The increase in the sanitary expenses has recently been provoking grave concern within the Administration of the State as well as in that of all the Autonomous Communities. This has a direct incidence in the current model of Welfare State. In opinion of large part of the doctrine and jurisprudence, we are before a symptom of the end of the traditional concept of the Welfare State. In this context, the Basque Autonomous Community has published Law 8/1997 on Public Health Organization in the Basque Country. It is therefore indispensable to carry out an analysis of this law to know which has been legal response of the Basque Autonomous Community.


The evolution of Basque economy is really positive, although the last months may have shown some signs of deceleration. However, the current employment situation and the perspectives for the future are certainly not optimistic. Besides, the Statutory Diputations are going to issue their own income tax and everything indicates that it will be more regressive than the current model. To conclude, it is convenient to remember that the current Economic Agreement expires within three years, and that it will therefore be necessary to begin to think about its future contents.


The legal regime for rustic leasing has been radically modified by the Law of Modernisation of Agrarian Developments, which has mainly established new procedures to determine the duration, as well as redefining the concept of the farming professional. This directly affects the very nucleus of the legal system as refers to rustic leasing, making it more similar to the liberal principles already reflected in the legislation on urban leases. Spain therefore now has the most flexible legislation on rustic leasing in the whole of Europe.

Linguistic Law


A 1996 decision of the Royal Academy of the Basque Language established that the Basque names of the political communities of Navarre and of that constituted by Alava, Guipúzcoa and Vizcaya are to be called “Nafarroako Foru Erkidegora” and “Euskal Autonomia Erkidegora”, respectively. However, such a decision can not affect what is contained in the Statute of Autonomy of the Basque Country, which determines that the denomination of the autonomous community will be “Euskadi” and “País Vasco” in Castilian, and “Euskal Herria” and “Euskal Autonomia Erkidegoria” in Basque. This reveals an aspect which has been neglected in the linguistic normalisation: that of the legal value of the terms used in the Basque versions of legal texts.


In this work I have tried to reflect the linguistic policy in France, which, although it has admitted a certain degree of bilingualism in schools over the current century, this was forbidden in the seventies. An analysis is made of what decrees, regulations, etc. were promulgated since the publication of the Deixonne Law, and how the absence of a linguistic officialdom makes it impossible to use the Basque language in town halls, police, justice and other services.

Interviews

De la Sota Guimón, José María General Coordinating of the Basque Council of Legal Professions. (Orig. eu). In: Eleria. 3, 61-68.


Columns


Until very recently, television has constituted one of the most meaningful public services. This is so, not only because of its expansion in current society, but also because of its importance in the process of consolidation of democracy, its characterisation as a public service has been a unquestionable reality. Due to the plurality of types of television nowadays, such a characterisation has been reduced to reflect reality. In this sense, the following lines are but a humble reflection to enliven the discussion on what the television of the future is to be like. We should all demand that society participates in the process of modification of the existing legal regime for television.

Opinion

SanMiguel, Nekane. First fruits of the Commission for the normalization of the basque language in Justice Administration.


Lacasta, José I. Between Savigny and Ihering.