for pump-priming new academic initiatives, a sum of £400 was allocated for a student network group, and up to £1,000 for

the research scholars network system, prepared in Bonn, and now unveiled as the *Europaeum Research and Communication Network*.

The Europaeum internet site was extensively redesigned over the summer with many new features and links added, together with new additions to the Europaeum Research Experts Directory, with information from Geneva, and more recently, information from Prague. The remainder of the budget was for the usual items.

Although the Common Fund allows for partner universities to be asked to contribute up to £10,000 each, the required sum at the end of the year was once again under £3,000. However, with the appointment of the part-time Secretary-General – and the creation of a new Secretariat Office in Oxford – plus the likely launch of several new important initiatives, as well as the creation of the new Academic Committee in line with the Structure Review agreed at the 1999 Europaeum Council Meeting, Common Fund expenditure is likely to be up towards its maximum in future years. This was discussed and agreed at the 1999 Council meeting, and confirmed in subsequent correspondence.

New Project Fund

The University of Oxford has now completed its own internal review of the many benefactions and donations provided to the University and linked to the Europaeum over the years, which have resulted in the creation of at least 14 new posts, the establishment of the Centre for European Politics, Economics and Society (now under the Directorship of Professor Jeremy Richardson), and the Institute

of European and Comparative Law (now under the Directorship of Professor Stephen Weatherill). Both continue to flourish with their own extensive research, teaching and lecture programmes.

This audit has revealed a sum of at least £100,000 which has not been earmarked for specific projects. This sum will now be allocated by Oxford to support forthcoming Europaeum initiatives and will help provide a basis for the Europaeum to launch new initiatives as part of its Third Phase of development over forthcoming years.

Benefactions and Donors

As ever, the Europaeum remains indebted to its volunteers and major benefactors whose commitment continues to transform the ideas of the Europaeum into reality. Many generous contributions have been made towards the funding of Europaeum related posts and activities. Notable recent benefactions include the generous gift from Mr Stephen Rubin whose benefaction supported a

post linked to the Institute of European and Comparative Law to help oversee the research at the Institute.

Generous benefactions from Mrs Jane Ledig-Rowohlt, ARTAL (Mr. Guy Ullens), Mr. Henry R. Kravis, and The Fritz Thyssen Stiftung, which have resulted in scholarships set up at Oxford for visiting European students listed in *Scholarships* (page 14), and the gift from M. Pierre Keller which is resulting in an array of fresh academic links between Oxford and Geneva, are all greatly appreciated.

Further important benefactions received over the past year have been from the Bertelsmann Foundation in Germany for the creation of a new Europaeum Bertelsmann Visiting Professorship in Jewish History to be based at Oxford, and from DaimlerChrysler Services (debis) AG for a major research inquiry into the role of European universities in leading the knowledge revolution. Both of these important initiatives will be reported in full in next year's Annual Report.

Common Fund Statement

January to December 1999

All figures are £ sterling.

Details	Sub-totals
Annual Report	
Printing (estimate)	1,000.00
Despatch	100.00
Sub-total	1,100.00
Secretary General	
Recruitment expenses - Advertisement (Economist)	2,613.21
Recruitment expenses - Interview expenses	743.14
Recruitment expenses - Mansfield College	384.00
Sub-total	3,740.35
Management Group Costs	
Conference Calls	3,383.12
Travel Expenses - Dr P Floor to Prague	737.56
Travel Expenses - Dr P Flather to Prague	653.91
Sub-total	4,774.59
New Projects	
Doctorate Students Network Group	1,000.00
Kosovo Research Project (design and preparation costs)	300.00
Travel Expenses - Prof. H G Schermers (conference preparation)	87.00
Update of Stationery	300.00
Web pages update	400.00
Sub-total	2,087.00
Student Initiatives	
Paris Student Network Group	400.00
Sub-total	400.00
Newsletters	
Printing	1,389.00
Despatch	200.00
Photography, design etc.	210.98
December 1999 Newsletter (estimate)	1,800.00
Sub-total	3,599.98
TOTAL	15,701.92

Governance

Following agreement at the June 1999 meeting of the Europaeum Council in Oxford, a new simplified structure has been introduced over the past year. The clearer division between decisions affecting academic policy initiatives and links, which now fall to new the Academic Committee consisting entirely of academic representatives, and the more general coordination between institutions which enables academic initiatives to be implemented, followed up and realised, which falls to the Management Committee, the successor body to the Steering Group. The personnel of the Management Committee remained much the same as the former Steering Group, and this has contributed to its continued successful functioning. This new structure has bedded down well and proven its efficacy over the past year. Meanwhile, discussions have continued aimed at finding ways of increasing the flexibility and responsiveness of the organisational structure while maintaining a non-bureaucratic and simple approach to running the association.

Europaeum Council

Final legal authority rests with the new **Europaeum Council** which consists of two representatives from each partner, including the Rector, Vice-Chancellor or Director or their designated representative. The Council held its annual meeting in Prague, where it received reports from the Academic and Management Committees and the Secretary-General, and set the framework for future policy directions and new initiatives for the coming year.

Management Committee

The new **Management Committee** has been responsible for day-to-day work and has held audio-conferences in October 1999, and February and May this year, and met shortly before the Council meeting in Prague. The committee has worked well in developing new initiatives, and following up on discussion and decisions at the Academic Committee and the Council. The committee is convened by the Secretary-General.

Academic Committee

The **Academic Committee** had its inaugural meeting in Geneva on April 3rd, and will hold an audio-conference meeting in November, with its next meeting due in April 2001 in Paris. The committee is under the chairmanship of Professor Hubert Kempf of Paris I, and is convened by the Secretary-General. Each institution has two senior academic representatives, together representing a cross-section of disciplines as intended, currently including Law, Economics, History, Politics, Theology and Philosophy.

Secretariat

A **Secretariat**, headed by the Europaeum's new Secretary-General, Dr. Paul Flather, has also been created to complement the new structure. The Secretary-General's office serves to coordinate the association's work, promote and implement new initiatives, and to help prepare the association for

the next stage of development into the 21st Century.

Dr. Paul Flather, a former journalist, writer and politician, who has served as Oxford's representative on the former Steering Group and as Honorary Treasurer of the association, took up the post at the start of the year. He brings to the post experience of having worked in Central Europe both in the 1980s, when he worked in support of the dissident movement, particularly in the former Czechoslovakia, and in the 1990s when he served as the founding Chief Executive and Secretary-General of the new Central European University, set up by George Soros as a model 'open institution' following the collapse of the Iron Curtain and fall of Communism in the region in 1989. Dr. Flather also brings his five years of experience as the former Director of External Relations for the University of Oxford, where he was responsible, among other things, for the University's international relations, including its links with the Europaeum.

Terry Johnson, a recent Politics, Philosophy and Economics graduate from Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, has joined the secretariat as Programme Officer, assisting the Secretary-General in initiating new projects, and is also responsible for the Europaeum internet site.

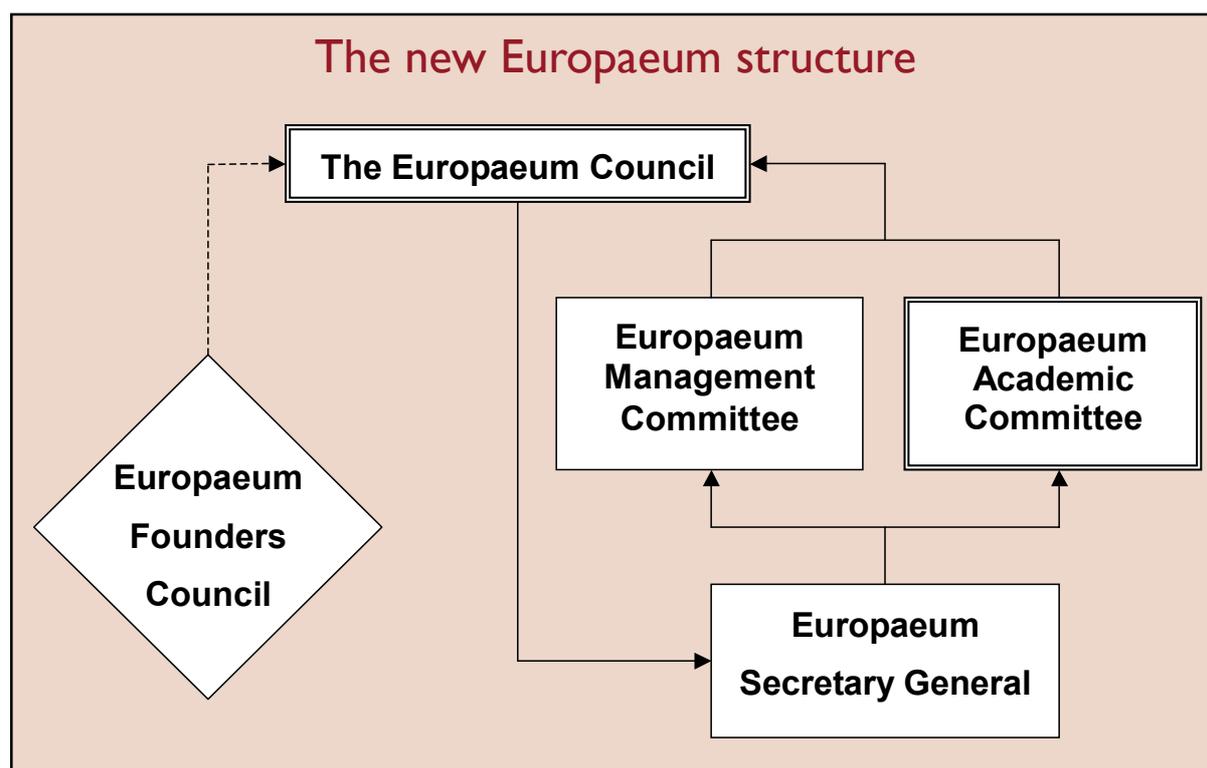
Founders' Council

The **Founders' Council**, formed of major donors and other valued patrons of the Europaeum, provides guidance and advice to the Europaeum from Foundation members. The Chancellor of the University of Oxford is Chairman, and the heads of the Europaeum partner institutions are *ex officio* members.

The Founders' Council meets from time to time to receive a report on the range of activities throughout the association. The Founders' Council is increasingly international and may co-opt new members it considers will render valuable services to the association as a whole.

Local Committees

In addition a key role is played by the local Europaeum Committees, which have been established by each individual partner institution. Europaeum activities of each partner in the association are supervised by such committees and groups, which also bring together members from a wide range of disciplines in order to facilitate programme development and fund-raising.



A Brief History

The Europaeum was originally conceived in 1990-91 by Lord Weidenfeld and Sir Ronnie Grierson to support the 'advancement of education through the encouragement of European studies in the University of Oxford and other European institutions of higher education having links with Oxford', and 'for the movement of academic staff and students between these institutions', and for 'the study of the languages, history, cultures and professions of the people of Europe'. In short, the Europaeum was to serve as the conceptual framework within which a group of leading European universities would strive together in search of new kinds of pan European thinking linking the brightest academic minds and young scholars. It was also conceived as an autonomous and independent thinking body that would seek to add to the sum of knowledge and ideas in the new Europe. Its development can be split into two clear phases to date - a very successful launch period followed by an important period of consolidation.

Phase I: 1992-96

This was the period of launch, reflecting the mood of the time, including a growing trend towards greater European integration in Western Europe and the re-working of Eastern Europe after the collapse of Communism, which encompassed both a need and a desire to promote and develop European university collaboration, to promote pan-European ideas, pan-European programmes and initiatives, and to help create a pan-European style of thinking.

Core partnerships were established linking Oxford with the Universities of Leiden, Bologna and

Bonn, and an international network was born. Oxford played very much the lead role during this phase, with the committee structure linked very directly to the University. There was a significant and successful fund-raising drive across Europe, which in Oxford helped spawn two new centres, the Centre for the Advanced Study of European and Comparative Law and the Centre for European Politics, Economics and Society, both now highly developed and flourishing centres. It also led to the creation a host of new posts both within the centres but also outside, most notably a Chair in European Thought, the establishment of a range of scholarships for European graduates to come to Oxford, and a boost for European Studies in the University formally and informally. A number of linked Visiting Chairs for example in Literature and Opera Studies were also set up.

Collaborative activities were launched, including annual conferences, and summer schools. A Founders' Council of key benefactors, friends and supporters was created to play its role, while supervising a Europaeum Committee International Committee was set up in Oxford to oversee the project. Key work was carried out by the Steering Group, and much depended on the key individuals involved.

Phase II: 1996-2000

This can be regarded as a period of consolidation and internationalisation. The annual summer schools continued to flourish, as did the annual conferences. A regular newsletter was created, and a database of academics working in European Studies

subjects in the partner institutions was compiled on a new web site for easy access. The network was expanded to include Paris I Panthéon-Sorbonne, Geneva (Graduate Institute for International Studies) and, most recently, Prague (Charles University).

In 1998 various new initiatives took place, the Steering Group presented the Europaeum Committee with a detailed menu of options for future development. Each Europaeum partner university recorded its own developments linked to the Europaeum, in terms of hosting conferences, or summer schools, or engaging staff and students to participate in Europaeum activities.

Meetings of the key academic subject groups was arranged and plans were discussed to set up small international research groupings. Each partner institution has created its own appropriate local Europaeum structure. Finally, at the end of this period, it was agreed to appoint a part-time Secretary General to help steer the network into a

third phase of development.

The Europaeum was also turned into a more truly international body with the establishment of a governing committee fully representative of all partners. The governing structure was further reviewed and simplified, and in 1999 a new fully international Europaeum Council was set up, supported by an Academic Committee to oversee the academic priorities and projects, and a Management Committee to supervise and organize links.

Phase III: 2000-2003

The Europaeum is now entering Phase III, (2000-2003) a period of further innovation, and extension, allowing it to play a full part in the changing landscape of European higher education. This report includes details of the first few months of this third phase, with the launch of several new initiatives.

Past Achievements

Annual Academic Conferences

September 1993, Oxford 'Are European Elites Losing Touch with their Peoples?'

Keynote speaker: Lord Dahrendorf

September 1994, Oxford 'Europe and America after the Cold War: the end of the West'

Keynote speakers/Discussants: Admiral Ulric Weisser Head of Planning Staff, German Defence Ministry and Professor Maarten Brands, Netherlands Scientific Council for Government Policy

October 1995, Bonn 'The integration of East Central Europe into the European Union'

Keynote speaker: Dr. Hans van Ploetz, Secretary of State of the German Foreign Office

March 1996, Geneva 'Defining the Projecting Europe's Identity: Issues and Trade-Offs'

Keynote speaker: Rt Honourable Lord Healey, former UK Chancellor of the Exchequer and Secretary of State for Defence

November 1997, Paris 'Europe and Money'

Keynote speakers: M. Jacques Delors, former President of the European Commission and Rt Honourable Lord Lamont, former UK Chancellor of the Exchequer

December 1998, Leiden 'Human rights, the plight of immigrants and immigration policy in Europe'

Discussants included: Dr. Reinhard Marx, and Dr. David Robertson.

June 2000, Bonn 'The Implications of the new Knowledge and Technology'

Wissenschaftsnacht (Night of Science) focusing on the 'Global Brain' and the evolution of Knowledge and Action, mixing lectures, talks, and hands-on participatory events

Student Summer Schools

'Leiden June 1994 'Concepts of Europe'

Coordinated by the Oxford-Leiden Student Committee, including a key role played Prince Constantijn of the Netherlands, this summer school drew participants from Central Europe, joining Europaeum participants to discuss the idea of Europe, integration, federalism and so forth, with a key address given by Lord Weidenfeld, a founding father of the association itself.

Bologna, September 1995 'The Problem of Political leadership between History and Social Science'

Brought together 26 graduate students, 15 lectures and 13 discussants looking at the nature of political leadership in theory and practice, in European history and in the a variety of institutional and national contexts

Bologna, September 1996 'The Civic Nation and the Ethnic Nation'

Over the week, discussion focused on the political systems and traditions of Holland, France, Italy and Britain, with a keynote contribution on the *Civic Nation versus Ethnic Nation* by Prof Tiziano Bonazzi of Bologna. Workshops directed by the students themselves was a very successful innovation, leading to vigorous debates between Euro-realists and Euro-idealists.

Budapest, March 1998 'Risk Policy Analysis'

Held at the Central European University in Budapest, this 'Spring' school brought together participants from 15 countries in a multi-disciplinary analysis of risk from the legal, social, political, economic and medical points of view, with opportunities for hands-on 'crisis management' and 'scenario planning' modelling. The event was supported by AXA Colonial, and allowed for 12 Central European students to participate alongside the Europaeum graduates.

Oxford, September 1998 'Human Rights'

A multidisciplinary band of philosophy, law, politics, and international relations – combining theoretical sessions on the politics, the historical background, and domestic importance, of Human Rights with sessions on freedom of religion, refugees, the democratic deficit, relations to the law and to the media.

Paris, September 1999 'NATO and European Defence'

This brought together 50 graduate participants and academics to discuss future security against the background of the NATO air campaign over Kosovo, which was a key focus for discussion, as well as relations with the US, and the implications of NATO enlargement eastwards for the WEU, OSCE and EU.

Bologna, September 2000 'European Policy and Enlargement'

This programme involved focusing on a different public policy theme each day, against a background of European enlargement, including public policies, the EMU, social policies and structural funds, environmental policy and agricultural policy. The event was extended with a second week of discussions at nearby Trento University, under the theme of Europeanisation of national politics.

Oxford, September 2000 'Church as Politeia'

A second, smaller, three-day summer school investigating the role Christian religious culture and religious institutions within the historical development of European society and politics.

Joint Europaeum Courses and Programmes

University of Bologna - linked to Oxford and Leiden

February 1999, new Europaeum Master's programme in Political Culture and European Political Systems introduced.

University of Leiden - linked to Oxford

Currently pursuing the introduction of a post-Masters programme on European Cultural and Business Studies, graduate placements at leading European companies.

University of Paris I - linked to all Europaeum partners

Europaeum Module on the Economics of Europe and European integration, launched in 1998, with joint Europaeum faculty and student entry.

University of Bonn – linked to all Europaeum partners

Preparing a post-doctoral Students Research Forum as a form of ‘virtual university’ within the Europaeum, to be launched Autumn 2000, and also investigating a joint module on European management.

Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva – linked to Oxford and Leiden

New joint module on International Law.

Research Projects

Following discussions during the Bologna summer school and a workshop at Nuffield College, Oxford in October 1997, a comparative research project on ‘Party System Change’ involving members of several Europaeum universities was launched.

A directory of research interests of staff involved in European Studies in the partner institutions is accessible on the Europaeum World Wide Web encouraging academic collaboration.

New Europaeum Research Project Groups are being launched in a variety of fields such as European modern history; European theology; the history of science; bridging the divide between Continental and empirical philosophy in Europe; Economical European Integration; Violence in 20th Century Europe; and Unilateral actions under International Law.

Subject Group Meetings

In 1997 academics representing all the Europaeum partners in the fields of European Political Thought, Economics of Integration, and European Modern History met at Oxford, Paris and Bologna respectively, agreed to promote academic collaborations.

Among the initiatives supported were:

- a system of Visiting Lecturerships to enable joint teaching programmes and collaborative research;
- an increase in the flexibility of student and staff exchanges;
- the introduction of joint seminars for doctoral students;
- the establishment of new joint research groups;
- the creation of an annual Europaeum ‘Master Class’ of up to 10 weeks for graduates in European Studies;
- strong support for the continuation of the annual Summer School programmes.

Europaeum Committees

The Council

Chairman: Dr Colin Lucas, Vice-Chancellor, University of Oxford
Professor Klaus Borchard, Rektor, University of Bonn
Professor Monaco Rovesi, Rector, University of Bologna
Professor Michael Kaplan, Président, University of Paris I
Professor Peter Tschopp, Director, Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva
Professor Ivan Wilhelm, Rector, Charles University, Prague
Mr Joost J.A. Van Asten, Leiden University
Professor Dr Wim Blockmans, Leiden University
Professor Robert Frank, University of Paris I
Professor Giorgio Freddi, University of Bologna
Professor Vera Gowlland, Graduate Institute of International, Geneva
Professor Wolfram Kinzig, University of Bonn
Ass. Professor Lud'á Klusaková, Charles University, Prague
Professor David Marquand, University of Oxford
Professor Paolo Pombeni, University of Bologna

Secretary: Dr Paul Flather, Secretary General, The Europaeum

The Academic Committee

Chairman: Professor Hubert Kempf, University of Paris I (Economics)
Professor Vladimír Benáček, Charles University, Prague (Economics)
Professor Pierre du Bois, Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva (Politics)
Professor Tiziano Bonazzi, University of Bologna (History)
Professor Henk Dekker, Leiden University (Politics)
Professor Robert Evans, University of Oxford (History)
Professor Guy Goodwin-Gill, University of Oxford (Law)
Professor Vera Gowlland, Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva (Law)
Professor Carlo Guarnieri, University of Bologna (Politics)
Professor Dr Wolfram Kinzig, University of Bonn (Theology)
Professor Christian Koenig, University of Bonn (Economics)
Professor Herman Philipse, Leiden University (Philosophy)
Etienne Picard (Cabinet de la Présidence), University of Paris I (Law)
Professor Luboš Tichý, Charles University, Prague (Law)

Secretary: Dr Paul Flather, Secretary-General, The Europaeum

The Management Committee

Mr Joost van Asten, Leiden University
Professor Robert Frank, University of Paris I
Ms Ivana Halašková, Charles University, Prague
The Secretary-General, Graduate Institute of International Studies, Geneva
Dr Harmut Ihne, University of Bonn
Mr Tomáš Jelinek, Charles University, Prague
Professor Paolo Pombeni, University of Bologna
Mrs Beverly Potts, University of Oxford

Secretary: Dr Paul Flather, Secretary General, The Europaeum

The Founders' Council

Chairman: The Chancellor, University of Oxford, *ex officio*
HSH The Prince Hans Adam of Liechtenstein
The Rector, University of Bologna, *ex officio*
The Rector, University of Bonn, *ex officio*
The Rector, Charles University, Prague, *ex officio*
The Rector, Leiden University, *ex officio*
The Director, Graduate Institute of International Studies Geneva, *ex officio*
The President, Université de Paris I Pantheon-Sorbonne, *ex officio*
The Vice-Chancellor, University of Oxford, *ex officio*
Sir Keith Clark, Senior Partner, Clifford Chance
Gräfin Madeleine Douglas
Mr Paul Fentener van Vlissingen
Sir Ronald Grierson
Mr Michael Jochum
Mr Pierre Keller
Mr Claas Kleyboldt
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For the coming generation, European unity will indeed be a reality, but it is much too fragile to be taken for granted. It is essential to research and understand its basis, to think about different ways to achieve and maintain unity, and to study the concepts of Europe.

HRH Prince Constantijn of the Netherlands
Graduate Student Europaeum Committee
Leiden, June 1994
