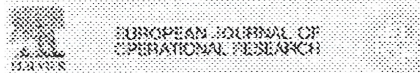
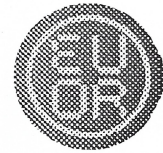


**EURO**The Association of European  
Operational Research Societies

A COLLECTION OF 30 INFLUENTIAL ARTICLES  
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## EURO Newsletter #3 (January 15, 2006)

### Column One: Opportunities and Threats for EURO

by *Jo van Nunen*

Although we are already a few years in the new millennium it still makes sense to investigate what the mission of EURO should be. What EURO should do in order to be prepared for the changing scientific needs of the OR customers of the future. And how to stay attractive for potential new students, especially the brilliant ones. For a European organization this mission should not only be formulated in terms of what does EURO and its members contribute to the OR field in general but also to solve the specific problems. Europe is facing with the goals set in Lisbon to become a leading Economy in the world. Questions that have to be answered are of the following type:

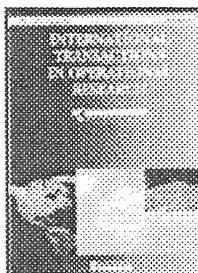
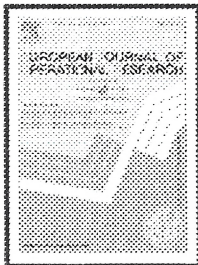
- How can EURO be instrumental in creating a structured Cooperation between the OR field and European Industries and Governments.
- How can EURO be instrumental in establishing a sound OR discipline in the educational and Research programs that result from the new Bachelor-master structure that is currently implemented in European universities;
- How does EURO stimulate and facilitate participation in European Union Research and student exchange programs.
- How effective is EURO in playing the leading role given the global role of Informs on one hand and the international orientation of large national European societies on the other hand.

It will be clear that the task that lays ahead of EURO is a not an easy one and requires strong leadership in an organization that like the European Union is composed of the different (27) national societies that are participating. But it can be done!

The OR field has a solid body of knowledge and the theoretical scientific recognition is supported by a number of great practical applications. Even though the field is only 60 years old (EURO 30 years) it has produced 11 Nobel prize winners and contributed a lot to the world Economy! In this era the increasing computer power and the electronically available information about industrial and social processes bring new application within reach. Many new special purpose software programs will be developed to meet challenging practical problems. Moreover in terms of the reach of our OR models we have had enormous success. Who could have forecasted 50 years ago that a mixed integer linear programming solver would be a standard software program available in every PC! Within educational programs in applied mathematics, Econometrics, management, logistics, finance, health etc. the OR discipline is often recognized as essential. The EURO organization itself over the last years has been active in promoting the OR field in Europe in many ways. Through the European Journal of Operations Research a European publication platform has been created. By organizing the Euro conferences and the winter- and summer institutes, European scientist can discuss their research with colleagues from all over the world. Moreover EURO plays its role in IFORS the international organization of OR societies.

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So as said there is a good starting point for a bright OR future.

However the world is changing fast and some of the changes create quite some challenges for the OR discipline in Europe. I will only elaborate on three of them:

1. Companies like Philips, Siemens, British Telecom, Shell and so on used to have their own OR department so our discipline was visible within those companies. Nowadays OR models are integrated in software packages that use combinations of techniques of different disciplines. Moreover they support in general only part of a decision making process in a company. The marketing slogan "OR inside" shows already that the contribution of OR is no longer clearly visible for decision makers and therefore also not for potential students. The fact that OR and Management Science are not known in the research agenda of the EU, illustrates this lack of visibility of the field. Although this does not hold for specialized software companies like ILOG, SAP, Microsoft, ORTEC and so on, it is clear that the scientific OR field has to rethink their relation with the outside world. My proposal would be that EURO organizes a structural communication between practitioners, governments and scientists on the role that the OR field should play in supporting organizational decision making and in supporting the European economy.
2. The funding of research is to a larger extent than before shifting to an European level. Moreover for this (6th and 7th program) research projects, cooperation between universities, private companies and public parties is often a requirement. This is done to increase the number of implemented innovations to support the European Economy. Often this type of research is therefore connected with specific application areas like telecom, transport, health, finance and so on. For applied OR research this might require more cooperation with application areas to generate additional research funding. However, this will also have its impact on OR education. Since programs that will be offered in the new Bachelor Master structure can only be attractive for the top students if the teaching is inspired by relevant research the space that will be available for classical OR programs will probably decrease. My proposal would be to support and facilitate the working groups within EURO by generating European research funding, and with grounding the OR discipline within the application oriented educational programs they are active in.
3. The development of the European Bachelor Master education will lead to a much larger international mobility of students. The competition between programs of different (European) countries will grow and admission to Master programs will be based on the quality of the Bachelor programs and on admission tests like the GMAT. Within the Bachelor and Master programs international student exchange will only be possible if the quality of the student education is transparent. The OR students of the future will also look for internships in international operating companies since they realize that their job market and career will probably be an international one. I would like EURO to play an active role in these developments. They could promote the development of qualified international oriented case material and courseware. Moreover they should provide OR students with information on exchange possibilities and offer companies the possibilities to post internships and jobs that require OR expertise on the EURO website.

In order to be in the position to play all these roles in an adequate way EURO should have a strong and professional organization that really has the power to act. The European Union, the companies, governments and national OR societies will only consider EURO as a serious partner if EURO has this strength. Discussions on Dual membership and the voting power of national OR societies can go on for another five years. The decision to make EURO a strong professional organization like INFORMS can be postponed. But the above developments will go on, and for EURO the question will be:

**To be OR**



**Or not to be**

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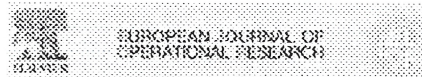
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## EURO Newsletter #3 (January 15, 2006)

**Report: OR: it's a wonderful wORLD!**

by *Richard C. Larson*

This is my last OR/MS Today President's column. It has been an honor and a pleasure for me to serve you during this eventful year. I sincerely thank you for the opportunity. I look forward to working as Past-President next year with you and with incoming President Mark Daskin and the other Board members and all the highly talented INFORMS professional staff members.

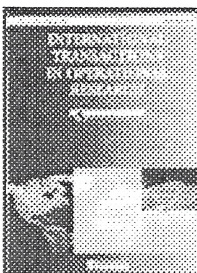
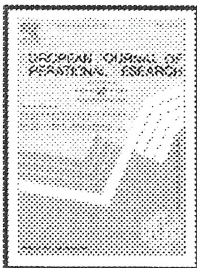
I write this returning from Paris, France, where on November 18 a sixth and final 30th birthday party of EURO has taken place. EURO is The Association of European Operations Research Societies (within IFORS, International Federation of Operational Research Societies). EURO has 29 members, which is greater than the number of countries in the European Union. Perhaps this is because they proudly list among their members Israel and South Africa. Under the energetic leadership of EURO President Alexis Tsoukiàs, who describes himself as a Greek who lives in Italy and works in France, EURO is slated to expand to 33 members in the not-too-distant future. INFORMS members should know about EURO, because it is strong and growing and of comparable size to INFORMS, each with about 10,000 members. Operations Research is thriving and growing in Europe, as shown by EURO's 27 working groups, highly respected archival publication *European Journal of Operational Research*, its numerous contributions to O.R. methodology, its well-attended meetings, and its many implementation success stories. Similarly to INFORMS members, EURO members feel the need to brand 'O.R.' more broadly, to make it a household name. Accordingly, with INFORMS support and encouragement, they have borrowed heavily from the INFORMS *Science of Better* campaign, listing the campaign's web sites on the EURO web site, using the campaign's definition of O.R., and using the *Science-of-Better* materials in additional innovative ways. Let us all remember the campaign's definition of O.R.: *The discipline of applying advanced analytical methods to help make better decisions*. It works in North America; it works in Europe! Happy Birthday, EURO!

The San Francisco INFORMS national meeting took place just before the EURO meeting, November 13–16, 2005. As you may recall, we in INFORMS had to relocate this year's annual meeting, originally scheduled in Hurricane-Katrina-devastated New Orleans. Such large meetings are usually scheduled many years in advance. With barely 10 weeks notice, our crackerjack INFORMS professional staff, led by Terry Cryan and her superlative team, accomplished the near miracle. Not only were we successful in relocating to San Francisco, the meeting shattered all previous attendance records with approximately 3,300 paid attendees and 3,500 total (including exhibitors and others). Amazing! And, to our friends and colleagues in New Orleans, we will be back!

The San Francisco meeting was pivotal for the *Science-of-Better* campaign, as the Board approved support to move the campaign to what I call an **Extreme Makeover** of the Edelman Prize competition. The idea is to make the awarding

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of the prize a type of "Hollywood media event", very much outwardly looking rather than the inward looking previous incarnations of the Edelman event. The goal is to attract news media to the event in order to get the Edelman Prize and O.R. more broadly disseminated throughout the nation. Imagine a red carpet, black-tie-optional event with Hollywood lights beaming into the sky. The six or seven Edelman finalists will have presented their cases to judges earlier in the day, and as the judges meet late in the afternoon and into the early evening, the well-dressed crowds assemble at the gala dinner. I can even imagine the finalists rolling up to the red carpet in limos and being greeted by inquiring media as they walk the red carpet towards the awards dinner and ceremony. No one will know the outcome before it is announced. Five minute "trailers" of each finalist presentations will be shown to the audience, as suspense builds. There will be a distinguished speaker. Suspense will build even more. And finally the award winner will be announced, for all to see live and via streaming video. We very much hope that this new outward-looking process will get the word out about O.R. and all the wonderful things it can do. We sincerely thank Tom Cook, Randy Robinson and especially Irv Lustig for carrying the ball this far for the *Science-of-Better* campaign. They richly deserve your thanks and support.

As I step down from the INFORMS Presidency, I am happy to tell you that your society, INFORMS, is in its best financial shape ever, due to large part to the superlative management of INFORMS Executive Director Mark Doherty and his staff and to our dedicated and many-talented Treasurer, Don Kleinmuntz. And it is also very much due to your support of our meetings and our publications! By the end of next year, we will practice what we preach with regard to publication timeliness, as we plan to post queueing statistics describing the reviewing process for each of our journals on public web sites for all to see how we are doing – in service to our authors and to you, their readers. Hopefully this leadership in accountability with regard to publication timeliness will encourage other technical societies to do the same.

Thanks again for giving me the opportunity to serve as your INFORMS President!

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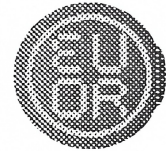
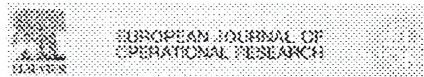
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## EURO Newsletter #3 (January 15, 2006)

**Stories: Disaster Logistics Adapting the Changing Environments:  
Response to the 2002 Southern African Food Crisis**

by *Rolando M. Tomasini, Luk Van Wassenhove*

Southern Africa 2002 was the setting of one of the worst famines in history. Consecutive droughts, frosts, flooding and lower production levels had placed the population of several Southern African Developing Community (SADC) countries at severe risk of starvation. Experts were claiming that an immediate supply of 1.2 million metric tons of food was needed, while at least an additional 4 million tons would be required over the next year. Even countries like Zimbabwe, which had historically escaped any food shortages, were demanding the assistance of the international aid agencies.

The local emergency boards were quick to organize their claims and so was the international community to respond. But as the United Nations World Food Program (WFP) officers came to find out, the crisis was beyond food shortages and critical reserve levels. There was an unprecedented level of HIV, the effect of a regional economic downturn, diminishing national grain reserves and limited access to scattered at risk population. What seemed at first to be a tactical logistical operation of food distribution, later on revealed to be a complex crisis with political, economic and demographic components requiring a more strategic approach.

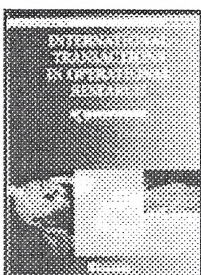
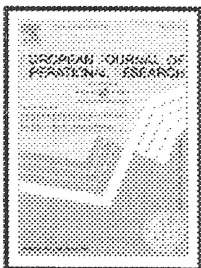
Logistically everything had been envisioned. The ports, trains and roads were assessed and reinforced (de-bottlenecking); agreements with suppliers were negotiated and signed; transportation and warehousing was all coordinated and the amounts per region were allocated. However, the crisis took a significant turn as the aid began to arrive. The maize was found to be genetically modified, and in the eyes of Zambian authorities this was unacceptable. Zambian President Mwanawasa voiced his opinion to the international community saying "Just because our people are hungry it doesn't mean we will feed them poison." The other countries began to react taking different stands on the issue making the operation more sophisticated and costly.

In keeping with their neutral and impartial position, WFP was forced to remove all maize from the Zambian territory and through its regional offices negotiate a solution for the urgent needs on the field. This not only increased the cost of the operation, but also forced WFP to redesign the whole purchasing, distribution, and supply chain strategy. First, they brokered agreements to re-open mothballed mills to grind the genetically modified maize, which would prevent it from being replanted or fed to livestock. Then, they had to find new and readily accessible donors to supply food. Lastly, they began the largest cash procurement operations in that region's history buying small quantities of food in many local markets.

The example fully described in the INSEAD case study "Genetically Modified Food Donations & the Cost of Neutrality: Logistics Response to the 2002 Southern African Food Crisis (03/2004-5169)" explains the process of designing the logistical response to a humanitarian crisis, which is typically known for high

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uncertainty, limited resources, and a great deal of urgency. Moreover, it highlights with the inclusion of milling and bagging processes, the importance of having a flexible supply chain able to adapt to the political and ethical demands of the environment. Together the different pieces of this case illustrate the complex environment in which humanitarian supply chains are implemented influenced by a myriad of stakeholders (media, governments, NGOs, UN, military, civil society, and the private sector) and constantly adapting to the new conditions and demand.

From an operational research and, more specifically, a supply chain management perspective, this case also highlights the many opportunities of applying modern business supply chain management tools in the humanitarian world thereby helping them to increase their capabilities to prepare and respond better to crises. However, it is also very interesting to see that businesses can learn from the agility, adaptability and alignment of humanitarian agencies able to quickly configure and reconfigure supply chains in the face of a disaster, and this with a multitude of actors in the field. The case described above is a wonderful example of their skills to redesign a supply chain in a very short time and difficult circumstances. It is precisely this potential for cross-learning between private companies and humanitarian organizations that makes the study of humanitarian logistics such an exciting field.

If you are interested in learning more about our work with humanitarian operations, do not hesitate to contact us directly ([Luk.Van-Wassenhove@insead.edu](mailto:Luk.Van-Wassenhove@insead.edu) or [Rolando.Tomasini@insead.edu](mailto:Rolando.Tomasini@insead.edu)).

Selected INSEAD case studies by the authors:

- “Moving the World: The TPG-WFP Partnership”, 06/2004-5187
- “Learning to Dance: The TPG-WFP Partnership”, 06/2004-5194
- “UNJLC: Managing Information in Humanitarian Crisis”, 04/2005-5278
- “UNJLC: The Afghanistan Crisis”, 02/2003-5092
- “Logistics Response to the 2002 Southern African Food Crisis”, 03/2004-5169
- “IFRC – Choreographer of Disaster Management: Preparing for Tomorrow’s Disasters”, 06/2002-5039

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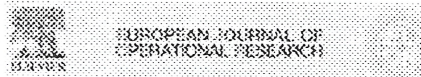
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## EURO Newsletter #3 (January 15, 2006)

**Members: European Network Optimization Group (ENOG)**

by *Bernard Fortz*

Information sciences and communication technologies are increasingly both a main focus and a major application of well-established as well as emerging theories and techniques. Examples are Operations Research, Graph Theory and Queueing Theory, in addition to Stochastic Search, to state just a few.

On October 27-29, 2003, the first edition of the "International Network Optimization Conference" took place in Evry/Paris (France). The aim of this conference was to bring together people from those disciplines with a main focus on network optimization. This was the first time a conference completely devoted to network optimization took place in Europe. The broad participation to the conference - 165 papers have been submitted - is an indication for the need for such events in Europe.

During the conference, several discussions took place about the need to develop links between the participants between the conferences, and to have a group responsible for the future editions of the conference. The idea of a European Network Optimization Group (ENOG) was born. Several participants marked their intention to join the group.

It was decided that INOC would be the conference of ENOG, to take place every two years (alternating with INFORMS Telecommunications Network Optimization Conference, that takes place every two years in USA). The first INOC conference was organized by Walid Ben-Ameur, and the Optimization Team of the INT (France) in Evry-Paris, France, 2003. The 2005 edition took place at the University of Lisbon, organized by Luis Gouveia. A collection of selected papers on Network Optimization from INOC 2005 will be published in a special issue of "Networks", to be edited by Walid Ben-Ameur, INT and Luis Gouveia, CIO, University of Lisbon.

ENOG is also in charge of the stream "Network Optimization" of the EURO XXI conference, July 2-5, 2006, Reykjavik, Iceland. If you want to submit a paper or organize a session, please contact us.

The next conference of the group will be INOC 2007, organized in Spa (Belgium), April 22-25, 2007.

For more information about the working group, visit our web page or contact us by email.

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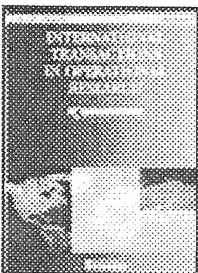
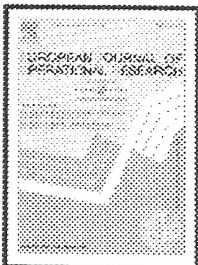
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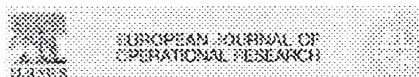
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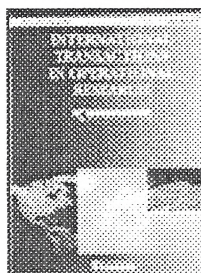
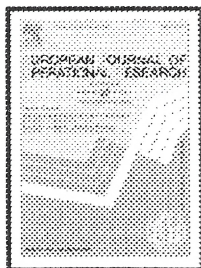
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### Terrorist attack during the Annual Conference of the Operational Research of India - December 28th, 2005

*(With courtesy of Jonathan Rosenhead and The OR Society Newsletter)*

The Annual Conference of the Operational Research Society of India was devastated on December 28th last by a terrorist attack. The conference was being held at the prestigious Indian Institute of Science (IISc) at Bangalore, when at 7.15pm a man wearing a camouflage jacket started firing randomly at delegates of the ORSI conference who were leaving the JN Tata Auditorium on the campus. The gunman escaped.

One delegate Professor Dr. MC Puri, a retired professor from the Indian Institute of Technology at New Delhi, was hit by a bullet and died later in hospital. A number of people were injured: Dr. Vijay Chandru of IISc, Dr Pankaj Gupta of Delhi University, Dr Sonia of the Indian Institute of Management at Lucknow, and Mr Patil, an employee of IISc. All except Mr Patil were participants in the ORSI conference. Dr Sonia suffered an eye injury from which she has still to recover. Both she and Dr. Gupta had been doctoral students of Professor Puri.

The conference, which had been due to run from Dec 27 th to 29 th was immediately discontinued – indeed the entire campus was taken over by the Indian security agencies. The conference had 250 Indian delegates and also 56 foreign participants.

Dr Puri's basic discipline was mathematics. He had worked on three dimensional transportation and assignment problems, and had been active in combinatorial optimisation. He was the organising spirit behind the weekly mathematical programming study group meetings held in Delhi. Professor Puri was on the editorial boards of both Indian and international journals, and organised the last APORS (Asian Pacific Operational Research Societies) Conference, held in Delhi in December 2002.



I am sure that all operational researchers world-wide will share a sense of shock and outrage at this brutal attack, and would wish to express their sympathy to the victims, their families, and to ORSI.

I was in India at the time of the attack. This was because the ICORD V Conference (International Conference on Operational Research for Development), chaired by Professor Arabinda Tripathy (of the Indian Institute of Management at Ahmedabad) and myself, had taken place at Jamshedpur in the previous week. I was able to follow accounts of the attack in the Indian press, where it was front page news in the national dailies for over a week. I have also consulted more recent newspaper accounts since I returned to the UK. However their discussion of the events at Bangalore sheds only limited light on what happened.

One thing that seems to be agreed on is that the attack had nothing to do with Operational Research per se. Indeed the Director of IISc was quoted as saying, in explaining the lack of any special security precautions, that "it was a conference related to a specialised discipline and not of interest to the general public". The implication is that it was an attack on the campus as the leading scientific research establishment in India, with the gunman or men indifferent as to which target they hit within it.

Much of the rest of the interpretation in the press leans heavily on information supplied by the police and intelligence services. (This does not however prevent it from being mutually contradictory in places.) The general assumption, without any publicly available proof, is that the attack was carried out by Lashkar-e-Taiba (translation: Army of the Righteous or Pure). Lashkar-e-Taiba is a Pakistani-based organisation whose main aim and activity has been fighting Indian rule in Kashmir. More recently it has been spreading its operations to other parts of India – notably the attack on India's Parliament House in New Delhi in December 2001. Lashkar-e-Taiba, it is said, has been planning for some time to mount an operation against Bangalore's high-tech information technology sector. Bangalore is often referred to as the Silicon Valley of the East.

The various newspaper accounts, despite being officially inspired, differ widely. For example, they do not agree on the weapons used; on the number of attackers; or on the number of people subsequently arrested in various towns in India. There is no suggestion that any of those so far arrested actually carried out the attack. It is to be hoped that the perpetrator(s) will be brought to justice, but it does seem likely that the events at the IISc campus at Bangalore will at the very least take quite some time to be resolved.

Jonathan Rosenhead

(I am grateful to Professor Arabinda Tripathy for his help in writing this account.)

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## **Open academic position at the Department of Computer Science of ULB starting in October 2006.**

### **Description**

The Faculty of Sciences of the Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB) announces the opening of a full-time academic position in Computer Science, starting October 1st, 2006. This is a tenured full-time permanent position within the Computer Science Department. The position involves both teaching and research and some commitment to administrative tasks. For candidates not fluent in French, a temporary period of teaching in English may be granted. Preference is given to candidates specialized in Combinatorial Optimization.

Evaluation will be based on the excellence in research, the ability to reinforce



or create a research group, as well as participating to high quality teaching at the Department of Computer Science. Candidates are required to have a Ph.D., research papers published at an international level, and should demonstrate their ability for teaching at university. A significantly long research stay in a foreign university or research laboratory will be considered as an advantage. This position will become permanent after a trial period of three years.

For the academic year 2006-2007, the selected candidate will have to teach the following two courses:

INFO 012: Interfaces humains - ordinateurs - licence en informatique  
INFO 167: Interfaces homme - machines - licence en informatique,  
orientation gestion (ULB -UMH) à horaire décalé à Charleroi.

He/she should progressively increase his/her teaching activities to reach a level comparable to that of his/her colleagues (typically 4 or 5 hours a week for two semesters, plus supervision of exercises sessions).

If the selected candidate is neither already employed by ULB nor employed by the Fonds National de la Recherche Scientifique and working at ULB, he/she will be offered a first contract for a duration of three years. At the end of this period and subject to the agreement of the Board of the university, he/she will be offered a permanent position.

How to apply ?

Applications should be sent as soon as possible, and before April, 1st 2006 to the following address:

Professeur Pierre de Maret,  
Recteur de l'ULB  
ULB CP 130  
50 Av F.D. Roosevelt  
B-1050 Bruxelles

with subject : "Vacance Chargés de cours au Département d'Informatique, Sciences".

A copy of the application should be sent to :

Professeur Thierry Massart  
Président du Département d'Informatique  
ULB CP 212  
Boulevard du Triomphe  
B-1050 Bruxelles

The application should consist of (i) a curriculum vitae, (ii) a description of the candidate's pedagogical project, (iii) a description of the research project that the candidate intends to pursue in the coming years, (iv) a text presenting the (up to five) most significant publications of the candidate and (v) a copy of these most significant publications (up to five).

The candidates are invited to use the standard model of curriculum vitae proposed at ULB. This model can be downloaded at the following website:  
<http://www.ulb.ac.be/facs/sciences/admin/docs-admin/Cvtype.rtf>

Additional information:

As stated by the 1st article of its statutes, the University of Brussels is a non discriminating institution and all its members are expected to adhere to its fundamentals principles. For any additional information (e.g. concerning courses to be taught) please contact Prof. Massart([tmassart@ulb.ac.be](mailto:tmassart@ulb.ac.be)), head of the Computer Science Department, or Prof. Martine Labbé ([mlabbe@ulb.ac.be](mailto:mlabbe@ulb.ac.be)) or visit the Computer Science Department website at <http://www.ulb.ac.be/di>.

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## New deadline for MSSIP 2006 submission

EURO Management Science Strategic Innovation Prize 2006 on "OR/MS in Humanitarian Security"

The paper is to be submitted in electronic form (either Pdf or Poscript) to the chair of the jury no later than **February 28, 2006**.

For detailed information see [EURO web site](#)

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### Job: Lecturer in OR

£28,829 - £36,959 pa

Warwick Business School is one of the foremost Schools in the UK and was the first Business School to be accredited in the UK (AMBA), Europe (EFMD) and the US (AACSB). WBS received the top 5\* ranking in the 2001 RAE and has internationally recognised faculty and high quality students. It is committed to first class research and teaching. You will be capable of contributing to the School's aims of maintaining and further improving its research and teaching.

The School has strong undergraduate, specialist Masters (including an MSc in Management Science and Operational Research, and an MSc in Information Systems Management), MBA, doctoral and executive programmes.

You may have interests in any area of operational research although we would be especially interested in those offering soft OR or strategic OR.

Interview Date: 28 February 2006

To access the further particulars and electronic application form, see <http://www.jobs.ac.uk/warwick>. To receive a hard copy application pack, please contact Personnel Services, on +44(0)24 7652 3685 (24 hour answerphone), or by e-mail to [Recruit@warwick.ac.uk](mailto:Recruit@warwick.ac.uk).

The closing date for applications is **3 February 2006**. Further information about the post may be obtained from Professor Ruth Davies, [ruth.davies@wbs.ac.uk](mailto:ruth.davies@wbs.ac.uk), telephone 02476 522475 or from Professor Stewart Robinson, [stewart.robinson@wbs.ac.uk](mailto:stewart.robinson@wbs.ac.uk), telephone 02476 522132.

Ruth Davies  
Professor of Operational Research and Systems  
Head of OR and IS Group  
Warwick Business School  
University of Warwick  
Coventry CV4 7AL

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### CALL FOR PAPERS IWDL 2006: International Workshop on Distribution Logistics

October 2-4, 2006, Brescia (Italy)

Website: <http://fausto.eco.unibs.it/~iwdl2006/>

Important dates

April 30, 2006: Abstracts submission deadline (max 1 page)



June 15, 2006: Notification of acceptance

July 15, 2006: Early registration deadline

The globalization of markets and the availability of information technologies have stimulated the research on distribution logistics in the last years. The classical transportation, routing and inventory problems are more and more studied from a supply chain management perspective and the on-line information made available by the new technologies is more and more used in the decision processes.

The International Workshop on Distribution Logistics (IWDL 2006) will bring together, in a nice environment and in a friendly atmosphere, researchers who study distribution logistics, with the aim to provide a high quality forum for the scientific discussion on problems, methodologies, theoretical and computational results and applications in this area.

The previous editions were held in Germany, in The Netherlands, in Switzerland, in Italy and in France. The spirit was to create and consolidate a network of research groups in this area. This edition will be organized in the spirit of the series, encouraging at the same time the participation of new research groups, with the hope to stimulate collaborations and joint projects, in particular on the recent trends and on the methodological advances.

Papers addressing any topic within the area of distribution logistics including, but not limited to the following, are welcome:

- Distribution network design and planning
- Supply chain optimization
- Inventory routing problems
- Routing problems
- Dynamic and real time problems in logistics
- Distribution logistics and e-business
- Auctions in logistics
- Inter-modal transportation
- City logistics
- Competitive analysis in transportation

The workshop is intended to be a forum for exchange of recent experiences and results. The presentation of ongoing projects and recent results is encouraged. The number of presentations will be limited to allow discussion and to encourage an active participation.

Workshop chair:

Prof. M.Grazia Speranza  
Department Quantitative Methods  
University of Brescia  
C.da S.Chiara, 50  
25122 Brescia (Italy)  
Tel: +39 030 2988701  
Fax: +39 030 2400925  
email: [speranza@eco.unibs.it](mailto:speranza@eco.unibs.it)

Workshop secretariat:

Dr. Gianfranco Guastaroba  
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Fax. +39 030 2400925  
email: [iwdl2006@eco.unibs.it](mailto:iwdl2006@eco.unibs.it)

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## **ADONET - scholarships for doctoral students**

### **CONSIGLIO NAZIONALE DELLE RICERCHE ISTITUTO DI ANALISI DEI SISTEMI ED INFORMATICA "A. RUBERTI"**

In the cadre of ADONET (Algorithmic Discrete Optimization Network) financed by the European Union - Marie Curie Program, IASI-CNR (Institute for System Analysis and Computer Science "A. Ruberti" of the Italian National Research Council) is looking to offer one or more early-stage researcher scholarships for doctoral students wishing to spend a period from between 3-12 months at IASI-CNR during 2006 and 2007.

Topics of interest include Linear and Nonlinear Integer Programming, Linear and Nonlinear Mixed Integer Programming, Interior Point Methods, TSP, MAXCUT, Polyhedral combinatorics, Combinatorial Optimization, Discrete Mathematics, Graph Theory, Edge Colouring, Data Mining.

Candidates are asked to submit a CV, a brief research proposal and a letter from their supervisor to Giovanni Rinaldi ([rinaldi@iasi.cnr.it](mailto:rinaldi@iasi.cnr.it)) or to Claudio Gentile ([gentile@iasi.cnr.it](mailto:gentile@iasi.cnr.it)).

Complete applications received by February 1st, 2006 will receive a response by the end of February. Applications received later will be considered in May if resources are still available.

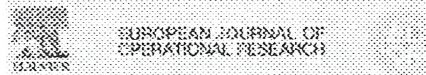
Claudio Gentile  
IASI-CNR  
Viale Manzoni, 30  
00185 Roma

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Comments or suggestions?  
Contact us at [newsletter@euro-online.org](mailto:newsletter@euro-online.org).





A COLLECTION OF 30 INFLUENTIAL ARTICLES  
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## EURO Newsletter #3 (January 15, 2006)

### What's new?

- [MSSIP 2006](#)
- [MSSIP 2009 "Area of Application" Form](#)
- [EURO 2006 Conference](#)
- [EDDA 2006](#)

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Comments or suggestions?  
Contact us at [newsletter@euro-online.org](mailto:newsletter@euro-online.org).

Change issue:

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