

MZES

MANNHEIMER ZENTRUM FÜR
EUROPÄISCHE SOZIALFORSCHUNG

ANNUAL REPORT

2001



Annual Report 2001

Mannheim 2002

Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung (MZES)

Universität Mannheim

L 7, 1

D-68161 Mannheim

Phone ++49 (0)621-181 2868

Fax ++49 (0)621-181 2866

E-mail direkt@mzes.uni-mannheim.de

WWW <http://www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de>

This report was produced under the auspices of

Jan van Deth / Director of the MZES

Walter Müller / Head of Department A

Beate Kohler-Koch / Head of Department B

Editing: Reinhart Schneider

supported by

the Directorate, the Computer Department and the Secretary's Offices

Cover layout: Günter Braun

Contents

1	Director's Annual Report 2001	5
1.1	Introduction.....	5
1.2	Scientific Development.....	6
1.2.1	Products and Rewards.....	6
1.2.2	Fourth Research Programme.....	7
1.2.3	Project Development and Financial Support.....	8
1.2.4	Challenges and Strategies.....	10
1.2.5	Young Scholars Initiative.....	11
1.2.6	Fellowships.....	12
1.2.7	Communication and Training.....	12
1.3	Organisational Developments.....	13
1.3.1	Scientific Advisory Board.....	13
1.3.2	Supervisory Board.....	14
1.3.3	Infrastructure Plan 2001-2002.....	14
1.4	Perspectives.....	14
2	Research Department A: European Societies and Their Integration	17
	Introduction.....	17
2.1	Research Area 1: Development of Social Structures in European Societies.....	22
	Educational Expansion and Social Reproduction in Europe.....	22
	A Comparative Analysis of Transitions from Education to Work in Europe (CATEWE).....	25
	Socio-economic Development of Self-Employment in Europe.....	26
	The Pluralization of Living Arrangements and Family Forms.....	28
	Social Structure, Social Security, and the Social Position of the Public Service Sector: European Models and National Case Studies.....	28
	Labour Market Processes and Structural Change: Allocation Dynamics and Unemployment in the US, Swedish and West German Labour Markets.....	29
	Theoretical Construction and Empirical Examination of a Lifestyle Typology.....	30
	Evaluation and Analyses of the LFS 2000 ad hoc Module Data on School-to-Work Transitions in Europe.....	31
2.2	Research Area 2: Migration, Integration, and Ethnic Conflict.....	33
	Participation of Immigrants.....	33
	Educational Decisions in Immigrant Families.....	34

Ethnic Cleavages and Social Contexts	37
Conditions and Processes of Migrants' Structural Assimilation in the German Soccer League System	38
2.3 Research Area 3: Family and the Welfare State in Europe	40
Family Change and Family Policy in Comparative Perspective.....	40
2.4 Research Area 4: Intermediary Structures and the Welfare State in Europe	40
Intermediary Structures and the Welfare State: The Role of the Churches in Western Europe.....	41
The Structure of Social Services: An International Comparison: Local Case Studies in Denmark, Germany, France, the United Kingdom and Spain.....	42
Social Services in the Welfare State: A Comparison of Great Britain, France, and Germany.....	42
Intermediary Structures and the Welfare State: The Consociational Societies in Historical and Comparative Perspective.....	43
Historical Data Handbook 'Trade Unions in Western Europe up to 1945'.....	44
The 'Societies of Europe' Series.....	44
2.5 Research Area 5: Cultural Foundations of the Market Economy and the Welfare State	45
The Social Acceptance of the Welfare State.....	45
Public View on Benefits for the Unemployed	46
2.6 Additional European Level Activity.....	47
EURO Summer School "Integration of Sociological Theory and Research" (ISTAR).....	47
3 Research Department B: European Political Systems and Their Integration.....	49
Introduction	49
3.1 Research Area 1: Participation and Electoral Decisions	53
Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy (CID).....	53
Welfare through Organisations: A Comparative Analysis of British and German Associational Life	54
Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy.....	56
Targeted Political Socialization.....	57
Electoral Competition and Decision Making in Multiparty Systems.....	58
Implications of Institutional Parameters for Electoral Decision-Making in Multiparty Systems.....	59
European Party Federations: Driving Force of European Integration or Laggard?	59
Political Representation and Electoral Behaviour in the European Union (TMR).....	60
Comparative Analysis of Party Platforms for the European Election.....	61

Political Leaders and Democratic Elections.....	62
Political Support and Legitimacy in the New Europe.....	63
Mobilisation, Participation and Organisation via new Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs).....	64
3.2 Research Area 2: Governance in Europe	65
Governance in the European Union.....	65
Governance in an Expanded Multi-level System	66
The Europeanization of Interest Intermediation: French Trade Associations in Comparative Perspective.....	68
3.3 Research Area 3: Development of a European Regional System	69
Brussels or Moscow: The Foreign Policy Orientation of Belarus, Poland, the Slovak Republic, and Ukraine in the Post-Communist Processes of Integration and Transformation.....	70
The Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation vis-à-vis Bulgaria and the Federal Repub- lic of Yugoslavia: Potential for Conflict or Cooperation on the European Periphery?.....	71
The Management of Integration Processes in the CIS and the Whole of Europe as Intended by Russian Political Actors	72
How Polish and Czech Political Actors Link Western Integration to Eastern Policies	73
Strategy Options of International Governance (SiR)	74
Strategy Options of International Governance (SiR): NGOs and Good Governance.....	75
3.4 Research Area 4: Institutionalization of International Negotiation Systems.....	76
National Interministerial Co-ordination and International Negotiations: A Model and Explanation of the Amsterdam Treaty.....	77
Production and Diffusion of Ideas and International Negotiations (PRODI)	78
European Health Policy and national regulation of pharmaceutical markets	79
Organisational structure and the facilitation of argumentative action in international negotiation systems	80
3.5 Research Area 5: Nation-Building in Europe	81
International Management of Conflicts of Ethnic Nationalism in Eastern Europe	81
The Nationality Policy of Ukraine since 1989 and its Contribution to Ethnic Conflict Regulation.....	82
The Relationship between the Czech and Slovak Republics after the Dissolution of their Common State	83
3.6 Individual Projects in Department B.....	83
Yearbook of Research on the History of Communism.....	83
The Impact of the Comintern on the Western European Party System	84

Cooperation with the Institute for European Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.....	86
Parliaments, Representative Government and New Electronic Media Environments: An International Comparison.....	87
4 Infrastructure.....	89
Introduction	89
4.1 Research Archive EURODATA.....	89
Archive Maintenance, Internal Services and External Collaborations	89
Service Projects (not included in the Fourth Research Programme 1999-2001).....	93
Official Microdata in Europe: Stocks and Access	93
The Cost of Social Security.....	93
Comparing Regions.....	94
4.2 Library.....	95
Introduction.....	95
Europe-Library.....	96
Information Archive on Textual Sources (QUIA)	98
4.3 Computer Department.....	100

Appendix

(Some parts are left out here)

1. MZES staff.....	A 1
3. Publications 2001	A 6
4. National and international collaborations	A 14
5. Visiting professors / scholars	A 21
6. Lectures, conferences and workshops.....	A 22
a) Lectures given by guests and MZES researchers.....	A 22
b) Conferences and workshops.....	A 26
7. Mannheim Post-Graduate Programme.....	A 27
8. Library.....	A 28
Tables documenting stock and increase of literature.....	A 29-32

1 Director's Annual Report 2001

1.1 Introduction

Within twelve years after its founding in 1989 the *Mannheimer Zentrum für Europäische Sozialforschung* (MZES) succeeded to obtain a first-rated position in European social and political research. With some 50 ongoing research projects in 2001 and the acquisition of external financial support of more than 20 million DM in the last nine years, the MZES is by far the largest research institute at the University of Mannheim. MZES-researchers initiate and co-ordinate large international projects financed by the German Science Foundation, the European Union, the European Science Foundation, the Volkswagen Foundation, and several other institutions. The unique collections of the MZES research archive EURODATA attract visitors from all over the world. Apparently, the relatively loose and open organisational framework of the institute enables the rapid development of high-quality research and the encouragement of international co-operation and exchange in many areas.

The year 2001 marks the end of the fourth research-planning period of three years (1999-2001). After the reorganisation of the institute at the start of this planning period, the MZES seems to have entered a new phase recently. The broad acceptance of the reform enabled us to concentrate our activities once again on the further development of a wide variety of research projects, publications, meetings, conferences, exchanges, and contacts, which mark the outgrowth of European research at the MZES in the last decade. The further development of project

activities along these lines in the last few years resulted in an extraordinary high level of acquired new external funding. With a total amount of almost 3.5 million DM in 2001, the amount of acquired new funding in this single year is higher than the acquired new funding in 1999 and 2000 combined! Besides, a large grant was made available by the state government of Baden-Württemberg in the summer of 2001 to renew the MZES computer facilities completely.

Gratefulness and appreciation for the positive expansion of the institute should not lead to self-gratification and contentment. On the contrary: exactly because the institute developed rapidly and applications for external support have been extremely successful, measures are required to guarantee the continuation and further expansion of first-rated innovative social and political research in Mannheim. Because the short-term challenges of the MZES do not seem to present serious problems at this moment, several opportunities have been used in 2001 to discuss the mid- and long-term position of the institute. At the meetings of both the Scientific Advisory Board and of the Supervisory Board structural problems facing the MZES in the next 5-10 years and alternative strategies to cope with these difficulties established the most important point on the respective agendas (see 1.2.4 and 1.2.5 below). These extensive deliberations resulted in several new initiatives in 2001 and form the basis for the debates, which started in autumn 2001 about the fifth planning phase (2002-2004) and the new research programme for that period.

1.2 Scientific Development

A wide variety of projects form the core of European research at the MZES. All research activities are organised in two departments mainly focussing on societal developments (Department A: European Societies and Their Integration), and on political developments (Department B: European Political Systems and Their Integration) respectively. Each department includes five research areas with a number of different projects varying in scope, size, and duration. These projects are planned for several years and the institute usually provides resources for preparing new research proposals. Besides, additional support is available for projects, which are already funded by external sources. The very high amount of successful attempts to raise external funds from various sources can be seen as clear signs of the widespread recognition for European research at the MZES.

In 1998 and 1999 several large projects entered their concluding phase and absorbed large parts of the available time and energy of a number of researchers and project leaders. As a consequence, preparation and submission of new projects were at moderate levels in these years. Already in 2000 it became clear that the number of new project submissions was increasing, which in turn resulted in a very high level of acquired new external support in 2001. Among these new research activities are projects on:

- Ethnic borderlines and social contexts;
- The content of party manifestos for European elections;
- Governance in enlarged multi-level systems;
- Strategic options for international governance;

- Intermediate structures and welfare states: the role of churches in comparative perspective.

Although this massive increase is very satisfying, the main focus of mid-term planning activities should be on the further prevention of the cyclical character of project development and especially on the subsequent complications with the internal distribution of resources at the institute.

1.2.1 Products and Rewards

Acquiring substantial financial support is not an end but a means to realise high-quality research on the societal, social, and political developments in Europe from several perspectives. In 2001 these activities at the MZES resulted in an impressive list of publications (books, articles, contributions to volumes, conference papers, and research papers). Besides, many MZES researchers were involved in the organisation and participation of scientific conferences, workshops, and other meetings. These products of European research in Mannheim are summarised in the introductory sections for the two research departments (see 2.1 and 3.1 below) and - in much more detail - in the various overviews presented in the appendix of this annual report.

The high quality of the products of European research at the MZES is indicated by the fact that many articles appear in first-rated international scientific journals and that a growing number of books and edited volumes is published by renowned international academic publishing companies. Extensive review procedures are self-evident for these journals and publishers. Profes-

sional awards and acknowledgements establish another indicator of the recognition of the quality of European research at the MZES. These awards included in 2001:

- On May 23 Claudia Diehl obtained the annual Research Award "Migration and Integration 2001" of the *Europäischen Forum für Migrationsstudien* at the University of Bamberg for her PhD-Dissertation "Rückzug oder Mobilisierung? Zur Logik und Empirie der Partizipation von Migranten".
- On February 16 two young scholars shared the annual *Lorenz-von-Stein-Award*. Susanne Steinmann received the Award for her PhD-Dissertation "Bildung, Ausbildung und Arbeitsmarktchancen in Deutschland. Eine empirische Untersuchung zum Wandel der Übergänge von der Schule in das Erwerbsleben in Deutschland". Peter Kotzian received the Award for his MA-Dissertation "Ideologie als Stabilitätsfaktor und Abstimmungsdeterminante im amerikanischen Kongress".
- The MA-Dissertation "Bildung und soziale Mobilität in Deutschland. Industrielle und historische Ursachen für die Entwicklung sozialer Mobilität über fünf Geburtskohorten 1920 - 1969" of Reinhard Pollak was honoured with the "Südwestmetallpreis" of the *Metall- und Elektroindustrie Baden-Württemberg*.
- Hartmut Esser was elected as a member of the German Academy of Scientists *Leopoldina* in Halle and of the *European Academy of Sociology* in Paris.

1.2.2 Fourth Research Programme

The present "Research Programme 1999-2001" is the fourth document of this kind since the foundation of the MZES. Its composition reflects the organisational structure of the institute and the information for the current annual report is arranged in accordance with the structure of this fourth research programme. In this way, comparisons and cross-references can be made easily for each project and the progress and modifications realised in 2001 can be noticed in a straightforward way.

The opportunity to modify our mid-term research planning on a regular basis proved to be an excellent way to regulate actual developments and to modify ongoing research continuously in a systematic way. The Executive Board used this option for the first time in early 2000 and continued this practice in a somewhat more restricted way in 2001. Modifications of ongoing research activities - even minor or trivial modifications - are only accepted on the basis of the procedure laid out in the MZES-Constitution. In this way, the realisation of mid-term research planning goals is emphasised without losing the opportunities to modify specific projects on the basis of their actual development.

The Executive Board discussed the consequences and the integration of a number of modifications of ongoing research activities and most proposals were presented at the meeting of the Scientific Advisory Board in February 2001. On the basis of those discussions, the Executive Board decided to recommend several modifications of the fourth research programme to the Supervisory Board. This last Board accepted the

proposed modifications unrestrictedly at its meeting in March 2001.

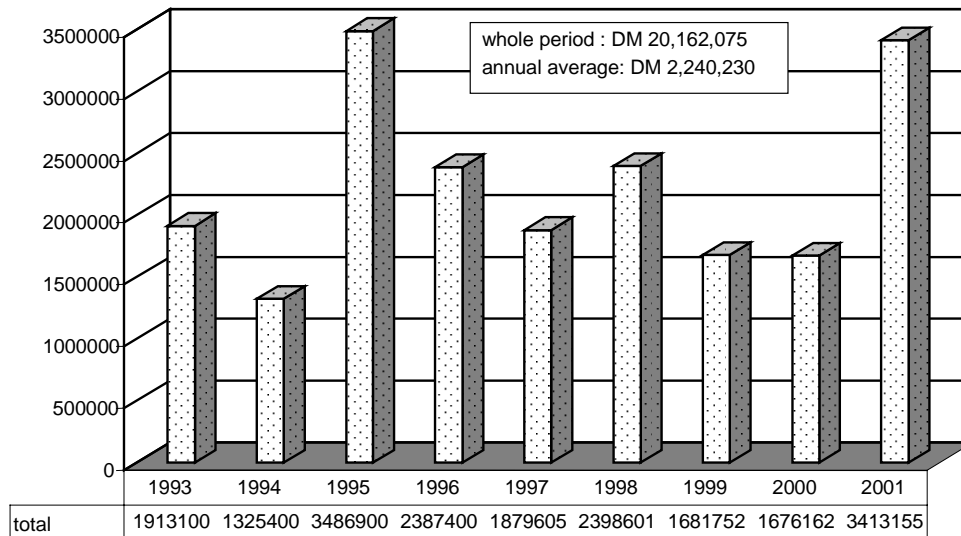
1.2.3 Project Development and Financial Support

Attempts to acquire external funds for new projects appeared to be very successful. In 2001 the total amount of external support for new projects is about 3.5 million DM. In the last nine years a total amount of 20.2 million DM has been acquired, resulting in an annual average of 2.2 million DM. Compared with the average figure for the last nine years the actual acquired new funding in 2001 lies about 52 percent above that average! As usual, financial support for the various ongoing projects is summarised in the appendix of this annual report.

As can be seen in the graphical presentation of the total amount of newly acquired external funding between 1993 and 2001 the

volume of support fluctuates considerably. The peak levels of 1995 and 1998 - 3,487 and 2,399 TDM respectively - are followed by declining amounts of external funding in subsequent years. The results for 2001 confirm this pattern in an impressive way: the total amount of newly acquired external funding in this year is higher than the combined new funding for 1999 and 2000! This rise-and-decline pattern suggests that relatively low levels of external support in some years are a direct consequence of our successes in the past. It is impossible - and undesirable - to replicate the acquisition of extraordinary large projects annually. On the other hand, it is clear that relatively high levels of external support are obtained in a three years cycle. After two years of more modest levels of external funding the number of new project submissions accumulate and the amount of acquired new funding rises sharply.

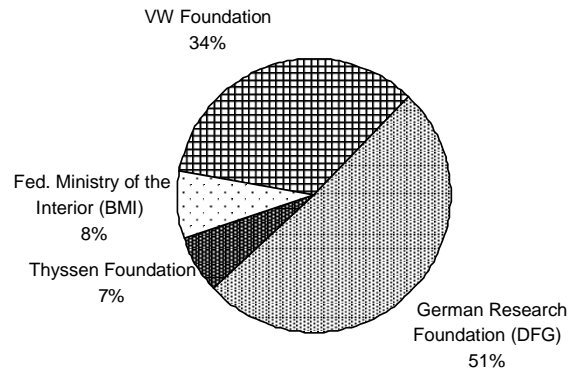
Acquired New External Funding 1993-2001
(in DM)



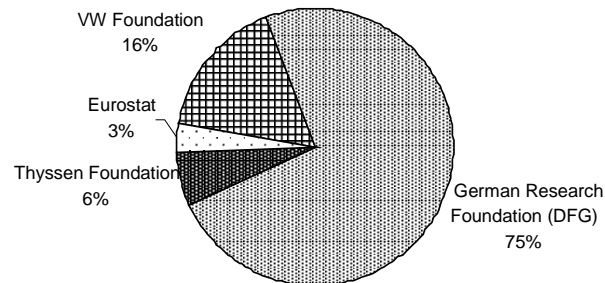
A total of thirteen project proposals have been successfully submitted in 2001 (compared to eight in 2000). Of the new projects two are funded by the Volkswagen Foundation, one by the Thyssen Foundation, and one by Eurostat. The German Research Foundation (DFG) usually is the main source for external funding of our research activities and in 2001 nine projects are supported in this way. In terms of the volume of the financial support acquired the prominent

position of the DFG can be traced easily in the second graphical presentation. In 2001 about three-quarters of our newly acquired external funding comes from the DFG, whereas the corresponding figure for 2000 was much lower (51%). The volume of support by the Volkswagen Foundation shows an even sharper relative reduction (from 34% to 16%). The share of the Thyssen Foundation remains more or less stable (7% and 6%).

Sources of Acquired New External Funding 2000
(in percentages of funding)



Sources of Acquired New External Funding 2001
(in percentages of funding)



1.2.4 Challenges and Strategies

Although the number of successful applications for external funding increased continuously, several long-term problems became evident during the discussions about the future challenges for the institute. In the

next 6-7 years most of the senior project leaders will retire and measures are required to guarantee a smooth transition. This generational shift is added to the common problems of keeping the level of newly acquired funding at a high level. These problems cannot be solved by simple redi-

rections of resources and by improvements of decision-making procedures. Therefore, the Executive Board initiated a broad discussion at the institute about the long-term perspectives and available options. It should be noted, however, that none of these problems are caused by a decline or an expected decline in the quality of European research at the MZES.

The general development and future challenges of the MZES established the main topic at the meeting of the Scientific Advisory Board in early 2001. At this meeting the present position of the institute was evaluated on the basis of a discussion paper prepared by the Executive Board ("Mid-term Problems, Long-term Strategies, Short-term Decisions"). Evidently, the institute faces serious challenges in the next two planning periods (2002-2004 and 2005-2007) and measures are required to continue first-rank European research in Mannheim. The discussions focussed on the following questions:

- a) How to obtain long-term planning security for the continuation of (basically externally funded) European research at the MZES?
- b) How to organise the succession of senior project leaders who retire in the next 5-6 years?
- c) How to adjust the fixed resources of the institute - especially support provided by the infrastructure - to the pluralistic orientation of research, stimulated, last but not least, by the rule of acquiring external funding?
- d) How to obtain a more evenly distributed workload for Research Department leaders and other faculty members?

- e) How to improve the cohesion of research activities and to cover 'white spots'?
- f) How to improve the position of the institute?

The Advisory Board summarised its opinion on these questions in an extensive document ("Opinion of the MZES Scientific Advisory Board following from its meeting with the MZES Executive Board and research staff, February 23-24, 2001"). Its main conclusion is that the MZES should not - as the Executive Board proposed - try to develop a Special Research Area ("DFG-Sonderforschungsbereich") to cope with the upcoming problems without broadening the initiative and transform it into a project of the University of Mannheim. Instead, the introduction of several specific measures are recommended in order to strengthen the position of the institute and to prepare the institute for the generational change among the project leaders in the near future. After discussing these suggestions the Executive Board accepted a number of the proposals and redirected its long-term policies. For instance the start of a MZES-Fellowship Programme in 2001 was directly based on these deliberations.

1.2.5 Young Scholars Initiative

In 2000 the MZES started a young scholars initiative in order to deal with the discrepancies between the skills and knowledge required to develop new research projects on the one hand and the experience offered by young people starting to work on their doctoral dissertation on the other. A grant and support programme for young scholars who want to write their dissertation in close

connection to one of the existing MZES-research projects has been made available since summer 2000.

In an attempt to open this programme for young scholars and to improve the "visibility" of social and political research in Mannheim, an ad has been published in *Die Zeit* in April 2001. About 25 applicants indicated their interest for this support and submitted research proposals. Regrettably, most of these proposals dealt with topics that had virtually no connections with the ongoing projects at the institute or showed serious methodological deficiencies. In spite of these problems, two excellent young scholars received a grant and started their work at the MZES in 2001. These young scholars are:

- Anna Jezela, project "Gender differences in social and political participation"
- Dirk Leuffen, project "Does *Cohabitation* matter? French European policy-making in the context of divided government"

In the last months of 2001 the Executive Board discussed several new proposals for the support of young scholars. On January 1, 2002 two additional projects start:

- Silke Hamann, project "Attitudes to redistributions and the social acceptance of benefits for the unemployed"
- Stefan Seidendorf, project "Europeanisation of national identities?"

Less than two years after its launch the young scholars appeared to be an attractive instrument to support new research initiatives and to broaden the scope of our research. The efforts will be continued in the next few years in order to assure a continuous integration of young scholars in our activities.

1.2.6 Fellowships

In order to stimulate further exchange and collaboration, and to open the MZES for colleagues from other institutes the Executive Board followed the recommendations of the Scientific Advisory Board to introduce MZES-Fellowships. Two basic variants are developed. In the first one an established scholar is invited to work at the institute for 1-1.5 years to stimulate innovative research in specific areas that are not well covered by the present staff. A second variant offers established scholars the opportunity to participate in the long-term research activities of the MZES by visiting the institute twice a year for a short period (about three weeks).

The Executive Board discussed these plans at several meetings during the summer of 2001 and invited all project leaders to submit proposals for MZES-Fellowships. On the basis of these suggestions Thomas Poguntke (University of Keele, UK) was offered a fellowship of the second variant. Professor Poguntke - a well-known expert on political parties in Europe - has been working at the MZES in the past and contributed already considerably to the development of the project "European party federations: Driving force of European integration or laggard?". In December 2001 professor Poguntke stayed at the institute for three weeks and he will return to Mannheim regularly in the next three years.

1.2.7 Communication and Training

Communication and the exchange of ideas take place in workshops, informal meetings, presentations, and conferences. Besides, guest scholars are invited to work for some-

time at the institute or to deliver a lecture. These activities stimulate contacts both among people at the institute and among researchers working at the MZES and colleagues from other institutes. As usual, a large number of these kinds of meetings and lectures took place in 2001. One of the largest and most important meetings certainly was the international conference of the Research Committee on Social Stratification of the *International Sociological Association* that took place from April 26 to 28 at the MZES, organised by Walter Müller and his collaborators. Concise overviews of meetings and lectures at the institute are presented in the introductory sections of Chapter 2 and 3. An extensive overview of these contacts is included in the appendix of this annual report.

Internal communication and training was especially stimulated by two workshops organised for MZES employees in order to discuss the opportunities to use new approaches and techniques for analysing data. From November 12-14 Ulrich Kohler carried out such a workshop on "Data Analysis with STATA" and Fabrice Larat organised a workshop on "Content Analysis" on December 13-14. At this last workshop J. Kleinnijenhuis (Amsterdam), O. Angelluci (Frankfurt), and C. Zuell (ZUMA, Mannheim) informed the participants about the developments in this area.

As a means to improve external communication and to increase the "visibility" of the institute the General Manager produced a colourful brochure with easy accessible information about European social and political research at the MZES. A large number of journalists, press agencies, members of German state parliaments, and other officials

and representatives received copies of this brochure in summer 2001.

1.3 Organisational Developments

After the implementation of the new Constitution and its consequences had been realised in 1999 and 2000 the organisational developments in 2001 mainly consisted of a continuation along those lines. Among the new initiatives the introduction of MZES-Fellowships can be mentioned.

1.3.1 Scientific Advisory Board

The Scientific Advisory Board of the MZES met to discuss the modifications of the fourth research programme and long-term planning strategies on February 23-24, 2001. As indicated above, the Board summarised its opinion and recommendations in an extensive document, which has been used as the bases to redirect the long-term policies of the institute.

At the meeting of the Scientific Advisory Board in February 2001 Egbert Jahn and his collaborators presented results from their research on social and political change in East and Central Europe. The Advisory Board discussed these research activities and the integration of these projects into the mid-term MZES research planning extensively. The Board acknowledged that the "Eastern Enlargement" is a great challenge for European integration, and that the question of "alternative" modes of Eastern compared to Western integration - if centrally and ambitiously posed - could provide an interesting intellectual focus. The presented projects seem to contribute to this goal only partly

and the Board formulated several suggestions to improve this situation.

The terms of Helen Wallace and Robert Erikson as members of the Board ended in December 2001. A proposal to reappoint Robert Erikson for a new three-year term (2002-04) was accepted by the Executive Board and ratified by the Senate of the University in autumn 2001. Professor Wallace has been on the board for three successive terms and the MZES-Constitution does not allow reappointment in this situation. After discussing several successors for the vacant position of Helen Wallace the Executive board approached Johan Olsen (Oslo) in the summer of 2001. Professor Olsen accepted our invitation to become a member of the MZES Scientific Advisory Board and was appointed for a three-year term (2002-04) by the Senate of the University in autumn 2001.

1.3.2 Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board of the MZES met on March 19, 2001. This meeting was addressed to discussions about the modifications of the "Fourth Research Programme 1999-2001" and to the various aspects of the annual budget. The Board accepted the realisation of the budget 2000 and reached agreement about the proposed budget 2001. In addition, the Supervisory Board discussed the mid-term strategic options for the institute and the recommendations of the Scientific Advisory Board on this matter. The Board underlined the conclusions presented by the Scientific Advisory Board (see 1.2.4).

The Supervisory did not meet for a second time in 2001 due to the fact that general guidelines for decision making had been

explicitly formulated at the meeting in March and no new policy decisions were required.

1.3.3 Infrastructure Plan 2001-2002

The General Manager presented an updated and modified version of the MZES-Infrastructure plan in the meetings of the Executive Boards in late summer this year. The annual Infrastructure Plan emphasises the close connection between ongoing European research at the institute on the one hand and the collection of information and various types of support on the other. The new plan covers the period 2001 until June 2002. This period is selected in order to provide transparency for the members of our staff and to offer opportunities to attune their activities to the fifth research programme that will be available by mid-2002. As usual, the results of activities by the infrastructure are documented in several tables and overviews included in the appendix of this annual report.

The Executive Board accepted the "Infrastructure Plan 2000-2001" at its meeting on October 15, 2001. It will be presented at the next meeting of the Supervisory Board in spring 2002.

1.4 Perspectives

The present structure of the MZES enabled a very rapid and very successful expansion within one decade. After the conclusion of the organisational reform in 1999, the institute should now face its chances and challenges for the next ten years. What is especially needed, is a strategy to *achieve a*

higher degree of substantive integration of research activities than has been accomplished in the past few years. The present three-year planning period ends in December 2001 and the next planning document should be designed on the basis of recognition of long-term problems. The major goals to be pursued in the period 1999-2001 are summarised in the "Fourth Research Programme 1999-2001" of the MZES. Do the activities undertaken in 2001 support the four goals stated for the whole planning period?

Goal 1: Consolidation and improvement of the position held by the MZES in international European Research:

In its first decade of existence the MZES succeeded to obtain first-rank positions in many areas. Most research groups based at the institute hold leading positions in European social research, and the amount of external support and the number of large conferences indicate the recognition the MZES received from the scientific community. It should be noted, however, that specific research groups obtain these leading positions and that these groups or researchers - and not the MZES as an institute - receive the recognition mentioned. Consequently, the MZES remains relatively 'invisible'. Although this observation seems to apply especially to the German situation and much less to the European position of the MZES, the lack of profile endangers the position of the MZES and does not contribute to the further expansion of research activities. The problem is that even a collection of top-quality projects does not automatically imply a top-quality institute. Further activities to strengthen the strong

position of the institute in European social and political research are required along the lines suggested by the Scientific Advisory Board.

Goal 2: Further integration of research activities:

Social scientific research flourishes best in an environment where experts basically define their own tasks and choose approaches they consider most promising and fruitful. Yet, at least some integration of different projects and research areas is required to contribute to the general goal of the MZES to stimulate the relationships between comparative research and research on European integration. The three-year MZES Research Programmes provide the basis for the integration of different research activities and the constitution explicitly mentions the development of these Programmes as a task of the Executive Board and the Director. In spite of the unambiguous rules for accepting and integrating research projects it remains very difficult to insist on a coherent programme. Research proposals are usually presented without further communication, mainly because it is part of the philosophy of the MZES that the funding institution will execute the evaluation. The "Fourth Research Programme" defined a total of ten new research areas, which can be seen as a first step into the direction of further integration of research activities at the institute. Based on the experiences with this document the development of the forthcoming fifth programme offers the opportunity to increase the internal coherence of our research for the next three years.

Goal 3: Intensification of international and interdisciplinary co-operation:

Just as in previous years, the overview of activities summarised in this annual report underline the broad international orientation of the institute. Several international conferences and workshops - the meeting of the *International Sociological Association* has already been mentioned - took place in Mannheim, and at a large number of meetings all over the world MZES-researchers presented their findings and were actively engaged in organising professional gather-

ings. Interdisciplinary co-operation is most visible in the activities of the DFG Group of Researchers (DFG-Forschergruppe), where scholars from the fields of political science, international relations, economics, and law closely co-operate in their study of decision-making processes.

Goal 4: Implementation of the new work and administrative structure:

This goal has been reached by the end of 1999 as planned.

2 Research Department A: European Societies and Their Integration

Introduction

Research in Department A focuses on the cultural, social, economic, and welfare-state-based foundations of conditions of life in European societies. It studies their variation in different countries of Europe and analyses their convergent or divergent developments in order to understand the progress and potential strains in the process of European integration.

Conditions of life are assumed to be largely shaped by the results of economic markets, by the regulatory and redistributive actions and interventions of the state, by the support and exchange relationships within families, households or other units of partnership, and finally by intermediary social associations and organisations such as the trade unions, churches or other welfare producing agencies. To a smaller or larger extent all these core elements in the generation of conditions of life and welfare are under study in various projects. Research, however, concentrate on how changing social structures and the transformation of welfare state institutions and policies affect conditions of life. Particular emphasis is also given to the impact these changes have for the degree of social inequality and the social and cultural differentiation in European societies. The latter notably is true for the studies of the consequences of mass immigration for the social integration of migrants, for interethnic conflicts and for the relationships between host countries and countries of origin.

The two main topics - social structural change and welfare state development - are closely linked because neither of them can be really understood without the other. On the one side, welfare state institutions have been invented in reaction, at least partly, to social problems and conflicts rooted in given social structures. Their present reforms and transformations are to a large extent a response to new social strains emerging from changing social structures: for instance, from the demographic transformations and population ageing, from unemployment, or from growing numbers of single parent families. On the other side, welfare state institutions and their change strongly impact on the social structures and their development.

More specifically, some 20 projects study selected elements of the broader research field in the following five areas:

1. Development of Social Structures in European Societies;
2. Migration, Integration, and Ethnic Conflict;
3. Family and the Welfare State in Europe;
4. Intermediary Structures and the Welfare State in Europe;
5. Cultural Foundations of the Market Economy and the Welfare State

The studies relating to the *social structures* and their evolution in European Societies primarily analyse the developments of the two systems that possibly have the strongest impact for producing social differentiation in

life chances and inequality in modern societies: education and labour markets. How are these systems structured and related to each other in the different countries of Europe? What are the effects on social differentiation of the institutional reforms of educational systems and of increasing educational participation? How are the occupational structures, the characteristics of jobs and of work careers being transformed in the development towards more service and knowledge based economies and under the market pressures towards increasing employment flexibility? How is the economic and political strength and the social standing of particular employment groups such as the self-employed or civil servants changing under these conditions? What is the effect of the various transformations on life chances and on the extent and nature of social inequalities? How do inequalities evolve in the continued process of social change and how and why do countries in Europe vary in these respects? Another important issue is how individuals organise and arrange their life and life courses in families, households and other forms of cohabitation and how the sharing of resources in the chosen living arrangements in turn affects conditions of life and life styles.

In view of the recent growth of immigration and its strong impact for social inequality, segmentation and cohesion in almost all societies of Western Europe the research area on "Migration, Integration and Ethnic Conflict" is of eminent theoretical and practical significance. The ongoing projects address the recent changes in the migration patterns and its consequences for social integration and the processes of ethnic and cultural differentiation. Several of them study the migrant's integration in the host society by

analysing their participation and differential success in several social arenas: in education, in political and social associations and clubs, as well as in the field of professional competitive sports. Actions and reactions of the native population are also studied, in particular concerning manifestations of social distance in attitudes and behaviour towards ethnic minorities and the social embeddedness of such manifestations in social networks and primary groups.

Research on *welfare state* development in the Mannheim Centre is guided by two distinct approaches. The projects in areas 3 and 4 continue the *historical-comparative* tradition of *macrosociological* welfare state research. They attempt to understand the present structure of welfare state institutions in European countries and the variation between countries from their historical roots and from the social forces which have affected their continued transformation. In this perspective several projects (in area 3) study welfare state developments with a particular focus on policies related to the family and their consequences for family development. Other projects (in area 4) analyse the role of intermediary institutions which to a greater or lesser extent have competed and still compete with the welfare state in providing social security, care and social services. At present research here concentrates on the role of the churches in various countries as providers of social services, but also includes investigations of other intermediary organisations and local institutions.

The projects in area 5, in contrast, attempt to understand the cultural foundation and normative legitimation of the market economy and the welfare states. They thus are

concerned with the recent public debates about the content of and the conflicts between the normative principles on which the market economy and the welfare state can draw. The concrete studies analyse the ideas actors hold on social solidarity and justice and empirically investigate the grounds on which actors accept or refute the allocation of benefits in various welfare state programs.

In all these areas research, in principle, is *comparative*. The projects involve the comparison of larger or smaller sets of (mostly) European countries and the analysis of their development in shorter or longer periods of time. Most of the projects which are under way already have this comparative orientation; the few projects that do not at the moment, have committed themselves to move into comparative designs once they have elaborated and tested in more limited contexts the theoretical models and empirical procedures to be used, or once they have explored the issues to be studied in exemplary projects on a smaller scale. The central aims are to describe and explain the similarities and differences between European countries and to examine their convergence or divergence in the process of social change and European integration.

During 2001 research in Department A to a large extent has progressed according the lines indicated in the research plan for 1999-2001. As this planning period reached its third year, it is natural that several projects came to their end and that new projects have been initiated that were not anticipated when the plans were made. Partly new projects emerged as a natural extension or follow up from earlier projects; partly new projects have been started because department

members did win the tender in calls for project proposals in one of the departments main research areas.

Among the projects that have been concluded are:

- "CATEWE: A Comparative Analysis of transition from Education to Work in Europe". This project financed out of the EU-fourth framework program has delivered its final report. At present the final versions of manuscripts are being prepared for a volume to appear with Oxford University Press in 2002.
- "Labour market processes and Structural Change: Allocation Dynamics and Unemployment in the US, Swedish and West-German Labour Markets" has been concluded with an excellent dissertation delivered by Markus Gangl. Several journal article out of the dissertation are in preparation and most likely the dissertation will also appear as a book with an English publisher.
- "Participation of immigrants". This project has ended with the publication of several articles on the substantive findings on migrants' participation patterns and on methodological issues related to surveying migrants. A book manuscript has also been finalised and will appear in 2002.
- "Family Change and Family Policy in Comparative Perspective". With the conclusion of this project the last of several projects in the area of "Family and the Welfare State in Europe" has been completed. The encompassing family policy data base developed in this project has been published as CD-ROM. Country studies on family policy in most

European countries have been completed and are now edited for publication in various volumes.

- During the year the department has been quite successful in obtaining grants for new projects. In fact, in most of the main research areas of the department new projects have been launched or received outside grants. Among these projects are:
- "Social Structure, Social Security, and the Social Position of the Public-Service Sector: European Models and National Case Studies". The project received funding from the Thyssen foundation and can now be carried out as originally planned.
- The new project "Evaluation and analyses of the LFS2000 ad hoc module data on school-to work transitions in Europe" extends research earlier done in the CATEWE-project on the grounds of a more recent and more adequate European database. It is financed by a contract with EUROSTAT.
- In the research area "Migration, Integration, and Ethnic Conflict" the core study for the project on "Ethnic Cleavages and Social Context" has been approved by the Volkswagen Foundation.
- The approval of a grant for the project "The role of the churches in Western Europe" has allowed to start empirical work in the research area "Intermediary Structures and the Welfare State". Another proposal on the "Structure of Social Services in selected countries of Europe" is under review.

Also in terms of publication researchers in the Department have been active. A large manuscript for the third volume of the

"Societies of Europe" series, accompanied by a CD-ROM on "The European Population" has been delivered to the publisher. Volume and CD-ROM will appear in spring 2002.

From the 1999 MZES workshop on "Self-employment in Advanced Economies" a series of articles has been published in four consecutive special issues of the *International Journal of Sociology*, edited by the respective project members. The last two issues appeared in spring and summer 2001.

Besides, several other books and research articles have appeared. In numbers, the following is the year 2001 publication output:

- 5 books (4 monographs, 1 edited volume),
- about 12 articles in peer reviewed journals,
- about 20 articles in other journals or edited volumes,
- 5 articles in research reports or working papers.

In 2001 the Department has also continued to play an active role in organising exchange and co-operation inside and outside the Mannheim Centre by means of seminars, workshops, conferences and training programmes organised by members of the Department. MZES-researchers have given more than 20 presentations to national and (mainly) international conferences and seminars. At the MZES the Department has continued its regular Department colloquium with presentations by Department members and visiting scholars. Beside these the following conferences or workshops organised or chaired by Department members have taken place:

- Conference of the Research Committee 28 - Social Stratification - of the Inter-

national Sociological Association: "Expanding Markets, Welfare State Retrenchment and their Impact on Social Stratification". This conference was organised by Walter Müller and Stefani Scherer and brought more than 100 participants from all over the world to the MZES, including the most reputed researchers in the field of social stratification studies. Over three days more than 80 research papers have been intensively discussed in plenary sessions and working groups, most of them on topics directly related to research of the Department. Several department members have presented their own work.

- Workshop: "Self-Employment in Advanced Economies IV"; convenors: Walter Müller, Henning Lohmann and Silvia Luber.
- A Workshop "Evaluation of the LFS 2000 ad hoc module on school-to-work-transitions in Europe" with participants from Germany, Luxembourg, Ireland, the Netherlands and the UK was convened by Irena Kogan and Walter Müller. It has discussed the first results of the evaluation of the new European Data base on school-to-work-transitions and planned the further co-ordinated analyses of this data.
- ECSR-Workshop: "Family Policy in Europe"; convenors: Thomas Bahle and Anne H. Gauthier.

(For further details see Appendix 6 of this annual report).

Future international conferences have already been initiated. Johannes Berger has prepared the programme and obtained funds for a EURESCO-conference on "Loss of the

Moral Bond?" The conference will take place in 2002 in the series "European Societies or European Society?" featured by the European Consortium for Sociological Research.

In 2001 several members of the Department have contributed to Governmental Commissions. Hartmut Esser has delivered an expert paper on "Integration and ethnic stratification" for the Immigration Commission of the Federal Minister of Internal Affairs. Walter Müller has been active as a member of the Commission of the German Federal Minister of Research and Education for Improving the Infrastructure for Social Research and the Co-operation with the Statistical Agencies and has been co-author and co-editor of the Commission report. Franz Kraus from Eurodata has also contributed to this commission by delivering expert papers on Data Access and Data Availability in various Countries of Europe.

Members of the Department have also continued to be involved in various professional services in the national and international research community, e.g.

- in peer review procedures of the German Research Foundation and other national and international review committees;
- in editorial or advisory boards of national and international journals or research institutions;
- as member in the Founding Committee for the Council for Social and Economic Data, established by the German Federal Minister for Science and Research; and in the Board of the German Statistical Office
- chairing the European Consortium for Sociological Research.

2.1 Research Area 1: Development of Social Structures in European Societies

Education, work and incomes, the living arrangements in families, partnerships and social networks, and the provisions of the welfare state are the most lasting determinants of life chances of individuals in modern societies. The projects study how and why these elements are interrelated, how they have changed in the economic and social developments of the last decades and how and why the European societies still differ in these respects.

Educational Expansion and Social Reproduction in Europe

Director: Walter Müller
 Researchers: Stefani Scherer, Anna Kim, Reinhard Pollak
 Funding: DFG, MZES
 Duration: 1996 to 2002
 Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: This project examines the possibilities for utilising education and training in the labour market and the intergenerational reproduction of social inequalities. Against the background of the massive expansion of participation in education and extensive structural changes in the labour market, this project deals with the changing role of education for access to occupational positions and the mechanisms at work. A related question is what consequences this has for structures of social inequality, particularly between social classes, status groups, and gender.

Data: Labour Force Surveys and Panel-Data

Geographic space: Western Europe

Project activities in 2001:

The project has investigated various aspects of its general problematic through cross-national comparative analyses, in which depending on the substantive issue and data availability different countries have been strategically selected for study:

- (1) Career dynamics: Reaching positions in the labour market is a dynamic process evolving over time in individual career courses. Focusing on these dynamics in Italy, Germany and Great Britain we found substantial variation in the way the transition from school to work takes place and the early careers perform. While British and German school leavers find a job rather quickly after leaving the educational system, entry in Italy is characterised by a long wait, after which, however, the assignment to the job obtained is highly stable. Far more mobility between jobs is observed in Germany and Great Britain, with these mobility flows, however, being strongly structured by existing occupational and class barriers. In the British case the higher insecurity of early careers is striking. Individual education is a key element in securing not only a good job but also a stable career in all three countries. Not converting the educational resource into job positions right at the beginning of the career, provides substantial disadvantages for the subsequent career positions. Most chances to catch up initial disadvantages exist in the UK. For a special study to understand the heterogeneity within countries we have selected Italy, where the issue can be expected to be especially rele-

vant. Although the overall national pattern of labour market integration remains visible also in the regional divisions, considerable variation between the north and the south of Italy persist, with the north being partly closer to the British model.

- (2) Precarious employment: In recent years firms have attempted to achieve more employment flexibility, facilitated by governmental interventions to deregulate the labour market. Comparing Germany and the United Kingdom, this part of project has investigated how national institutions of education, labour market regulation and welfare system have influenced the emergence and development of precarious employment, and further whether educational qualifications can shield employees from insecure jobs. The analyses show that the precariousness of jobs should be considered as consisting of various dimensions of insecurity - temporal, economic, and welfare -. At first sight the prevalence of precarious employment is surprisingly low both in Germany and the UK, but according to types of precarious employment the prevalence and gender bias turn out to be different between the countries. On the whole, gender differences in precarious work are more prevalent in the UK than in Germany, contrary to the assumption, that the more deregulated labour market in the UK and the more widespread male-breadwinner model in Germany would have led to lower precariousness of women's employment in the UK. Educational qualifications, especially vocationally oriented ones, have, as expected, in both countries a positive effect in protecting employees from insecure jobs. This effect is stronger in Germany. For the UK, it is the level of general education that is more important in protecting (in particular women) from marginal part-time work rather than the possession of an occupational qualification.
- (3) In a special study the project has examined the consequences of educational expansion for the returns to tertiary education: For this study we have selected Germany, France and the United Kingdom. These countries vary substantially in their institutional arrangements of tertiary education, and their models represent the most important types in Europe. The analyses have shown, that the three countries differ considerably in the extent to which various forms of tertiary qualifications affect access into advantageous class positions. The French system with its series of successive cycles and strong hierarchical organisation structures most clearly access to service class positions. The UK system has the lowest signalling capacity of the three countries. Germany holds an intermediate position between France and the UK. In detail, the factors responsible for these differences have been studied. In the course of expansion of tertiary education, in all countries educational expansion did lead to a slight decline in absolute returns to tertiary education by way of limited displacement of labour market entrants with lower levels of education. Returns to the highest qualifications have been affected the least. Relative returns, however, remained highly constant over time. Only in Germany, labour market outcomes of different kinds of tertiary

qualifications have changed considerably as in more recent years labour market prospects of graduates from the Fachhochschule are increasingly similar to those of university graduates. The results provide important insights for the present political debates about the reforms of the system of tertiary education. (4) Social Mobility: This part of project, finally brings together the developments in the social inequality of educational participation and the returns of education on the labour market by the study of the development of intergenerational social mobility. We have contributed the study of the West-German case to a large scale comparative project co-ordinated by Richard Breen. The main result of the study is that in the 20th century, in particular for the cohorts who went through the schools in the second half of the century, social immobility declined and social fluidity increased. Increasing social mobility is found to result mainly from declining educational inequalities. Almost all of the increase in social fluidity is mediated through education. However, the cross-national comparison of these findings reveals that Germany is still among the countries with a highly restrictive and unequal mobility regime if compared to other Western and Central European societies.

Conference participation:

21 November 2001, Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung, Wege zu einer besseren informationellen Infrastruktur, Berlin. Participant: Walter Müller, Co-organisation.

19 November 2001, A.I.E.L. (Association of Italian Labour Economists) Congress 'Quality of the Educational Formation and Labour Market Outcomes', Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, Milan. Participant: Stefani Scherer. Presentation: "Logical and Rational? Strategic behaviour of job seekers at the transition from school to work: a comparison of North and South Italy (with Paolo Barbieri)".

9 November 2001, Research Seminar of the Department of Sociology and Social Research, University Milan-Bicocca. Participant: Walter Müller. Presentation: "Educational expansion and returns to tertiary qualifications in France, Germany and the UK".

6 - 9 October 2001, EURESCO (ESF) Conference: 'European Societies or European Society? Euro Conference on European Welfare States and Changing Life Courses', Kerkrade, The Netherlands. Participant: Stefani Scherer. Presentation: "Labour Market Entry and Early Career mobility in Germany, Great Britain and Italy".

13- 16 August 2001, ISA-RC28 (Research Committee on Social Stratification) 'Status Passages and Risks in the Life Course', Berkeley, CA. Participant: Reinhard Pollak. Presentation: "Social Mobility in West Germany: The long arms of history discovered? (with Walter Müller)".

13- 16 August 2001, ISA-RC28 (Research Committee on Social Stratification) Conference: 'Local and Global Inequalities', Berkeley, CA. Participant: Stefani Scherer. Presentation: "Traps or Stepping Stones: the impact of the first Job on the further career chances".

28 August - 1 September 2001, The 5th Conference of the European Sociological

Association, Research Network: Gender Relations, The Labour Market and The Welfare State, Helsinki. Participant: Anna Kim. Presentation: "Precarious Employment, Education and Gender: A Comparison of Germany and the United Kingdom (with Karin Kurz)".

28 August - 1 September 2001, The 5th Conference of the European Sociological Association, Research Network: Education in Europe, Helsinki. Participant: Anna Kim. Presentation: "Returns to Tertiary Education and Gender Differences in the Labour Market (with Ki-Wan Kim)".

26 - 28 April 2001, ISA-RC28 (Research Committee on Social Stratification) Conference: Expanding markets, welfare state retrenchment and their impact on social stratification, MZES, Mannheim, Germany. Participant: Anna Kim. Presentation: "Socio-Economic Status and the Role of Kinship in Social Networks".

23 January 2001, Research Colloquium of the Institute for Sociology, Freie Universität Berlin, Berlin. Participant: Stefani Scherer. Presentation: "Labour Market Entry Processes in Germany. Italy and Great Britain: Sequence-analytical Tools as new Instruments in Sociological Life Course Research".

Organised workshops/conferences:

26 - 28 April 2001 ISA-RC28 (Research Committee on Social Stratification) Conference: Expanding markets, welfare state retrenchment and their impact on social stratification, MZES, Mannheim. Chair: Walter Müller

A Comparative Analysis of Transitions from Education to Work in Europe (CATEWE)

Director:	Walter Müller
Researchers:	Markus Gangl
Funding:	EU-TSER
Duration:	1997 to 2001
Status:	finished

Research question/goal: CATEWE aims at analysing the transition from education to work in a comparative European perspective. This entails developing a more satisfactory framework for understanding transitions in different European systems and to use this framework to analyse the factors affecting success and failure in education/training outcomes and labour market integration. A major focus of the project will be the institutional embeddedness of these transition processes, thus enhancing comparative knowledge on the operation of different linkages between the education and training system and the labour market. The research will have a dynamic perspective, analysing changes in transition processes over time and their relationship to changes in institutional and labour market conditions.

Data: Secondary analyses of national School Leaver Surveys, as well as of national and European Labour Force Surveys

Geographic space: European Union

Project activities in 2001:

The project submitted its final report to the European Commission by the end of January 2001. This report summarises the research questions, the approaches taken in the different parts of the project, as well as the total output of the project in the form of more than 20 working papers. The full report

has been made available electronically at <http://www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de/projekte/catewe/>, from where both the report and all project working papers may be downloaded. After completion of the final report, the MZES-led LFS group of the project has continued to work towards achieving a coherent book-length treatment out of the working papers that have been written during the project. By autumn 2001, all chapters have been revised in order to form a consistent picture on different aspects of school-to-work transitions in Europe. The group has also obtained a contract to publish the book with Oxford University Press, and the final manuscript is going to be delivered by the end of this year or early in 2002. In addition, several project-based publications have appeared or will appear in the near future in edited volumes and refereed academic journals. Beyond these activities, work on CATEWE-related issues continued also through new project activities in the context of the project "Evaluation and analyses of the LFS 2000 ad hoc module", which resulted out of an MZES-led research proposal submitted to Eurostat and subsequently selected in a competitive evaluation process. The project work has begun in 2001, but is described more fully under the appropriate separate project entry.

Socio-economic Development of Self-Employment in Europe

Director:	Walter Müller
Researchers:	Henning Lohmann, Silvia Luber
Funding:	Fritz-Thyssen-Stiftung, MZES
Duration:	1998 to 2002
Status:	ongoing

Research question/goal: Since the 1980s the rate and number of self-employed workers increased in almost every Western European country. This growth has influenced strongly the recent debate about the replacement of traditional forms of employment. Further, it has raised the question about the causes of this increase. The project conducts a systematic comparative analysis in several European societies to describe the development in the various countries and to explain the differences between these countries in the context of specific national structures of incentives and opportunities for self-employed work. Particularly, the implications of the developments for the social-structural change of the group of self-employed is of specific interest.

Data: European Labour Force Surveys

Geographic space: Western Europe

Project activities in 2001:

In 2001 the Mannheim project staff has acted as guest editors of a series of four consecutive special issues of the International Journal of Sociology devoted to the topic of "Self-employment in advanced economies". The last two issues have appeared in Spring and Summer 2001. The articles published are the end-product of a workshop held at the MZES in 1999. The project has continued the international co-

operation resulting from this workshop. Furthermore, the project has continued with in-depth analysis of the dynamics and structure of self-employment developments in several European countries (on base of micro-level data, both cross-sectional and longitudinal). Research has mainly focused on the following questions: What different processes have generated the specific dynamic underlying the development of self-employment since the 1980s (focusing on the entries into and the exits from self-employment)? What gender-specific aspects govern the likelihood of being self-employed in different advanced societies? How is this related to the general structure of female employment? Does the institutional framework set by the welfare state particularly influence the propensity of women to be self-employed? In which way does the institutional and economic framework in general influence the relevance of different individual resources for the likelihood of being self-employed? These analyses on the one hand highlight the importance of qualificational and positional resources, but also of the institutional and economic framework for the incidence of self-employment. With respect to female self-employment, project work has emphasised the role of welfare state policies providing opportunities for women to combine family and paid work and in this way structuring the preference for self-employment as one alternative of flexible employment for women. In the scope of co-operation, comparative studies of processes underlying the dynamic of self-employment development are being conducted in a large number of countries on the base of a common methodological approach analysing with longitudinal data entry into and exit from self-employment. Moreover, a

comparative meta-analysis of the country-chapters will be included in the joint publication. In April 2001 a concluding workshop has been organised at the MZES discussing advanced drafts of the country chapters and solving final methodological problems. It is planned to have a final version of the joint publication until Summer 2002.

Conference participation:

26 - 28 April 2001, RC-28 Spring Meeting (International Sociological Association), MZES. Participant: Richard Arum, Walter Müller. Presentation: "Self-employment dynamics in advanced economies".

28 August - 1 September 2001, 5th European Sociological Association Conference, Helsinki. Participant: Henning Lohmann. Presentation: "Self-employed or employee, full-time or part-time? Gender differences in the determinants and conditions for self-employment in Europe and the US".

Organised workshops/conferences:

29 April 2001, International Workshop on "Self-Employment in Advanced Economies IV", paper presented: Lohmann, Luber: "Trends in self-employment in Germany: different types, different developments?"

Invited scholars participating in the project:

Prof. Richard Arum, 26 - 30 April 2001, New York University, New York, USA

The Pluralization of Living Arrangements and Family Forms

Director: Josef Brüderl
 Researchers: N.N.
 Funding: MZES
 Duration: 1999 to 2001
 Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: One hypothesis in the discussions around the process of individualisation suggests that many binding restrictions have disappeared, behavioural options have increased and therefore living arrangements have diversified.

Most studies dealing with this hypothesis refer to cross-sectional data, which can only provide 'snap-shots' of the distribution of living arrangements in the population.

Our project will focus on this facet of the individualisation process. For several European countries the distribution of living arrangements and changes thereof are examined empirically with cohort-based longitudinal data.

Data: DJI Family Survey, Fertility and Family Survey (FFS)

Project activities in 2001:

Meanwhile, we got the data of the German Family Survey 2000. These data are used in a paper on "Pluralization in Germany", which will be completed in January 2002. Building on this work the funding proposal will be developed (until spring 2002). The proposed project will enlarge the view beyond the borders of Germany and intends to compare several European countries by using data from the Fertility and Family Surveys.

Conference participation:

22 - 24 March 2001, Conference of the DGS Section "Modellbildung und Simulation", Berne. Participant: Josef, Brüderl. Presentation: "The Dissolution of Marriages".

Organised workshops/conferences:

22 May 2001, Dr. Henriette Engelhardt, MPI Rostock, Familienpolitik und die inter-generationale Vererbung des Scheidungsrisikos

Social Structure, Social Security, and the Social Position of the Public Service Sector: European Models and National Case Studies

Director: Franz Rothenbacher
 Researchers: Franz Rothenbacher
 Funding: Thyssen Stiftung
 Duration: 1999 to 2001
 Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The research project investigates the social category of the public employees under three perspectives: internal social structure, social security and socio-economic position. International comparisons for the countries of the European Union are combined with detailed national case studies. The general framework for the study is made up by job reduction in the public sector due to high state expenditure and a growing pension load. The effects of these trends for the socio-economic position of public employees as compared with other occupational groups are analysed.

Data: Official statistics, legislative sources, social surveys

Geographic space: European Union (for comparison); Germany, France, United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland (for case studies)

Project activities in 2001:

In February 2001, the project proposal on "Social Structure, Social Security and Socio-economic Position of the Civil Service: European Patterns and National Case Studies" was accepted by the Thyssen Foundation in Cologne. The project will run for three years. During 2001, work on a monograph on the public service sector in Europe in a sociological perspective was intensified. For three large European countries, namely Britain, France and Germany, first drafts of country studies have been written. Furthermore, work on the comparative parts of the project has also progressed: these parts compare the three countries Britain, France and Germany with respect to all main research dimensions. The monograph reconstructs for the three countries the historical development of the old-age security systems of civil servants and their dependents from their early start in the first half of the 19th century, and their extension from immediate state civil servants to cover other occupational groups in the public services, mainly during the second half of the 19th century. Results show that in all three countries old-age-security regulations for civil servants were one of the first systems of old age protection and existed before the "general old-age protection" for workers. Furthermore, from the beginning, old-age protection for civil servants has been much more favourable than other systems of old-age protection. Better old-age protection for civil servants in all three countries led to above-average old-age incomes as well as to above-average socio-economic conditions in health and housing. Although this general pattern is visible in all three countries, there are nevertheless remarkable institutional differences and differences in outcomes. France and Germany have "continental" civil

service systems with many civil servants and special systems of old-age protection for civil servants, combining a first and a second tier pension in one old-age benefit. In Britain-with a Beveridge-type social security system-the Civil Service is small and most people in the public services are public employees. Old-age pensions in the public services typically are occupational pensions. Pensioners from the public services receive a first tier basic state pension plus the second tier public service occupational pension. The hypothesis is put forward-and will be tested in future work-that the "continental" civil service systems will be more advantageous for the life chances of the civil servants than the Anglo-Saxon civil service systems, although work in the public services in general offers improved life chances for all public service employees.

Labour Market Processes and Structural Change: Allocation Dynamics and Unemployment in the US, Swedish and West German Labour Markets

Director:	Walter Müller
Researchers:	Markus Gangl
Funding:	MZES
Duration:	1999 to 2001
Status:	finished

Research question/goal: Who becomes unemployed, for how long and to which consequences? In addressing these issues, the project aims at a comparative analysis of unemployment experiences in three major Western economies. Unemployment is addressed in a dynamic framework and analysed from a general perspective on mobility

processes in labour markets. Cross-country similarities and differences are to be explained mainly from similarities and national peculiarities of labour market dynamics and labour market trends.

Data: Secondary analysis of longitudinal survey data

Geographic space: United States, Sweden and West Germany

Project activities in 2001:

Over the first half of 2001, a number of analyses on different aspects of unemployment dynamics in the United States and West Germany have been completed, culminating in a broad study on the role of both institutions and structural change in shaping labour market dynamics in the two countries. In June 2001, the resulting monograph "Unemployment dynamics in the United States and West Germany: Economic restructuring, institutions, and labour market processes" has been submitted as a PhD thesis to the Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Mannheim. Since Markus Gangl has taken a position as Senior Research Fellow at the Social Science Centre Berlin (WZB), the project is discontinued at the MZES.

Conference participation:

26 - 28 April 2001, Expanding Markets, Welfare State Retrenchment, and their Impact on Social Stratification. ISA RC28 Spring Meeting 2001, Mannheim, MZES. Participant: Markus Gangl. Presentation: "The Virtues of Employment Protection: Unemployment Incidence in the United States and West Germany".

Theoretical Construction and Empirical Examination of a Lifestyle Typology

Director:	Walter Müller
Researchers:	Gunnar Otte
Funding:	Universität Mannheim
Duration:	1999 to 2001
Status:	ongoing

Research question/goal: Recently the question has been raised in sociology regarding how far human behaviour is structured by individual life styles. It has been suggested that life style typologies are better suited for social structural analysis than models of social classes or social strata. Current research, however, does not link life styles to a micro-level theory of the production of social inequality, and leads to a lack of comparability of the identified typologies.

This research project aims at theoretically constructing a typology of life styles and applying it in a quantitative survey to assess its empirical and theoretical explanatory power in different areas of social action.

Data: Special survey

Geographic space: Germany

Project activities in 2001:

In the first half of 2001 project activities were devoted to making use of the lifestyle approach in an applied context. After the empirical lifestyle typology had been assessed in validity and reliability issues as well as in its general explanatory power over the last two years, this step seemed to be justified. Thus, the opportunity of the current city marketing activities in Mannheim was taken to see in how far it is possible to target political measures to social groups defined in terms of lifestyles. The lifestyle

instrument was integrated into a local telephone survey on the "image of Mannheim", comprising quality of life and local identity questions. The application of the lifestyle typology demonstrated, again, its strengths and weaknesses. In some areas, lifestyles are well suited to reveal preference structures and differentiate relevant target groups, in particular with respect to local identity issues, the demand for inner city shops, or preferences for cultural institutions and events. In other areas, the typology lacks such differentiating power. The demand of housing, for example, is better explained by a life cycle approach; closing hours preferences are better explained by variables reflecting individual time arrangements, such as employment status and household type. In the second half of 2001 the general theoretical and empirical evaluation of the lifestyle typology has been continued and put into writing. The doctoral thesis, which will conclude the project, is under way and will, hopefully, be finished during 2002.

Conference participation:

27 - 28 March 2001, Methodological Problems of telephone sampling and sample realisation, Mannheim. Participant: Gunnar Otte. Presentation: "Experiences with random-digit-dialling telephone samples in three local surveys".

Evaluation and Analyses of the LFS 2000 ad hoc Module Data on School-to-Work Transitions in Europe

Director:	Walter Müller
Researchers:	Frank Kalter, Irena Kogan, Markus Gangl (WZB), D. Raffe (CES), C. Iannelli (CES), E. Smyth (ESRI), M. Wolbers (ROA)
Funding:	Eurostat
Duration:	2001 to 2002
Status:	ongoing

Research question/goal: In order to improve the availability of data on transitions between education and the labour market in Europe, Eurostat has introduced a topical module on transitions from education to work into the Labour Force Survey 2000 in 14 EU member states, an effort which was additionally joined by six Eastern European countries. Based on an international expert network, the project is intended as an evaluation study of this new European database which combines both methodological and substantive concerns. To that end, the project will first include a methodological evaluation part, assessing the degree of comparability achieved in the concrete implementation of the module, as well as the resulting data quality. Added to this, there will be substantive analyses on core issues in transition research, including social background effects on educational careers, the relation between field of education and gender inequality in the labour market, ethnic inequalities in transition processes, the incidence and consequences of job mismatches, and job search and mobility behaviour in the early career stages.

Data: Secondary analyses of the EU Labour Force Survey 2000

Geographic space: European Union, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Latvia, Lithuania.

Project activities in 2001:

In 2001 the project focused on comparing national implementations of the EULFS 2000 ad hoc transition module, thereby assessing data comparability achieved by the module and potential biases in the current implementation. In particular, national and Eurostat documentation has been collected from various sources to provide useful information for the evaluation of the ad hoc module implementation in each of the 20 countries in which data have been collected. Second, a Module Evaluation Grid with a set of questions aimed to identify the possible problems encountered in the national implementation of the ad hoc module, has been constructed. Based on this grid, national experts, external to the project, have delivered their evaluations of the national implementation of the ad hoc module. A first draft of the report, which summarises the achievements and problems in the national implementation of the ad hoc module and evaluates cross-country comparability of the data collected in the module, has been prepared. At a project workshop held late November at the MZES concepts, methods and strategies for data analysis have been discussed as an initial phase to the empirical study of the transition from school to work in the various countries of Europe. Following the workshop, the research teams have started analyses on the various substantive topics mentioned above.

Conference participation:

28 March 2001, Kick-off meeting, EUROSTAT Unit E-3, Luxembourg/Brussels. Participant: Walter Müller (MZES), Markus Gangl (MZES), Cristina Iannelli (CES, University of Edinburgh).

19 June 2001, Meeting of the Eurostat's subgroup of the working group on Education and Training Statistics, Luxembourg. Participant: Cristina Iannelli (CES, University of Edinburgh). Presentation: "Evaluation and analyses of the ad hoc module data on school-to-work transitions".

22 - 24 October 2001, Meeting of the OECD Network B, Prague, Czech Republic. Participant: Cristina Iannelli (CES, University of Edinburgh). Presentation: "Preliminary results of the evaluation of the ad hoc module data on school-to-work transitions".

6 - 7 December 2001, Meeting of the EUROSTAT Working group "Education and Training Statistics", Luxembourg. Participant: Walter Müller (MZES). Presentation: "Evaluation and analysis of the results of the 2000 Labour Force Survey ad hoc module on transition from school to working life".

Organised workshops/conferences:

7 September 2001, Co-ordination workshop of the working group of the project "Evaluation and analyses of the ad hoc module data on school-to-work transitions", Sintra, Portugal. Participant: Walter Müller

23 - 24 November 2001, Co-ordination workshop of the working group of the project "Evaluation and analyses of the ad hoc module data on school-to-work transitions" MZES, Mannheim. Participants: Walter Müller, Frank Kalter, Irena Kogan.

2.2 Research Area 2: Migration, Integration, and Ethnic Conflict

The research group "Migration, Integration and Ethnic Conflict" is concerned with the social aspects of European integration with special emphasis on international migration and its impact on the process of ethnic and cultural differentiation in (Western-) European countries.

Participation of Immigrants

Director:	Hartmut Esser
Researchers:	Claudia Diehl
Funding:	DFG
Duration:	1999 to 2001
Status:	finished

Research question/goal: There has long been a lack of reliable data about migrants' participation in political and social associations and clubs. This participation has always been considered as important for mainly two reasons: there is evidence that membership in ethnic associations influences the integration patterns of migrants in other spheres of the hostland; and the existence of ethnic organisations can amplify or alleviate latent conflicts between majority and minority members.

One important purpose of the DFG-project "Participation of immigrants" was thus to gather reliable data about the participation patterns of the largest immigrant group in Germany: those of Turkish origin. A second goal was to explain these patterns: why do migrants often participate in ethnically segregated organisations? Which goals and activities do these clubs pursue? Under what circumstances is membership in host-country associations a more attractive option?

In order to answer these questions a random sample of 750 Turkish migrants was interviewed face-to-face about their membership in and informal affiliations with Turkish and German associations and clubs. In order to gain insight into the main activities and goals of these associations, the heads of all Turkish clubs and of an equally large sample of German associations were asked about the activities of their associations. In both studies, response rates were very high.

About one fourth of all interviewees were members of a Turkish association. If one includes those who were not formal members but visited the same organisation several times a year, this share increases to a third. Gender has a bigger effect on the likelihood of being an association member than belonging to either the first or second generation: women are considerably less likely to be members of Turkish clubs than men. Membership in Turkish clubs becomes less likely from generation to generation whereas membership in German associations becomes more likely. Very few Turkish women are members of German clubs. For them, participation in German clubs obviously is no alternative to participation in Turkish clubs, which are most often visited by men.

The most important result of the association survey was that membership in Turkish clubs could not be explained primarily by the "classic" functions of ethnic associations, such as support in everyday life or lobbying activities. On the local level, homeland orientated activities- most importantly those that are cultural or religious - prevail. Turkish clubs are primarily spaces where migrants who control homeland-specific cultural capital obtain status and social approval. This explains why they are mostly

visited by those migrants who are - due to their socialisation - "rich" in terms of their homeland-specific cultural capital. The typical association member is male, has obtained his education in Turkey and lives in Germany since almost 20 years. On the local level, the existence of interest groups oriented to the host society is still the exception in Germany.

Data: quantitative survey

Geographic space: Mannheim, Germany

Project activities in 2001:

The project ended in May 2001. The last months were dedicated to the writing of the final report to the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft and the preparation of several manuscripts for publication. The focus was on methodological issues related to the surveys undertaken during the project as well as on the substantial findings on migrants' participation patterns. Besides the articles listed in the appendix a book publication on the project results will be available in early 2002.

Conference participation:

February 2000, IMIS Lecture Series , IMIS (Institut für Migrationsforschung und Interkulturelle Studien), University of Osnabrueck. Participant: Claudia Diehl. Presentation: "Participation of Immigrants - Theoretical Assumptions and Empirical Findings".

Educational Decisions in Immigrant Families

Director:	Hartmut Esser
Researchers:	Cornelia Kristen, Marcus Butz
Funding:	DFG
Duration:	2000 to 2002
Status:	ongoing

Research question/goal: It is the purpose of the project to explain why children of immigrant families occupy the most disadvantaged positions in the German educational system. Educational decisions are of central importance for the future perspectives of these children. The families can either choose between a 'safe' and easily attainable option, that is, an orientation towards their ethnic context and a life in one of the occupations which have traditionally been dominated by immigrants, or they choose an investment into educational qualifications. Educational degrees can be more profitable in the long run, because (higher) education is a necessary precondition for the realisation of attractive career options in the host country. We plan to study the extent to which various ethnic groups differ systematically from German families and among themselves when they select between different educational alternatives. In analysing these educational decision-making processes special attention is given to the available resources in different ethnic contexts. We also intend to focus on the identification and pursuit of educational aspirations. In addition, the institutional framework of the educational system, including different rules and regulations for transitions in the German states (Bundesländer), is taken into account.

Data: Survey

*Geographic space: Germany**Project activities in 2001:*

In 2001, we concentrated on the following tasks:

1. The first study of the project was a qualitative investigation where we interviewed 39 Turkish and 30 German families with a child in elementary school in Mannheim (Baden-Württemberg) and Essen (Nordrhein-Westfalen). In these interviews we followed the child's transition from primary to secondary schooling. We were especially interested in parent's educational aspirations and the timing of the educational decision. The interviews revealed considerable differences between Turkish and German families. Besides the well-known importance of aspects such as the family's generation status or the socio-economic position, we observed that Turkish families do not only have less opportunities to effectively support the educational development of their children, they also lack more often the relevant information and also the means for adequately judging available information, which is required for a successful navigation of the educational system. The study started in September 2000 and was completed in April 2001.
2. The second important preliminary study concerned the development of an achievement test to grasp the cognitive abilities of Turkish and German children in class 4. The test should provide information on children's school abilities independently from the teacher's evaluation. Especially in cases, where grades are not available or when the information on grades is unreliable, the test results will constitute an important source of infor-

mation. We checked various types of psychological test instruments for their way of measuring different cognitive aspects. Moreover, we talked to experts in the field in order to discuss specific aspects of the application regarding immigrant children. We then combined an instrument based on different school achievement and intelligence tests. The test instrument includes five parts. Two parts measure children's school abilities in language and mathematics. We expected both parts to be highly correlated with the grades in these school subjects. Another part, the Coloured Raven Matrices, measures logical thinking. And the remaining two parts aim at the measurement of motoric and drawing abilities as well as of the developmental stage. Except for the German and Mathematics part, no elaborated competence of the German language was required. The intention behind the inclusion of a language-free section was to try to separate to some extent cognitive abilities from the command of German. We tested the instrument in six elementary schools in Mannheim. The data set includes information on 151 German pupils, 127 Turkish pupils and 107 pupils of other nationalities in class 4. The instrument seems to be a useful measure for the two dimensions of interest: the school grades and the language-independent cognitive abilities. The item analyses show a good reliability for each of the five parts and for the whole test. We found striking differences in German language abilities between German and Turkish children which are also reflected in grade differences. The differences between Turks and Germans are smaller with regard to the

- language-independent parts. However, pupils with good grades do better in all parts of the test instrument. We started with the development of the achievement instrument in January and completed the study in November 2001. We will use this instrument in the main quantitative survey.
3. In the context of regular contacts to primary schools that were established while conducting the different studies it turned out that another important topic needs to be addressed in the project, namely the issue of ethnic segregation in schools. We are interested in the mechanisms that contribute to the origination and to the persistence of ethnic school segregation. The quick answer to the problem of ethnic school segregation is residential segregation. Differences in the distribution of ethnic groups over residential districts are reflected in the distribution of these groups over schools. Without doubt, residential segregation is a central factor contributing to school segregation. However, given specific institutional conditions, such as the opportunity to choose between different primary schools, the situation changes. Families can now express their preference for a particular environment of schooling and try in this way to improve the starting conditions for their child. We know from research in other countries that these school choice often reinforce segregation patterns. Therefore, for an adequate explanation of ethnic school segregation, it is necessary to take into account both: parental school choice and the patterns of ethnic residential segregation. We investigate these processes for Nordrhein-Westfalen, where parents have
 - the opportunity to choose between different primary schools, and Baden-Württemberg, where school choice is not a part of the institutional framework at the elementary level. We were successful in attracting additional funding for this study from the DFG in September. The data collection took place in Essen (Nordrhein-Westfalen). The study will be completed in 2002.
 4. Finally, by analysing data that we collected at a number of elementary schools in Baden-Württemberg we investigated the transition patterns of immigrant and German families after the completion of primary schooling. Dealing with the extent of ethnic differentiation at the first transition in the German school system, we studied the question whether the observed differences in the transition rates between different ethnic groups continue to exist once the children's educational performance is taken into account. The findings reveal that school marks are the central determinant of the transition. However, also after having controlled for school performance ethnic differences persist. Especially Turkish and Italian children have a considerably lower chance to get into one of the higher educational tracks. Furthermore, we investigated the impact of the immigrant concentration in the school environment on the transition. The analyses reveal that with increasing percentages of immigrant children in the classroom the chances to attend one of the higher educational branches are considerably reduced. After taking into account the immigrant composition no significant ethnic differences persist.

In September 2001 Cornelia Kristen has received a Marie Curie Fellowship at the ICS (Interuniversity Center for Social Science Theory and Methodology), Groningen, The Netherlands.

Conference participation:

22 - 24 November 2001, ERNAPE Conference: "A Bridge to the Future. Collaboration between Home, School and Community", Rotterdam, The Netherlands. Participant: Cornelia Kristen.

Organised workshops/conferences:

25 - 26 January 2001, MZES Workshop on "Educational Decisions in Immigrant Families", Mannheim. With researchers from France (Yaël Brinbaum, Roxane Silberman, Louis-André Vallet), the Netherlands (Uulkje de Jong, Paul Jungbluth, Karen Phalet, Ineke van der Veen), and the United Kingdom (Alice Sullivan, Sin Yi Cheung).

Ethnic Cleavages and Social Contexts

Director:	Hartmut Esser
Researchers:	Stephan Ganter, Angela Jäger
Funding:	Volkswagen Foundation
Duration:	1999 to 2004
Status:	ongoing

Research question/goal: The main objective of this research project is to explore contextual effects on diverse manifestations of social distance on the part of Germans towards ethnic minorities. Particular attention will be paid to the social embeddedness of such attitudes, behavioural intentions and actual behaviour in social networks and primary groups. The analysis of these kinds of contextual effects is based upon a special

survey which builds on snowball sampling procedures and follow-up-interviews in a social networks research design. A first study in Mannheim (N=500) was used to test the whole research design and to find out whether the main hypotheses of the project are plausible. In a second study using the same approach differences in manifestations of social distance towards ethnic minorities in Western and Eastern Germany will be analysed.

Data: Special survey

Geographic space: Germany

Project activities in 2001:

The project proposal submitted to the Volkswagen Foundation was accepted in March 2001. The purpose of the project is to find out why East Germans (on average) show stronger social distance towards ethnic minorities than West Germans. In order to answer this question the study will focus on the social embeddedness of corresponding attitudes, behavioural intentions and actual behaviour in social networks and primary groups. The scheduled research design is adapted from the first study in Mannheim with a few important revisions. In contrast to the first study field research has to be conducted by a research company. Furthermore, a comparative analysis of different social contexts in Eastern and Western Germany within the framework of snowball sampling procedures requires a more complex sampling design. For these reasons a shift from face-to-face interviewing to CATI techniques has to be considered. So far, however, it is uncertain whether CATI based data collection of social networks in conjunction with follow-up interviews of alteri is feasible. Therefore, a small pilot study supported by the MZES was conducted in order to verify

the feasibility. Based on the findings of this study, the final draft of the research project will be settled and implemented in February 2002.

Conference participation:

25 - 28 April 2001, XXI. International Sunbelt Social Network Conference, Budapest. Participant: Stephan Ganter. Presentation: "Homogeneity of Attitudes towards Ethnic Minorities within Ego-centric Social Networks".

Conditions and Processes of Migrants' Structural Assimilation in the German Soccer League System

Director: Frank Kalter
 Researchers: Frank Kalter
 Funding: DFG
 Duration: 2000 to 2002
 Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: In the Federal Republic of Germany the children and grandchildren of so-called "guestworkers" still occupy lower positions in the educational system and in the labour market. According to recent studies this holds true even if socio-economic background variables, classical indicators of migration history and cognitive assimilation are controlled. While standard theories of migrant integration cannot totally account for the persistence of ethnic inequality, three general approaches (mutually connected) seem to be promising in this respect: elaborated theories of discrimination, the extension of the concept of capital to cultural and social resources, and some more or less formalised models, which try to conceive patterns of inequality

as the result of processes of self-selection and dynamic interactions.

In this project the positions and mobility (in the classical sense the 'structural assimilation') of migrants are analysed within the hierarchical system of the German football league. Here, we find background conditions, which are very interesting from a theoretical point of view: In the field of sports competition is especially institutionalised and legitimised. According to prominent theories of discrimination disadvantages to minorities should vanish if competition is perfect. In the field of sports the capital actors need to perform well is more general (and less receiving-country-specific) than in other social fields and therefore barriers resting on 'false' capital may be overcome more quickly. As a consequence the third group of explanations, processes of self-selection and dynamic interactions, may be studied under very convenient conditions.

Data: interviews with players and coaches

Geographic space: Baden-Württemberg

Project activities in 2001:

Having finished data collection in December 2000, at the beginning of this year we have started analysing the processes of immigrants' structural assimilation within the soccer league system. The data set now consists of 1123 soccer players (555 youth players from age 15 to 18 and 568 adults) from 85 teams within the broader area of Mannheim. A supplementary file contains information of 90 coaches, 82 of them belonging to one of the sampled teams. The first step in our analyses was to look at the present degree of ethnic stratification differentiating between the youth and the adult players. Here, our survey data confirms the picture

already discovered using data from membership files and game reports: Over the birth cohorts immigrants clearly advanced in their positions. While there is only a slight disadvantage in terms of reaching higher leagues at the adult level, at the youth level the trend has even turned into a clear advantage compared to Germans. This holds true especially for the group of Turks and especially for the odds of reaching middle level vs. lower level positions. An obvious explanation for these trends of structural assimilation could be seen in the fact that younger birth cohorts are also better integrated with respect to other dimensions of assimilation like language skills, educational level, contacts to Germans etc. However, this 'naive assimilation hypotheses' is strongly rejected by our data. While this general trend of assimilation over birth cohorts can be confirmed for the immigrant resident population in the Mannheim area, the reverse is true for the subpopulation of soccer players. This points to a severe shift in selectivity of playing soccer. While the older players score very high on usual integration indicators, in the course of time (respectively birth cohorts) soccer seems to have increasingly attracted also less integrated immigrants. This does not mean, however, that the level of general integration is irrelevant for reaching higher level positions within the age groups. In this respect most effects are mediated by the factor 'age at entry', which turns out to be the most important factor for being successful within the league system. This variable is closely related to migration history and indicators of integration. Controlling for age at entry, disadvantages of adult immigrant players vanish and advantages of youth immigrant players increase even more. As a consequence, entry behaviour may be

seen as a crucial mechanism through which general immigrant disadvantages (lack of host-country-specific human, social and cultural capital) are transmitted into a system seemingly free from specificity of resources. Analyses focusing on mechanisms of discrimination strongly support the main thesis of neo-classical theory that competition is a strong ally of minorities. While, generally, social distance and unequal treatment seem to be of minor importance in the career processes, they become even less important as the league level gets higher.

Conference participation:

22 - 24 March 2001, Spring-meeting of the section "Modeling and simulation" of the DGS, Bern, CH. Participant: Frank Kalter. Presentation: "The evolution of ethnic stratification".

30 - 31 March 2001, Spring-meeting of the section "Methods of empirical social research" of the DGS, Konstanz. Participant: Frank Kalter. Presentation: "Controlling for independent variables in measures of segregation: social change and structural assimilation of immigrants".

6 - 10 October 2001, EuroConference on European Welfare States and Changing Life Courses, Kerkrade, NL. Participant: Frank Kalter. Presentation: "Assimilation of Immigrants' Family Behaviour in a Changing Receiving Country".

2.3 Research Area 3: Family and the Welfare State in Europe

In all European countries the family has been changing significantly since the 19th century. Research in this area focuses on variations in family changes across Europe and the development of family-related social policies in a long-term perspective, including family policy, family law and the position of the family in the welfare state in general.

Family Change and Family Policy in Comparative Perspective

Director:	Peter Flora, Thomas Bahle
Researchers:	Birgit Fix, Mathias Maucher, Astrid Pfenning
Funding:	DFG, MZES
Duration:	1994 to 2001
Status:	finished

Research question/goal: The project studies family changes and family policies in a long-term comparative view. Results will be published in a series of 5 volumes with 18 country studies and 2 comparative volumes. In addition, a database on family policies in Europe will be developed as a major source for comparative analyses and family policy indicators. The database will be made available to the academic public after the conclusion of the project.

Data: official statistics, secondary analysis, production of time series

Geographic space: Western and Central Europe (EU and Norway, Switzerland, Poland and Hungary)

Project activities in 2001:

The project finished in September 2001. The country studies were completed and prepared for publication, except three studies on which the authors continue to work. The studies were given to the editors for writing the introductions and conclusions to the volumes. The family policy database was published as CD-ROM and handed over to the Austrian Institute for Family Studies, Vienna, as the current co-ordinator of the European Observatory on Family Matters. Mathias Maucher and Thomas Bahle worked on a first comparative analysis using the database under the topic 'The development of family allowances and child tax benefits in Western Europe, 1950-2000'.

2.4 Research Area 4: Intermediary Structures and the Welfare State in Europe

Comparative welfare state research has so far concentrated on social security and largely neglected the area of social services. The national variations in this field essentially result from the role of the churches and the labour movement in the production of social welfare. It is the aim of this research area to analyse and account for the development of social services in Europe from a historical and comparative perspective on the national as well as local level.

Intermediary Structures and the Welfare State: The Role of the Churches in Western Europe

Director: Peter Flora,
Elisabeth Fix

Researchers: Birgit Fix

Funding: DFG

Duration: 1999 to 2003

Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: Research on the welfare state has rather neglected the role of intermediary structures in the production of social welfare. In particular the churches have been playing a major role in the provision of social welfare long before the modern welfare state was founded. Still, there are huge variations in the welfare production of the churches to be found across Western Europe. These will be analysed and explained from a comparative perspective.

Data: Organisation survey

Geographic space: Western Europe

Project activities in 2001:

Project activities in 2001 concentrated on the creation of the empirical basis of the project. The project will be based on an encompassing survey on the social service activities of the Catholic and Protestant churches in Western Europe. In the first phase of the project six countries form part of the sample: Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Norway. In preparation of the survey which is based on a written questionnaire, a 10 pages questionnaire was elaborated which was sent to all welfare associations related to the churches in the six countries. Thus, around 400 welfare associations were selected. The theoretical aim of the project is to study the

variations in the profile of church welfare provision. Thus, the questionnaire deals with the following items: 1. For which target groups do denominational welfare organisations provide social services? 2. How many institutions, places, beds and how much time for counselling do they offer? 3. Which forms of service provision do they prefer? 4. From which financial resources in relatives shares are their services funded? 5. How many members of religious congregations do they employ and do they rely more on volunteers or on professionals? In order to enhance the return quota of the questionnaire, all organisations were contacted by phone beforehand. The questionnaire went into the field at the beginnings of November and first results will be expected towards the end of 2001.

Conference participation:

29 November, 2001, Vertreterversammlung des Diözesancaritasverbandes Freiburg, Freiburg. Participant: Birgit Fix, Elisabeth Fix. Presentation: "Europe ante portas - challenges, chances and risks for the German Caritas".

21 November, 2001, Kolloquium ZENS Göttingen, Göttingen. Participant: Birgit Fix. Presentation: "Religion and family policies in a comparative perspective".

Invited scholars participating in the project:

Dr. Olav Helge Angell, 30 June - 2 July, 2001, University of Oslo

The Structure of Social Services: An International Comparison: Local Case Studies in Denmark, Germany, France, the United Kingdom and Spain

Director:	Thomas Bahle, Astrid Pfenning
Researchers:	Thomas Bahle, Astrid Pfenning
Funding:	MZES
Duration:	2000 to 2003
Status:	in preparation

Research question/goal: The project will compare the development and structure of social services in 5 European countries. Case studies will be conducted in 5 medium-sized cities in Denmark, France, Germany, Spain, and the United Kingdom. The research interest centres on institutional relations between the welfare state, intermediary organisations, and local institutions. The analysis focuses on the supply structure and responsible agencies of service provision at the local level (local welfare mix) and on the degree of networking, co-ordination and co-operation between providers, with special attention to the role of local government. In a second step, the degree to which selected families have access to and benefit from services will be analysed.

Data: statistics, secondary analyses, primary data collection on local social services, interviews

Geographic space: Denmark, Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Spain

Project activities in 2001:

In 2001 the international project group was formed and an application for funding was submitted to the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft. During the process of prepar-

ing the research application, some organisational and conceptual changes in the project had to be made. The country sample now includes France, Germany, The Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom (i.e. England). The focus of the project is on the structure of social services (at the national and local level) and on the related position of clients. The project application was submitted to the DFG in co-operation with the University of Heidelberg and our international project partners.

Social Services in the Welfare State: A Comparison of Great Britain, France, and Germany

Director:	Thomas Bahle
Researchers:	Thomas Bahle
Funding:	Universität Mannheim
Duration:	1999 to 2003
Status:	ongoing

Research question/goal: The project studies the development and structure of social services in France, England and Germany up to the present time. The focus is on the one hand on their historical development, on the other hand on the major reforms which have been undertaken since the 1970s as well as on their consequences. The relationship between the state, the voluntary welfare organisations and the local communities will be of major interest. Main dimensions for international comparison will be the degree of centralisation and decentralisation, the role of the third sector and the institutional structure of the welfare state.

Data: secondary analysis

Geographic space: France, England, Germany

Project activities in 2001:

In 2001 Thomas Bahle worked on a research fund application for a related project on the structure of social services that was submitted to the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft in August. On the basis of the above project he was accepted as Jean Monnet Fellow at the European University Institute, Florence, where he continues to work on it from September 2001 until September 2002.

Intermediary Structures and the Welfare State: The Consociational Societies in Historical and Comparative Perspective

Director:	Elisabeth Fix
Researchers:	Elisabeth Fix
Funding:	Universität Mannheim
Duration:	1999 to 2003
Status:	ongoing

Research question/goal: The welfare regimes of the four small democracies along the European city-belt have rather been neglected in welfare state research. Strong intermediary structures, a fragmented labour movement and cultural heterogeneity are the most striking similarities, which the social structures of Belgium, the Netherlands, Austria and Switzerland share with Germany. These structural preconditions have been shaping the welfare institutions in these countries. This project will explain the development of their specific type of welfare regime from a historical and comparative perspective.

Data: Surveys, national statistics, secondary literature

Geographic space: Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Austria

Project activities in 2001:

Project activities in 2001 concentrated on the collection of empirical data and on the elaboration of the theoretical approach of the project. Theoretically, the project is based on Stein Rokkan's macrosociological theory on the Western European variations of state formation, nation-building, and democratisation since these three processes have decisive impacts on the building of welfare regimes. Work in 2001 focussed on the within-variations in the cluster of consociational democracies. The main result was that the role of the churches and their welfare organisations accounts for the main differences. Thus, also the empirical work of the project concentrated on the welfare provision by the churches. In this context, a comparative survey based upon a questionnaire was prepared. This empirical study is closely connected and related to the project "Intermediary structures and the welfare state". The questionnaire went into the field in the beginnings of November and its results will greatly advance work on the habilitation project.

Conference participation:

29 November 2001, Vertreterversammlung des Diözesancaritasverbandes Freiburg, Freiburg. Participant: Birgit Fix, Elisabeth Fix. Presentation: "Europa ante portas - Chancen und Risiken für die Caritas".

Invited scholars participating in the project:

Dr. Olav Helge Angell, 30 June - 2 July 2001, University of Oslo

Historical Data Handbook 'Trade Unions in Western Europe up to 1945'

Director: Günter Braun,
Hermann Weber
 Researchers: Günter Braun
 Funding: MZES
 Duration: 2000 to 2002
 Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: The project aims to create a comprehensive empirical basis for the comparative long-term analysis of the formation, organisational forms and transformation of the trade union movements in 16 countries of Western Europe from the beginnings till 1945. Country profiles with general information about the organisations as well as the political, legal and business environment for the rise and development of the labour movement should complete the statistics on membership over time. Additional overviews will use comparative indicators to present these data.

Data: Archival resources, national statistics, Trade Union reports, secondary literature

Geographic space: Western Europe

Project activities in 2001:

Work in 2001 further on has been concentrated on the collection of literature and archival sources on the history of trade unions in European countries before 1945. The main project activities dealt with the collection and presentation of membership data of the trade union movement in Germany and in Switzerland. These country chapters served as examples in creating functional prototypes of the handbook. The main strategy in data gathering has been to collect data on national unions, both affiliated and non-affiliated, with supplementary

data on higher-order organisations (cartels and confederations). For each country, the database begins with recording information on the following items: The organisational history of each national union organisation; the history and patterns of affiliation with a confederation; the organisational domain and type of the national unions; annual membership data as possible.

Invited scholars participating in the project:

Christian Toft, Ph.D., March - December 2001, Danmark (zuletzt Max-Planck-Institut für Gesellschaftsforschung)

The 'Societies of Europe' Series

Director: Peter Flora,
Franz Kraus,
Franz Rothenbacher
 Researchers: Peter Flora,
Franz Kraus,
Franz Rothenbacher
 Funding: MZES
 Duration: 1999 to 2002
 Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The 'Societies of Europe' series is a contribution of Eurodata to the establishment of a systematic empirical basis for studying long-term developments in European societies, their differences and similarities, their divergence and convergence. It concentrates on three major developments since the 19th century: population growth and demographic transition; industrialisation and the changing division of labour; democratisation and the growth of welfare states. These developmental processes have shaped the social structures and institutions of the European societies until today. The series consists of statistical handbooks, each supplemented by a CD with

larger data sets and more detailed documentation. The books will be limited to more condensed statistical information, in tabular and graphical form, complemented by institutional data and interpretative texts. In total, 8 volumes will appear on Elections, Trade Unions, Population and Families, Labour Force and Social Security.

Data: Aggregate statistics, institutional information, and meta-information

Geographic space: Western Europe, Poland, Hungary and Czech Republic (except for trade unions and elections which are limited to Western Europe only) at the national and (for certain benchmark years) subnational levels. The election handbook refers to the level of constituencies.

Project activities in 2001:

In 2000, the handbook 'The European Population 1850-1945' was completed, including a CD-ROM with more detailed data and documentation. Both were submitted for publication by end of October. Work on volume II, covering the period since 1950 was started. Work on volume IV ('The European Social Security Systems, 1885-1945') was continued with the finalisation of the chapter on Austria and the drafting of the chapter on Czechoslovakia. Data collecting was continued with data entry for Germany. Work on volume V 'The European Labour Force, 1870-1945') was continued with the design and programming of a database and related SQL-queries on sources (cross-tabular dimensions and categories), concepts and definitions. Data entry concentrated on Poland.

2.5 Research Area 5: Cultural Foundations of the Market Economy and the Welfare State

Research in this area focuses on the cultural and normative foundations of the market economy and the welfare state. It is based on the idea that a specific normative structure is characteristic for both market economies and socio-political institutions. These are founded on particular ideas of social solidarity and justice. The individual research projects aim at clarifying to what extent these ideas coincide with value orientations and collective representations of actors. In particular they deal with the question how socio-political culture and the institutions of the welfare state and the market economy as well interact.

The Social Acceptance of the Welfare State

Director:	Johannes Berger, Carsten Ullrich
Researchers:	N.N.
Funding:	Universität Mannheim
Duration:	2000 to 2002
Status:	in preparation

Research question/goal: The purpose of the research project is the analysis of the social acceptance of the German welfare state. An interest in the social support of welfare institutions presupposes that at least a minimum of public acceptance is a functional prerequisite for the effectiveness and stability of the welfare state. For the first time acceptance judgements about substantial institutions of the German welfare state will be generated in a direct way. To achieve

this, a survey especially designed for this purpose has to be carried out. Furthermore, it is necessary to supplement or substitute indicators for acceptance and for independent variables as they are used in several national and comparative surveys.

Data: quantitative survey

Geographic space: Germany

Project activities in 2001:

The proposal is in the process of submission.

Public View on Benefits for the Unemployed

Director:	Johannes Berger
Researchers:	Astrid Karl, Silke Hamann
Funding:	MZES
Duration:	2000 to 2003
Status:	finished

Research question/goal: The main research issue of this project is to complete the understanding of the social acceptance of programmes for unemployed on the basis of an established concept of social acceptance. For explaining the distribution of varying attitudes in the population it is useful to distinguish between three different groups: first of all employed people who finance the benefits (I), furthermore the unemployed who get the benefits (II) and finally persons who neither finance the systems nor gain any benefits (III). In analysing the varying attitudes of these groups special interest is given to distinct factors influencing the social acceptance of the programs. The focus hereby is set on structural factors (like different amounts of redistributions caused by programs or different criteria of eligibility) on the one hand and the impact of interests

and values (like personal moral standards and beliefs of justice) on the other hand.

Data: quantitative survey

Geographic space: Germany

Project activities in 2001:

In 2001 the project activities focussed on the publication of the main research results of the completed project »Moral Economy of Unemployment. The Campus Verlag published our final report in a book with the title "Entsolidarisierung? Leistungen für Arbeitslose im Urteil von Erwerbstätigen." in May 2001. The main findings are as follows: The social acceptance of the three programs for unemployed people ("Arbeitslosengeld", "Arbeitslosenhilfe" and "Sozialhilfe") is very high. Nearly all respondents agree with the basic principles of the programs and with the different criteria of eligibility for the three programs. The respondents accept the necessity of paying for the programs although as employees with permanent jobs they realise that they themselves will probably never receive any benefits. As the most important "common theme" ("Deutungsmuster") with which the respondents justified their support for the programs we identified: First of all the dominant interpretation of the risk of unemployment as a risk everybody has to face and nobody can be accounted for. Consequently the recipients of benefits are not blamed for their situation. Although the underlying normative principles of the different programs can be described as opposing (the main underlying principle of "Arbeitslosengeld" is "equity" whereas the means tested program "Sozialhilfe" represents the principle of "need") the interviewees indicated their normative flexibility in evaluating each of these principles as right, fair and just. But the respondents

also noticed the possibility of fraud and blamed especially recipients of the "Sozialhilfe" for a supposed abuse of the system. Nevertheless only very few respondents rejected that special or any other program completely. Instead the respondents demanded a better regulation of means testing and proving of eligibility to prevent fraud and individual prosecution of abusers. Besides important results of our research were published by Leske + Budrich in October in the written version of the presentations at the conference of the German Sociological Association (DGS) in Cologne "Gute Gesellschaft? Zur Konstruktion sozialer Ordnungen. Verhandlungen des 30. Kongresses der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie in Köln 2000. Our article dealt with the principles of justice of social programs and the correlated chances for solidarity. Respective to the different principles of justice which the three social programs realise, different forms of solidarity are required from the persons who finance these programs. It is remarkable that in spite of the fact that the "Sozialhilfe" causes more redistributions than the other programs and insofar demands more solidarity from the financiers the respondents nevertheless support this program in almost the same manner than the other two programs. In a next step we wanted to complete our understanding of the social acceptance of programs for unemployed by a quantitative sample survey and submitted a project proposal to the German Research Foundation. We wanted to examine the attitudes of three main interest groups regarding to the existent programs transferring payments to the unemployed. To begin with, in the total population there are the employed people (I) who do finance the programs with their contributions and taxes,

furthermore there are the unemployed (II) who get the benefits, and finally there are those who neither finance nor gain any advantages from the programs (III). By distinguishing these groups one could be able to achieve more complete knowledge about the impact of »values« and »interests« on the social acceptance of such programs and furthermore about the result concerning the dominance of values (i. e. for instance principles of justice or beliefs of solidarity). Here not only the contrast between the acceptance of the three groups but also the contrast between the acceptance of the varying programs between and in-between the groups is of utmost importance. However, the proposal has not been accepted. The project is discontinued.

2.6 Additional European Level Activity

In addition to the more substantial international comparative research which is conducted in many of the research projects including collaboration with international partners, the MZES is also engaged in other European-level activities. One of these is coordinating a European Summer School.

EURO Summer School "Integration of Sociological Theory and Research" (ISTAR)

Director:	Walter Müller
Researchers:	Stefani Scherer
Funding:	MZES / ECSR
Duration:	2000 to 2002
Status:	ongoing

Research question/goal: The project provides advanced training for graduate students and

young researchers in a Euro Summer School which will take place in 2000, 2001 and 2002. The Summer School is organised on behalf of the European Consortium for Sociological Research (ECSR) and will take place each year at one of its member institutes.

The Summer School's specific focus is on integrating sociological theory and empirical research as well as strengthening comparative research in Europe. It aims at developing students' understanding of how to construct theories so that they have explanatory potential in relation to established research findings and how to design research in order to provide a basis for the empirical testing and critique of theory.

Substantive topics are drawn from the international comparative research agenda, covering central issues of the integration of European societies and the development of the nations within that process. For more details please visit the project's web pages <http://www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de/ecsr/>.

The Summer School contributes to the formation of a well-trained community of young researchers in Europe, providing them with the increasingly needed comparative knowledge about converging or diverging developments in European societies.

Project activities in 2001:

The purpose of the project is to strengthen international comparative research by contributing to the education of young researcher and PhD students from all over

Europe and to facilitate exchange and co-operation among them. The main project activities referred to the organisation and especially the co-ordination of the ECSR Summer School 'Integrating Sociological Theory and Research ISTAR', combining a Graduate School and Workshops, which started in 1999 at the MZES. A detailed programme for the years 2000- 2001 was set up and has been implemented with great success. Details may be found under <http://www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de/ecsr>. The main activity in 2001 was the Graduate School on Family, Gender and Social Stratification and the subsequent Workshops on related topics, in Stockholm, August 22-27, 2001. Both events were organised by the Swedish Institute for Social Research (SOFI). After this first successful phase of establishing the ECSR Summer School, the Co-ordination has been transferred to the Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI) Dublin. Future Summer Schools will be organised under the chair of Philip O'Connell, ESRI. Firm commitments for hosting the Summer School exist from institutes in Amsterdam, Belfast, Trento and the ICS in the Netherlands.

Organised workshops/conferences:

22 - 27 August 2001, ECSR Graduate School 'Integrating Sociological Theory and Research (ISTAR)' on: Family, Gender and Social Stratification and ECSR Workshops at SOFI in Stockholm.

3 Research Department B: European Political Systems and Their Integration

Introduction

Research in Department B is focused on the future of democratic governance both within and beyond the nation state and on the dynamics of inter-national relations within and between states.

Individual projects differ in so far as some put emphasis more on the micro-, others on the meso- or macro-level of national systems or concentrate their research on the regional or international system. What they have in common, however, is that they take a comparative view. In order to attribute distinct phenomena to specific actor properties or context factors, most research projects cover a large number of systems. Western Europe is the preferred geographical space for the exploration of the conditions and reasons for different patterns of political involvement of citizens, of distinct patterns of party competition and of the electoral process.

Another common feature is the awareness of the strong interdependence between political transformations at the domestic and the regional and international level. This interdependence is particularly relevant for the member states of the European Union. How supranational regional integration conditions the way in which responsive and responsible government is functioning at the national level and how it affects democratic representation, citizens' participation and patterns of interest intermediation is a matter of particular concern. Other projects explore whether or not distinct patterns of political participation, electoral decisions and party

formation emerge in the supra-national context of the EU.

Different context conditions apply to the Central and East European countries. The process of political and economic transformation has been steadied in recent years. Some countries, however, are still conflict ridden and it is worth exploring in a comparative perspective how different types of conflict regulation contribute to the intensification or moderation of national conflicts.

The process of nation-building and system transformation takes place in the shadow of two hegemonic powers: The Russian Federation tries to influence its "near abroad" according to its own domestic priorities and foreign policy preferences. The European Union offers membership for "the willing and the able" which entails a strong demand for political and economic structural adjustment. Irrespective of how the European system of regional co-operation will develop, it will have a considerable impact both on the domestic political systems and on the inter-state relations. This holds particularly true for those countries which live along the border line of the enlarged EU.

Last, not least, international interdependence is highly relevant for Europe. Institutionalised co-operation at the global level has a strong and direct impact on the institutional development at the regional and national level. On the other hand, European governments, the EU and Non-Governmental Organisations take part in international governance and contribute to shape globalisation.

In 2001 researchers in Department B were engaged in about 28 projects. As in the past, research has been organised in five Research Areas:

- Participation and Electoral Decisions;
- Governance in Europe;
- Development of a European Regional System;
- Institutionalisation of International Negotiation Systems;
- Nation-Building in Europe.

The individual research areas embrace projects that start from different theoretical and methodological approaches. Joint colloquia and informal exchange stimulate the debate between scholars and contribute to a vivid intellectual climate. Testing the explanatory power of complementary and competing theories is *expressis verbis* the constitutive logic of the research group on "Institutionalisation of International Negotiation Systems". Joint discussions of individual research results and common workshops with international experts have contributed to better understand the different analytical approaches applied within the research group and to improve the individual theoretical and methodological frameworks.

Individual projects in Department B either continue a valuable tradition of research of the Mannheim Centre like the "Yearbook of Research on the History of Communism" or are complementing and deepening particular aspects of current research programmes.

Most of the research has progressed in line with the medium-term research programme. About eleven projects that have been presented in the past are still ongoing. They will not be presented here as they have been covered in the last annual report and further

information can be found in the individual project reports. Attention should rather be drawn to projects finished or started. Two projects (both financed by the Volkswagen Foundation) have been completed in 2001:

- "Brussels or Moscow: The Foreign Policy Orientation of Belarus, Poland, the Slovak Republic, and Ukraine in the Post-Communist Processes of Integration and Transformation" (Egbert Jahn, Astrid Sahn). The empirical investigation has revealed quite a complex picture of integration competition both at the regional - between Brussels and Moscow - and at the sub-regional level - between Poland and Ukraine, two countries that aim for leadership with respect to their neighbouring countries. NATO enlargement, Partnership for Peace and accession negotiations with the European Union have in the past and will in the future considerably change the nature of the integration competition. Up to now, countries like Belarus and Ukraine have pursued different strategies concerning EU membership. After enlargement, however, they will both have to adapt to EU norms and standards in order to become competitive on EU markets. This may incite them to reconsider their long term strategies. The option is either to join forces with Russia and ask for entrance into the EU or to seek support from countries like Poland in order to influence EU policies in their favour.
- "The Relationship between the Czech and Slovak Republics after the Dissolution of their Common State" (Egbert Jahn, Andreas Reich): Among the main causes that prompted and facilitated the peaceful division of Czechoslovakia was

the start of the process of democratisation. Apart from a strong element of path-dependency, the bilateral relations between both states developed very much in response to the continuing process of internal transformation and of the different options concerning integration into NATO and into the European Union.

The department has been quite successful in obtaining grants for research projects and research networks:

- "Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy" (Jan van Deth, Sigrid Roßteutscher, Sonja Zmerli): The project is part of the ESF-network aimed at a comparative study on political and social involvement. A common core questionnaire has been developed and is applied to a representative sample of the German population. After funding has been made available by the German Research Foundation (DFG) the field study was started and has been completed in the meantime.
- "Comparative Analysis of Party Platforms for the European Election" (Hermann Schmitt): The project aims to explore under what conditions voters take notice of party platforms and orient their voting behaviour accordingly. The application has just recently been approved by the DFG.
- "Governance in the European Union" (Beate Kohler-Koch): The DFG has allotted funds to support research co-operation which in the past year has concentrated on EU constitutional issues.
- "Governance in an Expanded Multi-level System" (Michèle Knodt, Su Ling Tseng, Birgit Hellmann): In most issue areas the EU is embedded in a dense network of global governance. The project examines to what extent and depending on what kind of institutional and context factors this embeddedness has an impact on the institutional change of the EU. The project is funded by the DFG in the research programme on "EU governance".
- "Strategy Options of International Governance" (Beate Kohler-Koch, Fabrice Larat): The project, supported by the Volkswagen Foundation) seeks to better understand conceptual differences in governing international relations. The hypothesis is that designing strategies of international governance are influenced by individual perceptions of international political order which are represented in particular 'worldviews'.
- "European Health Policy and national regulation of pharmaceutical markets" (Franz Urban Pappi, Paul Thurner, Peter Kotzian): The aim is to develop a theoretical framework for analysing the institutionalisation of systems of permanent negotiation. Particular focus is on the "Round Tables on Completing the Single Market for Pharmaceuticals".
- "Organisational structure and the facilitation of argumentative action in international negotiation systems" (Beate Kohler-Koch, Thomas Conzelmann) is a follow-up project in the interdisciplinary research group supported by the DFG. It concentrates on the relevance of ideational discourse for the emergence of effective and durable negotiations.
- "International Management of Conflicts of Ethnic Nationalism in Eastern Europe" (Egbert Jahn, Claudia Wagner): The DFG has approved the continuation of the project which investigates the role of

international organisations, NGOs, local actors in conflict resolution and strategies to consolidate peace.

New projects emerged partly from earlier projects or in order to complement ongoing research:

- "Targeted Political Socialisation" (Jan van Deth, Marina Berton) deals with political socialisation and democratic participation. Starting from the assumption that the development of a democratic personality and civic attitudes start at young age, the project will explore the basic orientations of children concerning democracy by the time they enter elementary school.
- "Implications of Institutional Parameters for Electoral Decision-Making in Multi-party Systems" (Franz Urban Pappi, Paul Thurner, Thomas Gschwend): Taking for granted that electoral rules provide incentives to vote strategically, the aim is to develop a theory to explain the political consequences of strategic voting in different electoral systems.
- "European Party Federations: Driving Force of European Integration or Laggard?" (Jan van Deth, Thomas Poguntke, Christine Pütz): Particular attention will be given to the degree of political integration of EU party federations and their relation to and relative independence from national parties and the parliamentary groups in the European Parliament.
- "Mobilisation, Participation and Organisation via new Information and Communication Technologies" (Andrea Römmele): The project investigates in a European comparative perspective the

relevance of the internet for linking political party leaders to the public.

As in past years, research is predominantly comparative covering a broad range of European countries. The individual researches are well connected to the national and international political science community. They themselves prove to be strong in scientific networking bringing together scholars from all over Europe to get engaged in joint research or in evaluating ongoing research of the MZES:

Jan van Deth has taken the lead in establishing an international working group of fourteen members in the framework of the European Science Foundation (ESF).

For six years now Beate Kohler-Koch has acted as co-ordinator of the interdisciplinary national research programme on "Governance in the European Union" funded by the German Research Foundation that up to now has covered more than 60 individual research projects, several of them located at Mannheim.

The TMR Research Network "Political Representation and Electoral Behaviour in the European Union", co-ordinated by Hermann Schmitt, has not just managed to contribute substantively to linking relevant research activities all over Europe but has built up some trans-national training component like a regularly organised school on research methodology.

Furthermore, conferences and workshops organised in the context of multilateral research activities bring a large number of outstanding scholars to the MZES (see appendix).

The productivity of research done in Department B is further documented by papers presented at national and international conferences and panels and workshops convened at international conferences.

Publication output is worthwhile mentioning:

- 7 books,
- 20 articles (mainly in peer review journals),
- 22 articles in edited volumes,
- 3 working papers.

Last not least, the "Mannheimer Jahrbuch für Europäische Sozialforschung" has again been edited by members of the team of Department B (Thomas Conzelmann, Michèle Knodt).

The "Yearbook of Research on the History of Communism" has been edited as a double volume 2000/2001 and also contains "The International Newsletter of Historical Studies on Comintern, Communism and Stalinism".

Apart from research, members of the MZES have been active in

- advising the European Commission in the preparation of the White Book on European Governance,
- peer review committees of the EU and the German Research Foundation (DFG),
- evaluating institutions of the Max-Planck Society and individual departments of other universities,
- representing the Union of the German Academies of Science in the European Science Foundation (ESF),
- governing boards and scientific committees of national and international research institutions,

- taking responsibility for the advancement of European Studies in China.

Looking at the activities listed like the presentation of papers or lectures at international conferences and looking at the publication output, researches of Department B have been quite successful.

3.1 Research Area 1: Participation and Electoral Decisions

Do political decisions meet the wishes and demands of citizens? In a representative democracy political parties express the interests of citizens and they participate in decision-making processes. However, electoral politics is not the only way to establish this link. Main research topics in this research area are: (1) distinct modes of political involvement of citizens, (2) competition among parties, and (3) the representation of citizens' interests.

Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy (CID)

Director:	Jan van Deth
Researchers:	-
Funding:	European Science Foundation
Duration:	2000 to 2002
Status:	ongoing

Research question/goal: CID is an international network of researchers from fourteen European countries, financed by the European Science Foundation (ESF) and directed by Jan van Deth (for detailed information see <http://www.mzes.uni-mannheim.de/projekte/cid>). The network accepted an

extensive Common Core questionnaire on questions concerning social and political participation, small democracy, social capital, and citizen virtues. Identical population surveys will be conducted by all participating countries in the course of 2000 and 2001. The network also decided to conduct a comparative study on intermediary organisations. At the local level (MZES), the network decisions are realised through the two separately financed projects listed below.

Project activities in 2001:

Aim of the Network is to co-ordinate and stimulate international collaborative social scientific research in the field of social and political participation in democratic societies. The Network developed a common research design carried out in a number of countries including surveys among the population and among activists. To this aim Common Core Questionnaires have been created and translated into English, German, French, Italian, Danish, Spanish, and Dutch. After the collection of data had been finished in Denmark and Russia in 2000, fieldwork took place in Switzerland, The Netherlands, Germany, and Portugal in 2001. Preparations are under way to collect data in Spain, Slovenia, Rumania, Moldavia, and Italy in late 2001/early 2002. The main scholarly results of the Network in 2001 include: - Intensive communication between the participants in order to implement the common research design and questionnaires in comparable ways. - Determination and distribution of a detailed instruction how to code the data obtained in national studies. - Start of the construction of an integrated data set (including the data from Denmark, Switzerland, Germany, Russia, and Portugal) to facilitate

collaborative research. A first version of this data set will be available early 2003.

Organised workshops/conferences:

- Meeting (Madrid; July 2001) of researchers involved in the collection of data on voluntary associations and activists in several countries in order to enhance the comparability of the results. Determination of a common research design for the organisational studies. - Meeting (Mannheim; September 2001) for young scholars in the network to discuss their common research interests and to improve their involvement and communication. - Meeting (Geneva; October 2001) for the Network to discuss the progress of the project. Determination of the accessibility and use of the integrated data sets on the basis of a division of labour and a collaborative publication policy.

Invited scholars participating in the project:

William Maloney, June - August 2001, University of Aberdeen

Welfare through Organisations: A Comparative Analysis of British and German Associational Life

Director:	Jan van Deth, Sigrid Roßteutscher
Researchers:	Marina Berton
Funding:	AGF
Duration:	2000 to 2002
Status:	ongoing

Research question/goal: The aim of this project is to add local and organisational context to the representative national samples that are conducted at the same time. In particular, it explores i) the density, range and diversity of the voluntary sector in dif-

ferent institutional and cultural contexts, ii) the internal organisational structure of the voluntary sector in different institutional and cultural contexts, and iii) whether differences in the internal structure and participatory opportunities explain differences between activists and volunteers concerning democracy, trust, citizenship, and welfare. The following tasks have been accomplished in Mannheim and all other participating communities: i) an extensive mapping of all existing clubs, associations and networks, ii) the design of a common organisational questionnaire, iii) a postal survey of all organisations, iv) the design of a Common Core questionnaire to members of selected organisations. Early 2001, postal questionnaires will be sent to volunteers and active members of selected organisation.

Project activities in 2001:

The project is part of the international ESF-network on "Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy". The project consists of two parts: i) the mapping and survey of all existing organisations in Mannheim and Aberdeen, and ii) a survey of activists and volunteers of selected organisations. It is the project's major aim to relate different political, institutional and cultural contexts and different organisational traits to activists' and volunteers' attitudes and activities concerning welfare and democracy in general. In January 2001, the first phase of the project was completed. 1.618 organisational questionnaires were inputted and a meeting in Aberdeen took place to discuss problems of coding, data cleaning and first steps of the empirical analyses. The empirical results were used to select organisations who were asked to participate in the second phase of the project: the survey of activists and volun-

teers. It has been of crucial importance to the central aim of the project that the selection of organisations represents the entire spectrum of the organisational life in Mannheim and Aberdeen. A total of 560 Mannheim organisations were selected, the questionnaire was developed. The mailing of circa 6.000 individual questionnaires began in February 2001 and lasted till July 2001. An SPSS data input mask was developed and data inputting started in May 2001. In July and August 2001 the end of award report was written and sent to the 'Anglo-German Foundation for the Study of Industrial Societies' (AGF). First publications were prepared. William Maloney and Sigrid Roßteutscher will present a paper on "Welfare through Organisations" on an ECPR workshop in Turin in March 2002, a book proposal has been drafted. The book proposal and other publications were discussed and prepared during a project meeting in Aberdeen that took place in December 2001. Extensive exchange with colleagues from Stuttgart (Oskar Gabriel, Isabell Thaidigsmann, Angelika Vetter) took place in order to prepare and support the replication of this project in the East German city of Jena and several smaller communities in the area of Jena and Mannheim. In Madrid (July 2001) and Geneva (October 2001) the content and structure of a comparative volume with the title "Associations as participatory vehicles" were discussed and finalised. This second book project will include material from all countries who participated in the ESF network on 'Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy'. William Maloney and Sigrid Roßteutscher (in co-operation with Hanspeter Kriesi, Geneva) are the co-ordinators of this book project. Moreover, plans were developed to integrate the project into

a second international network on "Multi-cultural democracy in European Cities". William Maloney, Sigrid Roßteutscher and Jan van Deth participated on international meetings (see conferences 1 and 2 below) to discuss the framework of this new co-operation, in November 2001 a proposal for an ESF network was launched.

Conference participation:

22 -23 March 2001, NIAS Conference on Ethnic Communities and Multicultural Democracy, Wassenaar, The Netherlands. Participant: Sigrid Roßteutscher, Jan van Deth. Presentation: "1. The ESF network on 'Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy' (Jan van Deth), 2. Ethnic organisations in Mannheim (Sigrid Roßteutscher)".

28 - 29 June 2001, 2nd NIAS Conference on Ethnic Communities and Multicultural Democracy, Wassenaar, The Netherlands. Participant: Sigrid Roßteutscher.

20 - 21 July 2001, 3rd taskforce meeting of the organisational component of the ESF network on 'Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy', Madrid. Participant: Sigrid Roßteutscher.

12 - 14 October 2001, General meeting of the ESF network on 'Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy', Geneva. Participant: Sigrid Roßteutscher, Stefanie Stuck, Jan van Deth, Sonja Zmerli.

Organised workshops/conferences:

In January, 25 - 28 2001, a conference was held in Aberdeen, UK. Aim of the meeting was an agreement on guidelines concerning coding and cleaning of the organisational data and the preparation of the activists survey. Participants were Marina Berton, Sigrid Roßteutscher, Jan van Deth (Mann-

heim) and William Maloney, Linda Stevenson (Aberdeen).

In December, 10 - 15 2001, a second project meeting was held in Aberdeen, UK: Aim of this meeting was the preparation of a paper to be presented at the upcoming ECPR joint session of workshops in Turin 2002, the completion of a book proposal for the Anglo-German book series and discussion of further dissemination strategies. Participants were William Maloney (Aberdeen) and Sigrid Roßteutscher (Mannheim).

Invited scholars participating in the project:

William Maloney, June to August 2001, University of Aberdeen/UK

Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy

Director:	Jan van Deth, Sigrid Roßteutscher
Researchers:	Sonja Zmerli
Funding:	DFG
Duration:	2001 to 2002
Status:	ongoing

Research question/goal: Major goal of this part of the project is the application of the Common Core questionnaire of the ESF-network to a representative sample of the German population. The Common Core applies a very broad conception of 'involvement'. On the one hand, it contains numerous questions on political and social involvement based on conventional approaches in this area. On the other hand, democratic theories recently emphasised modes of citizens' participation which go beyond the traditional concepts of both 'conventional', institutionalised modes of participation and 'unconventional', non-institutionalised protest activities. In par-

ticular, the concepts of 'consumer' democracy, and of 'direct' or 'small' democracy, based upon an active relationship between public service providers, on the one hand, and their clients, on the other, have shifted the attention from the realm of 'big' politics to the immediate concerns of day-to-day life. The coverage of all these areas in a Common Core questionnaire, conducted in many different European societies, provides the opportunity to test several crucial questions posed by current debates about Social Capital, Civil Society and the future of the welfare state.

The following tasks have been accomplished:

- i) the English Common Core questionnaire of the ESF network was translated into German,
- ii) a pre-test instrument was developed in collaboration with a professional survey institute (infas, Bonn),
- iii) pre-tests were conducted,
- iv) from February to June 2001, the main study was in the field.

Data: Representative Population Survey

Geographic space: Germany

Project activities in 2001:

In Germany, the fieldwork of the Common Core Questionnaire was accomplished in June 2001. Subsequently, the German data set was adjusted according to the requirements of the integrated CID data file. Empirical analyses focussing on the German data are currently under way.

Conference participation:

29 May 2001, "Is civic participation without risks?", Mainz. Participant: Sonja Zmerli.

15 - 20 September 2001, "Social Capital: Interdisciplinary Perspectives", Exeter, GB.

Participant: Sonja Zmerli. Presentation: "Different forms, different effects? The relevance of bonding and bridging aspects of social capital".

12 -13 October 2001, Conference of the CID Network, Geneva, CH. Participant: Sonja Zmerli.

Targeted Political Socialization

Director:	Jan van Deth
Researchers:	Marina Berton
Funding:	MZES
Duration:	2001 to 2004
Status:	in preparation

Research question/goal: Political Socialisation starts early in childhood and not during adolescence. Crucial impulses for the development of democratic personalities and civil-cultural attitudes start at young age. Based on this assumption the project focuses on young children. After a detailed literature study and the development of a first research design in the initial phase of the project the major aims have been specified. A new title is adopted ("Learning to live democracy (LLF): Possibilities for development of children in families and elementary schools") according to this specification. The project aims to obtain information about political involvement, understandings, and basic orientations of children towards European democracy by the time they enter elementary school. Besides, interviews with parents and teachers are planned as well as the collection of information about school (climate, social area...). In this way, the relative impact and relevance of socialisation agents and -instances can be estimated. The same children will be interviewed at the start and at end of their first school year.

Data: Two-wave panel design with structured in-depth interviews

Geographic space: Western Europe

Project activities in 2001:

The project activities during the year 2000 were mainly literature search and study, the preparations for and the development of a project design. We also initiated first contacts to education ministry, local bureaucrats and additional project or school relevant persons.

Conference participation:

26 September 2001, Wissenschaftliche Fachtagung "Jugend und Demokratie - Bestandsaufnahme und Perspektiven für die politische Bildung", organised by DVPW, Sektion: Politische Wissenschaft und politische Bildung, in co-operation with Zentrum für Schulforschung und Fragen der Lehrerbildung (ZSL) and Landeszentrale für politische Bildung, Sachsen-Anhalt, Halle (Saale). Participant: Marina Berton.

Electoral Competition and Decision Making in Multiparty Systems

Director: Franz Urban Pappi, Melvin Hinich
 Researchers: Susumu Shikano
 Funding: Universität Mannheim
 Duration: 1999 to 2001
 Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: In this project we try to a) identify the ideological dimensions underlying the party competition in Germany, b) locate voters and parties in this space and c) to assess in a diachronic analysis on whether the space changes over time. For this aim we use the notion of ideological

spaces as defined by the American political scientists Enelow, Hinich and Munger. The statistical analyses are based on new techniques of multidimensional scaling developed and programmed by Hinich.

Data: Survey Data

Geographic space: Germany

Project activities in 2001:

The Bundestag Elections from 1983 to 1998 are used as an example to analyse the problem of electoral competition in multiparty systems. In 2001, the following papers have been finished as part of a planned monograph on the topic. 1. Conceptualisation of politicised social structures (Pappi: Die politisierte Sozialstruktur heute - historische Reminiszenz oder aktuelles Erklärungspotential), 2. Development of a measurement model for the normal vote in the research period based on the German politicised social structure. (Pappi/Shikano: Die politisierte Sozialstruktur als mittelfristig stabile Basis einer deutschen Normalwahl), 3. Analysis of differing conditions of electoral competition for small and large parties (Pappi/Shikano: Sachpolitik und Kompetenz als Beurteilungskriterien von großen und kleinen Wettbewerbern in deutschen Bundestagswahlkämpfen, S. 309-350 in H.-D. Klingemann / M. Kaase, eds., Wahlen und Wähler, Wiesbaden 2001), 4. Analysis of Voter's Perceptions of Policy Positions of Parties and Possible Coalition Governments (Pappi: Die Wahrnehmung der politischen Standpunkte der Parteien durch die Wähler), 5. Analysis of the relative importance of party and candidate evaluations for the voting decision (Pappi/Shikano: Personalisierung der Politik in Mehrparteiensystemen am Beispiel der deutschen Bundestagswahlen seit 1980). Work in progress: Retrospective

evaluations and policy distances as short-term forces on the electoral decision during the Kohl era.

Implications of Institutional Parameters for Electoral Decision-Making in Multiparty Systems

Director: Franz Urban Pappi,
Paul Thurner
Researchers: Thomas Gschwend
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2001 to 2004
Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: There is an increasing interest in the consequences of different electoral systems on the strategies of voters as well as candidates and parties. Electoral rules provide incentives to vote strategically. In this project we are interested in the consequences of these incentives on electoral behaviour. Moreover we develop a theory to explain the political consequences of strategic voting in different electoral systems.

Data: Survey Data, Aggregate Data

Geographic space: Europe

Project activities in 2001:

In order to explain the political consequences of strategic voting in different electoral systems at the aggregate level and the process of strategic voting at the individual level we are going to test our hypotheses using experimental-, individual- and aggregate-level data. The results are expected to illuminate not only theories of electoral behaviour but also yield concrete suggestions for constitutional design. In July 2001 Thomas Gschwend joined this project as post-doctoral research fellow. A project

proposal is in preparation and will be soon submitted for funding. Collaborative work on this project is based on previous studies of Pappi and Thurner, forthcoming at the European Journal of Political Research, and Gschwend's recently finished dissertation at the State University of New York at Stony Brook about "Strategic Voting in Mixed Electoral Systems". Besides the project proposal development the main work on the project this year was the preparation of a manuscript about "Strategic Voting in PR Systems". This jointly authored manuscript is submitted and currently under review at a major American political science journal.

Conference participation:

July 2001, Annual Political Science Methodology Conference, Atlanta. Participant: Thomas Gschwend (together with Chad King). Presentation: "Assigning the Majority Opinion: A Replication and Extension".

August 2001, Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, San Francisco. Participant: Thomas Gschwend. Presentation: "Ticket-Splitting and Strategic Voting in Mixed Electoral Systems".

European Party Federations: Driving Force of European Integration or Laggard?

Director: Jan van Deth,
Thomas Poguntke
Researchers: Christine Pütz
Funding: MZES
Duration: 2001 to 2004
Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: The European Parliament forces the political parties of the European Union into a European frame of

interaction. Although significant differences persist, parties have managed to form groups in the European Parliament that are along the traditional ideological dividing lines. Their counterparts outside the European Parliament exist in the form of party federations, which have so far only played a secondary role. Truly European elections, that is, elections which are fought primarily over European (as opposed to national) issues are almost inconceivable without strong European party federations. The project analyses the degree of integration of those party federations. Particular attention will be given to the question of whether or not there are tendencies to strengthen these federations vis-à-vis the respective national parties and the parliamentary party in the European parliament.

Data: party documents, interviews, analysis of literature

Geographic space: EU

Project activities in 2001:

Since April 2001 a project proposal which will be submitted to the German Research Foundation (DFG) in March 2002 is prepared. Firstly, the relevant research literature has been scrutinised. At the centre of interest are the European political party federations and the European polity, but also the theoretical debate of the European integration process and the democratic deficit of the European multi-level system. Secondly, relevant empirical data and primary documents have been compiled, the main sources being public opinion surveys (Eurobarometer) and party documents (statutes, platforms, organigrams). On the basis of the research literature and the data, the research outline for a comparative study on the functioning

of Euro-parties in the multi-level polity of the European Union will be developed.

Conference participation:

6 - 11 April 2001, ECPR joint session 2001. Workshop: "Causes and Consequences of Organisational Innovation in European Political Parties", University of Grenoble (France). Participant: Christine Pütz (Participation on a paper with Florence Haegel and Nicolas Sauger). Presentation: "Organizational Changes and Democratization in French Right Wing Political Parties".

22 - 24 June 2001, French Researcher Conference 2001: "Law in Politics and Society of France", German-French Institute, Ludwigsburg. Participant: Christine Pütz.

Invited scholars participating in the project:

4 - 20 December 2001, Fellowship of Thomas Poguntke, Professor at the Keele University (Britain) who is one of the directors of the project.

Political Representation and Electoral Behaviour in the European Union (TMR)

Director:	Hermann Schmitt
Researchers:	Andrea Römmele
Funding:	EU
Duration:	1998 to 2002
Status:	ongoing

Research question/goal: This research network is to explore the functioning of representative democracy in the European Union. It is the research objective to secure a major advance in the understanding of the existing electoral processes within the EU. In doing so it will substantially extend the scope of comparative research in European political

science and sociology and help develop an integrated European research base in the study of political behaviour and institutions.

Data: elite and mass surveys, quantitative content analysis, roll call analysis data

Geographic space: Western Europe

Project activities in 2001:

In 2001, project activities concentrated on the "deliverables" of our contract with the European Commission. In terms of research efforts, these include three further book manuscripts: (a) *The Electoral Connection: Preconditions, Mechanisms, and Consequences of Voting in Western Europe* (eds. Römmele and Schmitt). An introduction was drafted and discussed; chapter drafts were commented upon and further revised. (b) *The European Voter* (eds. Curtice and Thomassen). An authors conference was convened at the Zentralarchiv für Empirische Sozialforschung in Cologne. The structure and content of the common dataset (which is to be created from NES studies in six West European countries) and the contents of the different book chapters was further defined. (c) *Democracy in the New Europe* (eds. Klingemann). The book outline was further discussed and chapter drafts were elaborated. (These are to be discussed at an authors conference at the WZB in Berlin in February 2002).

Conference participation:

2 March 2001, Staff Seminar of the CEVIPOF, Paris. Participant: Hermann Schmitt. Presentation: "The Simultaneous Analysis of Party Preferences in Multi-Party Systems".

30 August - 2 September 2001, Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association, San Francisco. Participant:

Hermann Schmitt. Presentation: "Strategic Non-Voting in European Parliament Elections (together with Cees van der Eijk)".

6 - 8 September 2001, 1st General Conference of the ECPR, Canterbury. Participants: Hermann Schmitt and Cees van der Eijk. Presentation: Organisation of Section 15 "Voting and Party Competition".

6 - 8 September 2001, 1st General Conference of the ECPR, Canterbury. Participant: Hermann Schmitt. Presentation: "How Representative Democracy Works".

Organised workshops/conferences:

Third Annual Project Conference in Paris, France, in conjunction with the TN/EPSNET Launch Conference.

Invited scholars participating in the project:

Laura Castiglioni, May 2001 - April 2002, University of Milan, Italy; Raul Tormos Marin, May 2001 - April 2002, University of Barcelona, Spain; Johan Martinsson, May 2001 - April 2002, University of Gothenburg, Sweden; Alice Ludvig, May 2001 - April 2002, University of Vienna, Austria; Rachel Gibson Ph.D., August 2001 - April 2002, University of Salford, England.

Comparative Analysis of Party Platforms for the European Election

Director:	Hermann Schmitt
Researchers:	N.N.
Funding:	DFG
Duration:	2001 to 2003
Status:	ongoing

Research question/goal: What are the conditions under which political parties succeed in making their EP election manifestos known to the voters? And, what is more,

under which conditions become programmatic statements of competing parties relevant for participation and party choice in EP elections? These questions motivate the European Election Study 1999. Any effort to answer them must first establish content-analytical measures of programmatic statements of parties at the occasion of EP elections. This shall be done in a way to allow for analyses of changes over time (1979-99) and cross-level contrasts (second vs. first-order elections).

Data: quantitative content analysis combined with survey data

Geographic space: EU member countries

Project activities in 2001:

In 2001, project activities concentrated on the submission of the research proposal to the DFG (in January), the answering of questions of DFG reviewers (in August) and, after the project was approved (in October), the recruitment of two researchers who will carry out the project (in November). In addition, efforts to collect as many as possible Euromanifestos were continued.

Political Leaders and Democratic Elections

Director: Hermann Schmitt
 Researchers: Hermann Schmitt
 Funding: MZES
 Duration: 2001 to 2003
 Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: Mass electoral behaviour is portrayed to be changing. While long-term determinants such as social-structural locations and party identifications are becoming less important, the relevance

of short-term factors - issues and candidates - is said to be increasing. On the background of processes of personalisation inherent in televised political communication, the effect of political leaders on the vote should particularly increase. However, leader effects are not only predicted to vary over time. Important variation is expected between political systems, parties, and even between different categories of voters. In presidential systems such as the U.S., for example, political leaders may be more in the foreground of political decision-making than their counterparts in parliamentary systems are. Similarly, leaders of large political parties are more likely to be the next head of government (and to have a decisive effect on the policy of the future government) and thus more important and visible than their colleagues from smaller parties. As regards different sorts of voters, finally, it seems obvious that "dealigned" citizens without stable attachments with a political party are more susceptible to leader effects on the vote than party identifiers are as are, for instance, poorly informed voters, and late (vote) deciders.

Data: National Election Study Surveys

Geographic space: Western Democracies (9 countries with long series of national election studies)

Project activities in 2001:

In 2001 project activities concentrated on two aspects. One was the book proposal. A table of contents (including chapter abstracts and lead authorships) was elaborated, discussed and agreed by the project group. In addition, an introduction was drafted, discussed and revised according to the comments received from the larger group. Both book proposal and introduction was sent to Oxford University Press and a contract is

being prepared. The second major aspect is the preparation of the data set. By the end of the year, teams from all 9 participating countries delivered extracts of identical sets of variables from their National Election Studies, for as many studies as possible. This extracts were checked and integrated at the MZES, and a beta version of the integrated 9-nation-dataset has been distributed.

Organised workshops/conferences:

Members of the group met in conjunction with the 1st ECPR General Conference at the University of Kent at Canterbury, England, in September 2001. The draft book introduction was presented and discussed, as well as a report on the state of dataset construction. The following members of the research group managed to participate: Kees Aarts, University of Enschede, Andre Blais, University of Montreal, John Curtice, University of Strathclyde, Sören Holmberg, University of Gothenburg, Hermann Schmitt, University of Mannheim.

Political Support and Legitimacy in the New Europe

Director:	Hermann Schmitt
Researchers:	N.N.
Funding:	MZES
Duration:	2001 to 2005
Status:	in preparation

Research question/goal: There is a danger of a severe erosion of political support in the European Union. Past research has portrayed political support for EU government to be fragile already now. On one hand, there is a widespread and slowly growing identification with the Union as a political community, and citizens ideally wanted it to become respon-

sible for more rather than less policy domains. On the other hand, EU democracy is perceived to work worse than democracy "at home", and specific EU policies - if realised at all - are bureaucratic monsters for many (Schmitt and Thomassen 1999).

This precarious picture will become further complicated by the forthcoming Eastern enlargement of the Union. This will, first, affect the communitarian basis of legitimacy beliefs of EU citizens. Today, citizens' conception of a European "political community" concentrates much on the West of Europe. Many of the candidate countries from farther East are not perceived to belong to it. Second, the enlarging Union will have to redesign its political institutions and decision-making procedures. This as well cannot leave political support unaffected. Last not least, the policies of Eastern integration - in particular the expected costs of integration of new members - are likely to put the output-legitimacy of the European Union (Scharpf 1999) at risk. Overall, this process might challenge the legitimacy of the multi-tiered political system of government in general - that is to say that political support for national polities might also be affected. This is all the more severe as the means and structures for the moulding and formation of political attitudes, opinions and orientations (politische Willensbildung, top down) are underdeveloped at EU level.

Upon this background, the research agenda of the proposed TMR network is to assess the structure of and dynamics in political support and government legitimacy in different political arenas (mainly national and European) and in different places (old and new member states and membership candidate states) in view of the established trias

of support objects - policies, institutions and procedures, and the political community.

Project activities in 2001:

In 2001, project activities concentrated on the building of a network of research institutes interested in co-operating on this; the elaboration of a project proposal, the discussion of it among the prospective project partners, and the submission of it as a TMR Research and Training Network Proposal at the European Commission. The evaluation of the proposal became known in November; the result is such that a funding under the current call seems unrealistic, while a "revise and resubmit" procedure is encouraged.

Conference participation:

23 - 24 April 2001, Workshop "European Citizenship: beyond borders across identities", European Commission, Brussels. Participant: Hermann Schmitt. Presentation: "Willensbildung und Interessenvertretung in der Europäischen Union".

30 August - 2 September 2001, American Political Science Association, Annual Convention 2001, San Francisco. Participant: Hermann Schmitt. Presentation: "Political Linkage in the European Union".

Mobilisation, Participation and Organisation via new Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs)

Director:	Andrea Römmele
Researchers:	Andrea Römmele
Funding:	MZES
Duration:	2001 to 2004
Status:	in preparation

Research question/goal: The project explicitly connects to the existing studies but takes an

international comparative angle. With researchers from four other European institutions (England, the Netherlands, Italy, and Sweden) the question is pursued which relevance the internet has for political parties in connecting leaders and led. How far can new ICTs widen and deepen democratic participation? Where is the Internet most likely to effect change? Do country-specific contexts make a difference? These are the key research questions the project aims at finding answers to.

Project activities in 2001:

The project was conceptualised and an application was handed in at the DFG for a Heisenberg-Fellowship. The fellowship was rejected but with a advice to resubmit again with some modifications. Other funding sources are currently considered. A workshop at the ECPR in Grenoble in April 2001 was organised by the project leader together with Rachel Gibson on the topic: Mobilisation, Participation and Organisation via new ICTs. A book proposal resulting out of workshop papers was sent to Routledge. The manuscript is currently under review. In terms of data collection for the project it can be stated that all German parties represented in the Bundestag have made the statistics of the homepage-users and homepage-hits accessible for our analysis. Also, e-mail-interviews have been held with the internet-managers of the respective parties. One article has been published on new ICTs and German Parties, one article on Political Parties, ICTs and Political Communication is currently under review at Party Politics.

Organised workshops/conferences:

ECPR-workshop (director) in Grenoble, 6 - 11 April 2001. Workshop title: Participation,

Organisation and Mobilisation via new ICTs. (co-directed with Rachel Gibson).

Invited scholars participating in the project:

Dr. Rachel K. Gibson, University of Salford, UK September 2001 - April 2002 (financed via the TMR Project)

3.2 Research Area 2: Governance in Europe

Governance in the EU and in the individual European political systems is characterised by growing interdependence. The close link between national and EU governance has brought about institutional changes and has transformed the strategies of negotiation and the representation of interests. It has strengthened the emergence of new modes of governance aimed at efficient problem solving beyond the nation state. The main focus of research is on the empirical analysis of the functioning of a multi-level system of governance, its transformation due to international embeddedness and the effect it has on the future of representative democracy. Alternative strategies to increase the democratic legitimacy of international governance are explored and put in the context of international institution building.

Governance in the European Union

Director:	Beate Kohler-Koch (Co-ordination)
Researchers:	-
Funding:	DFG
Duration:	1996 to 2003
Status:	ongoing

Research question/goal: The programme brings together researchers from different disciplines. It is funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG) and co-ordinated by Beate Kohler-Koch. The programme supports theory oriented empirical analysis focusing on 'Governance in the EU'. Its objective is a deeper knowledge of the functioning of the EU system, the transformation of the involved national systems and in more general terms the particularities of governance beyond the nation state. Contributions from economics and law, in particular, also take a normative view in terms of assessing the efficiency and legitimacy of institutional reforms.

Geographic space: EU member states and applicant countries.

Project activities in 2001: Thirty-one applications were submitted in response to the third and last call for projects. Only about half of them could be funded within the framework of the DFG programme. Constitutional questions have gained prominence both in political science, economics and law. Project activities have concentrated on (1) networking the newly established projects, (2) drawing conclusions from projects recently finished and (3) contributing to the on-going debate on "European Governance" through publications, conferences and taking part in internal discussion of the EU Commission's task force. A book manuscript on

"Linking EU and National Governance" has been completed and accepted for publication by Oxford University Press.

Conference participation/lectures: (by Prof. Kohler-Koch)

10 January 2001, lecture at the Verwaltungshochschule Speyer on "Network Governance. The Political Evolution of an enlarged European Union".

6 April 2001, lecture at the University of Victoria, Vancouver Island, Canada on "The Transformation of Governance in the EU".

11 - 12 May 2001, conference on "Ideas, Discourse and European Integration" at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., paper presented "On Networks, Travelling Ideas, and Behavioural Inertia".

26 - 28 September, Annual Conference, Verein für Sozialpolitik on "Europe in Perspective" at Magdeburg, plenary presentation on "Harmonization and systems competition" (Politikangleichung und Wettbewerb der Institutionen).

17 - 18 October, Europe 2004: Le Grand Débat, Comité Scientific International du Colloque de l'Action Jean Monnet, Brussels, paper presented "The Commission White Paper and the Improvement of European Governance".

22 - 23 October 2001, "Annual Meeting of the Danish Political Science Association", Copenhagen/Middelfart. Participant Beate Kohler-Koch (MZES). Keynote speech on "The Evolution from a Compound Polity to a Unitary Political Space"

Organized workshops/conferences:

30 - 31 July 2001, Conference on "Governance in the EU", sponsored by the DFG, Bonn.

1 - 2 November 2001, interdisciplinary workshop on "EU constitutional politics" (Verfassungspolitik für Europa), sponsored by the DFG, MZES, Mannheim.

Governance in an Expanded Multi-level System

Director:	Michèle Knodt
Researchers:	Su Ling Tseng Birgit Hellmann
Funding:	DFG
Duration:	2001 to 2003
Status:	ongoing

Research question/goal: The project examines the institutional change of the EU caused by its embeddedness in the international system and the resulting institutional change. Empirically, the study analyses how the relations between the EU and WTO are changing the patterns of governance. The main assumptions are: (a) the political system of the EU, which is characterised as a system of governance between "Staatenverbund" and supranational community, is fragile and open for change induced by external factors; (b) governance within this system is characterised by interactive and multi-level policy-making. The project develops two hypotheses:

- international embeddedness of the EU causes institutional change within several dimensions: formal organisation of the policy-making process, routines, guiding ideas and concepts of legitimacy as well as resources;
- these institutional changes lead to a centralisation of policy-making within the EU.

In order to test these hypotheses, the extent of supranationality ("Vergemeinschaftungsgrad") of different issue areas has to be taken into account as intervening variable: 1) exclusive competence of the EU; 2) mixed competence; 3) cross-section of exclusive and mixed competence; 4) initiatives pertinent to a change of concepts of a legitimate order. This research project focuses on the time period between the establishment of the WTO (1995) and 2000. The criterion for the selection of cases is their relevance for institutional change.

Data: documents, interviews

Geographic space: European Union

Project activities in 2001:

In May, the DFG approved the research project on "Governance in an expanded multi-level system" within the framework of the DFG's Interdisciplinary Research Programme "Governance in the EU". Project work at the MZES started in October. In the first phase of the project, we developed the operationalisation of the guiding question and chose the cases for analysis. Even before the project was approved, there had been extensive co-operation with researchers from abroad, leading to a common research proposal submitted to the V. Framework on the EU: "Global Governance: the EU, the WTO and the Citizen", co-ordinated by Peter Holmes, University of Sussex, Brighton. Within the framework, close co-operation on the international dimension of EU governance was established with Bart Kerremans, Universiteit Leuven, which resulted in a joint panel proposal for ECSA-Canada, 2002, Toronto, "Institutions and their Role in the EU's External Trade Policies".

Conference participation:

26 February - 3 March 2001, EU-China Familiarisation programme on "European Governance", MZES Mannheim, in co-operation with EU-China Higher Education Programme. Participant: Michèle Knodt. Presentation: "The EU and the WTO: a delicate partnership".

7 March 2001, Multi-level Governance in the EU, Workshop at the Chinese Academy of Social Science (CASS), Institute of European Studies, Beijing (China). Participant: Michèle Knodt. Presentation: "Governance in an expanded multi-level system: EU and WTO".

13 March 2001, Aspects of European Integration, Workshop at the Institute for European Studies, Shandong University, Jinan (China). Participant: Michèle Knodt. Presentation: "Governance in an expanded multi-level system: EU and WTO".

15 March 2001, The Political System of the European Union, Ph.D.-Workshop of the Centre of European and American Studies and the History Department Institute of International Relations, Nanjing University, Nanjing (China). Participant: Michèle Knodt. Presentation: "EU as an international Actor: Common European Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP)".

17 March 2001, Regional Public and National Private Actors in the European Multi-level System, Workshop of the School of International Relations and Public Affairs and of the Centre for European Studies, Fudan University, Shanghai (China). Participant: Michèle Knodt. Presentation: "EU's international presence: the case of WTO".

20 March 2001, The EU in the World, Conference of Guangxi Normal University, Guilin (China). Participant: Michèle Knodt.

Presentation: "The relationship of EU and WTO".

6 - 8 April 2001, ECPR Joint Session of Workshops, Workshop "Understanding the EU's International Presence", directed by Michèle Knodt and Sebastiaan Princen, Grenoble, a selection of the workshop papers will be published in the Routledge book . Participant: Michèle Knodt (chair and paper given). Presentation: "Governance in an Expanded Multi-level System".

30 - 31 July 2001, DFG conference "Regieren in der Europäischen Union", Bonn. Participant: Su-Ling Tseng, Birgit Hellmann; paper presented by Michèle Knodt. Presentation: "Governance in an Expanded Multi-level System".

8 - 10 September 2001, ECPR Standing Group on International Relations, Pan-European International Relations Conference, Panel "Institutional Reform and the EU's Identity in External Trade Relations", Canterbury. Participant: Michèle Knodt. Presentation: "Governance in an Extended Multi-Level System: EU Institutional Change as a Consequence of its Embeddedness in the WTO".

Organised workshops/conferences:

21 - 22 February 2001, Towards an Assertive Europe. EU's international Presence, MZES Mannheim, in co-operation with AEI (ECSA Germany), organised by Michèle Knodt; paper presented by Su-Ling Tseng: "Strategic new partnerships - EU-China relations"

The Europeanization of Interest Intermediation: French Trade Associations in Comparative Perspective

Director: Beate Kohler-Koch
 Researchers: Christine Quittkat
 Funding: Fritz Thyssen Stiftung
 Duration: 1998 to 2002
 Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The research project focuses on French trade associations, their organisation, structure and strategies for European interest representation and their integration into the European policy making process. On the basis of a comprehensive survey of trade associations in France, Germany, the United Kingdom, and at the European level, the existing differences and similarities between intermediate structures of the European Union and its member states shall be explained in theoretical terms.

Data: Survey; Interviews

Geographic space: France; EU

Project activities in 2001:

Early in 2001 the interim report of the project was prepared for the Fritz-Thyssen-Foundation. In the first half of the year the refined data analysis of the trade association survey was completed. Simultaneously, during the summer term a seminar for undergraduate students on "Intermediary Organisations in Germany and France", which was based on the project, has been hold at the University of Mannheim by Christine Quittkat. Since summer 2001 a first evaluation of the qualitative expert interviews has been realised and the possibility of using computer-supported content analysis is

evaluated. As the interviews conducted in 2000 turned out to be much more encompassing than originally envisaged the project has been prolonged until February 2002, financed by the Fritz-Thyssen-Foundation and the MZES.

Conference participation:

21 - 22 February 2001, Towards an Assertive Europe: EU's International Presence, Conference of the Arbeitskreis Europaeische Integration e.V. (AEI), Mannheim. Participant: Christine Quittkat.

13 March 2001, Aspects of European Integration, Workshop at the Institute for European Studies, Shandong University, Jinan (China). Participant: Christine Quittkat. Presentation: "Interest Intermediation in the European Union."

15 March 2001, The Political System of the European Union, Ph.D.-Workshop of the Centre of European and American Studies and the History Department Institute of International Relations, Nanjing University, Nanjing (China). Participant: Christine Quittkat. Presentation: "Representing Business Interest in the European Union."

17 March 2001, Regional Public and National Private Actors in the European Multi-Level System, Workshop of the School of International Relations and Public Affairs and of the Centre for European Studies, Fudan University, Shanghai (China). Participant: Christine Quittkat. Presentation: "Europeanisation of National Trade Associations."

11 - 13 June 2001, Business Interest Representation in the European Union, Cooperation workshop, Amsterdam Institute for Advanced Labour Studies. Participant: Christine Quittkat.

13 - 14 December 2001, Computer-Supported Content Analysis, Workshop of the MZES and ZUMA (Zentrum fuer Umfragen, Methoden und Analysen), Mannheim. Participant: Christine Quittkat.

Organised workshops/conferences:

13 February 2001, Jan Beyers, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, paper presented: The Social Basis of European Policy: The Adaptation of Belgian Societal Interest Groups to the EU.

3.3 Research Area 3: Development of a European Regional System

With the breakdown of the bipolar global system Europe was open to a reconstruction of inter-state co-operation. The new architecture of the European regional system is founded on all embracing European organisations such as the OSCE, the Council of Europe, on the expansion of Nato and the EU to the East, and on the special relations which the Russian Federation has established both to these two organisations and to neighbouring countries. The integration competition between Moscow and Brussels will be investigated in the framework of the all-European integration process. The enlargement of Western European institutions is embracing most of the Central and Eastern European countries but will explicitly exclude others and thus form a new dividing line in Europe. In this context it will be analysed whether Moscow is in a position to become a separate centre of integration for Eastern European states (CIS). This research will be complemented by another research project to be started in 2001. The decision to

enlarge the EU and to deepen EU co-operation in matters of security and defence has contributed to the upgrading of the EU within the European regional system. At the same time the ongoing transformation of the EU will require an even closer co-operation with other regional organisations, in particular Nato and OSCE and might strengthen bilateral international relations. The envisaged project dealing with the "Coupling of International European Institutions" will investigate the interactions between organisations and member states and how these contribute to the emergence of a changing regional system.

Brussels or Moscow: The Foreign Policy Orientation of Belarus, Poland, the Slovak Republic, and Ukraine in the Post-Communist Processes of Integration and Transformation

Director: Egbert Jahn
 Researchers: Astrid Sahn
 Funding: VW
 Duration: 1999 to 2001
 Status: finished

Research question/goal: The project focuses on the impact of the limited expansion which the European Union and NATO approved in 1997 on the foreign policy orientation in Belarus, Poland, the Slovak Republic and Ukraine. It aims to test the common assumption that regional co-operation can serve as an instrument to avoid a renewed division through the European Continent. The projects also investigated whether there are any relevant actors in these four states which would consider Mos-

cow a viable alternative to Brussels as a centre of integration.

Data: official documents, interviews, press, unofficial publications

Geographic space: Belarus, Poland, Slovak Republic, Ukraine

Project activities in 2001:

In the last stage of the project the work was focused on the preparation of the final report for the VW foundation and of some publications concerning the relationship between the investigated countries and the consequences of EU enlargement for them. To summarise the main results of the project one can state that we can observe elements of integration competition on several levels: - on the level of the relationship between Brussels and Moscow; - on the level of internal political conflicts on integration strategies within the countries and - on the regional level due to the ambitions of Poland and Ukraine to become some kind of regional leader in the relationship to neighbouring countries. These different form of integration competition are framed by the fact of the limited EU enlargement finally pronounced in 1997 which leads to the emergence of "Insiders" and "Outsiders" in Eastern Europe. The excluded countries, like Belarus and Ukraine, basically have three options at their disposal: - making do with a "weaker" variant of integration, i.e., with associated status in the EU and "Partnership for Peace" status in NATO; - trying to accommodate to EU and NATO criteria and trying again and - searching for alternative 'integration possibilities' besides NATO and the EU. So far Ukraine has chosen the second option, while Belarus has preferred the second on. The process of EU enlargement, however, will significantly change the char-

acter of integration competition because the excluded countries also have to adopt EU norms and standards in order to become competitive on EU markets. Belarus and Ukraine, therefore, can choose between the strategy of joining Europe together with Russia or the attempt of changing EU policies towards the excluded countries with the help of the accessing countries like Poland in order to mitigate the consequences of EU enlargement and to get the perspective of EU access in the long future.

Conference participation:

9 - 11 February 2001, Belarus 10 Years after Independence, Iserlohn. Participant: Astrid Sahn. Presentation: "Change by Approach".

1 - 3 March 2001, Borders and Debordering, Berlin. Participant: Astrid Sahn. Presentation: "The New Neighbours of the enlarged EU - Chances and Challenges".

The Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation vis-à-vis Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia: Potential for Conflict or Cooperation on the European Periphery?

Director: Egbert Jahn
 Researchers: Peter Bonin
 Funding: DFG
 Duration: 1999 to 2001
 Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The subject of the research project is the analysis of Russian foreign policy towards Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The study will on the one hand contribute to identifying actors in Russia's political landscape which are capable of having their socio-economic

and political interests represented in the foreign policy decision process or of becoming active in this process themselves. On the other hand, through the choice of the two countries the conditions for a co-operative or confrontative Russian foreign policy and Russia's potential to function as a second integrative centre in Europe will be explored.

Data: primary and secondary literature, document analysis, interviews, print media

Project activities in 2001:

The project continued on schedule, i.e. with further evaluation of literature on the issue, particularly on the developments in Russian-Bulgarian and Russian-Yugoslav inter-elite relations. Meanwhile first findings were published in several articles, whereas the preparation of a final report was begun. Of particular significance for the project were final evaluations of the first findings with Professor Margarita M. Balmaceda, guest professor at the MZES in July 2001. First results: Russia's policy towards the Balkans consists of two contradictory strands, state policy as international image building and energy policy as a reserve of influence in the region. It is questionable whether Russian state policy has a concrete regional interest in the Balkans. At least, it lacks (perhaps only financially) the potential to play an active role in the region. At present it seems that Russia is only positioning itself in those fields which are more important, or for which it has the necessary instrument to hand. That is the Great Power manual against the perceived threat of expansion of Western structures. It looks as if the simulation of a geopolitical 'great game' counts more than a substantial long term regional strategy. In the 1990s any region that drops out of this scheme was left to those players that were

able to exert their group interests there. The motor of this co-operation were the once state, now privatised structures that find their best rent-seeking options in the informalised framework of the regulated market. In the first post-socialist decade personal connections and informal networks stemming from socialist times were the forces with the best perspectives for economic as well as political profit. Thus, the framework for a profitable inter-elite co-operation are the multilayered transformation processes that are proceeding along a similar course in each country. This means that the analogies in the areas of political, economic and social change led to a specific compatibility between the Russian and the Balkan societies that considerably influenced the potential for inter-state co-operation in the 1990s.

Conference participation:

10 -12 April 2001, 51st Annual Conference of the Political Studies Association, 51st Annual Conference of the Political Studies Association, Manchester. Participant: Peter Bonin. Presentation: "The last reserves of the imagined Great Power. On the significance of the Balkans for Russian political and economic actors".

21 - 23 June, 'Southeastern Europe between crisis and normalisation'. 9th Conference for young experts on Eastern Europe, Brühl. Participant: Peter Bonin. Presentation: "Russia's Foreign Policy towards Bulgaria and Yugoslavia".

The Management of Integration Processes in the CIS and the Whole of Europe as Intended by Russian Political Actors

Director:	Egbert Jahn
Researchers:	Rolf Peter
Funding:	VW-Stiftung
Duration:	1999 to 2003
Status:	ongoing

Research question/goal: Moscow's interest in becoming the centre of a new integration network in Eastern Europe is situated within its attempts to take part in all-European, Euroatlantic and global integration processes. The goal of the project is to analyse the intensity of the given attempts at integration and the mediation between them. The focus of the project is a systematic analysis of the different modes of integration and the socio-political functions which are ascribed to the CIS and other integrative institutions.

Data: analysis of literature, secondary analyses, official documents, interviews

Geographic space: Russia, EC, CIS

Project activities in 2001:

Since the responsible researcher had attended the post-graduate program "Master of European Studies" at the University of Bonn, Center for European Integration Studies from October 2000 until July 2001, the work on the project at the MZES was only taken up again in August 2001. For the rest of the year research mainly focused on existing or emerging integration structures in the CIS-region with Russian participation, namely the CIS itself, the project of a Russian-Belarusian union state and the Eurasian Economic Union. With regard to these inte-

gration structures two aspects were of particular interest: On the one hand their empirically measurable policy outcomes were assessed: Notwithstanding a bulk of ratified agreements and often sophisticated institutional set-ups, the implementation of concrete policies has been comparatively poor so far. On the other hand the political discourse about these integration structures in Russia was examined, whereby special attention was paid to the following questions: Which socio-political functions are ascribed to the different integrative institutions? How are the integration attempts in the CIS-region conceptually linked to, respectively, brought in opposition to Russia's rapprochement to Western European structures?

How Polish and Czech Political Actors Link Western Integration to Eastern Policies

Director:	Egbert Jahn
Researchers:	Markus Bieniek, Volker Weichsel
Funding:	VW-Stiftung
Duration:	1999 to 2003
Status:	ongoing

Research question/goal: The project examines the consequences of the integration of Poland and the Czech Republic into NATO and EU on their relations with the successor states of the Soviet Union. The prime objective is to investigate whether the entry of these states into existing Western structures leads to the emergence of a new borderline in Europe. Furthermore, the project aims to find out to what extent the political actors in Poland and the Czech Republic perceive such a danger and what strategies they develop to respond to this risk.

Data: primary and secondary literature, document analysis, interviews, print media

Project activities in 2001:

The project proposal had been submitted to the Volkswagen Stiftung in December 2000 and first comparative findings were published in a common article. In the first months of 2001 the relevant theoretical publications on foreign policy, transformation and integration were evaluated. Since April the systematic evaluation of Polish and Czech primary sources on foreign and integration policy has started. During the research stay of Professor Margarita M. Balmaceda, guest professor at the MZES in July 2001, the project activities were focused on integration processes in the energy sector and a valuable comparative view on the Hungarian policies towards Russia and the Ukraine was added. A two month research stay at the Institute for international Relations, Prague in autumn 2001 and a two week research trip to Poland (Warsaw) in October allowed to intensify contacts to the Czech parliamentarian as well as the diplomatic and scientific foreign policy community. Furthermore, archival research has been conducted and pertinent documents and materials were collected. First findings: Despite the waning support of the population in both countries for joining the European Union there is a prevailing and clear preference of the majority of the political elites in Poland and the Czech Republic for joining the Western political and economic structures. Since 1992 the strategies of relevant political actors in Poland have revealed an ever growing tendency to involve Eastern policy as an integral part of foreign policy. Both the risk of the emergence of a new borderline in Europe and the dissatisfaction

of society and parts of political elites caused by the costs of reforms indispensable for the process of joining the European Union have endorsed the foreign policy concepts preferring a balanced advancement in the process of Poland's Western integration. In the Czech Republic, in a sharp contrast to Poland, no such foreign policy concept has been developed so far. Regardless of some attempts to reintensify trade relations with Russia and Ukraine under the social-democratic government since 1998, the split of the Czechoslovakian Federation in 1992 has significantly changed the Czech foreign policy landscape and the successor states of the Soviet Union play a minor role in security as well as in economic terms. Eurosceptical stands tend rather to develop a transatlantic alternative to the EU than to involve Eastern policy in the foreign policy concept.

Conference participation:

8 - 10 January 2001, "Economy and Foreign Policy in East and Middle-East Europe", Brühl. Participants: Markus Bieniek; Volker Weichsel. Presentation: "Westintegration and Eastern Policy in Poland and the Czech Republic".

29 April 2001, "On the way to a solidarian Europe?" German-Belarusian-Ukrainian Consultations, Frankfurt. Participant: Volker Weichsel. Presentation: "Between hope and reality: The growing differentiation of civil society in Eastern Europe".

5 - 6 May 2001, "The enlargement of the European Union", Annual meeting of the working group on Eastern Policy of the parliamentary group Bündnis 90/Die Grünen, Berlin. Participant: Volker Weichsel.

1 November 2001, "The Czech view on the future of the European Union. Open hearing

of the section for European Integration of the Czech senate", Prague. Participant: Volker Weichsel.

14 November 2001, "The cultural dimension of Europe", Colloquium organised by the Konrad-Adenauer Stiftung, Prague. Participant: Volker Weichsel.

11 December 2001, "Thinking Enlarged. The Accession Countries and the Future of the EU", Colloquium at the Institute for International Relations, Prague. Participant: Volker Weichsel.

Strategy Options of International Governance (SiR)

Director:	Beate Kohler-Koch
Researchers:	Fabrice Larat
Funding:	VW-Stiftung
Duration:	2000 to 2003
Status:	ongoing

Research question/goal: The research project on "Strategy Options of International Governance" (SiR) seeks to better understand conceptual differences in governing international relations. The hypothesis is that designing strategies of international governance are influenced by individual perceptions of international political order which are represented in particular 'worldviews'. To differentiate between worldviews, three models, i.e. competing conceptions of transnational and international order have been developed. The project aims at overcoming the deficiencies in the constructivist approach of international politics by providing an analytical model which will link theory to in-depth empirical research. Hence, particular attention will be paid to the meth-

odology combining quantitative and qualitative text analysis.

Data: content analysis of documents, interviews

Geographic space: Germany and France

Project activities in 2001:

The funding of the project has been accepted by the Volkswagen foundation in September 2001. The total duration will be 27 months.

In a first stage, relevant documents (speeches and articles) for the data analysis have been collected and up to now all data sources has been identified. Different methods of content analysis with computer software were considered and their validity and relevance in view of the research question have been checked. With the support of external expert advice and after intensive testing, we have decided to combine a quantitative and qualitative content analysis of documents that takes into account of the specificities of the data-set and the need to reduce the great amount of texts under consideration. For this purpose, we have chosen the software Textpack elaborated by ZUMA. Categories of lexical indicators have been elaborated that will provide information on the various conceptions of international order.

On the basis of a pre-test - a comparative evaluation of all relevant speeches by the German and French presidents (from January 1996 to June 2001), we have improved the list of categories. This way the content will start with the beginning of 2002.

Conference participation:

8 - 10 October 2001, "Results of constructivist analysis of international politics", Hofgeismar. Participant: Fabrice Larat. Presenta-

tion: "Strategy options of international governance".

Organised workshops/conferences:

13 - 14 December 2001, Mannheim, MZES Workshop on methods of content analysis with J. Kleinnijenhuis (Amsterdam), O. Angelluci (Frankfurt), F. Larat (MZES), C. Zuell (ZUMA)

Invited scholars participating in the project:

28 - 29 November, Dr. Elmar Rieger (University of Bremen) to discuss with him about his new book "Grundlage der Globalisierung" (The fundament of globalisation)

Strategy Options of International Governance (SiR): NGOs and Good Governance

Director:	Beate Kohler-Koch
Researchers:	Barbara Finke
Funding:	VW-Stiftung
Duration:	2000 to 2002
Status:	ongoing

Research question/goal: The project models and explores the legitimacy of NGOs and their potential contribution to the good governance of global politics. Thus, one of the three models of transnational order developed within the SiR project - a system of transnational network governance - is investigated more thoroughly from a normative point of view. Empirical research focuses on a transnational women's network that has emerged around the principle "women's rights are human rights" and substantially contributed to the reformulation of international human rights norms. First evidence from the case study suggests that the major potential of women's NGOs to enhance the

legitimacy of global governance lies in their capacity to induce a communicative political process within different UN policy regimes. This NGO promoted process enables actors from the grassroots level to the top to connect their political and everyday-life experiences to the global policy process, thus integrating "the local and the global".

Data: in depth interviews, documents

Geographic space: global

Project activities in 2001:

Due to the maternal leave of the researcher Barbara Finke, the project was not pursued from January to October 2001. Accordingly, the project will be concluded in November 2002, i.e. 9 months later than originally intended. From October 2001 to January 2002, project activities have focused on a further investigation of the in-depths interviews and of the document analysis which had been conducted in the fall of 2000.

Conference participation:

13 - 14 December 2001, 3. Methoden-Workshop des MZES. Computergestützte Inhaltsanalyse, Mannheim. Participant: Barbara Finke.

3.4 Research Area 4: Institutionalization of International Negotiation Systems

Negotiation is of growing importance in managing international problems, in interactions between both governmental and non-governmental actors. As in the domestic sphere, international negotiations take place in relatively loosely-organised systems as well as in hierarchical organisations, and take a more or less institutionalised form of decision-making. The localisation in various

functional contexts of action and in institutional settings requires an interdisciplinary scientific research approach. The main questions of the research group are:

- Which different forms of institutionalisation can be identified?
- Which forms lead to consensually or unanimously accepted and successfully implemented results?
- Which theoretical approaches are most appropriate to explain negotiation outcomes?

The research group assumes interdependency of original conflicts, problem setting, negotiation form, negotiation outcome and compliance; institutionalisation is understood as agreement on common interpretations of negotiation issues, and on rules and norms about managing the process of problem-solving. The research group's aim is to discover economically-efficient and legally-effective forms of international negotiation that can be applied to various problems or situations.

Project Directors and Projects:

- Dr. Christoph Böhringer (ZEW, Environmental and Resource Economics, Environmental Management): International Negotiations on Climate Protection in the Context of Domestic Climate Policy
- Prof. Dr. Greener (Economic Policy): Mechanisms for International Negotiations
- Prof. Dr. Kohl-Koch (International Relations) : Production and Diffusion of Ideas and International Negotiations (PRODI)
- Prof. Dr. Pappi / Dr. Thornier (Comparative Politics): International Negotiations

And National Interministerial Coordination (INNIC)

- Prof. Dr. Pappi / Prof. Dr. Perlitz (International Management): Decision Structures And Processes In Multinational Network Corporations. A Network Analytical Case Study. Financed by the 'Volkswagenstiftung'
- Prof. Dr. Riedel (International Law): The Interaction Between Negotiations And Legal Institutionalization.
- Prof. Dr. Vaubel (Public Choice): The International Labour Organization As An International Bargaining System: A Political-Economic Analysis

National Interministerial Co-ordination and International Negotiations: A Model and Explanation of the Amsterdam Treaty

Director: Franz Urban Pappi,
Paul Thurner

Researchers: Michael Stoiber

Funding: DFG, MZES

Duration: 1999 to 2001

Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The aim of the project is to analyse the negotiation process and the outcome of the IGC 1996 negotiations leading to the Amsterdam Treaty. Starting with the recently increasingly discussed problems of synchronisation of intranational national positions and delegations' positions during international negotiations, we research national processes of preference building with a special focus on interministerial co-ordination problems within different political systems of the EU member states.

Data: Elite Interviews, Documents, Official Statistics

Geographic space: EU

Project activities in 2001:

The aim of the project is twofold: First, we described and analysed structures and processes of the interministerial co-ordination in each EU member state during the IGC 1996. Second, we want to assess the impact of the national-level structures and processes on the negotiations of the IGC. Project activities in 2001 focused on the empirical operationalisation of the conceptual framework as developed in 2000 and on analyses of the collected data: 1) Elite Survey: Interviews in all involved ministries have been completed in all member states. 2) Other Data Collection: National negotiation positions and positions of Parliaments and Regions have been coded. Also all proposals of the member states during the IGC have been coded, making possible a representation of the "dance of negotiation" (Raiffa 1982). 3) We provided exhaustive graphical presentations of preference- as well as conflict constellations on the national and the international level 4) We are developing a coding scheme together with Kenneth Abbott (Northwestern University) and Duncan Snidal (University of Chicago) in order to transfer/expand their concept of legalisation to the context of European Constitutionalisation and apply it to our data. 5) Analyses: a) Comparisons of the formal co-ordination structures of all member states, b) Visualisation of the informal co-ordination structures, c) Determination of the formal and informal authority and power distribution within the member states by applying network analysis, d) Application of the exchange-model as proposed by Henning (2000) on the lower and the

upper level in order to predict the national co-ordination and the international negotiation outcome, respectively. 5) Compilation of an extensive PowerPoint Presentation (3-5 h), representing the IGC 1996 as a bargaining sequence from the preparation stage until the ratification of the Amsterdam Treaty, including the presentation of data as well as results.

Conference participation:

11 - 13 October 2001, Modelling Group Decision Processes, International ZIF Conference, Center for Interdisciplinary Research, Bielefeld. Participant: Paul W. Thurner.

Organised workshops/conferences:

6 November 2001, Prof. Dr. Duncan Snidal (University of Chicago) / Prof. Dr. Kenneth W. Abbott (Northwestern University): Lecture: "Institutional Approaches to and Dynamics of the Legalization of International Relations"

16 November 2001, Prof. Dr. Duncan Snidal (University of Chicago) / Prof. Dr. Kenneth W. Abbott (Northwestern University): "Workshop: International Legalization" 26. November: Barbara Koremenos (University of California, Los Angeles): Lecture "Renegotiation Design in International Treaties"

Invited scholars participating in the project:

Prof. Dr. Duncan Snidal (University of Chicago, USA) / Prof. Dr. Kenneth W. Abbott (Northwestern University, Chicago, USA) 5-16 November 2001.

Production and Diffusion of Ideas and International Negotiations (PRODI)

Director: Beate Kohler-Koch
 Researchers: Thomas Conzelmann
 Funding: DFG
 Duration: 1999 to 2001
 Status: finished

Research question/goal: The project uses a reflexive-institutionalist approach and postulates an interdependence between institutionally-mediated ideas and the definition of interests and identities of actors in international negotiations.

Case studies are the genesis of European Technology Policy and a second, yet to be determined, area of EU policies. The ultimate objective is to build a model that singles out the circumstances under which reflexive approaches offer explanations for the institutionalisation of international negotiation systems.

Geographic space: European Union

Project activities in 2001:

The project work has ended in March 2001. A final report has been prepared and will be published in early 2002.

Conference participation:

8 - 10 October 2001, Ergebnisse konstruktivistischer Analysen der internationalen Politik, Hofgeismar (near Kassel). Participant: Thomas Conzelmann. Presentation: "Leitideen in internationalen Verhandlungssystemen. Das Beispiel Entwicklungszusammenarbeit (Focal Ideas in International Negotiation Systems: The Case of EU Development Policy)".

21 - 22 February 2001, Towards An Assertive Europe?, Mannheim (MZES). Participant:

Thomas Conzelmann. Presentation: "Washington - Paris - Brussels: Is there a European Paradigm of 'Good Governance'?"

European Health Policy and National Regulation of Pharmaceutical Markets

Director: Franz Urban Pappi,
Paul Thurner
 Researchers: Peter Kotzian
 Funding: DFG
 Duration: 2001 to 2003
 Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The EU is of growing importance for national health policy. Especially the EU's impact on national organisational competencies for health care systems has been increased by recent ECJ decisions. The aim of the planned project is to analyse the impact of EU policy on national health care systems and in particular on national actors in the pharmaceutical sector. This task requires the identification of centres of decision in the policy formulation process and the analysis of the formulation of positions by the member states and non state actors. Of particular concern is the institutionalisation of permanent negotiation systems, in which the involved actors negotiate on the future role of the EU level for health care systems.

Data: Interviews, Documents, Statistics

Geographic space: EU

Project activities in 2001:

The project's aims are twofold: first, we want to describe in an analytical and theory guided way the initiation and establishment of the "Round Tables on Completing the Single Market for Pharmaceuticals" as a relatively informal and weakly institutional-

ised international negotiation. Second, we want to explain the policy positions of the participants, a heterogeneous group including member states, pharmaceutical enterprises and societal actors involved in the organisation and delivery of health care and health care goods. Of special interest are the positions of the states, which we see as determined by structural and operational features of their health care system.

Concerning the first project area, the analytic description of the establishment of the Round Tables, we developed a theoretical framework of institutionalisation, which covers institutionalisation processes from agenda setting up to the creation of an institution. Next, we shall conduct interviews with persons involved in establishing, organising and participating in the Round Tables, in order to compare the process with the developed framework.

With regard to the second area, the derivation of positions from objective and structural data, the project developed, based on the incentive approach in the new institutional economics, a list of concrete organisational features that correspond with the control (or missing control) of incentives for opportunistic behaviour. We expect that this catalogue of concrete features will allow a systematic comparison of health care systems under the perspective of incentives set for providers, financing organisations, political actors and patients. The current work in this project area consists of the collection of information on organisational features which were dominant in a country's health care system in certain periods. We expect this data to give us an explanation for the different levels of health care expenditure, which

is a central determinant of the states' positions towards pharmaceutical regulation.

Furthermore, the project conceptualised mechanisms linking different scenarios and options of price regulation and price setting at the European and national level, which were proposed during the Round Tables, to costs and benefits for individual member states, the pharmaceutical industry and other involved societal actors.

Conference participation:

6 - 11 April 2001, ECPR Joint Sessions of Workshops, Grenoble. Participant: Peter Kotzian. Presentation: "Comparative Health Care Systems: Outline for an empirical application of New Institutional Economics approaches".

Organisational Structure and the Facilitation of Argumentative Action in International Negotiation Systems

Director: Beate Kohler-Koch
 Researchers: Thomas Conzelmann
 Funding: DFG
 Duration: 2001 to 2003
 Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: This is a follow-up project to the [HYPERLINK "/cgi-bin/w3-mysql/projekte/pro_zeig_E.html?Recno=52"](#) earlier case studies on the ideational bases of EC Research and Technology Policy and EU development policy.

Both earlier case studies demonstrated, first, the relevance of ideational discourse for the emergence of feasible and durable negotiation outcomes, and second, the importance of organisational context for the structure of these discourses. During the second phase of

research, the project will systematically investigate the connection between the organisational format of international negotiations and the possibility of arguing. Arguing is understood as a particular form of interaction, which can be delineated from its opposite term (bargaining) by the way in which demands and positions in negotiations are evaluated. While arguing rests upon claims of "validity" and "appropriateness" (of cognitions and norms), bargaining rests upon claims of "credibility" (of threats and promises). The empirical focus of the second project phase will be certain forms of political dialogue that are used within EU development policy. Examples are the so-called San José Dialogue between the EU and the Central American countries, and dialogue procedures under the auspices of the Lomé and "Post-Lomé" conventions. The research question is whether there is a clearly identifiable correlation between certain organisational characteristics and the prevalence of arguing over bargaining. A further research interest is to clarify the connection between arguing and bargaining in concrete negotiation situations. Are these two distinct modes of negotiation between which negotiators can switch at a given point of time or is one the precondition for the other? In asking these questions, we also want to make further steps towards a model of international negotiations that is able to systematically include argumentative and reflexive processes.

Data: documentary analysis, interviews

Geographic space: EU, World

Project activities in 2001:

During the first six months of project work, analytical distinctions between the concepts of „arguing and bargaining“ have been

developed. Steps towards an operationalisation of these two concepts have been undertaken. Contacts with leading contributors to the debate have been established. Further project work consisted in a survey of the literature dealing with the „policy dialogues“ with third states undertaken by the European Union.

Conference participation:

8 - 10 September 2001, 4th Pan European International Relations Conference , Canterbury, UK. Participant: Thomas Conzelmann.

Organised workshops/conferences:

"Arguing and Bargaining in Multilateral Negotiations"; Workshop held at the MZES on 3 December 2001.

3.5 Research Area 5: Nation-Building in Europe

Currently 42 different nationalisms in Eastern Europe are being researched and compared. Their various political, economic and social preconditions will be analysed and their influence on the state system as well as on violent conflicts determined. A central question in connection with state-building in Eastern Europe is the development of national conflicts and their intensification or moderation through various types of conflict regulation. Further, the specific relationships between national and regional identity within Western Europe will be explored via an international comparison in order to explain the low acceptance of the EU and its decisions.

International Management of Conflicts of Ethnic Nationalism in Eastern Europe

Director:	Egbert Jahn
Researchers:	Claudia Wagner
Funding:	DFG
Duration:	1999 to 2003
Status:	ongoing

Research question/goal: The collapse of the Soviet Union led to violent conflicts on its territory, which are centred around the question of political sovereignty of an ethnic group and the denial of this ambition by the central power. The management of these conflicts by international organisations is impossible without violating the principle of state sovereignty. Recent approaches to conflict regulation offer new instruments for handling violent conflicts, which are aimed at integrating all levels of a society in the task of conflict resolution. The aim of the project is to analyse what kind of possibilities of conflict management there are in general, and the roles various actors (international organisations, NGOs, local actors) can play in achieving a consolidated peace.

Project activities in 2001:

In 2001 the continuation of the project was approved by the DFG. Research activities continued by a further evaluation of theoretical literature on conflict resolution, which is a main prerequisite for an outline of a questionnaire for local actors and NGO-actors. During a trip to Georgia in March and April 2001 the researcher worked as a consultant for the British NGO International Alert and gained many valuable insights in the functioning of NGOs in the field of conflict resolution, their problems and their

partly very successful work with local partners. Of particular significance was the opportunity to visit the separatist Abkhazia and to take interviews of various political actors and NGO-activists in Sukhum and to get a much more detailed impression of their view on the conflict. While approving the peace dialogue between Georgian and Abkhaz NGOs in general, Abkhaz NGO-activists emphasise the priority of sovereign statehood for the Abkhaz society (fully in line with their political leadership on this point), which they see as a precondition for future relations to Georgia. In October 2001 a further escalation of the tense situation between Georgia and Abkhazia occurred, as Chechen fighters and Georgian guerrillas entered Abkhazia and attacked several Abkhazian villages. These fights, in which Russia played an uncertain role, have a profound negative impact on the ongoing peace process between Georgia and Abkhazia. The Georgian leadership called for a drawback of the CIS-peacekeepers, which are mainly Russian soldiers, from Abkhazia. It will be important for the ongoing project to analyse the recent events and evaluate their significance for the peace process on the official level, which is mediated by the UN and the peace process on the society-level, where NGOs and other societal actors play a main role. Preliminary results show that distrust of Georgian politicians and society has further grown in the Abkhaz leadership and society because of the recent violent actions, which is probable to throw the peace process back.

The Nationality Policy of Ukraine since 1989 and its Contribution to Ethnic Conflict Regulation

Director:	Egbert Jahn
Researchers:	Susan Stewart
Funding:	DFG
Duration:	1999 to 2001
Status:	ongoing

Research question/goal: The project analyses Ukrainian nationality policy since 1989 and attempts to determine the extent to which it has helped regulate ethnic conflict. With the assistance of an ethnic mobilisation model the influence of nationality policy on the protest level of four ethnic groups will be estimated. Further factors such as the economic situation and group cohesion will be included in the analysis in order to assess the relative role of nationality policy.

Data: official documents, interviews, press, unofficial publications

Geographic space: Ukraine

Project activities in 2001:

The project was on hold for the greater part of the year since the project researcher was on maternity leave beginning 10 March 2001. In the first two months of 2001 the researcher was primarily involved in composing the final draft of the monograph to be published upon the project's completion. Writing is scheduled to resume in March 2002 and the project is due to be completed in June 2002.

The Relationship between the Czech and Slovak Republics after the Dissolution of their Common State

Director: Egbert Jahn
 Researchers: Andreas Reich
 Funding: VW Stiftung
 Duration: 1999 to 2001
 Status: finished

Research question/goal: The project investigates the exact causes and reasons for the peaceful division of Czechoslovakia. It is assumed that the beginning of the democratisation process facilitated a division between Czechs and Slovaks, contrary to all opinion poll results. A follow-up project analyses the construction of bilateral relations between the new states in view of their continuing transformation and integration in NATO and EU.

Data: documents, opinion polls, statistics, newspapers, periodicals, monographs, interviews, internet

Project activities in 2001:

In 2001 the project ended. The preparation of the final report was continued. The analysis of the Czech-Slovak relations after the dissolution of the common state demonstrated the different political developments (particularly in nationality policy, security policy and democratisation) and the different levels of fulfilment of the criteria for integration into western structures. The two states distanced themselves from one another and the bilateral relations in between them worsened. Since 1998, when the government changed, there has again been a clear approach.

3.6 Individual Projects in Department B

Yearbook of Research on the History of Communism

Director: Hermann Weber,
Egbert Jahn
 Researchers: Bernhard Bayerlein
Günter Braun,
Horst Dähn,
Jan Foitzik,
Ulrich Mähler,
Marek Jäger
 Funding: Universität Mannheim
 Duration: 1999 to 2002
 Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The Yearbook has appeared in the Akademie-Verlag (Berlin) from 1993 to 2000. Since 2001 it contains the „International Newsletter of Communist Studies“ and is printed at the Aufbau-Verlag, Berlin.

It is an international Forum for research results and the presentation of newly accessible sources on the historical development of Communism and the transformation of communist systems. At the same time this periodical will promote the co-operation of international research on Communism.

Geographic space: World-wide.

Project activities in 2001:

The main contribution of the 8th edition focuses on the discussion of principles of communism (Michal Reiman, Alexandr Vatlin). Another topic is concerned with the controversial discussion of the impact of Rosa Luxemburg (Manfred Scharrer, Ottokar Luban).

The Impact of the Comintern on the Western European Party System

Director:	Hermann Weber
Researchers:	Bernhard Bayerlein
Funding:	Ministry of the Interior/BMI
Duration:	1999 to 2002
Status:	ongoing

Research question/goal: The German-Russians Historians' Commission, active since 1998, has designated the investigation of the Communist International (1919-1943) as one of its research foci. In this framework the influence of the Comintern (and therefore also of Soviet foreign policy) on parliamentary systems in Western Europe will be examined in the Mannheim project with regard to the Communist parties ("sections" of the Comintern) in Germany, France, Belgium and the Netherlands during 1924-1927.

Some research hypotheses:

First results of the project to be expected: Concerning the Comintern as well as the domestic and foreign priorities of Soviet politics at the time of "stalinisation", the relations with Germany were of central importance. The high priority given by Soviet and Comintern structures on the relation to Germany, was not so much dependent on the existing and factual political circumstances at the time but existed permanently, as a *longue-durée* phenomenon. The documents show the KPD as the (after the Russian) most important party of the Comintern. KPD-leaders had secret correspondence with confidants in the Soviet Union and the Comintern. This co-operation was extended to a mutual support in questions of Soviet domestic policy, especially the fight against

the inner party-oppositions and - concerning international politics - the fight against Social-democracy aiming simultaneously a wide economical, political and societal-cultural support for the Soviet Union. At the same time and in addition to the "official and private correspondence with the KPD-leaders did Stalin receive information through the other existing "channels" like the Comintern-instructors, the foreign and military departments, and the GPU. The archival material also contains letters and faxes dealing with the foreign affairs and military co-operation with Germany, reports of different soviet agencies and additional correspondence and records about German or German-Soviet matters with important figures or representatives like Radek, Manuil'skij, Molotov, Pjatakov, Pjatnickij, Cicerin, Litvinov, Unslicht, Bucharin and others. A special event within the party interrelation among Comintern, KPdSU (b) and KPD was the "Thälmann-Wittorf-Scandal" in 1928. This unique and public scandal resulted not only in the subordination of the KPD-leadership, but also in major parts of the Comintern as such under the control and responsibility of Stalin. These important events can now truly be reconstructed and documented.

Data: Archival resources, primarily in the Archives of Comintern, Moscow

Geographic space: Germany, France, Belgium, Netherlands

Project activities in 2001:

In co-operation with the Russian research partners of the project we shall prepare two manuscripts for publication:

- The publication in 2001 of a volume with the correspondence between Soviet and

German party leaders will, as a first result, spotlight private and political interconnections between the German communism and the soviet leadership (main researchers are: Bernhard H. Bayerlein, and Hermann Weber).

- The envisaged elaboration of a documentary source book is to be extended considerably. It will contain - on the background of the analysis of the different and changing strategies - the politics of the Soviet Union towards Western Europe and on the background of the Stalinism as an internal as well as external phenomenon, new documents of the soviet policy, the Comintern and the KPD, primarily to Germany related which focus on the German-Russian relations during the Weimar Republic (1923-1929). This volume will contain - besides others - the Politburo-decisions of the KPdSU (b) for Germany (main researchers: Bernhard H. Bayerlein, and Hermann Weber).

Work completed in 2001:

Archival research in Moscow as well as in Berlin has made good progress. The investigation of the files has partly revealed surprising new findings. The huge amount of material on German-Russian relations during the Weimar Republic and the relations among the KPdSU (b), Comintern and KPD is impressive. For the first time the interconnection of the different strata of political intervention, in its relation to each other (revealing sometimes contradictions and oppositions between Soviet (and) Comintern politics) for the decision-making, may be authenticated and interpreted. Besides the documents from the Stalin-files the records and materials from the Politburo of the RKP (b) are especially relevant. There have also

been further transmissions of documents from the Presidential archives to the Russian states archives, which supplement or complete consisting stocks. To be mentioned are especially the files of the Soviet party leaders and party officials. Despite some restrictions the opening of the Russian archives does continue. The amount of material is impressive. The announcement made by Professor Koslov, head of Rosarkhiv within the framework of the International Committee for the Computerisation of the Comintern Archives run by The European Council, The International Council on Archives and the Rosarkhiv (participants among others: the Library of Congress, Washington, the Federal Archive of Germany, Koblenz-Berlin) concerning the declassification of the still unavailable Comintern stocks is encouraging. This material would also be of major importance for the project (B.H. Bayerlein acts as permanent expert in this project). In earlier times it was impossible to consult such a wide range of documents of the different state, party and military administrations, and if, then only in exceptional small parts because important sectors of the Soviet politics were systematically hidden. This, the research obstructing situation, which was relevant for internal party decisions of the governing bodies, the power structures around Stalin, the foreign policies and also the Comintern, has now come into a state of flux.

German-French co-operation:

Within the co-operation of the MZES, the CNRS and the Maison des Sciences des l'homme at the University at Bourgogne, Dijon, we can now establish a mutual German-French committee which compares analytically certain aspects of the commis-

sion project by extending it on the Western European Communism. The research laboratory at Dijon, chaired by Professor Wolikow, will implement a database concerning Soviet-French relations on the level of the communist movement. The intended comparative analysis might also concern the problem of integration of the respective communist movement (and its mechanisms of influence from Moscow) into the respective national political systems at the time.

Conference participation:

27 - 30 June 2001, Conference of the Joint Commission for Research on Recent History of German-Russian Relations, St. Petersburg. Participant: Bernhard H. Bayerlein.

29 November - 1 December 2001, Colloquium on New Research on the History of Communism, Institut für Zeitgeschichte, München-Berlin. Participant: Hermann Weber, Bernhard H. Bayerlein.

Cooperation with the Institute for European Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

Director:	Beate Kohler-Koch
Researchers:	Thomas Conzelmann, Michèle Knodt, Fabrice Larat
Funding:	EU Commission
Duration:	2001 to 2002
Status:	ongoing

Research question/goal: In the past year the Mannheim Centre has hosted scholars from China who have been sponsored by the EU-China Higher Education Programme. This programme was launched five years ago in order to promote social science research on

Europe. In the framework of this programme a close co-operation was established with the Institute for European Studies of the Chinese Academy for the Social Sciences (CASS). By electing Beate Kohler-Koch as member of the Academic Committee of the Institute for European Studies CASS has shown its intention to deepen the co-operation with MZES. By this way it should be possible to reduce the transaction costs when looking for common ground in research and post graduate studies. CASS has been chosen as the implementation agency for the next EU programme on European studies which is aiming to support large scale research co-operation projects.

Project activities in 2001:

During the year some smaller projects by professors and researchers of CASS on European interest intermediation, EU governance and democracy and on European Security and Defence Policy have been supported.

Michèle Knodt has been invited as visiting professor to CASS, Beijing from March 1 to March 30, 2001.

Co-operation in graduate studies includes an exchange of PhD students and two book projects. One book manuscript on European integration and the political system of the European Union has been completed (Beate Kohler-Koch, Thomas Conzelmann, Michèle Knodt, European Integration - European Governance). Another book manuscript on the history of European integration and co-operation (Fabrice Larat, "A political history of European Integration") is about to be finished. Scholars at Cass have started translating both manuscripts into Chinese. Both books will also be published in German and French, respectively.

Conference participation:

17 September 2001, Lecture at Nankai University, Tianjin, China. Participant: Beate Kohler-Koch. Presentation: "EU Common Foreign and Security Policy".

20 - 21 September 2001, Conference on "European Studies in China", within the framework of the EU-China Higher Education Co-operation Programme, Beijing, China. Participant: Beate Kohler-Koch. Presentation: "Trends and Prospects in EU Research".

Organised workshops/conferences:

Organisation of a familiarisation programme on EU-governance at the MZES (25 February to 4 March) for Chinese grant holders staying in Europe during the academic year 2000/2001

Invited scholars participating in the project:

Besides two researchers from CASS (Dr. Chen Zhirui and Prof. Dr. Gu Junli), two other Chinese scholars have been invited for a research stay at the MZES: Prof. Wu Zhicheng, Nankai University and Dr. Fang Lei, Shandong University

Parliaments, Representative Government and New Electronic Media Environments: An International Comparison

Director: Thomas Zittel
 Researchers: Thomas Zittel
 Funding: Thyssen Stiftung
 Duration: 2000 to 2002
 Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: Representative government is the dominant type of modern democracy. Yet, far reaching changes in

telecommunications technology triggered discourses on electronic democracy which advocate large scale reforms of the representative system towards a more participatory type of democracy. Since the mid 90s, this discourse became increasingly visible in public debates as well as in democratic theory. While the debate on electronic democracy has been largely technology driven, this project asks about the political feasibility of electronic democracy. The concept of political feasibility pays attention to the institutional context as a crucial factor in the implementation of electronic democracy.

This project has three major parts. It first explores the normative discourse on electronic democracy in order to identify specific models and strategies of reform; it then focuses on parliaments which are important elements of the representative regime to determine whether notions of electronic democracy actually matter to parliaments and parliamentary representation. It does so on the basis of three cases which have been selected according to a most different cases approach. One main goal is to study to what degree different parliaments are structurally reacting towards models of electronic democracy; a third step aims at a study of the politics of electronic democracy in order to identify crucial institutional factors which could be cornerstones to an explanatory theory of electronic democracy.

Data: Semistructured elite interviews, content analysis

Geographic space: Germany, Sweden, United States

Project activities in 2001:

In 2001 we completed a content analysis of the parliamentary websites which we downloaded in April 2000. These data were

organised in a database which contains the names of all members of our three parliaments along with other statistical data on these individuals. This database serves as a basis for the quantitative analysis of patterns of digital political communication in all of our three parliaments. In 2001 we also dealt with crucial conceptual problems. One concerns the dependent variable in our project which distinguishes between collectivist/indirect representation and individualistic/direct representation. The other problem concerns the relationship between opportunity structures in telecommunications, institutional context and representation.

Conference participation:

1 - 3 March 2001, Internet und Demokratie, University of Innsbruck, Innsbruck. Participant: Thomas Zittel. Presentation: "Electronic Parliaments and Electronic Democracy".

6 - 11 April 2001, ECPR Joint Sessions of Workshops, Workshop 3, "Electronic Democracy", Grenoble, France. Participant: Thomas Zittel. Presentation: "Electronic Parliaments and Electronic Democracy: A Comparison between the US House, the Swedish Riksdag, and the German Bundestag".

27 - 29 June 2001, Democracy and the Information Revolution: Values, Opportunities and Threats., Stockholm. Participant: Thomas Zittel. Presentation: "Electronic Parliaments and Electronic Democracy".

5 October 2001, Annual Meeting of the DVPW ad hoc Group on "Internet and Democracy", Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany. Participant: Thomas Zittel. Presentation: "Elektronische Demokratie - Plan-skizze für die Demokratie des 21ten Jahrhunderts?".

4 Infrastructure

Introduction

The MZES infrastructure includes three areas: (i) the research archive EURODATA, (ii) the library, and (iii) the computer department. In greater detail the activities of the infrastructure are described in the annual "Infrastructure Plan" (see section 1.3.3).

4.1 Research Archive EURODATA

Eurodata's central task is the establishment and maintenance of an appropriate information infrastructure for the comparative research carried out in the two research departments. This is achieved through the maintenance of an information archive, a statistics library and a file archive. Apart from the information unit, the archive is currently mainly an archive of official statistics.

Eurodata's activities are structured through a basic concept on major principles and acquisition profiles, guided through a medium-term work programme, and specified in annual work plans.

Tasks comprise not only the acquisition and user-friendly provision of information from third parties, but also own contributions to the establishment of European databases in fields that are relevant to the Centre's medium-term research goals. This is achieved through participation in relevant research projects of the departments or in common research projects. Projects guided by substantive research questions are allocated to the research departments (currently Dept. A: "Family Change and Family Policy in Com-

parative Perspective" and "The Societies of Europe Series"). Projects predominantly orientated towards the establishment of databases, are included as service projects of the infrastructure (currently "Microdata in Europe: Stocks and Access", "The Cost of Social Security" and "Comparing Regions").

Thus, the annual activity report of the archive is composed of two parts: (a) maintenance of the archive components, provision of internal services and co-operations with external institutes; (b) development of the archive through the establishment of databases and related infrastructures (service projects).

Archive Maintenance, Internal Services and External Collaborations

Information Archive

As every year, all components of the information archive have also been updated in 2001: catalogues and newsletters of statistical offices and academic data resource centres (data archives, data oriented research institutes) as well as all kinds of statistical data handbooks. Increased attention has again been devoted to resources on Internet - both in the field of official statistics and academic survey programmes, and the archive's links to relevant information documents and searchable meta-databases on Internet been extended.

Within the EU-funded service project "Official microdata in Europe: stocks and access" (see below) a comprehensive Information

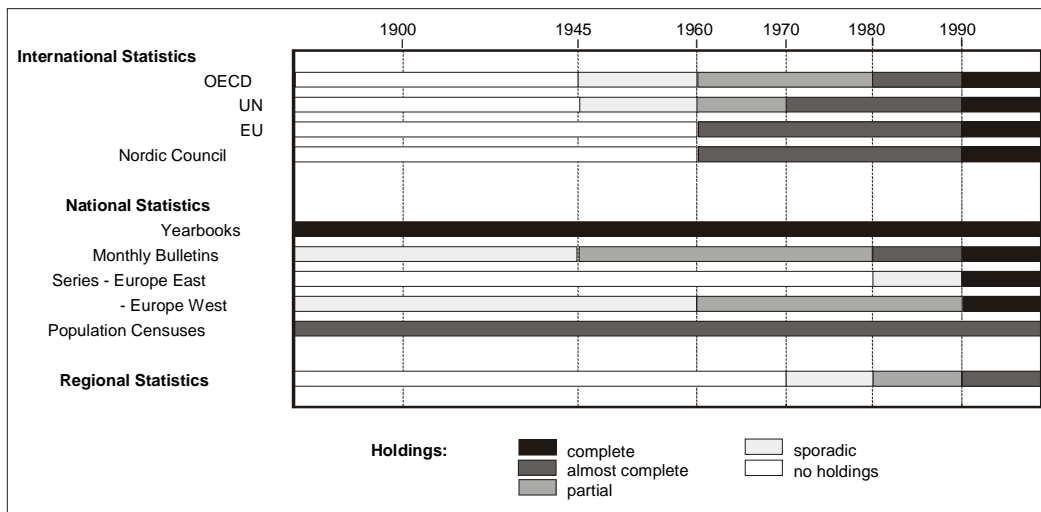
system on major official surveys in Western Europe is being built up, consisting of detailed survey description schemes and context information searchable via Internet by a number of criteria. In addition, a directory of surveys has been established with introductory texts and links to survey documents on the Internet. This meta-information system on official social surveys supplements NESSTAR, a documentation and data delivery system on Internet for mainly academia-based surveys, which has been established by a consortium of national data archives with support of the European Union.

As a by-product of research project "The 'Societies of Europe' Series" systematically compiled information on basic concepts and definitions (including classification issues) is being added to the documentation system on official surveys for the field of labour force statistics.

Maintenance of the Statistics Library

Acquisitions:

The statistics library is specialised on official statistics and focuses on Western Europe, Poland, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Slovakia. Its holdings comprise yearbooks, bulletins, subject matter series with a strong emphasis on social statistics, censuses of population and establishments, and methodological publications both at the national and (though to a limited degree) subnational level. The holdings of the statistics library have been updated and gaps - this year in the field of occupational censuses - closed. For a few countries, the electronic publications of the new population census round could be acquired. No retrospective acquisitions have been carried out this year. The structure and coverage of the statistics library is shown in the following graph:



Catalogue and accessibility

This year approximately 4700 items had to be checked in, catalogued and shelved. Holdings can be searched via Internet in the integrated catalogue of the library. Additional cataloguing in the Union Catalogue of Baden-Württemberg universities (Südwestverbund) is still experimental and is carried out under responsibility of MZES-librarians.

Stocks are not on loan. However, since autumn 1999 electronic publications (which form a steadily growing part of the statistics library) are no longer shelved. Users can now access all electronic subject-matter publications and classifications from their desktop. For easy navigation, the electronic library uses the same classification system as the print library.

File Archive

The file archive has the same geographic coverage as the statistics library. It consists of data collections of third parties (mainly statistical offices) and own data collections with historical orientation. Data are mainly aggregate statistics at the national and (to a limited degree) also the subnational level. Collections also include own digitised maps with regional boundaries for a number of European countries since the turn of the century.

Aggregate data from third-parties:

The dissemination of aggregate statistics is in flux. More and more offices provide time series on various subject matters on CD. Increasingly, on-line access via Internet is granted as well, and offices are about to integrate meta-information and data. In a number of countries access to tabular data in the meanwhile is granted free or at very low cost. The archive documents these develop-

ments and updates major off-line collections in regular intervals. All acquisitions are catalogued and can easily be searched using the descriptor "file". Access to these data is ruled by license agreements - and usually limited to University members. For members of MZES major international collections are accessible from their desktop. Once the university-wide information services have been re-organised, holdings will be integrated into the campus-wide information system. This year, roughly 1/4 of the budget for the acquisition of statistics were allotted for the acquisition of international collections.

Microdata from third parties:

Concerning *official microdata*, the services of the archive (which is basically an archive of official statistics) are much more limited, because archiving of microdata is usually not allowed. The archive supports, however, the acquisition of microdata and regularly observes changes in access conditions to official microdata in Europe. Concerning acquisitions in 2001, the major new acquisition was the update of the ECHP-database. As, in general, use is granted only for specified research projects and files normally have to be erased after completion of the project, the focus of the archive is on meta-information. This year a report on the dissemination of microdata in international perspective (an overview conducted in co-operation with ZUMA for the German 'Commission on Improving the Informational Infrastructure between Science and Statistics Government', KVI) was published. Moreover, in 2001 the meta-information system on official surveys could be completed (see "Official Microdata in Europe", below) and access conditions are now documented by the archive on Internet

at the level of individual official social surveys.

Concerning *survey programmes of the academic community*, support is available via the network of national data archives (CESSDA). In the meanwhile, extended online-services (browsing of data and integrated meta-information, analysis, downloading) are provided through NESSTAR.

Own data collections (see Service projects, below):

The activities of the archive towards the establishment of own data collections on Europe are currently limited to a set of historical time series and to a database on family policy. Through participation in research projects of department A, the archive contributed to the finalisation of a European database on elections and on trade unions as well as a database on family policy in Europe. This year, the service project 'The Cost of Social Security' has been completed. The project, a co-operation between ILO and MZES, established a European database on Social Security Systems in Post World War II. Furthermore, the archive staff is currently working on the completion of European databases on population/family, social security, and economic activity. The project "Comparing Regions" (a co-operation between the Norwegian Social Science Data Archive and MZES) aims at establishing a European database on economic activity at the subnational level from 1950 onwards (incl. infrastructural tools like regional classifications and computer maps). All information bases are made available on CD-ROM, and some of them in addition will be available on Internet. More details are reported in the project descriptions below.

In addition to such service projects, staff members of the archive also participate in substantive projects affiliated to the research departments (and documented there).

Internal Services

The archive continued providing internal services in form of repetitive introductions to the use of the archive, user guides, counselling with respect to sources and comparability issues, documentary publications, a Newsletter in English (available in print form and on Internet) and support in computer-based mapping.

External Co-operations

Within its activities towards the establishment of databases on Europe, the archive collaborates closely with domestic as well as foreign data resource centres and participates occasionally in external expert groups.

Co-operation with domestic institutes:

As in previous years, the archive continued its co-operation with the Zentrum für Umfragen, Methoden und Analysen (ZUMA, Mannheim). This year, activities comprised a research co-operation with its Social Indicators Department in the field of social reporting (cf. project description, below) and a co-operation with its Micro Data Archive in the context of keeping information on access conditions to international microdata up-to-date.

Co-operation with foreign institutes:

Since years, the archive closely co-operates with the Norwegian data archive (NSD) and the microdata archives of CEPS in Luxembourg. The co-operation with NSD concerns the establishment of an infrastructure for comparative research on regions (cf. project "Comparing Regions"), the co-operation with

CEPS concerns the establishment of an information system on major official social surveys in Europe (cf. project "Microdata in Europe").

Service Projects (not included in the Fourth Research Programme 1999-2001)

Official Microdata in Europe: Stocks and Access

Director: Peter Flora,
Franz Kraus

Researchers: Franz Kraus and
Guenther Schmaus
(CEPS/Luxembourg)

Funding: European Commission (TSER)

Duration: 1998 to 2001

Status: finished

Research question/goal:

The project has the objective to systematically collect information on availability as well as accessibility, content and comparability of major official surveys in Western Europe. Deliverables are a database supported documentation system searchable via Internet, a working paper series with commissioned survey assessment reports for each country, a final project workshop and a related publication on "Microdata in Europe: Stocks and Access".

The project is part of a larger consortium ("Towards a European System of Social Reporting and Welfare Measurement", EuReporting) co-ordinated by ZUMA/Mannheim.

Data: Meta-informaton

Geographic space: West European countries and European Union

Project activities in 2001:

In 2001, work focused on the completion of the deliverables proposed to the European Union: (a) editing and publication of national study assessment reports on major official surveys in Western Europe (16 working papers); (b) the completion of the Internet information system on concepts, definitions and availability of core variables of major official surveys in Western Europe, allowing both for single study queries as well as for queries across countries/surveys by major documentation items; (c) the drafting of a reader 'European Microdata - Stocks and Access', scheduled for publication in Spring 2002; (d) the completion of a web-guide to national official surveys with introductions into the national systems and links to documents available on the Internet.

Organised workshops/conferences:

20 - 21 July 2001, Concluding workshop of the EuReporting project, (Location: MZES, Mannheim). Presentation by Franz Kraus 'European Microdata: Availability and Access'.

The Cost of Social Security

Director: Peter Flora,
Franz Kraus

Researchers: Mathias Maucher

Funding: MZES

Duration: 1994 to 2001

Status: finished

Research question/goal: The project aims at building up a data infrastructure for comparative social policy and welfare state

research based on ILO's International Inquiry "The Cost of Social Security", providing for aggregate data on financial transactions of social protection schemes. For this purpose, a comprehensive standardised and annotated machine-readable edition will be produced, covering the period 1949-1993. The database comprises both the (still unpublished) original documentation, i.e. data contained in questionnaires including other material submitted to the ILO by the national agencies in charge of social protection as well as the so-called basic tables, i.e. data already published by the ILO (on paper for the time span 1949-1989, online for 1990-1993). The time-series on different types of receipts and expenditure of social protection schemes are supplemented by an extended documentation apparatus on countries, questionnaires, datasets, and institutions as well as a user-friendly search-engine. The database will be distributed on CD-ROM as a joint publication of MZES/Eurodata and ILO. Alternatively it will be accessible online via the ILO server (probably by the end of 2001). A test version can already be used by January 2001.

Data: Aggregate statistics, institutional information and meta-information

Geographic space: All EU-Member States as well as the Czech Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Iceland, Norway, Poland, the Slovak Republic, and Switzerland

Project activities in 2001:

During 2001 work has been completed in all four fields: 1. Entry, documentation and processing of time-series data for both original documentation and basic tables with a special focus on 13 countries (Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Poland,

the Slovak Republic, Sweden, the United Kingdom); 2. Parallel entries into documentation apparatus; 3. Implementation of a system of classification for institutions reported on by COSS, using common comparative typologies. Information has been inserted for the majority of countries covered by the database; 4. Consolidation of the online version of "Cost of Social Security 1949-1993" and publication of a CD-ROM. Concept, contents and technical implementation for both products were confirmed by both project partners on occasion of a research stay in Geneva in August 2001.

Comparing Regions

Director: Franz Kraus, Jöstein Ryssevik (NSD, Norway), Guido Martinotti (ADPSS, Milano)

Researchers: Franz Kraus, Jöstein Ryssevik (NSD), Astrid Nilsen (NSD) and various staff members of ADPSS

Funding: MZES, NSD and ADPSS

Duration: 1998 to 2002

Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The project has three goals: 1) establishment of a data collection on population and employment in post-war Western Europe at the sub-national level; 2) establishment of proper infrastructure for computer cartography (digitised European maps at the subnational level since the turn of the century, establishment of a classification of regions); 3) provision of proper software, based on the NSDstat package, for explorative data analysis and

thematic mapping). The electronic atlas module on population and employment, planned for 2002, integrates the three components. Data collection is split across all three partners; the regional classification is the duty of Eurodata, digitising and software development is the sole duty of NSD). It is expected that additional modules can be initiated afterwards in a far extended consortium of institutes.

Data: Aggregate statistics, computerised maps, meta-information and regional classifications

Geographic space: All countries of Western Europe

Project activities in 2001:

Design of a meta-information system for the database with regional data from occupational censuses. The system supports comparative queries of key concepts and table dimensions and is closely connected to the historical data handbook series 'Europe in Comparison' ('The European Labour Force since 1950'). In addition, data on the territorial structure of Europe have been updated and indicators computed for inclusion in the historical data handbook 'The European Population, 1850-1945'.

4.2 Library

Introduction

The library of the Mannheim Centre consists of the Europe-Library and the Information Archive on Textual Sources (Quellen-Informationsarchiv, QUIA). The Europe-Library is collecting literature in the field of comparative European integration research and case studies on Western and Eastern European

countries. The collection is built up according to the library long-term plan of 1990 (supplemented in the year 1995).

According to this plan, a yearly acquisition programme must be approved by the MZES Executive Board. The library commission is responsible for the implementation of the acquisition programme.

The Europe-Library is a public reference library, open to the researchers of the institute as well as to external readers. Opening hours are Monday through Thursday 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and Friday 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

The collection contains at present about 26,100 media (without QUIA and Eurodata). 18,600 publications directly refer to the MZES research focus. The library subscribes to about 130 journals in the main library languages (German, English, French, Italian and Spanish) and about 50 periodicals in East European languages. In addition, there is an extensive collection of working papers (about 7,000) from domestic and foreign research institutes.

The collection can be accessed using the local library system "TINlib" and the Internet. In 1998 it was decided to integrate the MZES collection into the Union Catalogue of the South West German Library Consortium (*Südwestdeutscher Bibliotheksverbund, SWB*). In cooperation with the university library and the MZES computer department about 26,500 book titles have been added to the SWB till now, ensuring inclusion in the online catalogue of the University of Mannheim. Further integration of existing collections into the SWB is continued. In the year 2001 40 % of our added titles were catalogued by ourselves, because we were the first library in the SWB owning these titles. During a transitional period all new titles

have to be catalogued in the local library system „TINlib“ as well as in the SWB. To avoid these double efforts, it is planned to change the library System by the end of 2002. The MZES library will then be adjusted to the system of the university library.

In co-operation with the Mannheim University library the MZES established a connection to the "Periodicals' database" (*Zeitschriftendatenbank, ZDB*) in the course of 2001. In a first step we added the entire collection of German statistical publications that the MZES holds to the ZDB (about 700 titles). These data will then in turn be transferred from the ZDB into the system of the

SWB and also into the online catalogue of the University of Mannheim.

Europe-Library

In the reporting year exactly 1,233 new books have been acquired.

The stock of the *European integration group* grew by about 220 volumes to a total of 2,296 titles. There is, in accordance with the emphasis of the research projects at the institute, a clear increase in the subgroups of "Intbez" (international relations group), "Sozsta" (social policy group), and "Staat" (European treaties, administration, law).

Collection and increase of the European integration group (E.A.) 2001

	Collection	Increase in 2001
<i>Agrar</i> (agriculture group)	41	2
<i>Allg</i> (general group)	302	20
<i>Finanz</i> (monetary, financial institutions)	102	16
<i>Info</i> (information, new in 2001)	24	24
<i>Inst</i> (EU institutions)	101	3
<i>Intbez</i> (international relations group)	266	45
<i>Kultur</i> (culture, education, media)	39	2
<i>MGS</i> (member states group)	171	13
<i>Polsoz</i> (elections, parties, public opinion)	94	3
<i>Region</i> (regional policy, integration of minorities)	185	10
<i>Sozsta</i> (social policy group)	291	27
<i>Staat</i> (European Treaties, administration, law)	259	28
<i>Theorie</i> (concepts & theories of integration, federalism)	79	7
<i>Umwelt</i> (environmental policy of European org.)	48	3
<i>Verbän</i> (associations at EU level)	68	1
<i>Wirt</i> (economy -, internal market group)	226	19
Total	2,296	223

In the groups *Comparative European Research* (E.K.) and *Western Europe Country*

Studies, 474 titles have been acquired. The stock contains 8,727 titles in these groups.

There are 185 new titles in the *Comparative European Research* group. In the field of country studies especially the number of books on Germany and France has increased, followed by studies on the United Kingdom, Italy and Switzerland (see Tables 8.1 and 8.2, Appendix).

The stock of literature on *Eastern Europe* now contains 2,437 titles. The main emphasis of the collection has been put on comparative studies of Eastern European countries (O.E.). Among the country studies, above all, the number of books on Czechoslovakia, the Ukraine and Russia increased (see Tables 8.3 and 8.4, Appendix). The high

increase for Czechoslovakia was caused by the integration of literature of a special project.

Reference collection (RF), books on theory and methods, computer literature and general literature

Besides the above mentioned larger groups of research literature, there is a collection of reference books (RF) and four smaller groups of literature on theory and methods as well as on general matters. Some titles of the *Reference Books* collection have been re-grouped into the new sub-group "Information".

The collection of Reference Books etc. 1999-2001:

Bookstock	1999	2000	2001
Reference Books (RF)	821	871	811
Theory	471	559	646
Methods	362	406	433
General	830	964	1124

Working papers

The number of working papers increased by 623 titles to a total of 6,978 titles. Working papers are obtained through exchange with domestic and foreign research institutes.

Central publishing institutions are, among others, the European University Institute (Florence) and the Bundesinstitut für ostwissenschaftliche und internationale Studien (Köln).

Working papers sorted by countries:

Supranational	2,823		Hungary	9
Australia	5		Ireland	8
Austria	80		Luxembourg	14
Belgium	106		The Netherlands	130
Czech Republic	41		Norway	217
Denmark	41		Poland	70
Finland	9		Spain	249

France	69	Sweden	394
Germany	2,406	Switzerland	2
Great Britain	152	USA	106
Greece	47	Total	6,978

Information Archive on Textual Sources (QUIA)

QUIA (Quellen-Informationsarchiv), comprising a part of the MZES-Library and supplementing the research archive EURODATA (data files, statistics), provides (meta-)information on textual sources for comparative research on Europe and the problems of European integration.

Within this framework, QUIA has established a reference library providing information in regard to textual sources as well as organisations and institutions which produce, archive, publish and distribute appropriate texts.

At the end of 2001 the reference library contained 790 titles grouped as follows:

Countries	Titles	Countries	Titles	Countries	Titles
Supranational	198	Germany	313	Russia	2
Austria	24	Hungary	3	Slovenia	3
Belgium	23	Ireland	5	Spain	24
Canada	1	Italy	36	Sweden	11
Czechoslovakia	1	Luxembourg	18	Switzerland	25
Czech Republic	3	Netherlands	5	United Kingdom	17
Finland	15	Norway	4		
France	57	Poland	2		

Subjects	Titles	Subjects	Titles
General (research documentation, bibliographies)	131	Governmental documents	115
Archives (guides, handbooks, inventories)	257	Parliamentary documents	74
Information on libraries and documentation centers	80	Political parties' documents	5
Laws	55	Social policy documents	45
Associations' documents	15	Trade Unions' documents	15

In 2001 a total of 149 titles were added to the reference library.

By assuming responsibility for the periodicals and the research documentation for the library, QUIA made a major contribution by increasing the number of printed working papers and yearbook issues at the Europe-Library as compared to former years. Furthermore, due to a change and a vacancy at the library, QUIA's manpower was needed for ordering, receiving and cataloguing books.

Work on the research manual/on-line service "Trade Unions of Europe. Organisations, Archives, Research Institutions. A Reference Book" continued. A mailing with a questionnaire did not produce the overly optimistic expected results. Nevertheless, the data and text input have been completed. Publication is pending.

The following service projects of QUIA are in progress, respectively finished:

Directory of the NGOs in the EU (Günter Braun)

In the area of political science new models of participation are currently being focused upon by researchers. Their task is to find out how European policies can be based on more democratic legitimacy and subsequently become more effective. Therefore, the NGOs come more and more to the fore for both the political researchers and the politicians. The importance of citizen participation is highlighted in many EU documents. In fact,

there are no detailed records available describing the manpower and activity of the NGOs at the EU.

Therefore it make sense and would be helpful to document systematically the NGOs accredited at the EU. The documentation in a data bank will be set up according to the political areas of the General Directorates of the EU.

Organisation descriptions and data about Environmental NGOs have been collected. They concentrate on administrative information, principle aims, activities, organisational structures, affiliated associations on national level, funding and other resources, and relationships between European and international organisations.

Social Research in and on Europe (Hermann Schwenger)

A basic task of QUIA, as part of the MZES infrastructure, concerns the research documentation, i.e. to collect, to provide, and to update information on activities and publications of the key European and US social research institutions which do research in areas that the Mannheim Centre is concentrated upon. In order to establish the documentation as an instrument of research observation and project planning, the collection of URLs and summaries of the Web-Sites of the key research institutes (38 countries, approx. 170 institutes) has been completed in 2001.

4.3 Computer Department

Introduction

The German Research Foundation (DFG) granted the necessary financial resources to renew the computing infrastructure for the researchers at the MZES. In September, when these resources have been made available, two new servers, four laser printers and 44 PCs were selected and ordered at the end of the year. Early in 2002 the installation and configuration of the new hardware will be done.

The actual state of the hardware is shown in the figure below (section "hardware") in detail.

A new representation of the MZES web pages was introduced this year. The top level pages got a uniform design.

The management of the computing infrastructure and its users constitute the main activity of the department. The following item lists the corresponding services.

Services

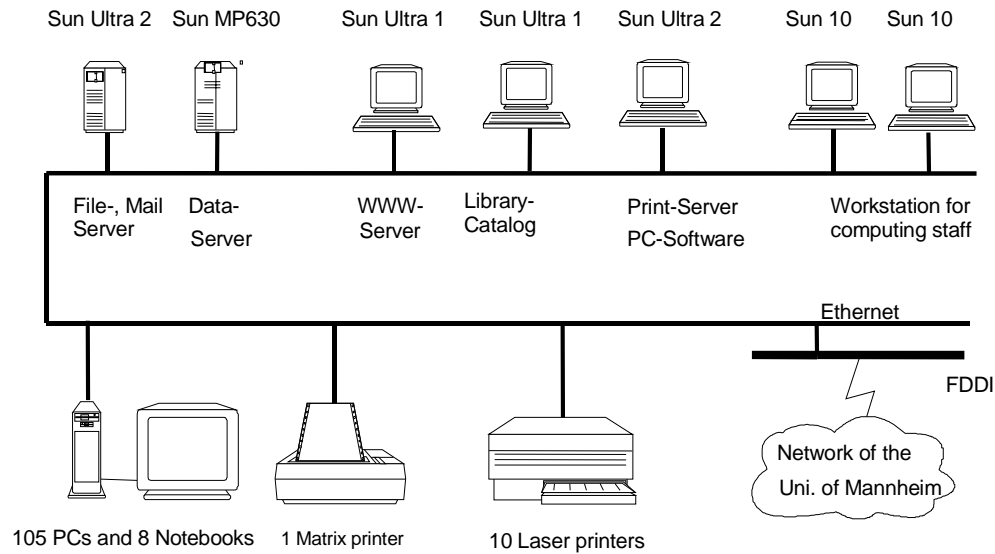
Among other special tasks there are services which must be done continuously over the year. These are:

- Administration of servers, workstations and network printers. This means for example supervising the running systems and managing user accounts.
- Network administration: Managing the network addresses, installing and configuring network software and fixing network problems (if necessary in co-operation with the computing centre of the university).
- Administration of a central backup system (file archiving, file retrieval, media management).
- Administration of the PCs and peripheral: Configuring new PCs, installing new software or upgrading new releases, support using scanner, CD-writer and other special peripheral.
- Management and development of a web server: creating HTML pages, CGI-programming for data base retrievals.
- Intranet Management: MZES internal data and document management (file archive data in co-operation with EURODATA)
- Trouble-shooting: diagnosing defective devices, having them repaired or ordering replacement parts and repairing them.
- Computing training: We offer training courses for standard software.
- Literature about Software used at the MZES (small EDP-library with about 800 books).
- Installing and managing library software (TINlib, SWB, ZDB): Installing and managing user accounts for data base access, daily data base management, doing special database retrievals for orders, controls and warnings (loan), installing and managing access to the Union Catalogue of the South West German Library Consortium (SWB) (Katwin) and Union Catalogue of Serials (ZDB) (WinIBW), creation of upload files for SWB and ZDB catalogue.

Hardware

The following configuration sketch shows the state of the hardware effective on

December 31, 2001 and the connection to the network of the University of Mannheim:



Besides the hardware acquisition paid from the particular funds mentioned above, the MZES replaced three PCs and eight colour displays for administrative staff in 2001. Four additional notebooks have been acquired to support mobile computing. For the new servers a 19" Data Rack was needed. A colour scanner and a digital camera has been bought for publishing pictures in print media and on our web-server.

Software

The Item Response Analysis Programme MSP 5, Textpack, 45 licenses for Windows 2000 Professional and a few utilities for Windows 95/NT were acquired. In addition to these new acquisitions the following programmes were updated: Acrobat Software, Dreamweaver, HCL Exceed, Lahey Fortran Compiler, Omnipage, Pagemaker, SPSS, STATA, Windows NT. For Microsoft Office we bought rights to update the software for two years.

Appendix

Page

(Some parts are left out here)

1.	MZES staff	A 1
3.	Publications 2001	A 6
4.	National and international collaborations	A 14
5.	Visiting professors / scholars	A 21
6.	Lectures, conferences and workshops	A 22
	a) Lectures given by guests and MZES researchers	A 22
	b) Conferences and workshops	A 26
7.	Mannheim Post-Graduate Programme	A 27
8.	Library	A 28
	Tables documenting stock and increase of literature	A 29-32

1. MZES staff

The following tables give an overview of the staff working at the institute as of December 31, 2001 and of staff members who left the institute during the year. It informs about the sector a person belongs/belonged to, as well as her or his integration into research projects or other functions of the institute. The funding source of each post is indicated in the last column.

a) Staff at end of year 2001

Name	Sector	Function / Research Project	Funding Source
Alle, Marlene	Infrastructure	Computer Department (Head)	MZES
Bayerlein, Bernhard Dr.	Dept. B	The Impact of the Comintern on the Western European Party System	Federal Ministry of the Interior
Becker, Edda	Infrastructure	Political Representation and Electoral Behaviour in the European Union (TMR) (Secretary)	EU / MZES
Berger, Johannes Prof.Dr.	Dept. A	Project Director / Research Area 5	Dept. of Social Sciences
Berton, Marina	Dept. B	Targeted Political Socialization	MZES
Bieniek, Markus	Dept. B	How Polish and Czech Political Actors Link Western Integration to Eastern Policies	VW-Stiftung
Bonin, Peter	Dept. B	The Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation vis-à-vis Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia: Potential for Conflict or Cooperation on the European Periphery?	DFG / MZES
Braun, Günter Dr.	Infrastructure	Archive for Information on Textual Sources, among others	MZES
Brüderl, Josef Prof.Dr.	Dept. A	Project Director / Research Area 1	Dept. of Social Sciences
Deth, Jan W. van Prof.Dr.	Directorate	Director	Dept. of Social Sciences
Esser, Hartmut Prof.Dr.	Dept. A	Project Director / Research Area 2	Dept. of Social Sciences
Finke, Barbara	Dept. B	Strategy Options of International Governance (SiR): NGOs and Good Governance	VW-Stiftung
Fix, Birgit Dr.	Dept. A	Intermediary Structures and the Welfare State: The Role of the Churches in Western Europe	DFG

Name	Sector	Function / Research Project	Funding Source
Fix, Elisabeth Dr.	Dept. A	Project Director / Research Area 4	Dept. of Social Sciences
Flora, Peter Prof.Dr.	Dept. A	Project Director / Research Areas 3 and 4	Dept. of Social Sciences
Gschwend, Thomas Ph.D.	Dept. B	Implications of Institutional Parameters for Electoral Decision-Making in Multiparty Systems	MZES
Hamann, Silke	Dept. A	Public View on Benefits for the Unemployed	MZES
Hellmann, Birgit	Dept. B	Governance in an Expanded Multi-level System	DFG
Hess, Josiane	Directorate	Secretary	MZES
Jäger, Angela	Dept. A	Ethnic Cleavages and Social Contexts	MZES / DFG
Jahn, Egbert Prof.Dr.	Dept. B	Project Director / Research Areas 3 and 5	Dept. of Social Sciences
Jezela, Anna	Dept. B	Gender Differences in Social and Political Participation	MZES Young Scholars Program
Kalter, Frank Dr.	Dept. A	Project Director / Research Area 2	Dept. of Social Sciences
Kim, Anna Dr.	Dept. A	Educational Expansion and Social Reproduction in Europe	DFG / Dept. of Social Sciences
Knodt, Michèle Dr.	Dept. B	Project Director / Research Area 2	Dept. of Social Sciences
Kogan, Irena	Dept. A	Evaluation and Analyses of the LFS 2000 Data on School-to-work Transitions in Europe	MZES / Eurostat
Kohler-Koch, Beate Prof.Dr.	Dept. B	Head of Department	Dept. of Social Sciences
Kotzian, Peter	Dept. B	European Health Policy and National Regulation of Pharmaceutical Markets	DFG
Kraus, Franz	Infrastructure	Data Archive Eurodata (Head)	MZES
Kristen, Cornelia	Dept. A	Educational Decisions in Immigrant Families	DFG
Larat, Fabrice Dr.	Dept. B	Strategy Options of International Governance	VW-Stiftung
Leuffen, Dirk	Dept. B	Does <i>Cohabitation</i> matter? French European Policy-Making in the Context of Divided Government	MZES Young Scholars Program
Lilli, Waldemar Prof.Dr.	Dept. B	Identity and Identity Processes: A European Comparison	MZES
Luber, Silvia	Dept. A	Socio-economic Development of Self-Employment in Europe	Thyssen-Stiftung

Name	Sector	Function / Research Project	Funding Source
Mack-Manhart, Sigrid	Directorate	Secretary	University
Melbeck, Christian Dr.	Infrastructure	Computer Department	MZES
Müller, Walter Prof.Dr.	Dept. A	Head of Department	Dept. of Social Sciences
Nickel, Constanze	Dept. B	Secretary	MZES
Pappi, Franz Urban Prof.Dr.	Dept. B	Project Director / Research Area 4	Dept. of Social Sciences
Peter, Rolf	Dept. B	The Management of Integration Processes in the CIS and the Whole of Europe as Intended by Russian Political Actors	VW-Stiftung
Pütz, Christine	Dept. B	European Party Federations: Driving Force of European Integration or Laggard?	MZES
Quittkat, Christine	Dept. B	The Europeanization of Interest Intermediation: French Trade Associations in Comparative Perspective	Thyssen-Stiftung / MZES
Reinhardt, Edith	Dept. B	Secretary	MZES
Römmele, Andrea Dr. PD	Dept. B	Political Representation and Electoral Behaviour in the European Union (TMR)	EU
Rossi, Beate	Dept. A	Secretary	MZES
Roßteutscher, Sigrid Dr.	Dept. B	Project Director / Research Area 1	Dept. of Social Sciences
Rothenbacher, Franz Dr.	Infrastructure	Data Archive Eurodata	MZES
Schenke-Huber, Petra	Directorate	Secretary	MZES
Scherer, Stefani	Dept. A	Educational Expansion and Social Reproduction in Europe	DFG / MZES
Schmitt, Hermann Dr. PD	Infrastructure	Political Representation and Electoral Behaviour in the European Union (TMR), among others	MZES / EU
Schneider, Marianne	Infrastructure	Data Archive Eurodata (Secretary)	MZES
Schneider, Reinhart Dr.	Directorate	Managing Director	MZES
Schwenger, Hermann	Infrastructure	Archive for Information on Textual Sources / Library	MZES
Springer, Silvia	Infrastructure	Library (Secretary)	MZES
Stegmann, Christine	Dept. A	Secretary	MZES
Stewart, Susan	Dept. B	The Nationality Policy of Ukraine since 1989 and its Contribution to Ethnic Conflict Regulation	DFG

Name	Sector	Function / Research Project	Funding Source
Stoiber, Michael	Dept. B	National Interministerial Co-ordination and International Negotiations: A Model and Explanation of the Amsterdam Treaty	DFG / MZES
Turner, Paul W. Dr.	Dept. B	Project Director / Research Area 4	Dept. of Social Sciences
Tseng, Su-Ling	Dept. B	Governance in an Expanded Multi-level System	DFG
Ullrich, Carsten Dr.	Dept. A	Project Director / Research Area 5	Dept. of Social Sciences
Wagner, Claudia	Dept. B	International Management of Conflicts of Ethnic Nationalism in Eastern Europe	DFG
Weber, Hermann Prof.Dr.	Dept. B	Project Director / Additional Projects	Emeritus
Weichsel, Volker	Dept. B	How Polish and Czech Political Actors Link Western Integration to Eastern Policies	VW-Stiftung
Weiß, Sabine	Infrastructure	Library (Head)	MZES
Wormer, Marlene	Infrastructure	Library	MZES
Wozniak, Helena	Infrastructure	Library Assistance	MZES
Zittel, Thomas Dr.	Dept. B	Parliaments, Representative Government and New Electronic Media Environments: An International Comparison	Thyssen-Stiftung
Zmerli, Sonja	Dept. B	Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy	DFG

b) Staff members having left the institute during the year

Name	Sector	Function / Research Project	Funding Source
Bahle, Thomas Dr.	Dept. A	Family Change and Family Policy in Comparative Perspective / The Structure of Social Services	Dept. of Social Sciences
Burkardt, Gerda	Dept. A	Secretary	MZES
Butz, Marcus	Dept. A	Educational Decisions in Immigrant Families	DFG
Conzelmann, Thomas Dr.	Dept. B	Production and Diffusion of Ideas and International Negotiations	DFG
Diehl, Claudia Dr.	Dept. A	Participation of Immigrants	DFG
Gangl, Markus	Dept. A	A Comparative Analysis of Transitions from Education to Work	EU
Jung, Nikola	Directorate	Assistance of the Executive Board	MZES

Name	Sector	Function / Research Project	Funding Source
Karl, Astrid	Dept. A	Public View on Benefits for the Unemployed	MZES
Lohmann, Henning	Dept. A	Socio-economic Development of Self-Employment in Europe	Thyssen-Stiftung
Luber, Manuela	Dept. B	Identity and Identity Processes: A European Comparison	MZES
Maucher, Mathias	Infrastructure	Data Archive Eurodata / Family Change and Family Policy in Comparative Perspective	MZES
Pfenning, Astrid	Dept. A	Family and the welfare state in Europe (TMR Programme) / The Structure of Social Services	EU / MZES
Reich, Andreas Dr.	Dept. B	The Relationship between the Czech and Slovak Republics after the Dissolution of their Common State	VW-Stiftung
Sahm, Astrid Dr.	Dept. B	Brussels or Moscow: The Foreign Policy Orientation of Belarus, Poland, the Slovak Republic, and Ukraine in the Post-Communist Processes of Integration and Transformation	VW-Stiftung
Scholz, Evi	Infrastructure	Project with ZUMA	ZUMA

3. Publications 2001

a) Books

- Conzelmann, Thomas and Michèle Knodt (Hrsg.): *Regionales Europa - europäisierte Regionen*. Frankfurt/New York: 2001. [Mannheimer Jahrbuch für Europäische Sozialforschung / Nr. 6]
- Bayerlein, Bernhard H. (Hrsg.): *Georgi Dimitroff. Tagebücher 1933-1943*. Band 1, Berlin: 2001.
- Bayerlein, Bernhard H., and Wladislaw Hedeler (Hrsg.): *Kommentare und Materialien zu den Tagebüchern 1933-1943*. Band 2, Berlin: 2001.
- Bayerlein, Bernhard H., and André Lasserre (Hrsg.): *Engagements à travers le monde. Résistances, Conciliations, diffamations*. Archives de Jules Humbert-Droz, IV. Zürich: 2001.
- Esser, Hartmut: *Soziologie. Spezielle Grundlagen*. Band 6, Sinn und Kultur. Frankfurt/New York: 2001.
- Fix, Birgit: *Religion und Familienpolitik. Deutschland, Belgien, Österreich und die Niederlande im Vergleich*. Wiesbaden: 2001.
- Hamann, Silke, Astrid Karl and Carsten G. Ullrich: *Entsolidarisierung? Leistungen für Arbeitslose im Urteil von Erwerbstätigen*. Frankfurt/New York: 2001.
- Kim, Anna: *Familie und soziale Netzwerke. Eine komparative Analyse persönlicher Beziehungen in Deutschland und Südkorea*. Opladen: 2001.
- Müller Walter (co-author, co-editor): *Wege zu einer besseren informationellen Infrastruktur*. Gutachten der vom Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung eingesetzten Kommission zur Verbesserung der informationellen Infrastruktur zwischen Wissenschaft und Statistik. Baden-Baden: 2001.
- Römele, Andrea and Hans-Dieter Klingemann (Hrsg.): *Public Information Campaigns & Opinion Research. A Handbook for the Student & Practitioner*. London: 2001.
- Schmitt, Hermann: *Politische Repräsentation in Europa. Eine empirische Studie zur Interessenvermittlung durch allgemeine Wahlen*. Frankfurt/New York: 2001. [Mannheimer Beiträge zur politischen Soziologie und positiven politischen Theorie / Nr. 3]
- Weber, Hermann, Egbert Jahn, Bernhard H. Bayerlein, Günter Braun, Horst Dähn, Jan Foitzik and Ulrich Mähler (Hrsg.): *Jahrbuch für Historische Kommunismusforschung 2000/2001*. Berlin: 2001.

b) Further publications (Articles, research reports, expertises, dissertations etc.)

- Andreß, Hans-Jürgen, Gero Lipsmeier and Henning Lohmann: Income, Expenditure and Standard of Living as Poverty Indicators - Different Measures, Similar Results?, *Zeitschrift für Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften/Journal of Applied Social Science Studies*, 2001: 121, Heft 2, S. 165-198.
- Bayerlein, Bernhard H. and André Lasserre: 'Résistants' contre Staline. 'Conciliateurs' communistes et diffamateurs des libertés contre André Gide. S. 17-78 in: Bayerlein, Bernhard H., and André Lasserre (Hrsg.): *Engagements à travers le monde. Résistances, Conciliations, diffamations*. Archives de Jules Humbert-Droz, IV. Zürich: 2001.

- Bayerlein, Bernhard H. and Brigitte Studer: Jules Humbert-Droz. S. 339-342 in: Gotovitch, José, Michail Narinskij et. al.: *Le Komintern. L'Histoire et les hommes. Dictionnaire biographique de l'Internationale Communiste en France, à Moscou, en Belgique, au Luxembourg, en Suisse. 1919-1943*. Paris: 2001.
- Bayerlein, Bernhard H. and Serge Wolikow: A Story the World wants to know - The Comput-erization of the Comintern Archive's International Project, *The International Newsletter of Communist Studies*, 2001: 14, S. 532-537.
- Berger, Johannes: Der diskrete Charme des Markts. S. 13-34 in: Mayer, Karl Ulrich (Hrsg): *Die beste aller Welten. Marktliberalismus versus Wohlfahrtsstaat. Eine Kontroverse*. Frankfurt a. M.: 2001.
- Berger, Johannes: Wirtschaftssystem. S. 738-749 in: Schäfers, Bernhard, and Wolfgang Zapf (Hrsg): *Handwörterbuch zur Gesellschaft Deutschlands*. Opladen: 2001.
- Blohm, Michael and Claudia Diehl: Wenn Migranten Migranten befragen, *Zeitschrift für Soziologie*, 2001: 30, Heft 3, S. 223-242.
- Bonin, Peter: Die letzten Reserven der eingebildeten Großmacht. Russische Balkanpolitik der 90er Jahre, *Osteuropa*, 2001: 47, S. 4-5.
- Bonin, Peter: Die zwei Kreise der russischen Außenpolitik, *Kommune*, 2001: 19, Heft 3, S. 17-19.
- Bonin, Peter: ‚Great Game‘ or New Cooperation? Russian Perspectives on Future Developments in the Balkans. S. 181-195 in: Haumann, Heiko, and Dušan Šimko (Hrsg): *Peace Perspectives for Southeast Europe*. Proceedings for the Symposium 2000 Basel, Switzerland. Prag: 2001.
- Bonin, Peter: The last reserves of the imagined Great Power. On the significance of the Balkans for Russian political and economic actors, *New Balkan Politics* (Skopje), 2001: Heft 3,
- Braun, Günter: European Industrial Relations Observatory (EIRO), *Eurodata Newsletter*, 2001: 12/13, S. 18-19.
- Braun, Günter: Schleichende Stalinisierung. Politische Weichenstellung in der Vor- und Frühgeschichte der DDR. S. 473-483 in: Bayerlein, H., Günter Braun, H. Dähn, J. Foitzik, E. Jahn, U. Mählert and H. Weber (Hrsg): *Jahrbuch für Historische Kommunismusforschung*. Berlin: 2001.
- Brüderl, Josef and Frank Kalter: The Dissolution of Marriages. The Role of Information and Marital-Specific Capital. *Journal of Mathematical Sociology*, 2001: 25, S. 403-421.
- Butz, Marcus: Lohnt sich Bildung noch? Ein Vergleich der bildungsspezifischen Nettoeinkommen 1982 und 1995. S. 95-117 in: Berger, Peter A., and Dirk Konietzka (Hrsg): *Die Erwerbsgesellschaft. Neue Ungleichheiten und Unsicherheiten*. Opladen: 2001.
- Conzelmann, Thomas: Europäisierung der Regionenpolitik. S. 11-35 in: Conzelmann, Thomas, and Michèle Knodt (Hrsg): *Regionales Europa - europäisierte Regionen*. Frankfurt/New York: 2001. [Mannheimer Jahrbuch für Europäische Sozialforschung / Nr. 6]
- Conzelmann, Thomas: Governing Good Governance: The EU and the Co-Ordination of Foreign Aid Policy. in: Hong, Zhou (Hrsg): *Foreign Aid and International Relations*. Beijing: 2001.
- Diehl, Claudia: Die Partizipationsmuster türkischer Migranten in Deutschland: Ergebnisse einer Gemeindestudie, *Zeitschrift für Ausländerrecht und Ausländerpolitik*, 2001: 21, Heft 1, S. 29-35.

- Diehl, Claudia: Ein Stück Heimat in der Fremde? Türkisches Vereinsleben in Mannheim, *FORUM - Forschung Uni Mannheim*, 2001: S. 22-27.
- Diehl, Claudia and Michael Blohm: Apathy, Adaptation, or Ethnic Mobilization? On the Political Attitudes of an Excluded Group, *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 2001: 27, Heft 3, S. 401-420.
- Esser, Hartmut: Integration und das Problem der "multikulturellen Gesellschaft". S. 64-91 in: Mehrländer, Ursula, and Günther Schultze (Hrsg): *Einwanderungsland Deutschland. Neue Wege nachhaltiger Integration*. Bonn: 2001.
- Esser, Hartmut: Kommentar zu dem Beitrag von Gaetano Romano: Braucht die Gesellschaft eine gemeinsame Kultur? Zur Kritik des Kulturbegriffs der Migrationsforschung. S. 259-265 in: Hoffmann-Nowotny, Hans-Joachim (Hrsg): *Das Fremde in der Schweiz*. Zürich: 2001.
- Esser, Hartmut: Kulturelle Pluralisierung und strukturelle Assimilation: das Problem der ethnischen Schichtung, *Swiss Political Science Review*, 2001 : 7, S. 95-130.
- Esser, Hartmut: Soziale Differenzierung als ungeplante Folge absichtsvollen Handelns: Der Fall der ethnischen Segmentation. S. 389-416 in: Currie, Edda, and Tanja Wunderlich (Hrsg): *Deutschland - ein Einwanderungsland? Rückblick, Bilanz und neue Fragen*. Stuttgart: 2001.
- Esser, Hartmut: Wie lebendig ist der Kritische Rationalismus?, *Soziologische Revue*, 2001: 24, S. 273-279.
- Finke, Barbara: Konsens und Vielfalt. Transnationale Frauennetzwerke als Legitimitätsressource des UN-Systems? S. 175-196 in: Brunnengräber, Achim, Ansgar Klein and Heike Walk (Hrsg): *NGOs als Legitimationsressource. Zivilgesellschaftliche Partizipations- und Handlungsformen im Globalisierungsprozess*. Opladen: 2001.
- Fix, Birgit and Elisabeth Fix: Schulterschluss der katholischen Sozialarbeit, *Neue Caritas*, 2001: 102, Heft 7, S. 18-22.
- Gangl, Markus: European Patterns of Labour Market Entry: A Dichotomy of Occupationalized versus Non-occupationalized Systems?, *European Societies*, 2001: 3, Heft 4, S. 471-494.
- Ganter, Stephan: Zu Subtil? Eine empirische Überprüfung neuerer Indikatoren zur Analyse interethnischer Beziehungen, *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*, 2001: 53, Heft 1, S. 111-135.
- Granato, Nadia and Frank Kalter: Die Persistenz ethnischer Ungleichheit auf dem deutschen Arbeitsmarkt: Diskriminierung oder Unterinvestition in Humankapital?, *Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie*, 2001: 53, S. 497-520.
- Gschwend, Thomas and Helmut Norpoth: 'Wenn am nächsten Sonntag ...': Ein Prognosemodell für Bundestagswahlen. S. 473-499 in: Klingemann, Hans-Dieter, and Max Kaase (Hrsg): *Wahlen und Wähler: Analysen aus Anlass der Bundestagswahl 1998*. Wiesbaden: 2001.
- Guy, Adam, Alessio Fiacco and Franz Kraus: The British system of social surveys. Mannheim: 2001. [*Official Surveys in Western Europe. EuReporting working paper series*]
- Hall, Anja: Berufliche Karrieremobilität in Deutschland und Großbritannien. Gibt es Differenzen zwischen Frauen und Männern? S. 213-251 in: Berger, Peter A., and Dirk Konietzka (Hrsg): *Die Erwerbsgesellschaft. Neue Ungleichheiten und Unsicherheiten*. Opladen: 2001.
- Hamann, Silke, Astrid Karl and Carsten G. Ullrich: Gerechtigkeitsüberzeugungen und Solidariätsbereitschaften im Wohlfahrtsstaat. S. 948-961 in: Allmendinger, Jutta (Hrsg): *Gute Gesellschaft? Verhandlungen des 30. Kongresses der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie*. Opladen: 2001.

- Kalter, Frank: Die Kontrolle von Drittvariablen bei der Messung von Segregation. Ein Vorschlag am Beispiel der familialen Assimilation von Arbeitsmigranten, *Zeitschrift für Soziologie*, 2001: 30, S. 452-464.
- Kalter, Frank and Nadia Granato: Recent Trends of Assimilation in Germany. Mannheim: 2001. [ZUMA-Arbeitsbericht 2001/02]
- Karl, Astrid: Die Bewertung von "Leistungsmissbräuchen" und die Akzeptanz von Absicherungsleistungen bei Arbeitslosigkeit, *Soziale Welt*, 2001: 52, S. 341-360.
- Knodt, Michèle: Die Regionen in Europa, *Regionalismus - Föderalismus - Supranationalismus, Forum Politische Bildung, Informationen zur Politischen Bildung*, 2001: 18, S. 66-76.
- Knodt, Michèle: External Representation of German Länder Interests. S. 173-188 in: Eberwein, Wolf-Dieter, and Karl Kaiser (Hrsg): *Germany's New Foreign Policy. Decision-Making in an Interdependent World*. Houndsmill: 2001.
- Knodt, Michèle: Regionales Europa - europäisierte Regionen. Zwei Dekaden der Regionenforschung in der EU. S. 11-35 in: Conzelmann, Thomas, and Michèle Knodt (Hrsg): *Regionales Europa - europäisierte Regionen*. Frankfurt/New York: 2001. [Mannheimer Jahrbuch für Europäische Sozialforschung / Nr. 6]
- Knodt, Michèle and Martin Große Hüttmann: «Framing the Debate»: Institutionen, Ideen und Interessen der deutschen Länder im europäisierten Bundesstaat. S. 140-164 in: Conzelmann, Thomas, and Michèle Knodt (Hrsg): *Regionales Europa - europäisierte Regionen*. Frankfurt/New York: 2001. [Mannheimer Jahrbuch für Europäische Sozialforschung / Nr. 6]
- Knodt, Michèle and Sebastian Princen: The EU's external relations: Challenge or Continuity?, *ECPR-news*, spring special feature, 2001: S. 12-17.
- Kohler-Koch, Beate: Evolucija i preobrazovanje evropejskogo upravljenija, *Mirovaja Ekonomika i Meždunarodne Otnosenija*, 2001: 7, S. 44-55.
- Kraus, Franz: The German system of social surveys. Mannheim: 2001. [Official Surveys in Western Europe. EuReporting working paper series]
- Kraus, Franz, Marcel Emami and Luc Schneider: Meta-data about major socio-economic official surveys in Western Europe: technical description of the EuReporting modules and databases on the Internet. Mannheim: 2001. [Official Surveys in Western Europe. EuReporting working paper series]
- Kraus, Franz and Franz Rothenbacher (Hrsg): *EURODATA Newsletter*. 2001.
- Kraus, Franz and Bernhard Schimpl-Neimanns: The Dissemination of Official Microdata in International Comparison. Report for the Commission on Improving the Informational Infrastructure between Science and Statistics (KVI). CD-ROM. in: Kommission zur Verbesserung der informationellen Infrastruktur zwischen Wissenschaft und Statistik (Hrsg.): *Wege zu einer besseren informationellen Infrastruktur: Gutachten der vom Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung eingesetzten Kommission zur Verbesserung der informationellen Infrastruktur zwischen Wissenschaft und Statistik*. Baden-Baden: 2001.
- Larat, Fabrice: Internationaler Schutz von Menschenrechten am Beispiel des Europarats (in russischer Sprache). S. 177-231 in: Pankofsky, S. (Hrsg.): *Europäische Integration: Aktueller Zustand und Perspektiven*. Minsk: 2001.

- Larat, Fabrice: "E. Colombo", "C. Karamanlis", "H.-D. Genscher" und "Karlspreis" (Lexikonartikel in französischer Sprache). in: Bossuat, Gérard, Pierre Gerbet and Thierry Grosbois (Hrsg): *Dictionnaire historique de la construction européenne*. Brüssel: 2001.
- Lohmann, Henning: Äquivalenzskalen und haushaltsspezifisches Armutsrisiko, *Wirtschaft und Statistik*, 2001: Heft 6, S. 483-493.
- Maucher, Mathias: The Interplay of Cash and Tax Benefits for Children in Ten European Countries, *EURODATA Newsletter*, 2001: Heft 12/13, S. 1-17.
- Møller, Bo, Lone Solbjergøj and Franz Kraus: Official statistics in Denmark: socio-economic microdata for research. Mannheim: 2001. [*Official Surveys in Western Europe. EuReporting working paper series*]
- Müller, Walter: Education and Labour Market Outcomes: Commonality or Divergence? S. 287-308 in: Haller, Max (Hrsg): *The Making of the European Union*. Heidelberg: 2001.
- Müller, Walter: Zum Verhältnis von Bildung und Beruf in Deutschland. Entkopplung oder zunehmende Struktur? S. 29-63 in: Berger, Peter A., and Dirk Konietzka (Hrsg): *Die Erwerbsgesellschaft. Neue Ungleichheiten und Unsicherheiten*. Opladen: 2001.
- Müller, Walter: Zur Erinnerung an Aage B. Sørensen, *ZUMA-Nachrichten*, 2001: Heft 48, S. 187-194.
- Müller, Walter, Henning Lohmann and Silvia Luber: Self-employment in Advanced Economies (III), *International Journal of Sociology*, 2001: 31, Heft 1,
- Müller, Walter, Henning Lohmann and Silvia Luber: Self-employment in Advanced Economies (IV), *International Journal of Sociology*, 2001: 31, Heft 2,
- Pappi, Franz U.: Buchanan, James M./Tullock, Gordon: The calculus of consent: Logical foundations of constitutional democracy. S. 70-73 in: Papcke, Sven, and George W. Oosterdiekhoff (Hrsg): *Schlüsselwerke der Soziologie*. Wiesbaden: 2001.
- Pappi, Franz U., Robert Huckfeldt and Ken I. Ikeda: Political Expertise, Interdependent Citizens, and the Value Added Problem in Democratic Politics, *Japanese Journal of Political Science*, 2001: 1, Heft 2, S. 171-195.
- Pappi, Franz U. and Susumu Shikano: Personalisierung der Politik in Mehrparteiensystemen am Beispiel deutscher Bundestagswahlen seit 1980, *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*, 2001: 42, Heft 3, S. 355-387.
- Pappi, Franz U. and Susumu Shikano: Sachpolitik und Kompetenz als Beurteilungskriterien von großen und kleinen Wettbewerbern in deutschen Bundestagswahlkämpfen. S. 309-350 in: Klingemann, Hans-Dieter, and Max Kaase (Hrsg): *Wahlen und Wähler. Analysen aus Anlass der Bundestagswahl 1998*. Wiesbaden: 2001.
- Peter, Rolf: Que Sera? A Scenario for Europe in 2010. Zentrum für Europäische Integrationsforschung, Bonn: 2001. [*A paper of the Fellows 2000/2001 of the Master of European Studies Programme*]
- Peter, Rolf and Guido Houben: Tote Seelen gehen wählen. Eindrücke zweier OSZE-Wahlbeobachter bei den Präsidentschaftswahlen, *Belarus-News*, 2001: 15, S. 6-7.
- Peter, Rolf and Claudia Wagner: Rußland und der "Kampf gegen den Terrorismus". Schulter-schluß mit dem Westen gegen "freie Hand" im Kaukasus?, *Osteuropa*, 2001: 11/12, S. 1247-1261.

- Poguntke, Thomas: The German Party System: Eternal Crisis?, in: *Continuity and Change in German Politics: Beyond the Politics of Centrality. A Festschrift for Gordon Smith, Special Issue of German Politics*, 2001: 10, Heft 2, S. 37-50.
- Poguntke, Thomas: Germany, *European Journal of Political Research: Political Data Yearbook 2000*. 2001.
- Poguntke, Thomas and Stephen Padgett (Hrsg.): *Continuity and Change in German Politics: Beyond the Politics of Centrality. A Festschrift for Gordon Smith. Special Issue of German Politics*, Band 10, 2001.
- Poguntke, Thomas and Stephen Padgett: Introduction: Beyond the Politics of Centrality?, in: *Continuity and Change in German Politics: Beyond the Politics of Centrality. A Festschrift for Gordon Smith, Special Issue of German Politics*, 2001: 10, Heft 2, S. 1-9.
- Pütz, Christine: Campaign Practices and Survey Use in the European Commission: The Eurobarometer Survey. S. 105-124 in: Klingemann, Hans-Dieter, and Andrea Römmele (Hrsg): *Public Information Campaigns and Opinion Research. A Handbook for the Student and Practitioner*. London: 2001.
- Römmele, Andrea: Parteien und das Internet: Neue Formen der politischen Partizipation? S. 154-170 in: Harth, Thilo (Hrsg): *Politikwelt Internet – Neue demokratische Beteiligungschancen mit dem Internet*. München: 2001.
- Römmele, Andrea and Rachel Gibson: Political Parties and Professionalised Campaigning, *The Harvard International Journal of Press/Politics*, 2001: 6, Heft 4,
- Römmele, Andrea and Hans-Dieter Klingemann: Campaigns and Surveys: An Introduction. S. 1-7 in: Römmele, Andrea, and Hans-Dieter Klingemann (Hrsg): *Public Information Campaigns & Opinion Research. A Handbook for the Student & Practitioner*. London: 2001.
- Römmele, Andrea and Hans-Dieter Klingemann: Communicating 'Europe': Implications for Multi-Level Governance in the European Union. S. 91-104 in: Römmele, Andrea, and Hans-Dieter Klingemann (Hrsg): *Public Information Campaigns & Opinion Research. A Handbook for the Student & Practitioner*. London: 2001.
- Römmele, Andrea and Katrin Voltmer: Information and Communication Campaigns: Linking Theory to Practice. S. 9-20 in: Römmele, Andrea, and Hans-Dieter Klingemann (Hrsg): *Public Information Campaigns & Opinion Research. A Handbook for the Student & Practitioner*. London: 2001.
- Rothenbacher, Franz: Die Altersversorgung im öffentlichen Dienst in Großbritannien, Frankreich und Deutschland seit dem Zweiten Weltkrieg. S. 127-152 in: Wunder, Bernd (Hrsg.): *Pensionssysteme im öffentlichen Dienst in Westeuropa (19./20.Jh.), Régimes de retraite dans la fonction publique en Europe occidentale (19e/20e s.), Pension Systems for Public Servants in Western Europe (19th/20th c.)*. Baden-Baden: 2001. [Jahrbuch für Europäische Verwaltungsgeschichte (JEV), Annuaire d'Histoire Administrative Européenne, Annuario per la Storia Amministrativa Europea, Yearbook of European Administrative History / Nr. 12]
- Rothenbacher, Franz: European Population Censuses 2000/1, *EURODATA Newsletter*, 2001: Heft 12/13, S. 20-23.
- Rothenbacher, Franz: Country Profile "United Kingdom", *EURODATA Newsletter*, 2001: Heft 12/13, S. 28-34.
- Sahm, Astrid: Belarus. Von der parlamentarischen Republik zum präsidenten Regime. S. 125-148 in: Lindner, Rainer, and Boris Meissner (Hrsg): *Die Ukraine und Belarus in der Transformation. Eine Zwischenbilanz*. Köln: 2001.

- Sahm, Astrid: Lukaschenko zum zweiten, *Blätter für deutsche und internationale Politik*, 2001: S. 1173-1176.
- Sahm, Astrid: Schwierige Nachbarschaft: Polen als Feind- und Vorbild, *Belarus-News*, 2001: S. 2-3.
- Sahm, Astrid: Von der BSSR zur Republik Weißrußland - Belarus (1988-2001). S. 178-196 in: Beyrau, Dietrich, and Rainer Lindner (Hrsg): *Handbuch der Geschichte Weißrußlands*. Göttingen: 2001.
- Sahm, Astrid: Von humanitärer Hilfe - zu partnerschaftlicher Zusammenarbeit. S. 66-75 in: Fred Dorn (Hrsg): *Lebendige Zusammenarbeit*. Minsk: 2001.
- Sahm, Astrid: Zwischen Selbstbehauptung und Unterdrückung – Zum Verhältnis von Staat und Gesellschaft in der Ukraine. S. 92-110 in: Ammon, Günther, and Michael Hartmeier (Hrsg): *Zivilgesellschaft und Staat in Europa. Ein Spannungsfeld im Wandel*. Baden-Baden: 2001.
- Scherer, Stefani: Early Career Patterns: A Comparison between Great Britain and West Germany, *European Sociological Review*, 2001: 17, Heft 2, S. 119-144.
- Schimpl-Neimanns, Bernhard and Franz Kraus: Weitergabe von Mikrodaten der amtlichen Statistik im internationalen Überblick. Bericht für die Kommission zur Verbesserung der informationellen Infrastruktur zwischen Wissenschaft und Statistik (KVI). CD-ROM. in: Kommission zur Verbesserung der informationellen Infrastruktur zwischen Wissenschaft und Statistik (Hrsg.): *Wege zu einer besseren informationellen Infrastruktur: Gutachten der vom Bundesministerium für Bildung und Forschung eingesetzten Kommission zur Verbesserung der informationellen Infrastruktur zwischen Wissenschaft und Statistik*. Baden-Baden: 2001.
- Schmitt, Hermann: Zur vergleichenden Analyse des Einflusses gesellschaftlicher Faktoren auf das Wahlverhalten: Forschungsfragen, Analysestrategien und einige Ergebnisse. S. 621-644 in: Kaase, Max, and Hans-Dieter Klingemann (Hrsg): *Wahlen und Wähler. Analysen aus Anlaß der Bundestagswahl 1998*. Opladen: 2001.
- Scholz, Evi and Hermann Schmitt: The Mannheim Eurobarometer Trend File: 1970-1999 (Computer file and codebook). Mannheim (MZES and ZUMA), Köln (Zentralarchiv für Empirische Sozialforschung): 2001.
- Smyth, Emer, Markus Gangl, David Raffae, Damian F. Hannan, Selina McCoy, Walter Müller, Cristina Iannelli, Karen Brannen, Maarten Wolbers, Michèle Mansuy, Yvette Grelet, Thomas Couppié, Gwenaëlle Thomas, Hans Rutjes, Jannes Hartkamp and Lena Schröder: A Comparative Analysis of Transitions from Education to Work in Europe (CATEWE): *Final Report to the European Commission (DG12)*. Dublin: 2001.
- Stewart, Susan: Autonomy as a Mechanism for Conflict Regulation? The Case of Crimea, *Nationalism and Ethnic Politics*, 2001: 7, Heft 4,
- Tseng, Su-Ling: The European Union's Commercial Policy towards China. in: Preston, P. W., and Julie Gilson (Hrsg): *The European Union and East Asia: Inter-Regional Linkages in a Changing Global System*. Cheltenham: 2001.
- Ullrich, Carsten G.: Die Akzeptabilität sozialer Sicherungssysteme. Zur Bedeutung grundlegender Systemmerkmale für die Akzeptanz wohlfahrtsstaatlicher Institutionen, *Sozialer Fortschritt*, 2001: 50, S. 165-171.
- van Deth, Jan W.: Ein amerikanischer Eisberg: Sozialkapital und die Erzeugung politischer Verdrossenheit, *Politische Vierteljahresschrift*, 2001: Heft 42, S. 275-281.

- van Deth, Jan W.: Soziale und politische Beteiligung: Alternativen, Ergänzungen oder Zwillinge? S. 195-219 in: Koch, A., M. Wasmer and P. Schmidt (Hrsg): *Politische Partizipation in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland*. Opladen: 2001.
- Weichsel, Volker: Anspruch und Realität der Zivilgesellschaft in Osteuropa. S. 15-22 in: *Wege zu einem solidarischen Europa. Dokumentation der deutsch-belarussisch-ukrainischen Konsultation*. Darmstadt: 2001.
- Zittel, Thomas: Electronic Democracy and Electronic Parliaments: A Comparison between the US House, the Swedish Riksdagen, and the German Bundestag. S. 22-41 in: Filzmaier, Peter (Hrsg): *Internet und Demokratie*. Wien: 2001.
- Zittel, Thomas: Elektronische Demokratie durch Elektronische Parlamente? S. 171-197 in: Meier-Walser, Reinhard, and Thilo Hart (Hrsg): *Politikwelt Internet – Neue demokratische Beteiligungschancen mit dem Internet?* München: 2001.
- Zittel, Thomas: Elektronische Demokratie - Planskizze für eine Demokratie des 21. Jahrhunderts?, *Neue Politische Literatur*, 2001: Heft 3,

c) MZES Working Papers

- Nr. 34 Thomas Bahle and Astrid Pfenning: *Angebotsformen und Trägerstrukturen sozialer Dienste im europäischen Vergleich*. Mannheim 2001.
- Nr. 35 Bente B. Nicolaysen: *Voluntary Service Provision in a Strong Welfare State*. Mannheim 2001.
- Nr. 36 Jan W. van Deth and Martin Elff: *Politicisation and Political Interest in Europe: A Multi-Level Approach*. Mannheim 2001.
- Nr. 37 Paul W. Thurner and Michael Stoiber: *Interministerielle Netzwerke: Formale und informelle Koordinationsstrukturen bei der Vorbereitung der deutschen Verhandlungspositionen zur Regierungskonferenz 1996*. Mannheim 2001.
- Nr. 38 Henning Lohmann: *Self-employed or employee, full-time or part-time? Gender differences in the determinants and conditions for self-employment in Europe and the US*. Mannheim 2001.
- Nr. 39 Anna Kim and Karin Kurz: *Precarious Employment, Education and Gender: A comparison of Germany and the United Kingdom*. Mannheim 2001.
- Nr. 40 Hartmut Esser: *Integration und ethnische Schichtung*. Mannheim 2001.
- Nr. 41 Andreas Reich: *Politisches Patt in Tschechien: Ursachen, Konsequenzen, Perspektiven*. Mannheim 2001.

4. National and international collaborations

Project	Partner institutions	Location
<i>Educational Expansion and Social Reproduction in Europe</i>	Zentrum für Umfragen, Methoden und Analysen (ZUMA) Max-Planck-Institut für Bildungsforschung LASMAS, CNRS, Laboratoire d'Analyse Secondaire et de Méthodes Appliquées à la Sociologie - Institut du Longitudinal, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique INSEE, Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques Sozialwissenschaftliche Fakultät, Humboldt Univ. Dipartimento di Sociologia e Ricerca Sociale, Facoltà di Sociologia, Università di Trento Department of Sociology and Social Research, University of Milano Bicocca TARKI, Social Research Information Centre SOFI, Swedish Institute for Social and Economic Research	Mannheim Berlin Paris Paris Berlin Trento Milano Budapest Stockholm
<i>A Comparative Analysis of Transitions from Education to Work in Europe (CATEWE)</i>	Economic and Social Research Institute Centre for Educational Sociology DESAN Market Research Research Centre for Education and the Labour Market Centre d'Études et de Recherches sur les Qualifications Hoger instituut voor de arbeid Instituto para a Inovação na Formação Swedish Institute for Social Research	Dublin Edinburgh Amsterdam Maastricht Marseille Leuven Lissabon Stockholm
<i>Socio-economic Development of Self-Employment in Europe</i>	Universität des Saarlandes Institut für Mittelstandsforschung, Universität Mannheim University of Arizona Università di Trento Institute for Employment Studies, University of Sussex	Saarbrücken Mannheim Tucson Trento Brighton

Project	Partner institutions	Location
<i>Evaluation and Analyses of the LFS 2000 Data on School-to-Work Transitions in Europe</i>	Centre for Educational Sociology Economic and Social Research Institut Research Centre for Education and the Labour Market	Edinbourg Dublin Maastricht
<i>Intermediary Structures and the Welfare State: The Role of the Churches in Western Europe</i>	Faculty of Theology, University of Oslo	Oslo
<i>Democracy and Active Commitment: An International Comparison of Social and Political Participation</i>	Department of Economics, Politics and Public Administration, Aalborg University Social and Cultural Planning Office (SCP) Institut für Sozialwissenschaften Universität Stuttgart Department of Public Administration University of Twente Institut for statsvitenskap University of Oslo Department de Science Politique Université de Genève Department of Politics and International Relations, University of Aberdeen Inst. Juan March de Est. E Invest., Centro de Estudios Avanzados en Ciencias Sociales ECPR, University of Essex The LOS Centre Department of Government Uppsala University Department of Political Science University of Aarhus Departamento de Ciencia Política y de la Administración, Facultad de Derecho Universidad Autónoma de Madrid Department of Government, Uppsala University Department of Politics, University of Sheffield	Aalborg The Hague Stuttgart Enschede Oslo Geneve Aberdeen Madrid Colchester Bergen Uppsala Aarhus Madrid Uppsala Sheffield

Project	Partner institutions	Location
<i>Democracy and Active Commitment: An International Comparison of Social and Political Participation (contd.)</i>	Institut für Politikwissenschaft, Universität Bern Department Sociologie and ISPO, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven Center for the Evaluation and Strategie Studies, Institute for Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana UNICS - ISCTE, Department of Sociology, University of Lisbon	Bern Leuven Ljubljana Lisbon
<i>Political Representation and Electoral Behaviour in the European Union (TMR-Network)</i>	Institutt for Samfunnsforskning Department of Political Science, University of Gothenburg Nuffield College Department of Political Science, University of Dublin/Trinity College, Fondation National des Sciences Politiques IPOP/ISPO, Université Catholique de Louvain Department of Public Administration, University of Twente Amsterdam School of Communication research, University of Amsterdam, Forschungsschwerpunkt Institutionen und Sozialer Wandel, Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung Department of Political Science, Universidad Nacional de Education a Distancia, Department of Political Science, University of Genova	Oslo Gothenburg Oxford Dublin Paris Louvain Enschede Amsterdam Berlin Madrid Genova
<i>Comparative Analysis of Party Platforms for the European Election</i>	Amsterdam School of Communication Research, University of Amsterdam Department of Political Science, University of Dublin/Trinity College Forschungsschwerpunkt Institutionen und Sozialer Wandel, Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin für Sozialforschung Department of Government, University of Essex	Amsterdam Dublin Berlin Colchester

Project	Partner institutions	Location
<i>Political Leaders and Democratic Elections</i>	<p>Department of Political Science, Universite de Montreal</p> <p>Department of Public Administration, University of Twente</p> <p>Department of Political Science, University of California at Irvine</p> <p>Research School for the Social Sciences, Australian National University,</p> <p>Department of Political Science, University of the Basque Country</p> <p>Institutt for Samfunnsforskning</p> <p>Department of Political Science, University of Gothenburg</p> <p>Department of Government, University of Strathclyde</p>	<p>Montreal</p> <p>Enschede</p> <p>Irvine</p> <p>Canberra</p> <p>Bilbao</p> <p>Oslo</p> <p>Gothenburg</p> <p>Glasgow</p>
<i>Political Support in the New Europe</i>	<p>Department of Political Science, Norwegian University of Science and Technology</p> <p>Department of Political Science, University of Gothenburg</p> <p>University of Dublin/Trinity College</p> <p>CIDSP, Universite de Grenoble</p> <p>IPOP/ISPO, Université Catholique de Louvain</p> <p>Department of Public Administration, University of Twente</p> <p>Amsterdam School of Communication Research, University of Amsterdam</p> <p>Forschungsschwerpunkt Institutionen und Sozialer Wandel, WZB</p> <p>Department of Political Science, University of Catania</p> <p>Department of Political Science, Central European University</p>	<p>Trondheim</p> <p>Gothenburg</p> <p>Dublin</p> <p>Grenoble</p> <p>Louvain</p> <p>Enschede</p> <p>Amsterdam</p> <p>Berlin</p> <p>Catania</p> <p>Budapest</p>
<i>Governance in an Expanded Multi-level System</i>	<p>Sussex European Institute (SEI), U. of Sussex</p> <p>School of Legal Studies, University of Sussex</p> <p>School of European Studies, University of Sussex</p> <p>Centre for Commercial Law Studies, Queen Mary and Westfield College</p>	<p>Brighton</p> <p>Brighton</p> <p>Brighton</p> <p>London</p>

Project	Partner institutions	Location
<p><i>Governance in an Expanded Multi-level System (contd.)</i></p>	<p>Faculty of Law, University of Cambridge, Clare College</p> <p>Institute for East European Law and Russian Studies, University of Leiden</p> <p>Istituto degli Affari Internazionali (IAI)</p> <p>Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Dept. Politieke Wetenschappen</p> <p>Department of Economics, University of Warsaw</p> <p>Chinese Academy for Social Sciences (CASS)</p> <p>Dept. of European Studies, Loughborough University</p> <p>European University Institute</p> <p>Dept. of Politics, University of Glasgow</p> <p>Center for the Study of Democracy, University of Westminster</p> <p>Dept. of Political Science, University of Canterbury</p> <p>Government Department, Skidmore College</p> <p>Center for International Studies, Princeton University</p> <p>Department of Political Science, Utah State University</p> <p>Copenhagen Peace Research Institute, COPRI</p> <p>ARENA, University of Oslo</p>	<p>Cambridge</p> <p>Leiden</p> <p>Rome</p> <p>Leuven</p> <p>Warsaw</p> <p>Beijing</p> <p>Loughborough</p> <p>Florence</p> <p>Glasgow</p> <p>London</p> <p>Canterbury</p> <p>New York</p> <p>Princeton, USA</p> <p>Salt Lake City</p> <p>Copenhagen</p> <p>Oslo</p>
<p><i>Brussels or Moscow: The Foreign Policy Orientation of Belarus, Poland, the Slovak Republic, and Ukraine in the Post-Communist Processes of Integration and Transformation</i></p>	<p>Analytisches Zentrum „Strategija“</p> <p>Center for International Studies and Research</p> <p>Deutsches Polen-Institut</p> <p>Bundesinstitut für Internationale und Ostwissenschaftliche Studien (BIOst)</p> <p>Ost-West-Institute</p> <p>Internationales Institut für politische Studien</p> <p>Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University</p> <p>Ukrainisches Zentrum für Studien zu Frieden, Konversion und Konfliktlösung</p> <p>Zentrum für Oststudien</p>	<p>Minsk</p> <p>Paris</p> <p>Darmstadt</p> <p>Cologne</p> <p>Kiew</p> <p>Minsk</p> <p>Cambridge</p> <p>Kiew</p> <p>Warsaw</p>

Project	Partner institutions	Location
<i>Brussels or Moscow (contd.)</i>	Zentrum für Internationale Studien Zentrum für Internationale Beziehungen	Minsk Warsaw
<i>The Foreign Policy of the Russian Federation vis-à-vis Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia: Potential for Conflict or Cooperation on the European Periphery?</i>	Europa-Institut der RAdW Institut für Ethnologie und Anthropologie der RadW Allrußländisches Zentrum zur Erforschung der Öffentlichen Meinung Institut für Internationale Wirtschaftliche und Politische Studien der RAdW Institut für Strategische Studien Institute of International Politics and Economics Institut za evropske studije Center for Strategic Studies Institute for Political and Legal Studies Institute for Security and International Studies Bundesinstitut für ostwissenschaftliche und internationale Studien (BIOst) Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP) Südostinstitut Hessische Stiftung Friedens- und Konfliktforschung (HSFK)	Moscow Moscow Moscow Moscow Moscow Belgrade Belgrade Belgrade Sofia Sofia Cologne Ebenhausen Munich Frankfurt/M.
<i>Institutionalization of International Negotiation Systems</i>	Dept. of Political Science, Harris Grad. School of Public Policy, University of Chicago Center for International and Comparative Studies, Northwestern University	Chicago Chicago
<i>The Nationality Policy of Ukraine since 1989 and its Contribution to Ethnic Conflict Regulation</i>	Bundesinstitut für ostwissenschaftliche und internationale Studien (BIOst) Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik (SWP) Osteuropa-Institut Hessische Stiftung Friedens- und Konfliktforschung (HSFK) Institute of Political Science and Ethnic Relations Institute of Sociology, Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Kyivo-Mohylians'ka Academy	Cologne Ebenhausen Munich Frankfurt Kiev Kiev Kiev

Project	Partner institutions	Location
<i>The Nationality Policy of Ukraine since 1989 and its Contribution to Ethnic Conflict Regulation (contd.)</i>	Sociology Department, University of Kharkiv Departments of History and Philology, University of Chernivtsi Fund for the Development of the Carpathian Euroregion Hungarian Pedagogical Insitute	Kharkiv Chernivtsi Uzhhorod Berehovo
<i>The Relationship between the Czech and Slovak Republics after the Dissolution of their Common State</i>	Bundesinstitut für ostwissenschaftliche und internationale Studien (BIOst) Collegium Carolinum FB III Politikwissenschaft, Universität Trier Forschungsstelle Osteuropa an der Universität Bremen Herder-Institut Max-Planck-Institut für Ausländisches Öffentliches Recht und Völkerrecht Institut für internationale Studien der Sozialwissenschaftlichen Fakultät der Karls-Universität Institut für Zeitgeschichte Soziologisches Institut der Akademie der Wissenschaften T.G. Masaryk-Institut Historisches Institut der Akademie der Wissenschaften Hochschule für Ökonomie Institut für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte der Karls-Universität Politologisches Kabinett der Akademie der Wissenschaften Fachbereich Politikwissenschaften der Comenius-Universität Lehrstuhl für Weltgeschichte, Philosophische Fakultät der Comenius-Universität Institut für Soziologie der Akademie für Wissenschaften	Cologne Munich Trier Bremen Marburg Heidelberg Prague Prague Prague Prague Prague Prague Prague Bratislava Bratislava Bratislava Bratislava
<i>The Significance of the Comintern for the German-Russian Relations</i>	Humboldt-Universität Bundesministerium des Innern Russische Akademie der Wissenschaften	Berlin Berlin Moscow

5. Visiting professors / scholars

Wu Zhicheng, University Nanking, China	October 2000 - April 2001
Chen Zhirui, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Peking	October 2000 - August 2001
Gu Junli, Institute for European-Studies at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Peking	February - April 2001
Fang Lei, University of Shandong, China	February - August 2001
Christian Toft, University of Loughborough, England	March - December 2001
Richard Arum, New York University, USA	April 2001
Kenneth Newton, University of Southampton, England	March/April and October 2001
Margarita Balmaceda, University of Toledo / Seton Hall University, USA	May - July 2001
Laura Castiglioni, University of Milan, Italy	May 2001 - April 2002
Raul Tormos, University of Barcelona, Spain	May 2001 - April 2002
Johan Martinsson, University of Gothenburg, Sweden	May 2001 - April 2002
Alice Ludvig, University of Vienna, Austria	May 2001 - April 2002
William A. Maloney, University of Aberdeen, Scotland	June - August 2001
Olav Helge Angell, University of Oslo, Norway	July 2001
Igor Leshukov, Center for Integration Research and Programs (CIRP), St. Petersburg, Russia	August - October 2001
Rachel Gibson, University of Salford, England	August 2001 - April 2002
Mette Sicard Filtenborg University of Southern Denmark, Odense	September 2001 - January 2002
Duncan Snidal, University of Chicago, USA	November 2001
Kenneth W. Abbott, Northwestern University, USA	November 2001
Thomas Poguntke, Keele University, England	December 2001
Martin Hering, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA	December 2001 - January 2002

6. Lectures, conferences and workshops

a) Lectures given by invited guests and MZES researchers

Lectures are given by invitation of the director or department head. Some lectures were sponsored jointly by the MZES and the Department of Social Sciences.

Date	Lecturer	Lecture title	Sponsor
16.01.2001	Dieter Rucht WZB Berlin	Zum Wandel von Umweltbewegung und Umweltprotest in Europa unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Bundesrepublik	Dept. B
22.01.2001	Nedad Stefanov Frankfurt	Zur politischen Kultur in Serbien	Dept. B
23.01.2001	Adriana Leal Universität Frankfurt	Wahlprognosen und Wahlerwartungen: Eine vergleichende Analyse zwischen Deutschland und Brasilien	Dept. B
23.1.2001	Vladimir Kozlowsky St. Petersburg	Russische Gesellschaft nach dem sozialen Wandel	Dept. A
29.01.2001	Airat Aklaev at present HSKF Frankfurt	Democratic Consolidation and the Dynamics of Ethnic Peace in the Balkans: The Cases of Estnia and Lithuania	Dept. B
05.02.2001	Tadeusz A. Olszanski Centre for Eastern Studies, Warsaw	Ukrainian Foreign Policy and the Energy Sector: The Polish Factor	Dept. B
06.2.2001	Prof. Helmut Anheier London School of Economics	Thesen zur Zukunft des dritten Sektors	Dept. A
07.02.2001	Prof. Karl Gabriel Universität Münster	Caritativer Katholizismus, Wohlfahrtsstaat und Wohlfahrtsverbände	Dept. A
07.02.2001	Prof. Dr. Andreas Diekmann Universität Bern	Fairness und Reziprozität. Neue Wege der Spieltheorie	Joint Colloquium of MZES and Dept. of Social Sciences
12.02.2001	Dorothee de Neve Universität Halle	Sozialdemokratische und sozialistische Parteien in Südosteuropa: Albanien, Bulgarien und Rumänien 1989-1997	Dept. B
13.02.2001	Prof. Dr. Dorothea Jansen Hochschule für Verwaltungswissenschaft, Speyer	Ego-Netzwerke von Gründern - erste Ergebnisse aus dem Forschungsprojekt	Dept. A
13.02.2001	Jan Beyers Katholieke Universiteit Leuven	The Social Basis of European Policy: The Adaptation of Belgian Societal Interest Groups to the EU	Dept. B

Date	Lecturer	Lecture title	Sponsor
30.03.2001	Sebastian Princen University of Utrecht	Regulatory Issues in Transatlantic Trade Relations	Dept. A
25.04.2001	Prof. Dr. John Goldthorpe Nuffield College, Oxford	Globalisation and Social Class	Joint Colloquium of MZES and Dept. of Social Sciences
02.05.2001	Prof. Dr. Jan W. van Deth MZES	Politisches Interesse und Apathie in Europa	Joint Colloquium of MZES and ZEW
15.05.2001	Christian Toft, Ph.D. guest scholar at MZES	Politiken der Arbeitslosigkeit: Deutschland, Großbritannien und Dänemark im historischen Vergleich	Dept. A
22.05.2001	Dr. Henriette Engelhardt MPI Rostock	Familienpolitik und die intergenerationale Vererbung des Scheidungsrisikos	Dept. A
29.05.2001	Josef Falke Zentrum für Europäische Rechtspolitik, Universität Bremen	Rechtliche Vorkehrungen zur Schaffung von Öffentlichkeit(en) im Gemeinschaftsrecht	Dept. B
30.05.2001	Prof. Steve Krasner Stanford University	Organized Hypocrisy and International Relations	Joint Colloquium of MZES and Dept. of Social Sciences
12.06.2001	Dr. Frank Kalter Universität Mannheim	Die strukturelle Assimilation von Arbeitsmigranten im Ligensystem des deutschen Fußballs	Dept. A
18.06.2001	Elke Fein Universität Freiburg	Verfassungsgerichtsbarkeit und nationale Identitätsfindung im postkommunistischen Rußland	Dept. B
19.06.2001	Dr. Thomas Zittel Universität Mannheim	Elektronische Demokratie	Dept. B
19.06.2001	Irena Kogan MZES	Multilevel determinants of unemployment risk among non-nationals in the European Union in the mid-1990s	Dept. A
26.06.2001	Dr. Fabrizio Bernardi Universität Bielefeld	The Consequences of Rising Employment Flexibility: Entry Into Marriage and First Parenthood in Italy	Dept. A
27.06.2001	Prof. Dr. Heidrun Abromeit Technische Universität Darmstadt	Ein Maß für Demokratie. Europäische Demokratien im Vergleich	Dept. B
27.06.2001	Prof. Dr. Peter Mair University of Leiden, NL	Democracy and Indifference	Joint Colloquium of MZES and Dept. of Social Sciences

Date	Lecturer	Lecture title	Sponsor
02.07.2001	Prof. Dr. Francis Snyder EUI Florenz/ Wissenschafts- kolleg zu Berlin	What is a „Market Economy“? The Power of Recieved Ideas in EC Anti- dumping Law Concerning China	Dept. B
02.07.2001	Sebastian Gerhardt Universität Warschau	Polens Ostpolitik seit 1989	Dept. B
02.07.2001	Dr. Olav Helge Angell Universität Oslo	Church and Welfare State in Norway: The Role of Religious Organisations in the Provision of Health Care and Social Services	Dept. A
04.07.2001	Dr. Christian Lequesne CERI Paris	The Governance of Fisheries in the EU	Dept. B
05.07.2001	Prof. Dr. Gerald Schneider Universität Konstanz	Janusköpfige Verhandlungsmacht: Eine Evaluation der Literatur zu den Zweiebenen-Spielen	Dept. B
09.07.2001	Hannes Adomeit SWP	Die aktuellen Probleme der rußländi- schen Außen- und Sicherheitspolitik	Dept. B
10.07.2001	Marcus Butz MZES	Bildungs- und Einkommensungleich- heiten in Deutschland und Italien	Dept. A
16.07.2001	Dr. Margarita Balmaceda Seton Hall University, NJ	Energiebeziehungen zwischen der Ukraine und dem Westen	Dept. B
16.07.2001	Elke Fein Universität Freiburg	Verfassungsgerichtsbarkeit und nationale Identitätsfindung im postkommunistischen Rußland	Dept. B
17.07.2001	Dr. Irene Dingeldey Universität Bremen	Die beschäftigungsfähige Mutter - steuerungstheoretische Implikationen der aktivierenden Arbeitsmarktpolitik für die Familienpolitik	Dept. A
23.07.2001	Dr. Margarita Balmaceda Seton Hall University, NJ	Between Integration with Brussels and Energy Dependence on Moscow: New Challenges Facing the East European Countries	Dept. B
30.07.2001	Thomas Gschwend, Ph.D. MZES	Strategisches Wählen bei der Bundestagswahl 1998	Dept. B
30.10.2001	Prof. Dr. Hartmut Esser Universität Mannheim	Ehekrise und Untreue: Das (Re-) Framing der Ehe und der Anstieg der Scheidungsrate	Dept. A
13.11.2001	Dr. Simon Gächter Universität St. Gallen	Kooperation, Konkurrenz und soziale Normen aus verhaltensökonomischer Perspektive	Dept. A
26.11.2001	Dr. Barbara Koremenos University of California	Renegotiation Design in International Treaties	Dept. B

Date	Lecturer	Lecture title	Sponsor
27.11.2001	Stefani Scherer MZES	Erwerbseintrittsprozesse und berufliche Frühkarrieren in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Großbritannien und Italien	Dept. A
28.11.2001	Prof. Dr. Elmar Rieger Universität Bremen	Welche Grundlagen für die Globalisierung?	Dept. B
03.12.2001	Dr. Elkhan Nuriyev Arbeitsstelle Friedensforschung Bonn	The Post-Soviet Caucasus: Ethnic Conflicts and Questions of Outside Intervention	Dept. B
04.12.2001	Prof. Dr. Walter Müller and Reinhard Pollak Universität Mannheim	Die langfristige Entwicklung sozialer Mobilität	Dept. A
11.12.2001	Mette Sicard Filtenborg University of Southern Denmark, at present MZES	Strategic Coalitionbuilding in the European Politiy: A Study of Sub-national Authorities, the European Commission and Policy Networks in Baltic Sea Region Affairs	Dept. B
17.12.2001	Sabine Fischer HSFK Frankfurt	Zur Wirkung von Ideen in der russischen Westpolitik: Diskurs und außenpolitischer Entscheidungsprozeß während des Kosovo-Krieges	Dept. B
17.12.2001	Dr. Anna Kim and Dr. Karin Kurz, MZES and Universität Bielefeld	Prekäre Beschäftigung - eine vergleichende Analyse für die Bundesrepublik Deutschland und Großbritannien	Dept. A
18.12.2001	Dr. Paul Reuber and Dr. Günter Wokersdorfer Universität Münster	Geopolitische Leitbilder über Europa als „strategische Regionalisierungen“	Dept. B

b) Conferences and workshops

The following is a list of conferences and workshops organized in 2001 by MZES staff members with MZES support. More information about the topics can be found in the reports of the research departments.

15.-16.01.2001	A Decade of Regional Research: What Have we Learned?" Workshop
<i>Chair:</i>	<i>Prof. Dr. Beate Kohler-Koch, Dr. Michèle Knodt, Dr. Thomas Conzelmann</i>
<i>Location:</i>	MZES
25.-26.01.2001	Educational Inequalities of Migrant Children Workshop
<i>Chair:</i>	<i>Prof. Dr. Hartmut Esser</i>
<i>Location:</i>	MZES
21.-22.02.2001	Towards an Assertive Europe AEI-Panel
<i>Chair:</i>	<i>Dr. Michèle Knodt, MZES</i>
<i>Location:</i>	MZES
26.02.-03.03.01	EU-China Familiarization Programme Workshop
<i>Chair:</i>	<i>Prof. Dr. Beate Kohler-Koch</i>
<i>Location:</i>	MZES
26.-28.04.2001	Expanding Markets, Welfare State Retrenchment and Their Impact on Social Stratification Conference of the ISA Research Committee on Social Stratification (RC 28)
<i>Chair:</i>	<i>Prof. Dr. Walter Müller</i>
<i>Location:</i>	MZES
29.04.2001	Self-employment in Advanced Economies IV Workshop
<i>Chair:</i>	<i>Prof. Dr. Walter Müller and Prof. Richard Arum, New York</i>
<i>Location:</i>	MZES
18.-19.05.2001	The Political Economy of International Environmental Negotiations Workshop of the IINS Research Group
<i>Chair:</i>	<i>Prof. Dr. Roland Vaubel, Mannheim</i>
<i>Location:</i>	MZES

07.-10.06.2001	TMR Research Network "Political Representation in Europe" Third Plenary Meeting <i>Chair:</i> PD Dr. Hermann Schmitt <i>Location:</i> CEVIPOF, Paris
01.-02.11.2001	„Verfassungspolitik in der EU“ im Forschungsschwerpunkt "Regieren in der EU" DFG-Panel <i>Chair:</i> Prof. Dr. Beate Kohler-Koch <i>Location:</i> MZES
16.11.2001	International Legalization Workshop of the IINS Research Group <i>Chair:</i> Prof. Dr. Franz Urban Pappi <i>Location:</i> MZES
23.-24.11.2001	Evaluation and Analyses of the ECLFS 2000 ad hoc Module Data on School-to-Work Transitions Coordination Workshop <i>Chair:</i> Prof. Dr. Walter Müller <i>Location:</i> MZES
03.12.2001	Argumentative Behavior in International Negotiations Workshop of the IINS Research Group <i>Chair:</i> Prof. Dr. Beate Kohler-Koch <i>Location:</i> MZES

7. Mannheim Post-Graduate Programme

The „Mannheimer Doktorandenkolleg (MDK)“ is a group of Ph.D. students supported by the „Gesellschaft der Freunde der Universität Mannheim“ (GdF) and associated with the DFG-funded Research Group on the „Institutionalization of International Negotiation Systems“. The MDK group currently consists of five members and started its work in October 1999.

During 2001, the MDK met on a regular basis for project presentations, joint workshops and lectures by invited guests. The following project presentations were discussed:

- Axel Dreher: Does the IMF cause moral hazard and political business cycles? Evidence from panel data.
- Axel Dreher: The Influence of IMF Programs on the Re-election of Debtor Governments
- Florent Duploux: Verhandlungen als Streitbeilegungsinstrument
- Peter Kotzian: Anreizstrukturen und Ausgabendynamik in Europäischen Gesundheitssystemen
- Boucounta Sene: Die Institutionalisierung internationaler Verhandlungen am Beispiel des Lomé-Nachfolgeabkommens
- Michael Stoiber: Interministerielle Koordination und Tausch in der Vorbereitung der EU-Mitgliedstaaten auf die Regierungskonferenz 1996

8. Library

Tables documenting stock and increase of literature

Table 8.1: Collection of Western Europe country studies as of 31 December 2001

Table 8.2: Rate of increase of literature on Western Europe in 2001

Table 8.3: Collection of literature on Eastern Europe as of 31 December 2001

Table 8.4: Rate of increase of literature on Eastern Europe in 2001

Table 8.1: Collection of Western Europe country studies as of 31 December 2001

Stock 01	E.K.	A	B	CH	D	DK	E	F	GB	GR	I	IRL	IS	L	M	N	NL	P	S	SF	à
Allg	227	24	38	23	91	3	87	104	42	13	53	14	1	1	0	4	17	8	1	11	762
Bevgeo	261	4	18	8	81	5	17	32	28	12	43	4	0	1	0	1	4	3	3	10	535
Bild	177	7	7	14	105	5	12	46	18	5	30	11	0	2	1	3	7	2	5	5	462
Erwkla	281	50	5	4	204	3	29	53	52	4	12	22	0	0	0	0	6	1	5	19	750
Famil	249	30	39	12	189	34	55	45	96	10	25	12	0	0	0	0	9	23	7	4	839
Kultur	45	1	1	3	19	2	8	21	3	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	111
Medien	47	0	0	1	13	1	1	11	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	85
Nation	237	6	7	2	33	0	23	19	26	4	20	10	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	390
Polsoz	425	17	11	20	193	2	40	98	152	18	134	25	1	0	0	6	19	11	21	11	1204
Sozsta	604	35	57	21	223	23	41	105	130	16	34	28	0	0	0	4	11	1	25	11	1369
Staat	339	19	38	19	172	1	35	68	89	13	28	18	0	1	1	3	3	2	6	5	860
Umwelt	46	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	61
Ungle	69	6	1	4	53	11	16	9	31	7	8	12	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	0	234
Verbän	141	19	10	8	93	5	16	43	46	4	34	3	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	4	434
Wirt	309	4	8	9	119	2	35	19	38	13	37	20	0	2	0	0	1	4	9	2	631
à Stock	3457	222	240	149	1598	97	415	673	756	120	468	180	3	7	2	23	87	62	85	83	8727

Legend: E.K.=comparative European integration research, A=Austria, B=Belgium, CH=Switzerland, D=Germany, DK=Denmark, E=Spain, F=France, GB=United Kingdom, GR=Greece, I=Italy, IRL=Ireland, IS=Iceland, L=Luxembourg, M=Malta, N=Norway, NL =Netherlands, P=Portugal, S=Sweden, SF=Finland

<i>Allg</i>	General, social, economic history	<i>Polsoz</i>	Political parties, elections, participation, elites
<i>Bevgeo</i>	Population, migration, urbanism, social geography	<i>Sozsta</i>	Welfare state, social policy, public health
<i>Bild</i>	Education, science, research	<i>Staat</i>	Constitution, government, administration, law
<i>Erwkla</i>	Labour market, classes, professions, status groups	<i>Umwelt</i>	Environmental policy
<i>Famil</i>	Family, household, kinship,	<i>Ungle</i>	Inequality, mobility, social stratification
<i>Kultur</i>	Churches, culture, tourism	<i>Verbän</i>	Trade unions, employers' organisations
<i>Medien</i>	Mass media, communication,	<i>Wirt</i>	Economic structure and -growth, entrepreneurs
<i>Nation</i>	Nationalism, minorities, regionalism		

Table 8.2: Rate of increase for literature on Western Europe in 2001

Increase 01	E.K.	A	B	CH	D	DK	E	F	GB	GR	I	IRL	IS	L	M	N	NL	P	S	SF	à
Allg	11	0	0	5	2	0	3	6	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
Bevgeo	9	0	2	0	6	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	22
Bild	4	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Erwkla	11	1	0	0	13	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
Famil	5	0	1	0	14	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	26
Kultur	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Medien	-1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Nation	8	0	0	1	4	-1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Polsoz	36	2	0	0	31	0	0	4	9	1	-6	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	82
Sozsta	33	2	0	1	28	-3	2	27	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	101
Staat	28	2	0	0	12	0	3	17	5	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	72
Umwelt	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Unglei	3	0	0	4	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Verbän	25	2	0	1	8	0	0	2	2	-1	7	2	0	0	0	0	-1	0	-1	0	46
Wirt	5	0	0	0	-2	0	0	-1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
à Increase	185	9	3	13	133	-3	9	58	34	2	13	6	1	0	1	2	3	1	3	1	474

Legend: E.K.= comparative European integration research, A=Austria, B=Belgium, CH=Switzerland, D=Germany, DK=Denmark, E=Spain, F=France, GB=United Kingdom, GR=Greece, I=Italy, IRL=Ireland, IS=Iceland, L=Luxembourg, M=Malta, N=Norway, NL =Netherlands, P=Portugal, S=Sweden, SF=Finland

<i>Allg</i>	General, social, economic history	<i>Polsoz</i>	Political parties, elections, participation, elites
<i>Bevgeo</i>	Population, migration, urbanism, social geography	<i>Sozsta</i>	Welfare state, social policy, public health
<i>Bild</i>	Education, science, research	<i>Staat</i>	Constitution, government, administration, law
<i>Erwkla</i>	Labour market, classes, professions, status groups	<i>Umwelt</i>	Environmental policy
<i>Famil</i>	Family, household, kinship,	<i>Unglei</i>	Inequality, mobility, social stratification
<i>Kultur</i>	Churches, culture, tourism	<i>Verbän</i>	Trade unions, employers' organisations
<i>Medien</i>	Mass media, communication,	<i>Wirt</i>	Economic structure and -growth, entrepreneurs
<i>Nation</i>	Nationalism, minorities, regionalism		

Table 8.3: Collection of literature on Eastern Europe as of 31 December 2001

Stock 01	OE	AL	BG	BiH	BY	CS	CZ	EST	H	HR	LT	LV	MD	MK	PL	RO	RUS	SK	SLO	SU	TR	UKR	YU	à
Allg	117	4	9	0	53	55	8	4	26	1	4	2	0	1	34	5	26	11	0	127	11	70	18	586
Bevgeo	17	0	0	0	8	1	0	0	5	0	0	1	1	0	5	1	12	1	0	10	0	1	0	63
Bild	14	1	2	0	3	5	2	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	4	0	0	6	0	1	0	51
Erwkla	19	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	2	1	1	12	1	1	0	51
Famil	12	0	2	0	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	7	1	0	0	30
Kultur	11	0	1	0	13	6	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	5	1	10	0	56
Medien	5	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	17
Nation	94	0	0	1	15	19	4	1	4	0	3	0	0	0	2	3	15	3	0	31	2	43	8	248
Polsoz	158	0	3	0	35	44	4	2	25	1	1	1	0	0	19	5	51	11	0	78	1	39	5	483
Sozsta	45	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	9	0	0	10	0	7	0	88
Staat	71	1	2	2	12	12	2	3	7	1	11	0	0	1	8	2	41	5	1	60	7	26	3	278
Umwelt	11	0	1	0	18	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	2	0	6	0	45
Unglei	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	12
Verbän	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	1	2	0	13
Wirt	197	4	9	0	5	15	13	1	18	0	2	1	3	0	43	4	24	5	3	56	3	8	2	416
à Stock	779	10	30	3	165	169	39	15	100	4	21	5	5	2	138	26	189	38	5	416	28	214	36	2437

Legend: OE=Eastern Europe, AL=Albania, BG=Bulgaria, BY=Belarus, BiH=Bosnia-Herzegovina, CS=Czechoslovakia, CZ=Czech Republic, EST=Estonia, H=Hungary, HR=Croatia,

LT=Lithuania, LV=Latvia,

MD=Moldavia, MK=Macedonia; PL=Poland, RO=Romania, RUS=Russia, SK=Slovakia, SLO=Slovenia, SU=Soviet Union, TR=Turkey, UKR=Ukraine, YU=Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

Allg	General, social, economic history	Polsoz	Political parties, elections, participation, elites
Bevgeo	Population, migration, urbanism, social geography	Sozsta	Welfare state, social policy, public health
Bild	Education, science, research	Staat	Constitution, government, administration, law
Erwkla	Labour market, classes, professions, status groups	Umwelt	Environmental policy
Famil	Family, household, kinship,	Unglei	Inequality, mobility, social stratification
Kultur	Churches, culture, tourism	Verbän	Trade unions, employers' organisations
Medien	Mass media, communication,	Wirt	Economic structure and -growth, entrepreneurs
Nation	Nationalism, minorities, regionalism		

Table 8.4: Rate of increase for literature on Eastern Europe in 2001

Increase 01	OE	AL	BG	BiH	BY	CS	CZ	EST	H	HR	LT	LV	MD	MK	PL	RO	RUS	SK	SLO	SU	TR	UKR	YU	à
Allg	5	0	0	0	0	17	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	0	0	2	3	0	37
Bevgeo	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Bild	1	0	0	0	-1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Erwkla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Famil	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Kultur	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Medien	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Nation	10	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	6	0	33
Polsoz	15	0	0	0	0	16	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	3	1	46
Sozsta	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	7
Staat	6	0	1	0	0	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	1	2	1	27
Umwelt	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Unglei	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Verbän	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Wirt	13	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	24
à Increase	58	0	3	0	-1	60	11	4	4	0	1	0	0	1	6	1	19	9	1	0	4	16	2	199

Legend: OE=Eastern Europe, AL=Albania, BG=Bulgaria, BY=Belarus, BiH=Bosnia-Herzegovina, CS=Czechoslovakia, CZ=Czech Republic, EST=Estonia, H=Hungary, HR=Croatia, LT=Lithuania, LV=Latvia, MD=Moldavia, MK=Macedonia, PL=Poland, RO=Romania, RUS=Russia, SK=Slovakia, SLO=Slovenia, SU=Soviet Union, TR=Turkey, UKR=Ukraine, YU=Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

<i>Allg</i>	General, social, economic history	<i>Polsoz</i>	Political parties, elections, participation, elites
<i>Bevgeo</i>	Population, migration, urbanism, social geography	<i>Sozsta</i>	Welfare state, social policy, public health
<i>Bild</i>	Education, science, research	<i>Staat</i>	Constitution, government, administration, law
<i>Erwkla</i>	Labour market, classes, professions, status groups	<i>Umwelt</i>	Environmental policy
<i>Famil</i>	Family, household, kinship,	<i>Unglei</i>	Inequality, mobility, social stratification
<i>Kultur</i>	Churches, culture, tourism	<i>Verbän</i>	Trade unions, employers' organisations
<i>Medien</i>	Mass media, communication,	<i>Wirt</i>	Economic structure and -growth, entrepreneurs
<i>Nation</i>	Nationalism, minorities, regionalism		