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# SALZBURG SEMINAR 1996

Fiche A.05.03 du Programme de Formation

## **SALZBURG SEMINAR 1996**

### **SALZBURG SEMINAR - SCHLOSS LEOPOLDSKROHN SALZBURG - AUSTRIA**

Founded in 1947 by three Harvard University students, the Salzburg Seminar was initially intended to promote dialogue among the young people of war-torn Europe and America. That first summer nearly 100 young intellectuals from Europe and the United States gathered for six weeks at Schloss Leopoldskron in Salzburg, Austria, to study American politics, economics, and culture.

Today the Seminar's mission remains much the same, but its thematic and geographic scope has expanded dramatically. The Seminar currently conducts twelve one-week core sessions and occasional special symposia, workshops, and conferences annually. Each is devoted to an issue of pressing social, political, economic, or cultural importance. Although the Salzburg Seminar has emerged as a global institution, drawing Fellows and faculty from every continent, it continues to offer several core sessions in American Studies every year, and has recently established the Center for the Study of American Culture and Language.

#### **CONTENTS.**

The sessions include a series of plenary lectures, which are followed by questions and intensive discussion. In addition, every Fellow participates in one or more small specialized working groups, in which about a dozen Fellows meet at least three times a week with a faculty member for intensive work on a particular aspect of the topic. Each session has its own distinctive faculty and group of students, or Fellows as the Seminar refers to them. The faculty members, drawn from around the world, and are renowned authorities in their respective fields.

## PROGRAM:

The Coordinating Committee for Fellowships, chaired by Mr. E. **Landaburu**, Director General of Regional Policies, has selected seven sessions offered in the 1996 program as being of interest to the Commission for which applications are now invited. Candidates will be chosen by that same Committee.

The sessions are :

### 1. EUROPE ON THE EVE OF THE YEAR 2000

February 17-24, 1996 (session 333)

On the eve of the year 2000, the European continent faces many unresolved and new challenges, not only from within the European Union, but also from its neighbors to the East and South. The potential enlargement of the EU to the Mediterranean, and to Central and Eastern Europe, brings the necessity of reforming the Union's institutions, its common agricultural policy, and its structural funds. A key goal of the Intergovernmental Conference in June 1996 will be to adapt the structures of the EU to pave the way for enlargement. Another difficult challenge confronting European nations concerns the role each state and the EU must play in foreign policy, defense and security matters, immigration, and asylum, especially with regard to new nationalism and serious tensions in neighboring countries.

These issues bring forth a multitude of concerns: What are the chances for the Intergovernmental Conference? Will a two-speed Europe emerge? Will it be possible for the EU effectively to enlarge? What ramifications will an expanded EU have for neighbors to the East and the South? This session, one in a series of Salzburg Seminar sessions on Europe, will focus on the questions that Europe must address if it is to maintain momentum as an economic and political force into the next century.

### 2. HEALTH CARE PARTNERSHIPS: MEETING THE NEEDS OF UNPERSERVED COMMUNITIES

March 23-30, 1996 (session 334)

Even in the most advanced industrialized societies, access to health care services remains a persistent problem for millions of people, especially among displaced, disenfranchised, and economically marginalized populations. The problem is even more severe in many regions of the developing world. While poverty represents the greatest obstacle to

adequate health care, other factors such as ethnic, social, political, and religious differences have also created significant barriers to the delivery of adequate and appropriate health services. The situation is especially critical among women, the poor, dislocated populations, adolescents, and children.

This session will explore the needs of underserved communities and will attempt to identify health care delivery models which are based on preventive medicine and which respond more directly to the needs of these marginalized populations. Discussions will focus on the factors that contribute to the problems experienced by underserved groups, methods that support identification of critical intervention strategies, educational programs that promote "wellness," and models for health improvement activities that can be integrated into development programs and can be replicated in other communities.

### **3 THE RISE OF INDUSTRIAL ASIA AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR THE DEVELOPING WORLD**

April 13-20 (session 335)

The experiences of East Asian countries in devising and implementing policies for remarkable economic growth have been admired throughout the world. As a result, several well-known studies have dealt with the East Asian Miracle in economic terms. This session will review the varied economic components of the high performance nations in East Asia and then turn to the political, institutional, and social context of their successful growth. Discussion will focus on the experiences of East Asian countries through country case studies, and will examine the shared social values and political and institutional issues which cross through geographical boundaries. These include education, the role of the family, technology, bureaucratic competence, and political behavior.

This session is part of a larger Salzburg Seminar project aimed at determining the main factors in East Asian economic growth and assessing how applicable these models may be to other areas of the developing world.

#### **4 U.S. FOREIGN POLICY: RETHINKING FOREIGN AID**

June 20-27, 1996 (session 337)

In the post-Cold War environment, the U.S. and many other donor nations are reassessing their foreign assistance programs, which have been driven largely by the strategic imperatives associated with the Cold War. This reassessment confronts two paradoxes. In the U.S., at a time when global assistance issues are more pressing than ever, Congressional support for aid is at its lowest ebb in decades. Furthermore, as multilateral approaches are becoming indispensable, multilateral institutions such as the U.N. are coming under sharp attack. The issue is how to build a new consensus on assistance in a way which meets an urgent, even growing need, and also takes into account domestic skepticism toward aid and the traditional instruments for providing that aid.

This session will focus on the policy challenges to foreign assistance in this complex and sometimes hostile environment. The rethinking of foreign aid will be discussed in the broadest possible context to include issues such as traditional development practices, population growth, health, mass migration, narcotics trafficking, terrorism, and environmental degradation. The session will also explore responses to civil disorder - including humanitarian intervention - and it will address the development and support of democratic institutions.

#### **5 HUMAN RIGHTS: AN INTERNATIONAL LEGAL PERSPECTIVE**

August 3-10, 1996 (session 339)

Since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the UN General Assembly in 1948 and the subsequent development of the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, substantial progress has been made in the codification of human rights within the framework of international law. These treaties, together with the Helsinki Accords, and numerous regional structures have sought to establish minimum standards of humanitarian conduct for governments and have implemented mechanisms to challenge these governments when they violate the basic rights of their citizens. Still, appalling human rights violations in all corners of the world remain a grim testament to a lack of a universal commitment to the fundamental protection of human rights.

This session will explore the various legal instruments intended to assure that governments throughout the world respect the fundamental rights of their citizens. It will focus on current human rights issues confronting the international legal community and specific geopolitical regions, and it will examine the role and efficacy of non-governmental, legal organizations in the advocacy of international human rights.

## **6 NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS: TOWARD EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIPS**

October 5-12, 1996 (session 341)

In the last decade, non-governmental organizations have dramatically expanded both in number and in scope. Whereas NGOs once worked primarily at the grassroots level, many organizations have developed national, transnational, and even global networks. The emergence of international partnerships offers unprecedented opportunities for increasing the effectiveness of NGO work around the world. At the same time, these global networks present new challenges, raising important questions about the roles, responsibilities, and accountability of non-governmental organizations, and about their relationship to local constituencies, national governments, and multi-lateral institutions.

As part of the Salzburg Seminar's ongoing examination of NGOs, this session will explore the role of non-governmental organizations in a global context, considering various models for effective partnerships. At the same time, the session will also consider the limitations of international networks, attempting to assess which agendas have international or global relevance, and which are most effective when left at the local level. This session is intended to help NGO leaders from around the world better understand the increasingly complex and interconnected world of non-governmental organizations.

### **INFORMATION FOR APPLICANTS:**

Applicants should have demonstrated a level of professional achievement and show significant promise in the field covered by the sessions for which they apply. The language of the Seminar is **English** and **an excellent command of spoken and written English** is a prerequisite for participation. Fellows are required to be present for the full length of the session in order to benefit fully from this experience.

When making its selection from the applications received, the Committee will give priority to officials

- whose profile, professional experience and/or level of responsibilities are in proper keeping with the topic of the session requested
- whose participation would be of special interest for the Institution, Directorate General or Service concerned.

### **INFORMATION FOR THE DIRECTORATE GENERALS:**

The sessions at the Salzburg seminar being residential, the cost relating to the participation of one official will be one-third of the fee plus transportation costs. The remaining two-thirds will be at the charge of DG IX.

### **HOW TO APPLY:**

Please use the form "**Application to attend a training course submitted by a Directorate General or Department**" which should be available from the official in your Directorate General or Service responsible for training.

This form, together with a CURRICULUM VITAE covering mainly academic and professional experience should be submitted to your Director General or his/her representative and transmitted after approval, to the:

**Training Unit,  
Attention of Mrs. L. FLAGIELLO  
Loi 57, 7/56 (FAX 60751).**

Closing date for the receipt of applications is

**Wednesday, 29 November 1995**

The candidates to be proposed by the Commission will be selected by the **Coordinating Committee** and will be given further instructions about their formal application to the organisers of the Salzburg Seminar.

After pre-selection, the formal interviews will take place in the 2nd week of December 1995.