

MZES

MANNHEIMER ZENTRUM FÜR
EUROPÄISCHE SOZIALFORSCHUNG

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Director's Annual Report

1.1 Introduction

The tenth anniversary of the MZES in 1999 was marked by a number of important events and activities underlining the international and co-operative nature of European research at the institute. Among the highlights of this year's activities certainly are the annual meetings of the two largest European social science organisations. Both the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR) and the European Consortium for Sociological Research (ECSR) organised their annual meetings in Mannheim, bringing hundreds of colleagues to our institute to discuss the problems and prospects of studying social, societal, and political developments. These two large conferences, however, are only the most visible events and activities among a much larger number of research projects, meetings, exchanges, and contacts which mark the outgrowth of European research at the MZES in the last ten years.

The evident continuation of European research at the institute in 1999 was accompanied by a number of organisational changes and reforms. First, MZES-research is based on research programmes with a regular term of three years and a new programme was due for the period 1999-2001. Second, office terms for the Executive Board also last three years and new members of this board – as well as a new director – had to be elected early 1999. Third, a new constitution of the MZES was drafted in 1998 in order to deal with a number of interrelated problems which emerged in the last few years. This constitution had to be implemented in 1999 and its most important aspect – the reorganisation of the original four research departments into two new departments – occupied many people at the institute for quite some time.

The tenth anniversary of the MZES, then, is marked by the continuation of international and co-operative research projects on the one hand, and attempts to improve the position of the institute by dealing systematically with organisational and structural problems on the other hand. The coincidence of a number of changes and reforms at the very same moment in 1999 has delayed the regular development of new projects. Until this year, the outgoing Executive Board was responsible for the development of a new research programme and the incoming Board could start its work on the basis of this programme. According to the new constitution the development of a research programme belongs to the tasks of the new board. As a consequence, the new Executive Board that started its work in early February 1999, had to begin immediately with a fundamental discussion about the content and composition of a new research programme. Only after the MZES Supervisory Board accepted this programme at its meeting in early July 1999 conclusive decisions about the distribution of resources could be taken.

The coincidence of the development of new programmes, the start of new office terms for the members of the executive board, and the implementation of a number of organisational changes and reforms has made 1999 a rather strenuous and certainly very busy year for many people at the institute. The successful continuation of European research in Mannheim and its recognition by leading professional organisations like ECPR and ECSR certainly make it worthwhile to carry on those endeavours.

1.2 Scientific Development

Projects in different research areas form the core of European research at the MZES. These projects are planned for several years and the institute usually provides resources for preparing research proposals. The high amount of successful attempts to raise external funds – in the last six years a total of about 13 million DEM – can be seen as a sign of the quality of our research. Moreover, several new initiatives have been developed in the context of the new research programme and many projects are expected to submit applications for external funding within the next one or two years. A certain fluctuation in developing, submitting, conducting, and reporting research projects is unavoidable and can be handled by shifting resources of the institute. Measures are taken to secure the accomplishment of long-term goals as specified in the new research programme.

1.2.1 Fourth Research Programme

The new Executive Board developed a new research programme for the period 1999-2001 and ratified a draft of the programme on May 3, 1999. The new programme is the fourth document of this kind since the foundation of the MZES in 1989. Its composition reflects the organisational structure of the institute (two research departments with five distinct research areas which cover a various number of projects; see Chapter 2 and 3).

The draft of the Fourth Research Programme has been the object of fundamental discussions about the content and composition during several meetings. At a two-day meeting on June 18 and 19 the Scientific Advisory Board of the MZES was consulted. The Board welcomed the initiatives to improve the coherence among distinct projects and presented several recommendations for further developments. The Supervisory Board of the MZES discussed the new programme as well as the remarks and suggestions made by the Scientific Advisory Board and accepted the "MZES Fourth Research Programme 1999-2001" unanimously at its meeting on July 7, 1999. The next day the Executive Board implemented and (re)confirmed a number of decisions about the use of specific facilities and the distribution of resources.

The new research programme is directly available on the MZES website. Beside, a printed version was published in Autumn 1999. The information for the present annual report is arranged in

accordance with the structure of this research programme in order to facilitate cross-references between the main characteristics of each project and the progress and modifications made in 1999.

1.2.2 Project Development and Financial Support

Attempts to raise external funds continued to be successful in 1999. One of the most important achievements certainly was the start of the interdisciplinary research group on the 'Internationalisation of International Negotiation Systems' initiated by Franz Pappi and recognised by the German Research Foundation (DFG). Many other applications for external funding proved to be successful, including the approval of a new 'network' funded by the European Science Foundation in the last weeks of 1999.

External funding of the various ongoing projects is summarised in the Appendix of this annual report. A total of eleven project proposals have been successful in 1999. Of these new projects five are funded by the DFG and three by the VW-Foundation; the remaining three projects are funded by the Anglo-German Foundation for the Study of Industrial Society, the European Science Foundation (ESF), and the German Ministry of the Interior (BMI). The total amount of obtained financial support for new projects in 1999 is about 1.7 million DEM, which is somewhat below the average annual figure of about 2.2 million DM for the period 1994-1999. This slight decline is clearly the result of our successes in the past. First, the acquisition of several extraordinary large projects cannot be simply replicated every year and so the total volume of external funding will fluctuate considerably. Second, successful attempts to start new research activities is only the beginning of the work involved. The actual development of the project, the collection and modification of information needed, and publishing the results require much attention from the researchers during several years. This time cannot – and should not – be used for the preparation of new research proposals.

The research activities resulted in a large number of publications (books, articles, conference papers and research papers) and the organisation and participation of conferences, workshops, and meetings. These products of European research at the MZES are summarised in the introductory sections for the two research departments and – in detail – in the various overviews presented in this annual report.

1.2.3 Scientific Advisory Board

After a relatively long period of not gathering, the Scientific Advisory Board of the MZES met to discuss the new research programme in June 1999. At this conference the main characteristics of new organisational structure and attempts to obtain a more integrated research programme were introduced by the members of the Executive Board. In addition, each research area and its corresponding projects have been discussed with project leaders and senior researchers concerned.

The Advisory Board formulated a number of recommendations and comments which will be used to modify the research programme.

The Executive Board plans to intensify its contacts with the Scientific Advisory Board and to organise meetings at least once a year. A first meeting to discuss modifications of the Fourth Research Programme is arranged for February 25-26, 2000. In addition to the regular evaluation of research activities by the Scientific Advisory Board, this meeting will also be used for the presentation of major research projects.

The terms of Professor Helen Wallace and Professor Robert Erikson as members of the Board ended in 1998. Proposals to reappoint Mrs. Wallace and Mr. Erikson for a new term were ratified by the Senate of the University of Mannheim on April 14, 1999.

1.3 Organisational Developments

The development of a number of flourishing projects in the first decade of the MZES implied increasing problems of co-ordinating and integrating these activities. Besides, the growing divergence between the initial four research departments gave rise to increasing complications with the distribution and use of resources. To deal with these problems a new constitution was drafted in 1998 which was proclaimed by the University in January 1999. Every aspect of the organisational developments of the MZES has been affected by the implementation of this new constitution and its consequences in 1999.

1.3.1 The New Constitution

The new constitution mentions as the main goal of the institute: "[The MZES] is committed to undertaking comparative European research and research into European integration and aims to combine the two" (Art. 2). These activities are organised in two departments (A: European Societies and Their Integration; B: European Political Systems and Their Integration, see Chapter 2 and 3 respectively), each comprising various research areas and a number of different projects with varying scope. The director of MZES is responsible for developing an integrated research programme. In addition, the constitution created the position of a general manager of the institute. The constitution provided the main framework for the organisational changes at the institute. On February 8, 1999 both the election of the members of the Executive Board as well as the members of the Supervisory Board took place on the basis of the new constitution.

1.3.2 Research Departments

The two new departments are clearly defined in the constitution in terms of their content and scope. Before the organisational consequences of this reform were implemented, the development of the new

research programme has been used as a first step to characterise the research activities in the departments. Only after a broad overview of the ongoing and planned activities was available in March 1999 the further implementation of the new constitution was addressed.

The two new departments determine the organisational structure of all research activities at the institute. The administrative and secretarial work supporting these activities is located at the department level; that is, as close as possible to actual research. In its meeting on June 7, 1999 the Executive Board accepted a new organisational chart of the institute, including the assignment and the definition of main tasks to be fulfilled at the level of departmental secretariats. After extensive deliberation the Executive Board accepted the reform of the departmental organisation, the creation of two new secretariats, and the assignment of employees. Although the complicated and time-consuming procedure to reintegrate the administration of existing research projects from the original four into the new two departments was started immediately, this process could not be finished in 1999. Therefore, the attempts to integrate all administrative tasks into the new research departments will be continued and attuned to the recent introduction of a new administrative package (i3v) at the University level.

1.3.3 General Manager

The new constitution mentions the appointment of a general manager, mainly responsible for the administrative tasks, the organisation of the infrastructure of the institute, as well as supporting the director in his planning tasks. From the very beginning the new Executive Board aimed at appointing the acting "assistant of the director", Mr. Reinhart Schneider, as the new general manager. Besides, the Board wanted to upgrade the qualification of the position in accordance with the enlarged competencies and responsibilities attached to it. In summer 1999 the Ministry of Education followed the proposal and formally appointed Mr. Schneider as the new general manager of the MZES.

1.3.4 Communication and Training

Workshops, informal meetings, guest professors, presentations and the like are very frequently used to improve communication and exchange of ideas both among people at the institute and in contacts with colleagues from other institutes. These activities have a long tradition at the MZES and beside the large international annual meetings of ECPR and ECSR, a number of these meetings took place in 1999. Concise overviews of these meetings at the institute are presented in the introductory sections of Chapter 2 and 3; an extensive overview is included in the Appendix of this annual report.

In order to improve internal communication several measures were introduced in 1999. First, the agenda and minutes of the meetings of the Executive Board are available at our website for everybody working at the institute (after evidently personal or private matters have been deleted or are made anonymous). Second, starting in Autumn 1999 the institute invites guests to deliver a speech at a

common meeting with the Department of Social Sciences. These presentations are followed by informal gatherings. Finally, the MZES successfully applied for membership of the European Research Papers Archive (ERPA). Starting in late 1999 the MZES Workingpapers are available from this archive (electronic downloading) together with the publications of the European University Institute (Florence), Max-Planck-Institut für Gesellschaftsforschung (Cologne), Harvard Law School (Harvard), European Community Studies Association (Wien), and the Research Council of Norway (Oslo).

In 1999 a new type of workshops has been introduced at the MZES. These workshops are organised for MZES employees in order to discuss the opportunities to use new approaches and techniques. In Autumn 1999 Professor Tom Snijders (University of Groningen, The Netherlands) presented new developments in the use of multi-level models in a MZES Workshop. Thirteen researchers, from various projects attended the meetings. After introducing several approaches and models Professor Snijders demonstrated the use of available software in this area. In addition, the participants worked with these programmes in the pc-room of the institute and had the opportunity to discuss the problems and prospects of sophisticated multi-level models extensively with Professor Snijders. This kind of activities will be continued and expanded in the next few years.

1.4 Infrastructure

Excellent infra-structural support has always been one of the hallmarks of the MZES. The developments in each area (library, computer facilities, archives) are presented in detail in this annual report (see Chapter 4). An important facilitator of co-operation at the MZES provided by this infra-structure are several shared databases, used by various projects. The institute is developing more and more into a unique source of comparative data and a centre of competence in this respect. It has not only an enormously rich archive of aggregate data. More and more sets of unique comparative micro-data are available in the MZES, in addition to the Eurobarometer, the European Labour Force Survey, the European Household Panel Survey, or the data bank on family policy in Europe. The project started by Josef Brüderl this year has added very useful comparative data from the world fertility survey. Several projects use these comparative micro-data and the expertise gained in one project is enormously valuable in the next project.

With the introduction of the new constitution and the organisational reform of the institute, the previously existing post of scientific head of the research archive EURODATA was abolished. The task of co-ordinating the infra-structure was transferred to the general manager. This organisational shift reflects the clear wish to integrate the work of the archive as well as the other parts of the infra-structure, directly into the research activities of the centre. Only commitments existing before the new Executive Board took office on February 8, 1999 will be continued; all other activities will be explicitly attuned to the activities included in the fourth research programme in the near future.

In order to facilitate the further integration of infra-structural activities an "Infrastructure Plan" is required, listing commitments, ongoing projects and planned activities. The general manager presented a draft of this plan at the meetings of the Executive Board on December 6, 1999. Although clear agreement exists on the content and meaning of the document, a final decision could not be reached in 1999. A revised version of this plan will be discussed in early 2000.

1.5 Perspectives

The new research programme starts with a definition of four major goals to be pursued in the period 1999-2001. In which way do the activities undertaken in 1999 support these goals?

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

The many research activities listed in this annual report underline the strong position of the institute in European research. The meetings of ECPR and ECSR has been mentioned several times, but these activities are certainly not the only indicators. The successful acquisition of funding for comparative research, the increasing involvement of MZES researchers in activities of the EU and ESF also make clear that the institute is highly visible. However, it should be noted that the development of the new research programme and the organisational reforms took most of the time available in 1999. Major new initiatives such as the development of a "DFG Research Area" are planned for 2000 and have been prepared only provisionally in 1999.

Goal 2: Further integration of research activities.

The development of the new research programme implied a direct confrontation with the need to attune and integrate research activities at MZES. The resulting programme, however, is only a first step into the direction of a more coherent research plan and the Scientific Advisory Board pointed out to several 'weak spots' in the new programme that have to be taken care of in the near future. In addition, it should be mentioned that the further integration of infra-structural activities cannot – and should not – be obtained immediately. The new Infrastructure Plan too is a first step into the direction of further integrating and co-operation.

The first major occasion to strengthen the integration of research activities will be the meeting of the Scientific Advisory Board in February 2000. At this meeting, modifications of the Fourth Research Programme will be discussed.

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

The overview of activities summarised in this annual report underlines the broad international orientation of the institute (see the remark mentioned for Goal 1 above). Interdisciplinary co-operation

is most visible in the activities of the new DFG Group of Researchers, 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.

The implementation of the new work and administrative structure has been one of the points of concern in 1999. This process has been finished as planned. By the end of 1999 the new departmental organisation was active, and the new division of tasks between the director and the general manager proved to be very fruitful. Further integration of administrative aspects of research projects are still under way and needs to be attuned to the developments at the University level.

Research Department A: European Societies and Their Integration

2.1 Introduction

Research in Department A focuses on the cultural, social, economic and welfare-state-based foundations of conditions of life in Europe and their variation in different European societies. They are assumed to be mainly determined 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. Research projects study selected elements of these institutions and processes, in particular how conditions of life are affected by changing social structures and the transformation of welfare state institutions and policies.

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 modern societies: education and labour markets. How are they structured and related to each other? What are the effects on social differentiation of the changes in educational institutions and of increasing educational participation? How are the occupational structures, the number and characteristics of jobs and of work careers being transformed and what is the effect of these transformations on various aspects of life chances of individuals and particular population groups? How are both systems and their interconnections affecting the extent and nature of social inequalities in European Societies. How do inequalities evolve in the continued process of social change and how and why do countries 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 this in turn affects conditions of life through the sharing of resources in the chosen living arrangements.

The specific focus of *welfare state* research in the Mannheim centre lies in the 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.

These two main research fields – social structures and welfare state analysis - 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, and their present reforms and transformations are to a large extent also 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.

Research is organized in the following five main research 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.

Even though area 2 like area 1 is closely tied to the broad field of studies of social structures, migration and its differentiating consequences for the social structure in almost all societies of Western Europe is a large field of research in itself and poses a number of distinct problems. Therefore the projects concerned with these issues have been set up as a distinct research area. They address the implications of the new migration movements for the emergence of new forms of social inequality and social differentiation in receiving societies and the effects of these changes on the relationships between host countries and countries of origin.

All projects in areas 3 to 5 have a particular focus on the welfare state. Area 3 includes projects which study welfare state developments with a particular focus on policies related to the family and their consequences for family development. The projects in area 4 attempt to understand the role of two intermediary institutions or organizations which to a greater or lesser extent have competed and still compete with the welfare state in providing social security, care and social services: the trade unions and the churches. While research in areas 3 and 4 continues the historical-comparative tradition of macrosociological welfare state research at the Mannheim centre, area 5 covers an aspect of welfare state development which is more concerned with the recent public debates about the balance between the market economy and the welfare state, and it is particularly interested in their cultural foundation and legitimation.

In all these areas a general aim is the comparative study of the various research questions, comparing conditions in larger or smaller sets of European countries and analysing their development in shorter or longer periods of time. Most of the projects which are under way or in preparation 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.

During 1999 research in Department A has progressed closely following the lines indicated in the Fourth Research Programme 1999-2001. Most of the projects have successfully continued work already started in the preceding year. Also in accordance with the longer term research plans, several new projects have been started, in particular in the research areas 1, 2 and 4. They are preparing research proposals for external funds or have already received grants from outside sources. Details are given for each project below. The following gives a brief summary on the publication output of the department and on its involvement in exchange and cooperation.

If measured by publication output, 1999 was a productive year. In numbers, the following publications have appeared during the year:

- 6 books (5 monographs, 1 edited volume);
- about 13 articles in peer reviewed journals;
- about 25 articles in other journals or edited volumes;
- about 8 articles in research reports or working papers;
- 4 dissertations.

Altogether, these figures mean, that practically each week a major product has appeared from one of the projects of the department. It can be expected, that a large proportion of the publications in the last two categories will later appear in a more visible form as well. The majority of the publications is in a language other than German, mostly in English. This documents the international orientation of the departments work. During the year considerable progress has also been made for publications that will appear next year. For instance, two impressive volumes in the "Societies of Europe"-Series have been delivered to the publisher and several of the volumes in the "Family Policy"-Series became close to be completed.

1999 was a rather active year in terms of exchange and cooperation inside and outside the Mannheim centre using various forms of seminars, workshops, conferences and training programmes organized by members of the department. MZES-researchers have given more than 50 presentations to national and (mainly) international conferences. At the MZES the department has continued its regular department seminar with presentations by department members and visiting scholars. Beside, it has successfully started a series of jointly-organized workshops in which work on topics of central interest to projects, research areas and the whole department is presented and discussed. We take care to ensure that in these workshops research from different projects and different research areas of the department is presented and discussed together with work of national and international experts outside the centre. In 1999 the following seminars and workshops took place:

Date	Topic	Presentations by		
		MZES-members	National experts	International experts
passim	Department seminar, various topics	3	8	9
January 22	Workshop: Education and Labour Markets	4	3	-
March 5	Workshop: Family and Social Networks	2	4	1
May 21	Workshop: Inclusion and Exclusion	1	5	-
July 2-3	Workshop: Self-employment in advanced economies	4	6	5
Sept. 22, 29	Workshop: Migration, integration and ethnic conflicts	8	-	3

Members of the department have also been involved in the preparation and leadership in large scale international conferences. Hartmut Esser acted together with Antonio Scizzerotto from the University of Milano as the main organizer of the conference "Migration and Interethnic Relations" in Obernai (France). This ESF-funded conference was part of the ECSR conference series on "European Societies or European Society?" and brought together some 50 international experts in the field of migration studies. Walter Müller – with the support of Stefani Scherer and the Department secretaries Beate Rossi and Josiane Hess – has been in charge of the first ECSR-graduate school which took place September 30 - October 6 at the MZES. Five eminent international scholars (John H. Goldthorpe, Charles Ragin, Frank Furstenberg, Hans-Peter Blossfeld and Richard Breen) gave lectures and seminars on "Theoretical and Methodological Problems of Comparative Research" and attracted 28 young researchers from 12 European countries as well as from Israel and the US. The graduate school has been complemented by two days of workshops on October 7 and 8. These workshops brought another 80 researchers from all over the world to the MZES to discuss topics of comparative studies in the various research fields of Department A. All three events have been highly successful and will be continued in the coming years with substantial input from MZES researchers. The MZES is contributing increasingly to the creation of an European community of cooperative research in the social sciences.

The growing international flair of the MZES has finally been enhanced by the presence of several guest scholars working in the department for shorter or longer periods during the year. A very important contribution to these exchanges has been made by the TMR network programme on "Family and the welfare state in Europe", coordinated by Peter Flora and Thomas Bahle. During 1999 23 young researchers worked in the programme and spent some time doing research at the MZES.

Members of the Department have also been active in

- peer review procedures of the German Science Foundation and other national and international review committees;
- editorial or advisory boards of national and international journals;
- the commission on improving the information infrastructure for science and statistical data, established by the German Federal Minister for Science and Research;
- chairing the European Consortium for Sociological Research.

2.2 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.

2.2.1 Educational Expansion and Social Reproduction in Europe

Director: Walter Müller
Researchers: Hildegard Brauns, Stefani Scherer, Susanne Steinmann
Funding: DFG, MZES
Duration: 1996 to 2000
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: This project examines the possibilities for utilizing 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, the 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 genders.

Data: Labour Force Surveys and Panel-Data

Geographic space: Western Europe

Project activities in 1999:

Over the past decades, European societies have experienced a massive educational expansion in conjunction with rapidly changing occupational structures. Despite these secular trends, there is considerable cross-national diversity in how education and labour market systems are institutionally organized in modern Europe. Against this background, the project has continued to adopt both a systematic historical and a cross-national comparative perspective. Research has concentrated on two main areas in 1999:

First, the project has dealt with the changing and cross-nationally varying role of education for individuals' labour market chances. The issue is addressed from two angles: a career mobility perspective relying on panel and life-history data (Steinmann 1999; Scherer 1999) and, based on labour force survey data, a perspective that investigates labour market achievement closely in terms of different dimensions such as integration into employment, income, occupational prestige etc. (Brauns, Gangl and Scherer 1999; Gangl and Brauns 1999).

Second, the project also tackled the question of the consequences of educational expansion with regard to the intergenerational transmission of social inequalities both in terms of social selectivity in the educational system (Brauns 1999) and in patterns of social mobility (Müller and Hall 1999). While all studies are embedded in a comparative framework, both in-depth studies on the single European countries and multi-country comparisons are conducted. Such an approach allowed to establish both the unique and the common features and developments in the different societies.

Conference participation:

January 1999, MZES Comparative-Research-Workshop: "Bildung und Arbeitsmarkt", Stefani Scherer, MZES.

January 1999, "Eintrittsmuster in die Erwerbstätigkeit", Hildegard Brauns, Markus Gangl and Stefani Scherer, MZES.

March 1999, Spring Meeting of the *Zentralarchiv für empirische Sozialforschung der Universität Köln*: "Analysis of time dependent data"; Rohwer and Pötter, Cologne, Germany, Hildegard Brauns and Stefani Scherer.

March 1999, Conference: "Formation, Insertion et Carrières en Europe" at the LASMAS-IDL/CNRS, Paris, France. "Formation et Chômage: Une Comparaison Internationale", Hildegard Brauns.

March 1999, Television Contribution to a joint production of Télé5 and SWR3, Paris, France. "Familie und Beruf – Frauen in Deutschland und Frankreich" "Famille et Travail – Les Femmes en Allemagne et France"; Hildegard Brauns.

March 1999, GAFLOSS-Meeting (German-American Frontiers in the Social and Behavioural Sciences), organized by the German American Academic Council, GAAC, Berlin, Germany. "Education and Labor Market Outcomes: Germany, France and the United Kingdom in Comparative Perspective", Hildegard Brauns.

March 1999, VIèmes journées d'études sur l'analyse longitudinal du marché du travail (Céreq, Lasmas-IdL et CER), Clermont-Ferrand, France. "Early Career Patterns", Stefani Scherer.

May 1999, Colloquium at the *Lehrstuhl für Empirische Sozialforschung*, Prof. Wegener, Humboldt-University Berlin, Germany. "Bildung und berufliche Plazierung in komparativer Perspektive", Susanne Steinmann.

June 1999, Colloquium at the *Lehrstuhl für Methoden der empirischen Sozialforschung*, Sociological Faculty of the University of Bochum, Germany. "Klassifikationsmöglichkeiten von beruflichen Frühkarrieren", Stefani Scherer.

June 1999, EU-Conference "Arbeitsmarkteintritte, Probleme an der zweiten Schwelle"; Offenbach, Germany, Stefani Scherer.

July 1999, Oslo Summer School in Comparative Social Science Studies, Course with Prof. Charles Tilly on "Social Inequality in Comparative Perspective"; Oslo, Norway, Susanne Steinmann.

August 1999, American Sociological Association Meeting, Session on "Social Stratification and Inequality", Chicago, USA. "Education and Youth Unemployment: Patterns of Labour Market Entry in France, West Germany and the United Kingdom", Hildegard Brauns.

August 1999, Annual Meeting of the RC 28, Research Committee of the ISA, Madison, Wisconsin, USA. "Early Career Patterns-a comparison of the UK and West Germany", Stefani Scherer.

August 1999, Annual Meeting of the ESA, Amsterdam, Netherlands. "Education and Unemployment", Markus Gangl and Stefani Scherer.

September 1999, Stanford's Comparative Workshop, Stanford University, USA. "Educational Achievement and Social Exclusion: A Cross-National Perspective", Hildegard Brauns.

September 1999, Conference: "Transitions in Youth" Annual meeting of the former ESF network, Oslo, Norway. "Different Patterns of Converting Education into Job Positions? Returns to Education in the Early Career Course", Stefani Scherer.

September 1999, "Educational attainment of young people in the European Union: cross-country variation of trends over time", Walter Müller.

September - October 1999, ECSR Graduate School and ECSR Workshops, MZES. Stefani Scherer and Walter Müller.

November 1999, Workshop "Multilevel Analysis" by Tom Snijders, MZES; Hildegard Brauns and Susanne Steinmann.

November 1999, Conference: "Beyond the Feminisation of Poverty", University of Padova, Italy. "Gender Specific Ways of Entering the Labour Market?", Stefani Scherer.

December 1999, Conference "Social Mobility in Comparative Perspective", European University Institute, Florence, Italy. "Social Mobility in Germany. Increased Fluidity or even Stronger Barriers?", Walter Müller.

December 1999, Conference: "Les Nomenclatures Socio-Professionnelles: Pertinence et Comparabilité", LASMAS-IDL/CNRS, Paris, France. "Particularités Nationales en Nomenclatures Statistiques: Construire le Schema de Classe Sociales de Erikson, Goldthorpe et Portocarero (EGP) pour la Comparaison Internationale", Hildegard Brauns.

Organized workshops/conferences:

January 1999, MZES Comparative-Research-Workshop: "Bildung und Arbeitsmarkt".

September/October 1999, ECSR Graduate School.

October 1999, ECSR Workshops.

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

Director: Walter Müller
Researchers: Markus Gangl
Funding: EU-TSER
Duration: 1997 to 2000
Status: ongoing

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 1999:

Building on the conceptual work done in the project's initial year, the project focused on conducting its empirical analyses in 1999. The MZES-project group has coordinated and completed a book-length research report to the European Commission on education-to-work transitions across the European Union. That report is the outcome of collaborative work among three of the partner institutes, namely the MZES, the Centre d'Études et des Recherches sur les Qualifications (CEREQ), Marseille, and the Research Centre on Education and the Labour Market (ROA), Maastricht. In substantive terms, the analyses study in a comparative way for all EU member states issues such as

- the development of school leavers' educational attainment and the extent of educational expansion over the last decades;
- the extent to which the transition in different countries is accomplished via mixed status arrangements like apprenticeships or similar forms of learning;
- similarities and differences in initial labour market outcomes and their stratification both in terms of the current situation and changes over the last decade.

All chapters attempt to provide explanations for observed country differences in terms of similarities and differences of institutional arrangements regulating labour market entry. Based on the results of these initial analyses, the project will continue in future work to develop and refine its analyses in order to improve the understanding of the implications of different institutional settings for successful labour market integration.

Conference participation:

28 - 30 April 1999, Participation at the European Socio-Economic Research Conference, Brüssel, Markus Gangl.

18 - 21 August 1999, Presentation "Education and Unemployment: Patterns of Labour Market Entry in France, the United Kingdom, and West Germany" at the 4th ESA Conference "Will Europe Work?"; Amsterdam, Stefani Scherer and Markus Gangl.

3 September 1999, Presentation "Educational Attainment of Young People in the European Union: Cross Country Variation of Trends Over Time." at the 1999 Annual Workshop of the European Research Network on Transitions in Youth, Oslo, Walter Müller and Maarten Wolbers.

3 September 1999, Presentation "European Perspectives on Labour Market Entry: A Matter of Occupationalized versus Flexible Arrangements in Labour Markets?" at the 1999 Annual Workshop of the European Research Network on Transitions in Youth, Oslo, Markus Gangl.

10 - 11 October 1999, Presentation "Educational Attainment of Young People in the European Union: Cross Country Variation of Trends Over Time" at the 13e Onderwijs sociologische Conferentie, Amsterdam, Walter Müller and Maarten Wolbers.

19 November 1999, Presentation "Unemployment Risks in Early Labour Market Careers: Results from Labour Force Surveys and Implications for the Use of Longitudinal Data." at the SONAR-Workshop of the Faculty of Economics and Management, University of Gent, Markus Gangl.

Organized workshops/conferences:

20 - 22 January 1999, Presentation "Education and Unemployment: Patterns of Labour Market Entry in France, the United Kingdom, and West Germany" at the MZES Workshop on "Education and the Labour Market", Hildegard Brauns, Stefani Scherer and Markus Gangl. Internal Workshop of the CATEWE LFS Group.

Invited scholars participating in the project:

May 1999, Dr. Maarten Wolbers ROA, Maastricht University.

September - December 1999, Mattias Strandh, Umeå University.

2.2.3 Socio-economic Development of Self-Employment in Europe

Director: Walter Müller
Researchers: Henning Lohmann, Silvia Luber
Funding: Fritz-Thyssen-Stiftung, MZES
Duration: 1998 to 2001
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. The project also studies the changing social characteristics of the group of self-employed in various European countries.

Data: European Labour Force Surveys

Geographic space: Western Europe

Project activities in 1999:

In 1999 the project has (1) completed the analysis of aggregate macro-level data on the development of self-employment in Europe; (2) started with more detailed analysis of micro-level data for selected European countries and (3) organized an international workshop on self-employment in advanced economies. The macro-level analyses have shown that despite similar processes and patterns in the general economic development in the European countries no general convergence has occurred in the development of self-employed work. While, for instance, growth in business-related services could be observed in a number of countries, these changes vary in extent and rapidity between countries and have different implications for self-employment in different countries. Particularly, the striking differences in the structure and level of self-employment between the Northern and Southern European countries tend to be relatively constant over time (Luber 1999). The micro level analyses that we pursued in several papers on the basis of the national Labour Force surveys also strengthen the conclusion of diverging developments. In the United Kingdom a larger share of the self-employed are found in a precarious social and economic position than in Germany, and this share has increased considerably over time in the UK, but not in Germany (Luber and Müller 1999). Further, we could also show the impact of varying institutional frameworks such as the role played by specific educational qualifications in Germany, France and the United Kingdom. But besides differences between these countries we also have observed a remarkable number of common general patterns of development (Lohmann, Luber and Müller 1999). In future work we will analyse on a broader and more systematic scope the legislative and institutional arrangements for self-employed work in France, Italy, Germany and the United Kingdom and we will particularly examine in further analyses of the Labour Force surveys the causes for the striking differences between Northern and Southern Europe. As a result of the International Workshop in 1999 we also have started a cooperative comparative longitudinal study on the conditions of entry into and exit from self-employment. This study, co-ordinated by our project and by Richard Arum (University of Arizona), Paolo Barbieri (University of Trento) and Nigel Meager (University of Sussex) involves experts from ten countries who each will contribute a detailed case study for their own country according to a common framework of analyses.

Conference participation:

5 - 8 May 1999, Warsaw Meeting of the ISA-RC28 "Economic, Political and Cultural Contexts of Stratification and Mobility", paper presented: Luber and Müller: "The Determinants of Self-Employment: A Comparison of Germany and the United Kingdom".

18 - 21 August 1999, 4th European Conference of Sociology "Will Europe Work?" of the European Sociological Association, in Amsterdam, paper presented: Lohmann, Luber and Müller: "Who is Self-employed in France, the United Kingdom and West Germany? Patterns of Male Non-Agricultural Self-Employment".

10 - 11 December 1999, Conference "Zukunft der Arbeit III", Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung, Berlin, Workshop "Der Mensch als Firma: prekäre Beschäftigung oder SelbstunternehmerInnen?" chaired by Silvia Luber.

Organized workshops/conferences:

2 - 3 July 1999, "Self-Employment in Advanced Economies", in Mannheim at the MZES.

Paper presented:

Lohmann, Luber and Müller: "Patterns of Male Non-Agricultural Self-Employment. A Comparison of France, the United Kingdom and West Germany".

Invited scholars participating in the project:

4 - 9 July 1999, Richard Arum, Department of Sociology, University of Arizona stayed at the MZES.

4 - 11 July 1999 and from 9 – 14 October 1999, Paolo Barbieri, Department of Sociology and Social Research, University of Trento stayed at the MZES.

2.2.4 The Pluralization of Living Arrangements and Family Forms

Director:	Josef Brüderl
Researchers:	Silke Aisenbrey
Funding:	MZES
Duration:	1999 to 2000
Status:	in preparation

Research question/goal: One hypothesis in the discussions around the process of individualization 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 individualization 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)

Geographic Space: Western Europe

Project activities in 1999:

Since August 1999 the project preliminaries are supported by the MZES by financing one position, occupied by Silke Aisenbrey. Accordingly our research work in 1999 focused mainly on the preparation of the research proposal for the German research foundation (expected completion in July 2000). Therefore it was our main goal to review the international research in this area and to find the appropriate datasets for our proposed secondary analysis and to apply for these datasets. The preliminary research is restricted on West-Germany and is based on the first wave of the Family Survey by the German Youth Institute. In order to extend these analysis we have examined the second wave of this survey and furthermore ordered the data of the Family and Fertility Survey of Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States.

Conference participation:

July 1999, Prof. Josef Brüderl, "The Pluralization of Living Arrangements and Family Forms" at the Center for Survey Research and Methodology (ZUMA).

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

Directors: Peter Flora, Walter Müller
Researchers: Franz Rothenbacher
Funding: MZES
Duration: 1999 to 2001
Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: The research project investigates the social category of the public employees under three perspectives: internal social structure, social security and socioeconomic 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 socioeconomic 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 1999:

In 1999, the project started with the following preparatory work: First, the collection of relevant theoretical, descriptive and institutional literature; the collection of information on available empirical material, i.e. statistical sources on public employment, public expenditure, public service pensions and the social position of public servants; information on specialized research institutes or specialized training institutions in the domain of public administration. Second, the result of these activities is an extensive bibliography on the "Sociology of Public Administration" which contains all the information gathered on the above-mentioned subjects for 18 West European countries. This bibliography is already 90 pages long and is of course far from being complete. One of the goals of the project is to enlarge, complete and publish this bibliography at a later time. The third main activity was the formulation of a project grant proposal which will be submitted after revision. Finally, first results of research have been obtained and published (Rothenbacher 1999).

2.2.6 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: ongoing

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 analyzed 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 1999:

In 1999, the main activity of the project has been the acquisition, preparation and initial analyses of longitudinal data sources appropriate for addressing the research question of comparing labour market, and especially unemployment dynamics across major western economies. First results are available for a US-German comparison on the duration of unemployment. Moreover, a research visit by Mattias Strandh and Karina Nilsson (Umeå University) was helpful in starting collaborative work with respect to a German-Swedish comparison of unemployment experiences.

Conference participation:

18 - 21 August 1999, Presentation "Unemployment Duration in the United States and West Germany: The Role of Market Structure and Labour Reallocation Dynamics" at the 4th ESA Conference "Will Europe Work?"; Amsterdam, Markus Gangl.

7 December 1999, Presentation "Die Dauer von Arbeitslosigkeit in den USA und Westdeutschland: Zur Rolle von Arbeitsmarktdynamik und Arbeitsmarktstruktur" at the Seminar on Labour Economics, Mannheim, Markus Gangl.

Invited scholars participating in the project:

September - December 1999, Mattias Strandh and Karina Nilsson (Umeå University).

2.2.7 Career Patterns of Men and Women in a Family Context: A Comparative Analysis of Germany and the UK

Director:	Walter Müller
Researchers:	Anja Hall
Funding:	Universität Mannheim
Duration:	1999 to 2001
Status:	ongoing

Research question/goal: In order to show differences in the determinants of professional mobility which are combined with varying social and institutional conditions, the project compares Great Britain and Germany. These two countries distinguish themselves mainly through different labour market structures and a differently strong link between educational qualifications and labour-market outcomes. This fact raises the question of what consequences does this differently strong link have for professional careers of women who typically show a discontinuous employment behaviour?

Data: Life history data sets (British Household Panel Survey, German Life History Study)

Geographic space: Germany, Great Britain

Project activities in 1999:

Research was focused on the following topics: First, discussing analytical and methodological issues in female career mobility, e.g. problems in finding an adequate model to analyse female career mobility. Second, the description of women's employment behaviour. Third, the explanation of gender differences in career mobility patterns within Germany and the UK and between these countries.

Conference participation:

October 1999, participation at the ESCR Workshop (Work and Family in Comparative Perspective). Presentation of the paper "Occupational Career Mobility in Germany and Great Britain. Do Women Differ from men?".

2.2.8 Family Relationships and Social Networks in Modern Societies: A Comparative Examination of Germany and South Korea

Director: Walter Müller
Researchers: Anna Kim
Funding: Konrad Adenauer-Stiftung
Duration: 1996 to 1999
Status: ending phase

Research question/goal: The aim of this study is to compare the personal relationships in West Germany and South Korea using an ego-centered network analysis. It is assumed that the contacts with kin have diminished and non-kin relationships are replacing kin ties in modern western industrial societies. How are the personal relationships in Asian societies which, like western societies, have experienced rapid social changes due to industrialization and modernization, but are embedded in other norms of family and kin relationships? Through the comparative analysis it seems that the personal relationships in both countries are similarly constructed. But considering the role of kin relations, especially as social resources, differences can be observed.

Data: Ego-centered network data, secondary analysis

Geographic space: West Germany and South Korea

Project activities in 1999:

Based on earlier theoretical and methodological work the project in 1999 has focused on empirical analyses in two main areas. First, the various kinds of social relationships – i.e. the family, kin, and other secondary relationships – in West Germany and South Korea were analyzed in view of the relationship between the network characteristics and the social characteristics of the individual. This analysis is aimed to elaborate the similarities and differences in the structures of the social networks in each society. Results show that between the countries in terms of the socio-demographic characteristics of individuals the kin as well as non-kin relationships don't differ. However, the characteristics of kin networks in Korea are strongly related with the socio-economic variables of the individual, but not in Germany. Thus kinship plays a different role in Germany and in Korea.

Second, to explain the different role of kinship, two theoretical models of connection between kin and non-kin relationships are suggested: the independence model and the complementarity model. In the independence model, kin and non-kin relationships coexist but seem to have very little interaction with each other. The complementarity model assumes that the kin and non-kin relationships are strongly related with each other. As kin-based relationships tend to involve alteri differences more in terms of social characteristics from ego than non-kin relationships, kinship can play an important role in transmitting information or linking a person to diverse non-kin friends or associates, if kinship is used as a bridge to non-kin alteri. The findings of the empirical analysis reveal that the proportion of kin ties in social networks in Germany and Korea do not differ greatly from each other, but "bridging capability" of kinship is significantly different. Kin ties in Korea play an important role in connecting diverse groups, whereas in Germany they show no significant effect on the diversity of contact partners.

Organized workshops/conferences:

In close relation with the project a workshop was organized on March 5, 1999 by Anna Kim at the MZES. This workshop, "Family and Social Networks", was planned to offer participants an opportunity to exchange their research experiences and results from mainly two areas – the network analysis and family research. For this purpose 5 external renowned researchers from various institutions were invited and also two MZES researchers represented their current research results. The programme of workshop was as follows:

- Dr. Walter Bien, Deutsches Jugend-Institut, Munich: "Multi-Generation Networks".
- Dr. Martin Diewald, Max-Planck-Institut for Human Development, Berlin: "Social Networks in the GDR and FRG: Which Answers can Network Indicators Give and Which Not?".
- Dr. Beat Fux, University of Zurich: "Lifestyle-specific Attitudes and Contact Networks of the Swiss: Results from the Swiss Micro Census on Family".
- Anna Kim, MZES: "Personal Networks in Modern Societies: A Comparative Analysis of the Kin Relationships in Germany and Korea".
- Dr. Johannes Kopp, University of Mannheim: "Family and Networks – Research Traditions and Potentials: Some Remarks Regarding an Example of the Forming and Development of Partner Relations".
- Astrid Pfenning, MZES: "Family and the Division of Labor in Comparative View".
- Dr. Heike Trappe, Max-Planck-Institut for Human Development, Berlin: "Development of the Income Situation of Families with Many Children in West and East Germany (1984-96)".

2.2.9 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 1999:

On the basis of a literature review a typology of life styles has been constructed. It consists of nine life style groups differing in terms of their level of living and their modernity. In a local pilot study in February/March 1999 a telephone interview was conducted with a random sample of 1020 Mannheim inhabitants about their way of life. The results show that individuals' life styles vary with personal resources, such as education, income and age, in a theoretically expected manner. Moreover, the life style typology can be used to explain individual action in selected areas – for example location of residence, participation in urban "scenes" and party preferences – in a meaningful way.

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

The research area deals with the social aspects of European integration with special emphasis on international migration and its impact on processes of ethnic and cultural differentiation in (Western) European countries.

2.3.1 Participation of Immigrants

Director: Hartmut Esser
Researchers: Michael Blohm, Claudia Diehl, Karen Schmidt
Funding: DFG
Duration: 1999 to 2000
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The research project deals with the question why immigrants participate in ethnically segregated voluntary associations. The participation of foreigners is considered as a means of getting access to goods that immigrants as a structurally disadvantaged group cannot obtain elsewhere. It is expected that the participatory patterns of foreigners and the incentive structures of ethnic associations reflect the greater dependency of foreigners from ethnic associations. In order to test these assumptions, surveys are conducted among Turkish immigrants living in Mannheim and among the leaders of all Turkish associations in Mannheim.

Data: Quantitative survey

Geographic space: Mannheim, Germany

Project activities in 1999:

In 1999 two surveys were conducted: 85 standardized interviews were conducted with the leaders of Turkish and German associations. In addition, 750 face-to-face interviews were conducted among Turkish immigrants living in Mannheim using standardized bilingual questionnaires.

The goal of the survey among Turkish and German association leaders was to collect data about differences in the incentive structures of ethnic and German associations. As the results show, most ethnic associations offer a broader range of incentives to their members than German associations. These include counselling services and opportunities to engage in religious, cultural, and political activities. Political activities are mostly restricted to homeland specific problems. Groups that deal with immigrant's problems in Germany aim at extending cultural and religious rather than civil rights.

In the first study, we collected information on the participatory patterns of immigrants. Special emphasis was put on measuring participation without operationalizing it exclusively as formal association membership. The data show that close to 50% of all immigrants have one or more affiliation with a union, a club, or an association. Most immigrants participate in ethnically homogeneous associations. The way participation was measured in this study allows to distinguish between members that visit groups in order to satisfy certain needs and those that have a mere formal affiliation.

Due to the fact that comparative data about the participatory behaviour of Germans is lacking, it is planned to replicate the study for non-immigrants as well. So far, participation of Germans is mostly measured using the criteria of formal association membership. A replication would allow to draw further conclusions about differences in participatory patterns and in the function participation has for immigrants and non-immigrants. In 2000 the data analysis will be completed and the replication study will be prepared.

2.3.2 Educational Decisions in Migrant Families

Director: Hartmut Esser
Researchers: Cornelia Kristen
Funding: MZES, Dept. of Social Sciences
Duration: 1999 to 2002
Status: in preparation

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 realization 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 analyzing 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 1999:

In 1999, the project covered the following aspects. First, the theoretical framework of the project was further elaborated. In this context, a working paper on educational decision-making and educational inequality was written. Furthermore, we developed the concrete design for the empirical study. In a first step, we will focus on the identification of the relevant mechanisms in families' decision-making processes as well as on the development of adequate instruments for the measurement of the central theoretical constructs. Based on these preliminary works, we intend to conduct in a second step the quantitative study. The development of the design was also supported by qualitative expert interviews with teachers in elementary schools who discussed typical differences and patterns in the decision behaviour of Turkish and German families. With these considerations in mind, the proposal for funding was written. We plan to start the project at the beginning of the next school year in August 2000.

2.3.3 Ethnic Cleavages and Social Contexts

Director: Hartmut Esser
Researchers: Stephan Ganter
Funding: Stiftung Volkswagenwerk
Duration: 1999 to 2000
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 will be based upon a special survey which builds on snowball sampling procedures and follow-up-interviews in a social networks research design.

Data: Special survey

Geographic space: Germany

Project activities in 1999:

In 1999 two special surveys were conducted, both of which are based on standardized personal interviews with respondents selected within the framework of an area probability sample in Mannheim. The first survey has been designed to explore different strategies to measure beliefs, attitudes, and behavioural intentions towards ethnic minorities. The second survey focused on feasible strategies to collect information about respondents' social networks. A third survey, including follow-up-interviews with respondents' alteri, started in December.

Preliminary results show that data collection within the framework of a snowball sample design is feasible. Furthermore, data already available strongly supports the main hypotheses about the social embeddedness of patterns of social distance towards foreigners. If these results can be further substantiated within the project, a follow-up study with broader scope is intended.

2.3.4 Social Capital and (Chain) Migration

Director: Hartmut Esser
Researchers: Sonja Haug
Funding: MZES
Duration: 1997 to 1999
Status: finished

Research question/goal: This project examines the hypothesis that social capital influences migration decisions and causes chain migration effects. A theoretical model of chain migration is provided. The empirical analysis concentrates on the case of the Italian immigrants living in Germany and the role of social networks in their immigration and return migration decisions. Three kinds of data sets are analyzed: selected national statistics, the Italian Migrant Sample in the German Socio-Economic-Panel (GSOEP) and a qualitative small town study.

Data: National Statistics; Migrant Sample of the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP), qualitative Survey

Geographic space: Germany

Project activities in 1999:

In 1999 the project activity concentrated on a secondary analysis of the Italian Migrant Sample in the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP). The aim was to test several hypotheses concerning the concept of social capital. These hypotheses have been derived from the framework of Rational Choice Theory. The impact of family networks on the migration process has been investigated applying the theory to the case of Italian immigrants living in Germany since the 1950s. The empirical data show effects of household and family networks on immigration and respectively return migration processes and evidence of chain migration as well. Particularly for subsequent migrants social relations play a considerable role in their migration decisions. These results complete several previous analysis concerning the effects of social capital on migration decisions. Two other kinds of data sets have been analysed in 1997 and 1998, that is selected national statistics and survey data from a qualitative small town study. The final results are summarized in Sonja Haug's dissertation ("Soziales Kapital, Migrationsentscheidungen und Kettenmigrationsprozesse. Das Beispiel der italienischen Migranten in Deutschland"). The project was finished in June 1999.

Conference participation of researchers in this research area:

11 February 1999, Presentation on "Inklusion, Exklusion und ethnische Schichtung", University of Bielefeld, Germany, Prof. Dr. Hartmut Esser.

16 April 1999, presentation on "Apathie oder Mobilisierung? Die politische Beteiligung von Einwanderern in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland", Internationales Begegnungszentrum, Karlsruhe, Germany, Claudia Diehl.

20 April 1999, presentation on "Politische Partizipation von Migranten: Gefahren und Chancen für den Integrationsprozeß", Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Germany, Prof. Dr. Hartmut Esser.

18 May 1999, presentation on "Die Situationslogik ethnischer Konflikte", University of Heidelberg, Germany, Prof. Dr. Hartmut Esser.

19 July – 13 August 1999, ICPSR Summer Programme in Quantitative Methods of Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, USA, Cornelia Kristen.

19 July – 13 August and 31 August 1999, presentation on "Assimilation, Integration und ethnische Konflikte. Können sie durch 'Kommunikation' beeinflußt werden?", University of Duisburg, Germany, Prof. Dr. Hartmut Esser.

23 - 28 September 1999, ESF Conference: "European Societies or European Society? Migration and Inter-Ethnic Relations in Europe" in Obernai, France, Vice-Chairman: Prof. Dr. Hartmut Esser, Commentator: Dr. Frank Kalter, Project Presentations: Claudia Diehl, Stephan Ganter, Cornelia Kristen.

30 September – 6 October 1999, ECSR Graduate School: "Theoretical and Methodological Problems of Comparative Research", Mannheim Centre of European Social Research (MZES), Mannheim, Germany, Cornelia Kristen.

4 - 5 October 1999, Presentation on "Strukturelle Bedingungen von Diskriminierung und Segregation - Eine Anwendung des Coleman-Modells", Congress of the section "Modellbildung und Simulation" of the "Deutsche Gesellschaft für Soziologie", Heidelberg, Germany, Dr. Frank Kalter.

7 - 9 October 1999, "Das Fremde und die Schweiz", Symposium in Luzern, Switzerland, Presentation on "Zur soziologischen Dekonstruktion des Kulturbegriffs", Prof. Dr. Hartmut Esser.

26 - 29 October 1999, "Der unsichtbare Mitbürger. Soziale und gesellschaftliche Aspekte der Integration der Italienerinnen und Italiener in Deutschland", Congress of the German Caritas, Cologne, Germany, Presentation on "Erscheinungsformen der Partizipation von Zuwanderern in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland", Claudia Diehl.

18 - 19 November 1999, "Towards Emerging Ethnic Classes in Europe", Workshop of the Freudenberg Foundation, Weinheim, Germany, Presentation on "Integration and Ethnic Stratification", Prof. Dr. Hartmut Esser.

14 December 1999, Presentation on "Anthony Yeboah oder Sascha Ilic? – Kundendiskriminierung in der Fussballbundesliga", University of Saarbrücken, Germany, Dr. Frank Kalter.

15 December 1999, Presentation on "Die Definition des Begriffes Integration", SPD Mannheim, Germany, Prof. Dr. Hartmut Esser.

Organized workshops/conferences by researchers in this research area:

2 February 1999, PD Dr. Rolf Becker, TU Dresden, "Bildungsaspiration und Bildungsentscheidung".

21 May 1999, Workshop on "Inclusion and Exclusion"; with Prof. Hans Jürgen Andreß, Prof. Jörg Hüttermann, Prof. Martin Kronauer, Prof. Uwe Schimank and Prof. Rudolf Stichweh.

22, 29 - 30 September 1999, Workshop on "Actual Research Problems in the Field of Migration, Integration, and Ethnic Conflicts"; with Prof. Richard Alba, Prof. Douglas Massey and Prof. Russel Hardin.

23 - 28 September 1999, ESF Conference: "European Societies or European Society? Migration and Inter-Ethnic Relations in Europe" in Obernai, France, Vice-Chairman: Prof. Dr. Hartmut Esser.

29 September 1999, Prof. Russel Hardin, Stanford University, USA, "Migration and Community".

Invited scholars:

19 - 23 Sept. 1999, Prof. Richard Alba, The State University of New York, USA;

28 Sept. - 1 Oct. 1999, Prof. Douglas Massey, University of Pennsylvania, USA;

28 Sept. - 1 Oct. 1999, Prof. Russel Hardin, Stanford University, USA.

2.4 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.

2.4.1 Family Change and Family Policy in Comparative Perspective

Directors:	Peter Flora, Thomas Bahle
Researchers:	Birgit Fix, Katherina Fuduli, Beatrix Holzer, Mathias Maucher, Astrid Pfenning, Gretchen Wiesehan
Funding:	DFG, MZES
Duration:	1994 to 2000
Status:	ongoing project

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 five volumes with 18 country studies and two 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 1999:

During 1999 the work on the individual country studies has continued. The reports have made considerable progress and the series will soon be complete. The database has been consolidated and documented during the year. New time series for Finland, Portugal and Spain have been included.

Conference participation:

15 January 1999, Family issues between gender and generations, European Observatory on Family Matters, Vienna, Mathias Maucher and Thomas Bahle: presentation of family policy database.

November 1999, Family and solidarity in post-industrial economies, Roskilde (Denmark), Thomas Bahle: presentation "Family policy in Germany".

Organized workshops/conferences:

7 - 8 October 1999, Family policy in Europe, ECSR and TMR workshop, chaired by Astrid Pfenning and Thomas Bahle.

Invited scholars participating in the project:

February 1999, Jon Eivind Kolberg.

2.4.2 Family and the Welfare State in Europe (TMR Programme)

Directors: Peter Flora, Thomas Bahle
Researchers: Astrid Pfenning, TMR Stipendiaten
Funding: EU
Duration: 1996 to 2000
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: This project is based on the international project "Family changes and family policies in comparative perspective". It offers scholarships for young social scientists for research stays at the European partner institutes of the project where they receive training on the job, work in the project and on their own comparative studies in the field of family and the welfare state. In addition, a series of workshops is offered to discuss ongoing studies.

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

Project activities in 1999:

The TMR young researchers contribute to the project work of the family policy project (see family policy project). Moreover, they have their own comparative subjects. During 1999 23 young researchers worked in the programme. Five working papers were completed during the year, others

were prepared for publication. In October the outline of a common book was decided to which most young researchers will contribute.

Organized workshops/conferences:

24 - 26 June 1999, TMR workshop Family policy and family income, Warsaw;

7 - 8 October 1999, TMR workshop Family policy in Europe, Mannheim.

Invited scholars participating in the project:

1 - 28 February 1999, Jon Eivind Kolberg, Oslo.

2.4.3 Gender Inequalities and the Development of Family Law

Director: Kirsten Scheiwe
 Researchers: Kirsten Scheiwe
 Funding: Heisenberg Stipendium der DFG
 Duration: 1998 to 2001
 Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: New developments in family law and social law are investigated from a comparative and interdisciplinary perspective against the background of changing structures of work, family, partnership and gender relations. The analysis of gender models underlying legal norms is one central aspect. Further research areas realized in the context of the "Heisenberg research fellowship" of the German Research Foundation (DFG) are new trend in social law (Long-Term Care Insurance; law and social service provision; patients' rights; data protection of "social data"), researched from an internal and external perspective upon law. The intention is to analyse possibilities and limits of legal claims from a social science perspective, overcoming traditional borderlines among legal subsystems.

Data: Qualitative analysis

Geographic space: FRG, Belgium, Sweden, UK, EU

Project activities in 1999:

In the field of comparative and interdisciplinary investigations of family law and social law developments and their gender dimension, a comprehensive book on costs of children and care activities in the law. A comparative study ("Kinderkosten und Sorgearbeit im Recht. Eine rechtsvergleichende Studie") has been published. Another focus was the analysis of the development of the regulatory framework (including the case law of the Federal Constitutional Court) of public and private care provisions in the FRG, analysing path dependencies, constraints and chances for change in the field of child care facilities and long-term care for the elderly. A third focus was the analysis of the unequal impact of the substantial increases in child allowances and tax rebates for children upon children in one- and in two-parent families, mainly due to German family law rules how to calculate child support obligations of an absent parent.

After the nomination as professor of law at the Institute of Pedagogics, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Hildesheim, the Heisenberg Fellowship of Kirsten Scheiwe is finished at the end of 1999.

Conference participation:

20 March 1999, participation as an expert in the evaluation meeting of the international research project "Legal Barriers on the Road to Women's Equality"; director: Dr. K. Plett, Center for European Legal Policy (ZERP), University of Bremen, in Bremen, Kirsten Scheiwe.

22 - 24 April 1999, conference on "Behavioural foundations of law", interdisciplinary colloquium on the research topic "Law and behaviour" of the Volkswagen-Foundation in Ulm; speech: "Comments on contributions regarding behavioural phenomena and mechanisms which create legal rules", Kirsten Scheiwe.

8 - 10 July 1999, speaker at the conference "Gender and Markets in the Reconstruction of European Welfare States", on the topic "Legal Models of Child Care and Child Support and Gender Inequalities in Comparative Perspective", Kirsten Scheiwe.

16 - 18 September 1999, speaker at the annual conference of the German Women Lawyers Association (DJB), Magdeburg on the effect of increasing complexities in labour law and social law upon the relative (diminishing) importance of equal treatment, Kirsten Scheiwe.

2.4.4 History of Family Law in Western Europe

Directors:	Peter Flora, Kirsten Scheiwe, Harry Willekens
Researchers:	Harry Willekens, Nicole Bartsch
Funding:	VW-Stiftung
Duration:	1998 to 2000
Status:	ongoing

Research question/goal: The project aims: 1. to give a systematic comparative description of family law developments in Germany, Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands, France, England, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Portugal and Italy over the last two centuries, 2. to explain both the general tendencies all these family laws have had in common and the differences between national developments.

Data: Secondary literature and legal sources

Geographic Space: Western Europe

Project activities in 1999:

The information on legal developments was systematised and lacunae in the documentation were filled. A detailed scheme of the book, in which the project should result, as well as fragments of several chapters have been written.

Conference participation:

22 - 24 April 1999, at the conference "Verhaltensgrundlagen des Rechts", Reischensburg, (organization: VW-Stiftung and University of Tübingen) Harry Willekens presented a paper "Wie Verhalten Recht steuert. Die Bedeutung evolutionärer Mechanismen zur Erklärung der Rechtsentwicklung".

2.4.5 Growth to Limits

Directors: Peter Flora, Elisabeth Fix
 Researchers: Peter Flora, Elisabeth Fix
 Funding: Universität Mannheim, MZES
 Duration: 1998 to 1999
 Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The focus of this book project is on the historical development, the structures and contemporary problems of the European welfare state. The publication of the volume on the consociational democracies, Belgium, the Netherlands, Austria and Switzerland completes the series of country reports on the Western European welfare states. All core areas of the production of social welfare are analysed in time series: social security systems, education, health care and housing.

Data: National statistics in time series

Geographic space: Belgium, the Netherlands, Austria, Switzerland

Project activities in 1999:

After a longer break work was resumed in winter 1998/99 on the publication of the third out of four volumes of the international Growth to Limits project edited from the 1980s onwards by Peter Flora. The Belgian and Dutch country reports could be greatly advanced by completing the updating of the time series data on social security, education, health and housing and by providing first drafts on all main chapters of the country reports. The Swiss and Austrian chapter of the volume unfortunately are delayed due to a change of authors: Wolfgang Weigel declared that he would no longer be able to work on the Austrian report and so did Francois Höpflinger in the Swiss case. He will very probably be succeeded by Beat Fux. As to the Austrian report, Wolfgang Weigel is on intensive search for a substitute.

Invited scholars participating in the project:

January 1999, Elisabeth Fix met the authors of the Belgian study, Jos Berghman and Jan Vranken, at Leuven University in order to work on the updating of the time series data.

22 - 23 June 1999, the author of the Dutch country report, Joop Roebroek (K.U. Brabant, Tilburg) visited the MZES in order to intensively discuss a first draft of the main chapters.

2.5 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.

2.5.1 Intermediary Structures and the Welfare State: The Churches and the Labour Movement

Directors: Peter Flora, Thomas Bahle, Elisabeth Fix
 Researchers: Birgit Fix
 Funding: MZES
 Duration: 1999 to 2001
 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 and the labour movement have been playing a major part in the provision of social welfare long before the modern welfare state was founded. But there are huge variations in the welfare production function of their organizations across Western Europe. These will be analysed and explained from a historical-comparative perspective.

Data: Surveys, national statistics, secondary literature

Geographic space: Western Europe

Project activities in 1999:

Since the project has only been starting in October 1999 work on this comparative project has been concentrated on a systematic search of secondary literature and data. At this stage of the project preparation we focus on churches and Christian labour movement in a historical and comparative perspective.

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

Director: Thomas Bahle (*Habilitationsprojekt*)
 Researchers: Thomas Bahle
 Funding: Universität Mannheim
 Duration: 1999 to 2003
 Status: in preparation

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 organizations

and the local communities will be of major interest. Main dimensions for international comparison will be the degree of centralization and decentralization, 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 1999:

The work on the project started with a literature review, an overview of basic data and major social reforms in the area of social services in the countries under study.

Conference participation:

18 - 20 November 1999, Family and solidarity in post-industrial Europe, Roskilde (Denmark), presentation "Family policy in Germany", Thomas Bahle.

2.5.3 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 1999:

Work on this *Habilitation* project, which was only started in spring of this year, has mainly been concentrated on a systematic search of secondary literature. In addition, data on social security regimes and social services in the countries studied have been collected. Here, work on the edition of the "Growth to Limits" project could fruitfully be combined with the *Habilitation* project. In this very first phase, Belgium and the Netherlands built the focus of analysis. Theoretical work on the *Habilitation* has also been advanced by an intensive study of the macrosociological theory of Stein Rokkan within

the framework of the translation of the volume "State formation, nation-building and mass politics in Europe" co-edited and introduced by Peter Flora, into German.

2.5.4 The "Societies of Europe" Series

Directors: 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; industrialization and the changing division of labour; democratization 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 1999:

In 1999 the first two handbooks have been edited: Elections and Trade Unions. Work comprised editorial guidelines, substantive and formal editing of texts, conceptualization, design and production of the CD-ROMs, and, in one case, extensive data editing. For Elections, camera-ready copies and the accompanying CD-ROM were submitted to the publisher in November, camera-ready copies for Trade Unions in December. The CD-ROM for Trade Unions is almost finished and will be submitted to the publisher during the first half of January 2000. Work on the next 2 handbooks was started, and in the case of the handbook on population and families has progressed far. For this handbook, draft versions of the texts have been completed and the population database extended to cover also family statistics.

Invited scholars participating in the project:

Daniele Caramani (elections) and Jelle Visser (trade unions) have been invited for several weeks in October and November 1999 respectively days for discussion and completion of their volumes.

2.6 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 sociopolitical 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 sociopolitical culture and the institutions of the welfare state and the market economy interact.

2.6.1 The Moral Economy of Unemployment I and II

Director: Johannes Berger
 Researchers: Astrid Karl, Carsten Ullrich, Silke Hamann
 Funding: DFG, MZES
 Duration: 1997 to 2002
 Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: This project investigates via thematically guided interviews with employed persons the social acceptance of social security benefits for the unemployed. The main emphases of the study are the interpretations, preferences and value judgements underlying their positive and negative assessments. Initial empirical results show that, contrary to the widespread opinion, the acceptance of these benefits is very high. Most of the interviewees support the system of social insurance including the underlying normative principles of solidarity and redistribution between employed and unemployed persons. In a next phase this research perspective will be supplemented by a comparison between East and West Germany.

Data: Qualitative research design using thematically guided interviews with employed persons in Mannheim

Geographic space: Germany

Project activities in 1999:

In 1999 the project mainly concentrated on the analysis of the thematically guided interviews. The aim of the research was the reconstruction of the cultural patterns (*Deutungsmuster*) underlying the respondents' judgements of the programmes available to the unemployed to secure their income. Initial empirical results show that contrary to the widespread opinion of declining acceptance of social policies, the acceptance of social security benefits for the unemployed is – at least among the employed persons interviewed by the project researchers – very high. Most of them support the system of social insurance including the underlying normative principles of solidarity and redistribution between employed and unemployed persons. Though most of them have never been unemployed, most of them regard being jobless as a severe fate combined with financial problems and social exclusion. And although their employment situation is quite secure they don't mind paying their

insurance contributions. The interpretation of unemployment as a ubiquitous risk which individuals can't prevent is one of the reasons that the benefits for these clienteles is seen as a necessary institution of the welfare state; another reason is empathy with the unemployed.

Although accepting the principles and aims of the securing programmes in general the interviewees express quite a lot of critique. Mainly they worry about the "performance" of the programmes, some of them fear that substantial parts of the clients abuse the systems. But that they also criticise the lack of measures against the high unemployment. Critical views differ between the three programmes of unemployment insurance, unemployment relief and social assistance. The differences can't be described as a quantitative difference of "more" or "less acceptance", but rather the variations in judgements can be analysed in terms of judgement criteria and underlying cultural patterns. The interviewees use different criteria to judge the three systems. These variations are mainly related to the varying clienteles, goals, means and performance of the programmes. For example: The respondents expect the clients of the unemployment insurance to find a new job, and also they want to prevent social exclusion at an early point of unemployment. Since these clients are not expected to be dependent on these benefits for a long time, the majority of the interviewees think that the benefits could be higher to better provide for daily needs. In contrast the means-tested unemployment relief is for clients who have been unemployed for more than a year. These benefits are thought by respondents they should give an incentive to work to people who they feel should be working. Respondents are slightly more critical of this programme because they believe the benefits are too high to achieve this goal. Finally the social assistance is highly approved of because it is seen as an essential safety net preventing need, hunger and criminality. Because the interviewees don't want "American conditions" in Germany none of them wants to abolish the *Sozialhilfe*. The generosity of these benefits is mainly seen as too low, in particular when clients of these welfare benefits are not expected to be able to return to the job market, (e.g. single mothers, old people).

Research Department B: European Political Systems and Their Integration

3.1 Introduction

Research in Department B covers a wide horizon of issues and gives the impression of more heterogeneity than Department A. The main reason is that political science analysis has to do with a more complex reality. Its object of research is twofold: The political organization of individual societies within the (nation) state and international relations in a regional and world wide state system. Both levels of analysis cannot be separated as neatly as in the past anymore and not taking into account the domestic effects of international interdependence would miss the point. Whereas from a sociological perspective a strictly comparative one-level approach may still be pertinent to the analysis of social phenomena, this does not apply when analysing the future of representative democracy in Europe. In the contemporary European nation state, core conditions for the functioning of responsive and responsible government are shaped by the advance of supranational regional integration and international regimes. When legitimate governance is our main interest, we have to deal with the transformation of democratic representation, citizens' participation and responsible governance both within and beyond the nation state and explore their interdependence. With growing internationalisation and an increasing transfer of competence to the European Union, particular modes of governance emerge and policy-making becomes more and more a matter of multilateral negotiations in a two-level context.

Another reason is that research in Department B covers not just the Western part of Europe. The advance of representative democracy, market economy and open societies makes the countries in Eastern Europe look more and more like their counterparts in the West. Therefore, the MZES is well advised to include the countries of Eastern Europe in its comparative research as it is already envisaged in several studies. Nevertheless, there are particular problems of democratic governance and peaceful conflict resolution that are more prominent in the East than in the West. Ethnic nationalism is by far more acute and decisive for the advance of democracy and political stability both within individual countries and across the region. It plays an important role in the still on-going process of "nation-building" and in the definition of foreign policy interests. It has produced more contested interpretations of domains of non-intervention and a stricter demarcation of spheres of influence. These internal conditions are highly relevant for the development of the wider European regional system. The enlargement of the Western European organizations is part of a slowly emerging new institutional architecture of regional co-operation and integration in the whole of Europe. This has considerable external and internal effects. Just to take the example of the enlargement of the European Union: Including some selected countries of Central and Eastern Europe does not contribute to a more balanced over-all regional co-operation. Widening the EU is just pushing the dividing line in economic, social and political terms further to the East and will most probably intensify

the "integration competition" between Brussels and Moscow. Enlargement is attractive for EU member states because it promises to increase their political weight in the international context. It will not change EU embeddedness in international regimes, but give the Europeans a greater voice. Whether or not this will strengthen the trend towards global governance and upgrade institutionalised international negotiations is still an open question. But it is definite that by enlarging the EU the political character and the institutional setting of the system will change and by doing so deeply affect the prospect of democratic governance in Europe. Therefore, there is a high degree of interdependence between developments within the political systems in both parts of Europe, the organization of regional co-operation and integration and the impact this will have on the constitutions, the politics and policies of individual European societies.

Last, not least, research in Department B employs different theoretical approaches and methodologies. From the very beginning this kind of heterogeneity was considered to be an asset and not a short-coming. The plurality in theory and methodology does not only have a positive teaching effect for young scholars, but has in several cases contributed to a cross-fertilisation of approaches in research. Testing the explanatory power of complementary and/or competing theories is the explicit objective of a larger research programme. The research group on "Institutionalisation of International Negotiation Systems" started from the assumption that the complexity of the phenomenon could best be dealt with by an interdisciplinary team introducing divergent theoretical views. The collaborative work will develop in three stages. First, based on a uniform descriptive scheme different cases will be subject to detailed empirical analyses and thick description. The second stage will be devoted to scrutinising the explanatory power of the individual theories. A third stage is envisaged to confront the insights gained by academic research with the experience of practitioners, thus possibly leading to an amelioration of institutions and practice of negotiations.

The image of more pluralism in Department B is, in addition, generated by the role attributed to theory and methodology in distinct research projects. Some of the research is theory oriented, but mainly problem driven, aiming at increasing our knowledge and understanding of important contemporary issues; other projects concentrate on the application of new methodological approaches and techniques to improve the analytical capacities of our discipline, and still others aim above all at developing theoretical models and evaluate their explanatory power by way of empirical analysis.

To better benefit from the theoretical and methodological pluralism, the Department has not been organized around just one research theme represented by a single director. Rather, the five Research Areas try to bring together scholars from different theoretical traditions but interested in related issues:

1. Participation and Electoral Decisions;
2. Governance in Europe;
3. Development of a European Regional System;
4. Institutionalisation of International Negotiation Systems;

5. Nation-Building in Europe

Research Area 1 is dedicated to exploring changing patterns of representation and participation both within the individual nation states and within the framework of the supranational system of the EU. Despite a high degree of policy penetration within the EU, the national political systems are still the privileged arena for gaining and losing political power and the national political and societal context is still the most dominant factor in shaping political interests and participation in political life. Therefore, comparing individual European countries still is the most promising approach to find explanations for the differences in political apathy and political involvement of citizens or to evaluate the relationship between social and political forms of "civic engagement" and "citizenship". The same holds true when research aims at understanding electoral competition and decision making. It is plausible to assume that the multiparty systems functioning within member states still operate in a different form than the multiparty system of the EU. Still it would be of high interest to address this issue more explicitly. This should involve trying to apply the new theoretical approaches and methodological techniques that have been tested in individual country studies not just to comparative research at the national level, but to the EU level, as well. When analysing the nature of the electoral process within the EU and the relevance of the European wide party federations and the programmatic options they offer to the European electorate, one has to pay tribute both to the "sui generis" nature of the EU and to the lessons learnt from nation state analysis.

The focus of research in Area 2 is on the interdependence of the international, European and national systems of governance. Research activities have taken an analytical and a normative perspective, focusing on matters of institutional choice and the likely prospects for developing new forms for legitimate governance beyond the nation state. Empirical research results were produced elaborating how and to what extent the particularities of the EU system are producing distinct patterns of governance that affect the form and content of national interest representation and policy making, too. How the ties to international regimes and international organizations will contribute to this transformation of national governance is the object of a research project that just has been started. This project is going to link research on EU governance more closely to research in Area 3.

Research on the "Development of a European Regional System" (Area 3) is bridging the former split between West and East European orientated studies. Though motivations, conditions and institutional design are quite different, the Russian Federation is aiming at becoming a separate centre of integration in Europe. The integration competition between Brussels and Moscow is of high political importance because it will affect the future set up of the European regional system. From an Eastern perspective it is first of all a matter of foreign policy orientation of individual countries – in particular of the hegemonial Russian Federation –, whereas from a Western perspective it is part of the well-known strategy of institutionalised multilateral co-operation. Research on the strategic coupling of international institutions will certainly benefit from the theoretical and empirical findings in Research Area 4.

The German Research Foundation has acknowledged and is funding an interdisciplinary research group which constitutes a Research Area (4) of its own. In view of the growing importance of international co-operation and supranational regulation, the relevance of this research topic is self-evident. The main objective of research is to gain a better understanding of the conditions for efficient and effective problem-solving in international negotiations. Project activities at the MZES explore two different negotiating fora that produced an expansion of EU competence.

Research Area 5 combines the more general topic of identity formation and the interplay of different forms of identity with the comparative analyses of the particular political, economic and social conditions of national identity formation in contemporary Eastern Europe. This is considered to be crucial for the process of nation-building and for preserving peace at the domestic and international level.

Additional individual projects in Department B either continue a valuable tradition of research at the Mannheim Centre like the "Yearbook of Research on the History of Communism" or are complementary to ongoing projects deepening particular aspects of the current research programme. Other studies listed originated in earlier research programmes that now are finished like the project on parties and society in Western Europe, decision-making rules in international negotiation systems and the intermediation environments of voters.

In all five research areas the comparative approach is predominant. Eurobarometer and other existing data sets are a valuable source for comparing a large number of systems including most of the EU member states and other European countries (van Deth, Schmitt). The more qualitative oriented research is comparative, too, though in most cases limited to a smaller number of systems (between two and four). Though the number of cases may be limited, research at the Mannheim Centre is not just focusing on the traditional cases of comparison, i.e. Germany, the United Kingdom and France, but covers a broad range of European countries. Those projects that in 1999 focused on individual countries are either engaged in a pilot study to test new techniques before applying it to a more encompassing comparative research (Pappi) or are complementing earlier comparative studies by analysing individual cases (Kohler-Koch).

Department B proved to be strong in national and international networking. Jan van Deth has succeeded in bringing together scholars from all over Europe to get engaged in a common research endeavour to undertake surveys and generate new comparative data. He has taken the lead in establishing an international working group of fourteen members which has been acknowledged and is funded since last October by the European Science Foundation (ESF). Apart from submitting a joint research outline which had to be supplemented by national applications, activities in 1999 focused on the elaboration of a common core questionnaire for the joint project.

For four years Beate Kohler-Koch has now acted as co-ordinator of the national research programme funded by the German Research Foundation on "Governance in the European Union" that at present

covers more than thirty individual research projects, two of them located at Mannheim. This programme is now part of a transnational network on European governance including large peer reviewed research programmes in seven EU member states. Two conferences have been convened at Mannheim stimulating the interdisciplinary discussion on the particularities and changing patterns of EU governance and on the impact of European integration on policies and politics at member state level.

Franz U. Pappi has initiated and is chairing an interdisciplinary research group including scholars from the departments of economics, law, business administration and political science. It is a Mannheim based research group with strong international links. Apart from regular research colloquia, workshops are organized to bring in external expertise. With the support of the "Friends of the University Mannheim" a post-graduate programme has been associated (see Appendix).

The TMR Research Network "Political Representation and Electoral Behaviour in the European Union" directed by Hermann Schmitt has not just managed to contribute substantively to linking relevant research activities all over Europe but built up a trans-national training component. A "Winterschool on Research Methodology" was organized focusing on methodological questions typically arising in studies of electoral behaviour and political representation.

Department B also got engaged in offering training courses in advanced methodology to its own researchers. New developments in the use of multi-level models and the use of available software were presented in a MZES Workshop.

Conferences and workshops organized in the context of multilateral research activities bring regularly a large number of outstanding scholars to the MZES (see appendix). In addition, researchers from Department B have given more than 30 presentations in national and (mainly) international conferences. Members of the department have also convened international workshops and panels at large international conferences abroad and have in co-operation with colleagues or on their own organized large scale international conferences in third countries. One of them was organized within the framework of IPSA (International Political Science Association) on "Globalization, Regional Integration and Democratic Governance: Challenges for the European Union" (co-convenor Beate Kohler-Koch) at the end of the year in Brussels with participants from all over the world.

An outstanding event took place in March when the MZES hosted the ECPR (European Consortium for Political Research) joint session of workshops, organized by Jan van Deth (convenor). 559 researchers from more than 30 countries came together in Mannheim. The programme included 26 workshops covering a broad range of policy areas from research on peace, security and democracy to administrative studies, using different theoretical approaches such as constructivist, rationalist or institutionalist ones. Each participant presented a paper, followed by panel discussion. The joint sessions were accompanied by a large number of ECPR committee and research group meetings.

Fifteen of the most interesting papers have been selected and are published in the "Mannheimer Jahrbuch für Europäische Sozialforschung 1999".

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

- advising the European Commission in the preparation of the 5th Research Framework Programme,
- governing boards/scientific committees of national and international research institutions,
- editorial/advisory boards of national and international journals,
- peer review committees of the EU and the German Research Foundation (DFG),
- expert groups advising Research Funding Foundations on policy matters,
- representing the Union of the German Academies of the Sciences in the European Science Foundation,
- international expert groups like the Independent Commission for the Reform of the Institutions and Procedures of the European Union (ICRI).

Looking at the activities listed like the presentation of papers or lectures at international conferences, researchers of Department B have been quite successful. The publication output includes:

- 8 books (3 monographs, 5 edited volumes)
- about 14 articles in peer reviewed journals
- about 27 articles in other journals or edited volumes
- about 16 articles in research reports or working papers
- 3 dissertations

In sum, these figures reveal that each week a major product has been published by one of the projects of Department B. It can be expected that a large proportion of the last two categories will later appear in a more visible form as well. A large part of the publications is in a language other than German, mostly in English.

In 1999 the following workshops and conferences have been organized by researchers in this Department (see also Appendix).

Date	Topic	Participants		
		MZES-members	National experts	International experts
Feb. 1999	Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy (ESF network)	2		13
March 1999	TMR book projects			25
July 1999	Governance in the European Union II (DFG)	10	57	5
Oct. 1999	State and Perspectives of the International Research of Communism	13	20	3
Nov. 1999	Linking EU and National Governance (DFG)	5	25	3

3.2 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.

3.2.1 Political Interest, Participation and Affect in Representative Democracies

Director: Jan van Deth
 Researchers: Martin Efff
 Funding: DFG
 Duration: 1996 to 2000
 Status: ending phase

Research question/goal: The present research project aims at the explanation of differences in the level of political interest of citizens in representative democracies. Political interest is defined here as a person's curiosity to learn more about political events. A model of political interest that combines explanatory factors at the individual and the contextual level is developed. Especially the effects of the politicisation of society by activities of the state are examined.

Data: Interviews, secondary analysis of survey data

Geographic space: Western Europe/EU-countries

Project activities in 1999:

In 1998 a comprehensive individual-level database was built up from Eurobarometers of the years 1970 to 1998. After a phase of data collection, integration and correction, in the year 1999 the work definitely progressed to data analysis. Whereas first exploratory data analyses were done in late 1998, now the phase of genuine comparative analyses has arrived. As it turned out, two aspects of political interest should be distinguished and analysed separately: political apathy and political involvement.

For both aspects of political interest a multilevel model is constructed that serves as a baseline for further analyses. Political and societal macro-level data, which were collected from several sources in the last two years, were completed and prepared for inclusion in multilevel models. First exploratory analyses of the association between the two aspects of political interest are already carried out. Thus the groundwork for the multilevel analyses of effects of political and societal contexts on political interest is available.

3.2.2 Democracy and Active Commitment: An International Comparison of Social and Political Participation

Director: Jan van Deth
 Researchers: Sigrid Roßteutscher
 Funding: MZES / Universität Mannheim
 Duration: 1999 to 2002
 Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: This project's aim is the evaluation of the relationship between social and political forms of "civic engagement" and "citizenship" in contemporary democracies. The project consists of two parts: first, a big-scale international comparison of "Citizenship, Involvement and Democracy" which will be realised through citizen audits in several European countries and, second, a British-German comparison of local welfare organizations concerning their role with regard to the future of democracy and welfare state.

Data: Surveys, official statistics

Geographic space: Europe

Project activities in 1999:

During 1999, the project's main aim was the preparation and finalisation of a Common Core questionnaire which will be realised during the next two years by all fourteen members of the international working group on "Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy". Since October 1999 this working group is acknowledged and funded by ESF (European Science Foundation) with Jan van Deth as network co-ordinator and convenor. This application was also prepared in Mannheim. At the moment the project prepares an application for the funding of the national survey which shall realise the Common Core in Germany. Submission to the German Research Foundation (DFG) is planned for January 2000. In July 1999 the project, in collaboration with William Maloney (Aberdeen), has submitted a research proposal about local welfare organizations. This project is funded by AGF (Anglo-German Foundation for the Study of Industrial Society) and will start in February 2000.

Conference participation:

In March 1999, Sigrid Roßteutscher has given a paper on "Associative Democracy: Citizens' Involvement in a Post-Tocquevillean World" at the ECPR Joint Sessions of Workshops in Mannheim. In May 1999, Sigrid Roßteutscher has given a paper on "Associative Democracy – secondary

institutions as training ground for democracy" at the International Seminar on "Citizenship, social integration and globalisation" in Lisbon, Portugal.

Organized workshops/conferences:

During 1999, the ESF network on "Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy" met three times: In February 1999 in Mannheim, in July 1999 in Uppsala and in November 1999 in Barcelona. In order to finalise the decisions of the Uppsala meeting, a sub-group of the ESF network met again in Mannheim. This meeting took place in July 1999. All meetings were attended by Jan van Deth and Sigrid Roßteutscher.

Invited scholars participating in the project:

In February 1999, the ESF network on "Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy" met for three days at the MZES. The following researchers were present: Jorgen Gould Andersen, Lise Togeby (Denmark), Paul Dekker, Peter Geurts (The Netherlands), Tore Hansen, Per Selle (Norway), Hanspeter Kriesi (Schweiz), William Maloney, Ken Newton, Paul Whiteley (Britain), José Ramon Montero (Spain), Anders Westholm (Sweden), Sigrid Roßteutscher, Jan van Deth (Germany). At the subgroup meeting in July were present: Jan Teorell, Anders Westholm (Sweden), Jorgen Goul Andersen, Mette Tobiasen (Denmark), William Maloney (Britain), Sigrid Roßteutscher (Germany). In order to prepare the British-German application for a local study of organizations and activists, William Maloney (Aberdeen) was invited to the MZES. From April 1999 to July 1999, he was a guest professor at the MZES.

3.2.3 Electoral Competition and Decision Making in Multiparty Systems

Directors:	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 scientist 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 1999:

In a German pilot study of party competition in multiparty systems, spatial models are applied to identify latent spaces in which parties have positions and voters ideal points. Besides a basic ideological left-right dimension, a second dimension seems to be more related to differences in issue priorities than in substantive policy or ideological preferences.

Invited scholars participating in the project:

18 - 29 May and 8 - 16 December 1999, Prof. Dr. Melvin Hinich (University of Texas)

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

Director:	Hermann Schmitt
Researchers:	Andrea Römmele and TMR scholars
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 1999:

The TMR Research Network "Participation in Europe" managed to place some 10 young scholars in host institutes abroad and guaranteed good working conditions for them. The first "Winter School on Research Methodology" in Amsterdam was a big step forward with respect to the training component of the Research Network. The publication of the two final volumes on the European Election Study 1994 (with OUP) and the realisation of the voter study of the 1999 European Election Study are further milestones of the project in which the network as a whole or in part – including young scholars – was involved.

Conference participation:

August 1999, Summer School on Comparative Social Research at the University of Oslo. A seminar was taught on "Cross-national comparative research into electoral behaviour and political representation". About 20 students (pre- and postdocs) from all over Europe (East and West) participated, Hermann Schmitt.

October 1999, Meeting of Representatives of the Canadian, Dutch, Norwegian and German National Election Studies in Montreal. Participants agreed to produce an international comparative study on the growing impact of political leaders on vote choice, and the consequences thereof for the functioning of representative democracy, Hermann Schmitt.

November 1999, Meeting "50 Years of German Empirical Electoral Research", Cologne. A draft of a book contribution was presented on "Direct Communication Between Parties and Citizens", Andrea Römmele.

November 1999, Meeting "50 Years of German Empirical Electoral Research", in Cologne. A draft of a book contribution was presented on "The German National Election Study", Hermann Schmitt.

December 1999, Meeting of contributors for the WZB-Jahrbuch 2000 in Berlin. A chapter draft on European elections and the European Parliament was presented, Hermann Schmitt.

Organized workshops/conferences:

The Research Network organized a Winter School on methodological questions typically arising in studies of electoral behaviour and political representation, in January in Amsterdam. Some 25 young scholars participated, over a whole week, in seminars, lectures, and workgroups that were organized by outstanding specialists from Europe and abroad. A second meeting of the TMR scholars (those on stipends and associates) was organized just ahead of the ECPR Joint Sessions of Workshops in Mannheim in March 1999. The purpose of the meeting was to elaborate and discuss focus and structure of three further TMR book projects: the "Young Scholars Book", "The European Voter" and "Democracy in Europe – East and West". Hermann Schmitt and Cees van der Eijk are invited to convene the section on "Voting and Party Competition" during the ECPR 2001 Conference organized by Michael Laver. A section scheme has been developed and possible panel chairs have been contacted.

Invited scholars participating in the project:

In 1999, two TMR scholars have been working at our institute: Peter van Weijnen (until May), and Dorothee de Neve (From October on).

3.2.5 Comparative Analysis of Party Platforms for the European Election

Director: Hermann Schmitt
Researchers: N.N.
Funding: MZES
Duration: 1999 to 2002
Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: What are the conditions under which political parties succeed in making their EP election manifestoes 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 1999:

A research proposal has been elaborated to secure funding of the coding of text material and of initial analyses. Efforts have been taken during the year to collect all the manifestoes of all parties ever represented in the direct elected European Parliament. These attempts were only modestly successful, however. At the end of 1999, only some 30 percent of all Euromanifestoes were available in Mannheim. Further steps are needed here to secure as broad as possible a data-base.

3.3 Research Area 2: Governance in Europe

Governance in the EU and in the European political systems is characterised by multiple interlocking institutions. Negotiations take place at national, European and international level – and often the same topic is negotiated in different arenas and among different actors. Governing on more than one level has brought about institutional changes and has transformed the strategies of negotiation, representation of interests and institutional design pursued by the participating actors. At the same time, these transformations are an important driver for this new type of governance. Research area 2 focuses on the empirical analysis of such processes. An overarching objective is to find forms of democratic legitimation for decisions that are binding and relevant for the whole of European societies, but cannot be adequately dealt with within the national institutions of parliamentary democracy.

3.3.1 Governance in the European Union

Director:	Beate Kohler-Koch
Researchers:	-
Funding:	DFG
Duration:	1996 to 2003
Status:	ongoing

Research question/goal: The programme brings together researchers from different disciplines focusing on "Governance in the EU". It is funded by the German Research Foundation (DFG) and coordinated by Beate Kohler-Koch. The programme supports the empirical analysis of how governance in Europe has changed over time. Its objective is the normative assessment of governance in negotiating systems and the conceptualisation of adequate institutional reforms providing legitimate and efficient governance under changing conditions.

Geographic space: European Union

Project activities in 1999:

In early 1999 the second term of the research programme started. 20 projects have passed peer review evaluation covering a broad range of aspects of European Governance: changing patterns of regulatory policies, policy-making in negotiating systems, the transformation of policy regimes, constitutional developments and prospects for legitimate governance beyond the nation state. The new projects were presented at a conference, held in Mannheim from July 15-17th, organized with the support of the DFG and the MZES. It proved an excellent opportunity, in particular to the young researchers involved (80 conference participants) to familiarise with the state of the art in different fields of research. A second workshop on November 18th and 19th, also organized with the support of the DFG and the MZES, presented findings from projects that had already been started in the first round of applications. The focus was on "Linking EU and National Governance". The main objective was an interdisciplinary debate on the interdependence of changing patterns in European and national governance, on trends of convergence and divergence and on methodology. The revised manuscripts will be presented at an international conference in June 2000.

Conference participation:

Beate Kohler-Koch:

5 March 1999, Nuffield College, Oxford, Lecture on "EU Governance and the Role of Ideas";

26 March 1999, Wuhan University, VR China, Lecture at the European Studies Centre of Wuhan: "Enlarging and Deepening of the EU";

28 March 1999, North Western University, Chongqing, VR China, Lecture on "European Studies and the EU related studies";

1 April 1999, Sichuan University Chengdu, , VR China, Lecture at the European Studies Centre of Sichuan Union on: "The Democratic Dilemma of the EU" and "European Studies and the EU related studies";

17 - 20 April 1999, Annual Conference of the Swedish PhD Network in European Studies, Gothenburg, Paper presented: "A Constitution for Europe?";

2 - 4 June 1999, Sixth Biennial ECSA-USA Conference, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Chairwoman of the panel: "Democratic and Effective Governance Beyond the Nation-State"? Paper presented: "The Evolution and Transformation of European Governance";

26 June 1999, Berlin-Brandenburgische Akademie der Wissenschaften, lecture at the 28. Meeting of the *Sozialwissenschaftliche Klasse* on "Demokratie ohne politische Gesellschaft" (Democracy without political community);

14 August 1999, Colloquium in Honour of Prof. Dr. Johan Olsen, University of Oslo, Lecture on: "Europe in Search for Legitimate Governance";

17 September 1999, Forum Ebenhausen together with the Research Institute For International Affairs (SWP), Ebenhausen, Paper presented: "The European Union Preparing for the Intergovernmental Conference 2000: Does Europe Need a Constitution?";

20 September 1999, Renner Institut, Vienna, Lecture on: "EU Governance: How to Ensure Democratic Legitimacy";

1 - 3 November 1999, Wilton Park Conference, GB, lecture on "Relevance and Democratic Legitimacy in Europe".

Organized workshops/conferences:

15 - 17 July 1999, Mannheim, "Governance in the European Union II";

18 - 19 November 1999, Mannheim, "Linking EU and National Governance";

2 - 3 December 1999, Brussels, IPSA, Research Committee EU, organizer and chairwoman: "Democracy Beyond the Nation State".

3.3.2 Governance in an Expanded Multi-level System

Directors: Beate Kohler-Koch, Michèle Knodt
 Researchers: Michèle Knodt
 Funding: MZES
 Duration: 1999 to 2003
 Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: The project examines the structural and strategic consequences of the simultaneous presence of the European Union and its member states in international institutions. From an institutionalist point of view, the variations between different types of international institutions, i.e. international organizations and regimes, and the constitutional structures of the EU (different pillars) are of particular interest. This double representation leads to numerous problems of competition and co-operation which call for institutional adjustments both at the level of the European Union and of the member states.

Data: Documents, interviews

Geographic space: European Union

Project activities in 1999:

The project started in October 1999 with designing a first rough research outline and scrutinising relevant literature on the theoretical debate and selected issue areas. An application to direct a workshop on "Understanding the EU's International Presence" directed by Michèle Knodt and Sebastiaan Princen (Utrecht) at the 2001 Joint Sessions of Workshops in Grenoble which is closely linked to the subject, was handed in and was accepted by the ECPR Workshop Committee as part of

the academic programme. In addition a close co-operation with an international research network on the EU-WTO relation co-ordinated by Peter Holmes from the University of Sussex, School of European Studies, Jean Monnet Reader in the Economics of European Integration was established. The network intends to hand in a proposal under the framework programme of the EU.

Conference participation:

A panel on "The European Union as an International Actor" was directed by Michèle Knodt and Thomas Conzelmann at the ECSA Sixth Biennial Conference, June 3-5, 1999 at Pittsburgh. At the panel a joint paper was presented by Michèle Knodt and Thomas Conzelmann: "Understanding Multilevel Complexity: The European Community's Role in International Organizations and International Treaties".

Kohler-Koch, Beate and Knodt, Michèle: Conference "Shaping Globalization", May 17th 1999, Daimler-Benz Foundation, Berlin.

Organized workshops/conferences:

18 October 1999, Dr. Alasdair Young, University of Sussex, gave a talk on "Multilevel Governance and Multilateral Rules: The EC as an International Organization and an International Actor", series of lectures organized by the Department.

3.3.3 Institutional Policies: Reasons and Implications of Political Control

Director:	Thomas König
Researchers:	Thomas König
Funding:	DFG
Duration:	1999 to 2001
Status:	ongoing

Research question/goal: Institutional politics concern decisions on frameworks of political control. They define the patterns of political decision making which have not only to provide enough potential for policy change but also to satisfy the demands of the concerned people. Since institutional politics imply uncertainty on future decision making, they generate the question how to derive corresponding expectations. The project aims to model institutional politics. The explanatory power will be tested by empirical applications, particularly institutional politics on the European Union. First applications include the Amsterdam reform of the European Union and the institutional consequences of Eastern enlargement.

Data: Quantitative case study

Project activities in 1999:

In 1999, a model on constitutional choice of rules has been developed. It is based on two parameters, the inclusiveness and decisiveness of rules. The first parameter refers to the number of decisions

defining the likelihood for status quo change. The second takes account of the outcomes of these decisions depending on the pivotality of actors. The model has been empirically tested in its co-operative version. It correctly predicted the voting quota of rules established by the Amsterdam Treaty. Less accurate predictions were obtained for the participation of the European Parliament. Thus, it is intended to extend the original version to a non-cooperative model incorporating rules on agenda setting rights.

Conference participation:

Bräuninger, Thomas and König, Thomas: "With Consent Towards Majority Rule? The Amsterdam Treaty from a Contractarian Point of View", paper presented at the joint sessions of European Consortium for Political Research Science, Mannheim 1999;

Hug, Simon and König, Thomas: "Ratifying Amsterdam: Parliamentary Votes on International Treaties and Theoretical Solution Concepts", paper presented at the annual meeting of American Political Science Association, Atlanta 1999;

König, Thomas and Bräuninger, Thomas: "Behind the Veil of Amsterdam", paper presented at the joint sessions of European Consortium for Political Research Science, Mannheim 1999.

3.3.4 The Significance of Promises and Threats in European Union Negotiations: A Comparative Evaluation of Competing Game-Theoretical Approaches

Directors: Thomas König, Gerald Schneider
 Researchers: Stefanie Bailer, Tanja Cornelius
 Funding: DFG
 Duration: 1999 to 2001
 Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The aim of the project is the development of game theoretical models and the empirical study of their explanatory power on European decision making. More precisely, we will focus on two-level games which provide explanations for strategic threats and promises in European bargains. We will first scrutinise whether both bargaining strategies are theoretically equivalent, second we will assess central assumptions of two-level games by case study analyses, and third we will use these non-cooperative models within an international research collaboration which analyses the explanatory power of competing approaches on European decision making.

Data: Quantitative case study

Geographic space: Europe

Project activities in 1999:

The project started in October 1999. During the last two months Commission proposals and action programmes have been reviewed in order to prepare the selection of cases. Particular concern referred to the procedural settings, the policy domains and instruments characterising EU decision making. Literature on two-level games has been collected, and first applications have been published

on the ratification of the Maastricht and Amsterdam Treaty. At present, the main focus is on operationalisation of the project in terms of identifying issues and experts to be interviewed for actors' policy positions.

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

Director: Beate Kohler-Koch
Researchers: Christine Quittkat
Funding: University of Mannheim, MZES
Duration: 1998 to 2001
Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: The research project is part of a comparative survey study on changing patterns of interest intermediation in the context of European integration. It focuses on French trade associations, their organization, 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; European Union

Project activities in 1999:

Until late spring 1999 we conceptualised and developed a project proposal which was submitted to the Thyssen Stiftung. A first analysis of the trade associations survey was published as a MZES working paper and sent to the survey participants. Since autumn the analysis of the survey data has been continued. The results will constitute the basis for interviews with representatives of French trade associations, planned for next year. The data of the survey on trade associations also serves as the basis for several diploma and M.A. theses which are supervised by Beate Kohler-Koch. All theses concentrate on sector specific strategies of interest representation in the EU.

Theses already submitted:

Arnold, Marc: Interest Intermediation in the European Multilevel System: Strategies of the German Food and Tobacco Industries, June 1999.

Buchta, Jens-Peter: Interest Intermediation in Europe. The Example of the German Chemical Sector, October 1999.

Another three theses will be completed next year. They concentrate on trade associations of the (1) Construction Sector in Germany, France and Great Britain, (2) the Food and Tobacco Industries in Germany, France and Great Britain, and (3) the European Automobile Sector.

Conference participation:

Beate Kohler-Koch, 11 - 12 March 1999, BDI Symposium "Bewahren und Bewegen", lecture on "Unternehmensverbände im Spannungsfeld von Europäisierung und Globalisierung", BDI, Cologne, Germany.

Christine Quittkat:

25 - 27 June 1999, XV. France-Researcher Conference: "France in the European Upheaval: Crisis of the Society and the Republican Model?", German-French Institute, Ludwigsburg, Germany.

18 - 19 October 1999, Cologne Meeting of the EOI SFB-MPI Florence-MZES Networks, Max Planck Institute, Cologne/Germany.

Organized workshops/conferences:

24 February 1999, Axel Hauser-Ditz, MPI Cologne, lecture on "The Europeanisation of Organized Interests in Selected Sectors and Countries", series of lectures organized by the Department;

16 June 1999, Dr. W. Zumpfort, Direktor, Preussag AG, Bonn, lecture on "Company Lobbying in Bonn and Brussels", series of lectures organized by the Department.

3.4 Research Area 3: Development of a European Regional System

The integration competition between Moscow and Brussels will be investigated in the framework of the all-European integration process. The enlargement of Western European organizations is limited to a few 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 the Eastern European states (CIS). This research will be complemented by two future research projects. KOPI (The coupling of international institutions) investigates the interaction of international organizations, their influence on EU institutions and the preferences of the member states regarding the relative importance of international organizations and the EU. SIR (Strategic Options of International Governance) researches the relevance of individual interpretations of the international order and world views to foreign policy decisions.

3.4.1 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:	ongoing

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 Moscow 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 1999:

The project started in April 1999. During the first project phase research work was concentrated on theoretical aspects and on the analysis of the foreign policy of two countries included in the project. In concrete, the following research work was done in 1999: (1) Reading of the relevant theoretical publications on foreign policy, globalisation, integration, regional co-operation, and transformation (2) Analysis of the relevant Belarussian and Ukrainian publications on the foreign policy of both countries; (3) Research trips to Belarus and Ukraine, interviews with representatives of the ministries of foreign affairs, political parties, embassies and international organizations; (4) Interviews with representatives of the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the European Parliament

Conference participation:

Astrid Sahn, 15 - 17 April 1999, Association for the Study of Nationalities. Fourth Annual World Convention New York, National Symbols and Political Culture in Belarus;

Astrid Sahn and Kirsten Westphal, 22 - 23 April 1999, The Belarus Factor: Implications for Russia, East-Central Europe, and the West Harvard University, Boston, Power and the Yamal Pipeline;

Astrid Sahn, 11 - 12 June 1999, Europe in the 21st Century: New Threats and Challenges Minsk, The challenges of the Eastern Enlargement of EU and NATO for Belarus;

Astrid Sahn, 26 - 28 November 1999, Minsk Forum III "Belarus at the Beginning of the 21st Century: Politics, Economy, Society" Minsk, Belarus and the West – a joint future?".

3.4.2 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 planned 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 1999:

Evaluation of theoretical literature and empirical materials. Review of related topics and discussions with relevant German specialists. 20 Oct. - 15 Nov.: Research trip to Moscow. Participation in several conferences, presentations, extended work in libraries and discussions with specialists. Preparation of further research trips to Sofia and Belgrade.

Conference participation:

Peter Bonin:

21 June 1999, "On the Road to a New Confrontation? Rhetoric and Substance in Russian Balkan Politics"; presentation in the lecture series "War in the Balkans", University of Basel, Switzerland.

29 October 1999, "The Foreign Policy and Security of Russia"; Round table at the Moscow Public Scientific Foundation.

1 - 2 November 1999, "The World Order After the Balkan Crisis". Conference at the Moscow State University.

3 November 1999, "The German Role in the Current Kosovo Crisis"; Lecture at the Institute of World Economics and Political Science, Moscow.

18 November 1999, "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?" Presentation of the Project at the Institute for Historical Studies, University of Basel, Switzerland.

3.4.3 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:	MZES
Duration:	1999 to 2002
Status:	in preparation

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 1999:

May - October: literature research, analysis of literature. Since October: preparation of a project proposal.

Conference participation:

Rolf Peter:

2 - 3 October 1999, Participation in the conference: "Current situation and perspectives of the Research on the History of Communism", Mannheim;

14 - 22 December 1999, Participation in the OSCE Observation to the Duma elections in Russia.

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

Director: Egbert Jahn
Researchers: Markus Bieniek, N.N.
Funding: MZES
Duration: 1999 to 2003
Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: With their entrance into NATO, Poland and the Czech Republic have achieved one of their two main foreign policy goals. Entrance into the EU will remain improbable in the near future, but a deeper integration and closer co-operation with the West have already been established. In this context the project investigates the tension related to the fact that geographical location, economic structures and security concerns have a relevant influence on the politics of the actors of these Central European countries and give rise to an independent *Ostpolitik*.

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

Project activities in 1999:

In an attempt to address the question as to how the relevant foreign policy actors in Poland perceive the political, economic and social priorities of their country, recent Polish publications in the fields of science and journalism have been analysed. Further archival research and surveys have been conducted to provide a historical and conceptual framework for addressing the complex nature of Polish foreign policy. Finally, since the negotiations between the European Union and Poland have been intensified in recent months, much attention has been paid to contemporary government and politics of Poland.

3.4.5 Strategy Options of International Governance (SIR)

Director: Beate Kohler-Koch
 Researcher: Barbara Finke, N.N.
 Funding: Mannheim University
 Duration: 1999-2002
 Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: The research project on "Strategy Options of International Governance" (SIR) explores the cognitive validity of three competing conceptions of European and international order and their relevance to political actors in a comparative perspective. The models to be tested are: a system of sovereign states, an international institutional order, and a system of transnational network governance. In addition, a supplementary project is being elaborated which takes a closer look at one of the three models, the system of transnational network governance. Research in the supplementary project will focus on the contribution of NGOs to "Good Governance" and investigates a transnational women's network from this point of view.

Data: Primary and secondary literature, document analysis, interviews

Geographic space: Global

Project activities in 1999:

Preparation of two project proposals to be submitted to the Volkswagen Foundation.

Conference participation:

Beate Kohler-Koch:

22 - 23 January 1999, Bremen University, presentation of the research project "Strategy Options of International Governance" at a workshop on "Global Governance";

17 May 1999, Berlin Conference on "Shaping Globalization";

8 - 10 July 1999, Evangelische Akademie Arnoldshain, participation in the DVPW conference on "Globalisation and the Future of the Nation State";

July/August 1999, Ebenhausen, Guest Professorship at the Institute of International Relations.

Barbara Finke:

26 - 31 March 1999, Mannheim University, MZES, presentation of a paper on "The transnational campaign 'Women's Rights are Human Rights'. A reflexive institutionalist approach to NGOs in the UN Human Rights Regime" at the 27th ECPR Joint Session of Workshops;

8 - 10 July 1999, Evangelische Akademie Arnoldshain, participation in the DVPW conference on "Globalisation and the Future of the Nation State";

15 - 17 July 1999, Mannheim University, MZES, participation in the DFG conference "Governance in the European Union";

18 - 19 November 1999, Mannheim University, MZES, participation in the DFG workshop "Linking National and EU Governance".

3.5 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-organized systems as well as in hierarchical organizations, and take a more or less institutionalized form of decision-making. The localization 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 institutionalization 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; institutionalization 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:

- Prof. Dr. Kohler-Koch (International Relations): Production and Diffusion of Ideas and International Negotiations (PRODI);
- Prof. Dr. Pappi and Dr. Thurner (Comparative Politics): International Negotiations and National Interministerial Coordination (INNIC);
- Prof. Dr. Pappi and 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.

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

Directors: Franz Urban Pappi, Paul Thurner
 Researchers: Michael Stoiber
 Funding: DFG, MZES
 Duration: 1999 to 2005
 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: European Union

Project activities in 1999:

(1) Development of a model of a two-level game, (2) Theoretical and empirical comparison modification of different variants of the Coleman exchange model, (3) Data collection, (4) Preparation of a questionnaire for the planned elite survey in 2000.

Conference participation:

Paul W. Thurner, Eric Linhart and Andreas Wald, 21 - 22 June 1999: Modelling multilateral negotiations as exchange processes. Paper presented at the Conference in Collective Decision and Policy Making. University of Groningen.

Organized workshops/conferences:

28 May 1999, Melvin J. Hinich (University of Texas): "Workshop on the spatial theory of politics", MZES.

Lectures:

Paul W. Thurner and Michael Stoiber, 21 May 1999, Project Presentation of INNIC, MZES;

Thomas Plümper (University of Konstanz), 22 November 1999, IMF's crisis intervention in Thailand, Indonesia and Korea: The role of international organizations in overcoming collective good problems, MZES;

Matthias Raith (University of Bielefeld), 2 December 1999, Procedural approaches of co-operative bargaining, MZES.

Invited scholars participating in the project:

2 - 4 December 1999, Matthias Raith (University of Bielefeld)

3.5.2 Production and Diffusion of Ideas and International Negotiations (PRODI)

Director: Beate Kohler-Koch
Researchers: Thomas Conzelmann, Jakob Edler
Funding: DFG
Duration: 1999 to 2001
Status: ongoing

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 successful institutionalisation of international negotiation systems.

Geographic space: European Union

Project activities in 1999:

The first research project analysing the particular institutional and ideational conditions that explain the successful foundation of a European research programme has been completed. The final report will be published in the year 2000; the main findings are summarised in a MCES working paper. A complementary case study testing some of the main hypotheses derived from the final case study has been outlined (the relevance of the principle of "good governance" for the formulation and implementation of EU development co-operation). The collection of data and documents has started.

Conference participation:

Thomas Conzelmann, 2 - 6 June 1999, Understanding Multilevel Complexity: The European Community's Role in International Organizations and International Treaties. Paper presented at the 6th Biennial Conference of ECSA/USA; Pittsburgh, PA, (with Michèle Knodt).

Participation:

Gisela Harras, 19 November 1999, Institute for German Language, Mannheim: "Sprach- und Weltwissen: Zwei unterschiedliche Arten von Wissen" (Linguistic Knowledge and World Knowledge: Two Different Types of Knowledge?) (Darmstadt).

Lectures :

Jakob Edler, 16 April 1999, Project Presentation of PRODI–Case study 1;

Thomas Conzelmann, 21 October 1999, Project Presentation of PRODI–Case study 2;

Peter Schlotter, 1 June 1999, (Frankfurt Peace Research Centre): "Die Institutionalisierung eines internationalen Verhandlungssystems: Die KSZE im Ost-West-Konflikt" (The Institutionalization of an International Negotiation System: The CSCE during the Cold War).

3.6 Research Area 5: Nation-Building in Europe

Currently 42 different nationalisms in Eastern Europe are being researched and compared in this research area. 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 will be explored via an international comparison in order to explain the low acceptance of the EU and its decisions.

3.6.1 Russians in Russia's Neighbouring States as a Subject of Domestic and Foreign Policy: Government Action Between State and Ethnic Nationalism

Director: Egbert Jahn
 Researchers: Franz Preißler
 Funding: DFG / MZES
 Duration: 1997 to 2000
 Status: ending phase

Research question/goal: The project aims to evaluate the degree with which the Russian Federation exploits the issue of Russian minorities in neighbouring states for asserting its foreign policy interests. The study will therefore look at the factors which inside Russia lead to the emergence of the issue area "Russians in the 'Near Abroad'". In a second step the project compares the approach of Russia towards the Russian minority issue in relations with Latvia and Kazakhstan.

Data: Western and Russian secondary literature; official documents (in Russian)

Geographic space: Russia, Baltics, Latvia, Kazakhstan

Project activities in 1999:

In 1999 the theoretical part, the chapter on the emergence and development of the issue area in Russian politics, and the chapter on Russian policy towards Latvia were written. The material on Kazakhstan was worked through. Because of latest developments in the policy field (passing of a RF law on state policy towards the countrymen abroad in March 1999) and in order to complete the material basis a last research trip to Moscow was undertaken in September. A preliminary report about the results of the project will be sent to the DFG by the end of the year.

Conference participation:

Egbert Jahn:

21 - 24. April 1999, conference on "The Problem of National Consciousness" at the Western University at Baku, Aserbaidshan, lecture on "Zur Widersprüchlichkeit und zur Vereinbarkeit des staatlichen und des ethischen Nationsverständnisses";

10 - 11 September 1999, III. International Conference "Russia and Central Europe in the New Geopolitical Realities" of the Institute for International Economics and Political Research of the Russian Academy of the Sciences, Moscow, lecture on "The asymmetric integration competition" (in Russian) between Brussels and Moscow and the Perspective of pan-European Integration".

Franz Preißler:

11 - 15 January 1999, Brühl: Seminar of the *Ost-West-Kolleg der Bundeszentrale für Politische Bildung*, "Russia on the Way Towards Political and Economic Stability?";

11 - 13 February 1999, Arnoldshain: Workshop on "Foreign Policy Research";

11 - 13 March 1999, Halle: Annual Meeting of the German Society for Eastern European Studies; Lecture: "Russia and the issue of Russian minorities in the "near abroad": determining factors of Russian foreign policy behaviour in an issue area of post-Soviet politics";

20 - 23 May 1999, Berlin: "Diasporas and Ethnic Migrants in 20th Century Europe", International Conference, Humboldt University;

10 -11 September 1999, Moscow: "Russia and Central Europe in the New Geopolitical Realities" (in Russian).

3.6.2 International Management of Conflicts of Ethnic Nationalism in Eastern Europe

Director:	Egbert Jahn
Researchers:	Claudia Wagner
Funding:	MZES
Duration:	1999 to 2002
Status:	in preparation

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 organizations 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 organizations, NGOs, local actors) can play in achieving a consolidated peace.

Project activities in 1999:

Evaluation of relevant theoretical literature in the field of conflict management and peace building and collection of empirical material on several conflicts in Russia.

Conference participation:

Claudia Wagner, 11 - 13 June 1999, Conference: Potentials of (Dis-)Order – Former Yugoslavia and Caucasus in Comparison. Expert meeting, organized by the Institute For East European Affairs, FU Berlin.

3.6.3 Identity and Identity Processes: A European Comparison

Directors: Waldemar Lilli, Dagmar Stahlberg
 Researchers: Manuela Koob
 Funding: MZES/University of Mannheim
 Duration: 1999 to 2001
 Status: in preparation

Research question/goal: Why does the European Union get that low acceptance by its citizens? We assume an existing relationship between low acceptance of EU-decisions on one side and high national and regional attachments on the other. Citizens apparently see their traditional (national, regional) identities threatened by integrating activities and therefore react by favouring their respective ingroups. We expect the specific interplay of these identities to be a clue condition in the development of a European identity and will empirically look for that in comparable studies with groups, nations and regions.

Data: Field studies, surveys

Geographic space: Western Europe

Project activities in 1999:

In preparing a new project on comparative identities in Europe, we conducted several empirical studies to further refine our existing regional identity scale. Additionally, a basic measure of national identity was developed and tested with different samples.

3.6.4 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 1999:

Application of the ethnic mobilisation model (Ted Robert Gurr, *Minorities at Risk*, 1993) to the Russian minority in Ukraine. Partial preparation of a written review of the theoretical literature on ethnic conflict. Research trip to Ukraine (Kyiv, Donetsk, Kharkiv): interviews with Russian-speaking activists and relevant Ukrainian government officials; collection of pertinent documents, conference proceedings and other written materials. Analysis of the ethnic and political situation in the Crimea for presentation at an international conference on nationalism (see below). Preparation of a manuscript on the language question in Ukraine for publication in 2000.

Conference participation:

Susan Stewart:

28 - 29 January 1999, presentation of the paper "Ukrainian Nationality Policy and its Effects on the Mobilization Capacity of the Russian Minority", at the conference "Nations and Nationalisms in Post-Communist Europe", Institute of Political Studies, Paris;

20 May 1999, lecture on ethnic minorities in Ukraine within the framework of the exhibit "The Unknown Crimea: Archeological Treasures from Three Millennia", Kurpfälzisches Museum, Heidelberg;

5 - 6 July 1999, participation in the conference "Similarities and dissimilarities of the transitional period in Ukraine and Russia: Political, economic, and social prospects", Kennan Institute, Kyiv;

16 - 19 September 1999, presentation of the paper "Autonomy as a Mechanism for Conflict Regulation? The Case of Crimea" at the conference "Nationalism, Identity and Minority Rights: Sociological and Political Perspectives", University of Bristol, England.

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

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

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 1999:

In 1999 the project continued on schedule, i.e. with a systematic analysis of the division of Czechoslovakia. All attempts to find a solution to preserve the common state of Czechs and Slovaks failed narrowly. The examination of the election result in June 1992 makes clear that the winner parties promoted opposite transformation concepts. Václav Klaus represented in the Czech lands a rapid transition to a market economy with less regard for social problems. In contrast Vladimír Meiar promised in Slovakia a slower transformation with better social security and the protection of special Slovak interests. The incompatibility of both concepts finally led to the separation. Funds were granted from the Volkswagen Foundation for researching the relations between the Czech and the Slovak Republic after the division with special emphasis on the international perspective. In October the analysis of this aspect began. Each new state developed differently. The differences strongly charged the bilateral political relations and it was very difficult to solve all problems which arose in connection with the division. Slovakia did not achieve the status of a candidate for NATO and EU enlargement. After Meiar's loss in the last parliamentary elections Slovakia is on its way toward integration into European structures. Also in 1999 the stock of literature and periodicals was completed and the archives of internet documents were significantly enlarged.

Conference participation:

Andreas Reich:

5 March 1999, 3rd Munich Meeting of Bohemian Scholars, Munich;

24 April - 1 May 1999, "Meeting at Brno", International Seminar on the German-Czech Relations, Presentation: Czechoslovakia and Both German States after 1945, Brno;

20 - 23 October 1999, 7th German-Czech Textbook Conference, Finally in a State of National Calm? Czechs, Germans and Slovaks Reflect on their Relation to the Nation-state, Prague.

3.7 Additional Projects in Department B

3.7.1 Yearbook of Research on the History of Communism

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

Research question/goal: This Yearbook has appeared since 1993 in the Akademie Verlag at Berlin. It is an international forum for research results and the presentation of newly accessible sources on 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 1999:

The main contributions of the 7th edition focuses on fundamental problems of the history of communism: on ideological aspects (Iring Fetscher), on the role of terrorism (Hermann Weber), and on the legacy of Soviet Communism with regard to Eastern-Europe as a nation-state (Egbert Jahn). Jerzy Holzer looks into the most important problems of the genesis and the decline of European Communism. In October 1999, these topics and some further questions were discussed on a symposium at Mannheim, organized by the editors of the Yearbook.

Organized workshops/conferences:

2 - 3 October 1999, Working meeting: "State and Perspectives of the International Research of Communism", MZES.

3.7.2 The Impact of the Comintern on the Western European Party System

Director: Hermann Weber
 Researchers: Werner Müller, Günter Braun
 Funding: Deutsch-russische Historikerkommission
 Duration: 1999 to 2002
 Status: in preparation

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.

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

Geographic space: Germany, France, Belgium, the Netherlands

Project activities in 1999:

A pre-project was founded in 1999 by the German Ministry of the Interior, to research the situation of archives in Moscow and Berlin. Actual work starts in 2000.

3.7.3 The Development of Organizational Linkages between Parties and Society in Western Europe (1960-1990)

Director:	Thomas Poguntke
Researchers:	Thomas Poguntke
Funding:	DFG
Duration:	1996 to 1999
Status:	finished

Research question/goal: Parties are intermediaries, establishing the linkage between society and the institutions of democratic government. In order to perform this linkage function, they need to be anchored in both arenas, that is, in state institutions such as parliaments, governments and bureaucracies and in society. This project analyses how organizational linkages between political parties and citizens have changed in Western Europe since 1960. It covers all kinds of collateral organizations which link parties with society and focuses also on the development of the membership organizations of political parties. The project includes 78 parties in 11 West European nations.

Data: Party statutes, party membership records

Geographic space: Western Europe

Project activities in 1999:

Completion of the analyses and publication of a monograph ("*Habilitationsschrift*").

Conference participation:

September 1999, Guest lectures at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore and Temple University, Philadelphia: "Parties and Society in Western Europe: Does Linkage Fail?", Thomas Poguntke.

October 1999, Paper presented at the meetings of the Working Group on Political Parties of the German Political Science Association, Berlin, "Anpassung oder Entkoppelung? Parteien in West Europa (1960-1989)", Thomas Poguntke.

3.7.4 International Multicameral Systems

Director: Thomas König
Researchers: N.N.
Funding: MZES
Duration: 1999 to 2001
Status: Under Review

Research question/goal: While multicameralism is often co-ordinating interests of different societal groups at the domestic level, state actors of international politics are beginning to institutionalize multicameral decision making procedure. Since the erosion of the dominant unidimensional, bipolar interest configuration of the Cold War, multicameral systems have an increasing importance for the international co-ordination of multidimensional interests. From a political perspective, the division of chambers enables to represent different interests of particular groups in an adequate manner. Regarding efficiency, multicameral decision making procedures co-ordinate conflicting interests between those groups. This project aims to investigate, whether, and if so how, international multicameralism may help to co-ordinate interests at the international level, and are thus a possible instrument for conflict resolution. For the purpose of analysis, two international negotiations on multicameral decision making procedures will be studied empirically: First, the successful ratification of the International Seabed Authority, second, the failure of the Convention of the Regulation of Antarctic Mineral Resources. Both cases concern the regulation of the economic use of common heritage resources but their different outcome indicates that multicameralism cannot always be applied to co-ordinate multidimensional interests at the international level.

Data: Quantitative case study

Geographic space: World

Project activities in 1999:

The project is still under review. In mid-1999 the project has been submitted to the Volkswagen Foundation. Preparatory work thus includes derivation of hypotheses on states' individual preference formulation and their collective agreement on multicameral rules; description of the comparative case study; and formulation of a model on constitutional choice of rules.

3.7.5 The Choice of Decision-Making Rules in International Negotiation Systems

Director: Franz Urban Pappi
Researchers: Thomas Bräuninger
Funding: Land Baden-Württemberg, MZES
Duration: 1997 to 1999
Status: finished

Research question/goal: Whereas the choice within rules refers to the impact of institutional settings on outcomes the choice of rules considers actors' initial negotiation to establish or change institutional settings. Since institutions are more durable than policies and have uncertain long-term rather than foreseeable short-term consequences, the collective problem of institutional design, however, is to

provide for institutions that are expected to be efficient, effective, or even fair in the long-run. The project is concerned with the broader topic of institutional design when investigating the question of how states in international negotiation systems decide on decision-making rules in order to constrain or enhance their future co-operation. The project aims both to derive general explanations for actors' collective choice of decision-making rules and apply the model to the study of the International Seabed Authority.

Data: Documents, official statistics

Geographic space: World

Project activities in 1999:

As planned the project was finished in 1999 with the dissertation of Thomas Bräuninger on "Die Wahl von Entscheidungsregeln. Theorie und Empirie internationaler Institutionenpolitik am Beispiel der Meeresbodenbehörde". The goal of the final months of the project was to combine the theoretical model on the constitutional choice of rules and the data previously collected on the negotiations of the seabed mining regime. We found that both the institutional design of the International Seabed Authority – installing a complex multicameral organizational structure – and states' instrumental interests in institutional matters, can be delineated from their fundamental interests in directing their co-operation in the policy area in the future.

Conference participation:

Thomas Bräuninger, 26 - 31 March 1999, Joint Sessions of the European Consortium for Political Research, Mannheim.

3.7.6 National Public Opinion and International Politics. The Introduction of the Single European Currency

Director:	Franz Urban Pappi
Researchers:	Gabriele Eckstein; Paul Thurner
Funding:	Thyssen Foundation
Duration:	1997 to 1999
Status:	finished

Research question/goal: The project focused on the following three research questions: (1) Comparison of German public opinion concerning the Euro with that of the other EU-members, (2) The impact of the Euro-skepticism of the Germans on the attitudes towards further European integration, perceived party positions on European integration and consequences on voting behaviour in Germany, (3) dependency of attitudes regarding the Euro on the export dependency of the industrial branch in which respondents are employed and consequences for the punishment of the governing parties in the federal election 1998.

Data: Mass survey

Geographic space: Germany

Project activities in 1999:

In the last period of this research project the major results were discussed in three papers. The three research problems are dealt with in three articles, the first of which is already published (Eckstein and Pappi 1999). Question 2 is answered in an article by Pappi and Thurner, which will be published in 2000, and the last question is analysed in an article by Thurner, Eymann and Pappi, which will be presented at the next APSA-Convention.

3.7.7 Majoritarian Democracy and Institutional Reform. A Comparative Study of Australia, Britain, Canada and New Zealand

Director: André Kaiser
Researchers: André Kaiser
Funding: Universität Mannheim u.a.
Duration: 1996 to 2000
Status: ongoing

Research question/goal: The project has two parts. It first develops a concept for analysing processes of institutional reform in democratic political systems. It then applies this concept to four political systems which have been selected according to a most similar cases design. The project's main aim is to show that institutional reform processes cannot satisfactorily be explained by focussing on contextual pressures for adaptation. More important are the interests of political actors that shape the reform agenda and its outcome.

Data: Semistructured elite interviews, content analysis of documentary material of political actors, data on political institutions and contextual variables for the period of the 1960s to the 1990s.

Geographic space: Australia, Britain, Canada, New Zealand.

Project activities in 1999:

In 1999 large parts of the final draft were written. The project will be finished in mid-2000. In addition a number of – partly conceptual, partly empirical – journal articles and book chapters were written.

Conference participation:

André Kaiser:

lecture held at Universität Göttingen *Zentrum für Europa- und Nordamerikastudien*; title of lecture: "Modi der Institutionenreform".

lecture held at Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg *Institut für Politische Wissenschaft*; title of lecture: "Modell Neuseeland?".

3.7.8 Intermediation Environments of Voters: An International Comparison

Director: Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck
Researchers: Rüdiger Schmitt-Beck
Funding: Universität Mannheim
Duration: 1995 to 1999
Status: finished

Research question/goal: The project attempted to analyse in comparative perspective how two sources of political information – interpersonal communication and mass communication – influence individual voting decisions in Western democracies. Theoretically, the project is based on a classic model proposed by Philip Converse, which in recent years has been refined by John Zaller, drawing on various theories of cognitive psychology. It was hypothesised that structural, cultural, and affective predispositions (group identifications, ideologies, party identifications), on the one hand, and voters' individual political awareness, on the other, moderate the influences that are exerted by the information that is conveyed to the voter either through personal conversation with family members, friends, or co-workers, or through the press and television. The analyses are based on representative samples of voters from five societies in four countries: East and West Germany, Britain, Spain, and the United States. Data were collected in the early 1990s.

Data: National representative surveys of voters, content analyses of mass media political reporting

Geographic space: Western Europe, USA

Project activities in 1999:

Work in the project was completed in 1999. The project's main outcome was a monograph ("*Habilitationsschrift*") delivered to the Faculty of Social Sciences of the University of Mannheim.

Infrastructure

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. Those projects which are guided by substantive research questions are allocated to the research departments (currently "Family Change and Family Policy in Comparative Perspective" and "The Societies of Europe Series"). Besides, several projects are predominantly oriented towards the establishment of databases (currently "The Cost of Social Security", "Microdata in Europe: Stocks and Access", and "Comparing Regions").

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

4.1.1 Archive Maintenance, Internal Services and External Collaborations

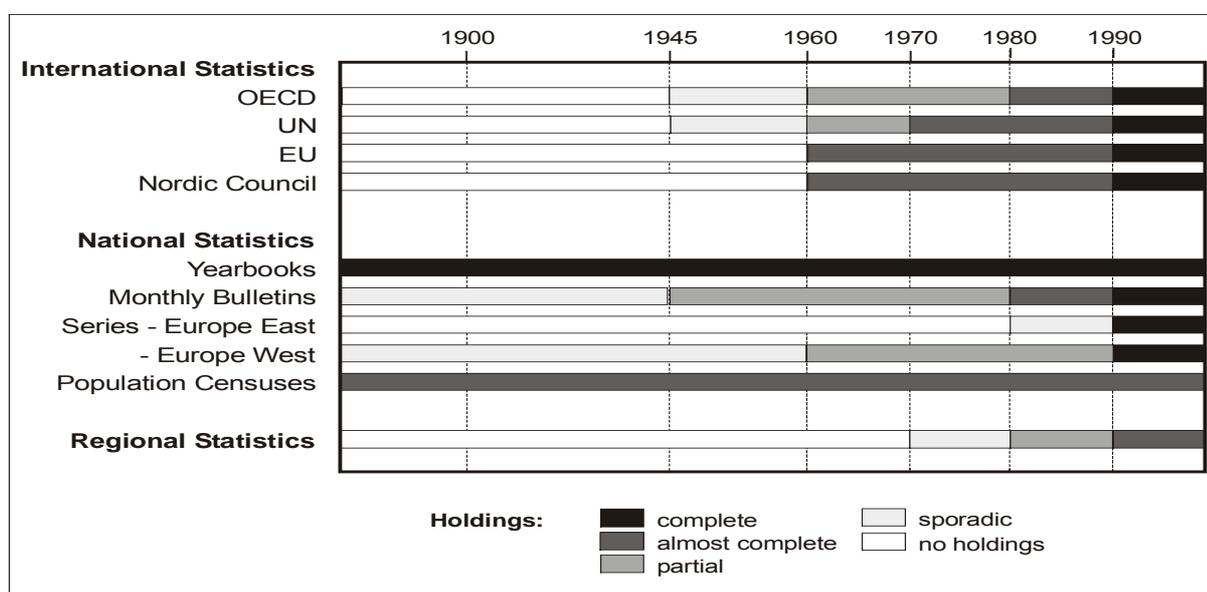
Information Archive

As every year, all components of the information archive have also been updated in 1999: catalogues and newsletters of statistical offices and academic data resource centres (data archives, data oriented research institutes) and all kinds of statistical data handbooks. Increased attention has 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 on Internet have been extended. The information archive is being enlarged through the infrastructure project "Official microdata in Europe: stocks and access" with respect to official surveys and internet services of data resource centres. As a by-product of the research project "The 'Societies of Europe' Series", additional information will be added on basic concepts and definitions for demographic statistics and labour force statistics.

Maintenance of the Statistics Library

Acquisitions:

The statistics library is specialized 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. As in the previous years, the holdings of the statistics library have been updated and gaps in the field of electoral statistics closed. 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 4000 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 joint 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 these publications 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.

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. The archive observes these developments and updates major collections in regular intervals. All acquisitions are catalogued and can easily be searched using the additional 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-organized, holdings will be integrated into the campus-wide information system. This year, roughly 1/3 of the budget for the acquisition of statistics were allotted to the acquisition of international collections.

Microdata from third parties:

Concerning microdata, the services of the archive are much more limited: usually general archiving of microdata is not allowed. The archive supports, however, the acquisition of microdata and regularly observes changes in access conditions in Europe both at the European level and the national level.

Concerning science-based surveys, support is available via the network of national data archives (CESSDA). Shortly, extended online-services (browsing of data and integrated meta-information, analysis, downloading) will be provided through NESSTAR, an EU-funded project of a consortium of national archives. The archive is among the experimental users and will provide support for MZES users as soon as the system is released.

Concerning official microdata, access is much more limited. Although more and more data are accessible for scientific purposes, access conditions become also more and more restrictive. In general, use is granted only for specified research projects and limited in time. In 1999, the major new acquisition was the update of the ECHP-database.

Own data collections (see also below 4.1.2):

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 completion of a European database on elections and on trade unions as well as a database on family policy in Europe. Furthermore, the archive staff is currently working on the completion of European databases on population/family, social security, and economic activity. The projects "The Cost of Social Security" and "Comparing Regions" are directed towards the establishment of European databases on social security and on economic

activity at the subnational level (incl. infrastructural tools like regional classifications and computer maps). All databases will be available on CD-ROM. More details are reported in the project descriptions.

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 Cooperations

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.

Cooperation with domestic institutes:

As in previous years, the archive continued its cooperation with the *Zentrum für Umfragen, Methoden und Analysen* (ZUMA) and the *Deutsche Jugendinstitut* (DJI). Activities comprised issues of social reporting (ZUMA, DJI) and access to microdata (ZUMA).

Cooperation with foreign institutes:

For years, the archive closely cooperates with the Norwegian data archive (NSD) and the microdata archives of CEPS in Luxembourg. The cooperation with NSD concerns the establishment of an infrastructure for comparative research on regions (cf. project "Comparing Regions"), the cooperation with CEPS concerns the establishment of an information system on major official social surveys in Europe (cf. project "Microdata in Europe").

Activities in external councils:

As in previous years, the archive was engaged in an expert group of the European Commission on the establishment of European databases within the 5th Framework Programme.

4.1.2 Research Projects

Official Microdata in Europe: Stocks and Access

Directors: Peter Flora, Franz Kraus
Researchers: Franz Kraus and Guenter Schmaus (CEPS/Luxembourg)
Financing: European Commission (TSER)
Duration: 3/1998 to 2/2001

Description: The project has the objective to collect systematically information on availability as well as accessibility, content and comparability of major official surveys in Western Europe. Products are a series of commissioned working papers, a user-friendly information system on internet and a Conference Proceeding 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") coordinated by ZUMA (Mannheim).

Data: Meta-informaton

Geographic space: West European countries and European Union

Project activities in 1999:

In 1999, with support of MZES' computer department, information systems have been designed and implemented on internet for the literature database, the database on web-links by substantive topics, and (together with CEPS) the database on survey profiles. Furthermore, draft versions have been produced for country reports on Germany (MZES) and on Luxembourg (CEPS).

Participation in external conferences:

Franz Kraus, 31 May - 1 June 1999, Statistisches Bundesamt, Wiesbaden, Symposium "Kooperation zwischen Wissenschaft und amtlicher Statistik. Praxis und Perspektiven". Presentation: "Mikrodaten für die europäische Sozialberichterstattung".

The Cost of Social Security

Directors: Peter Flora, Franz Kraus
Researcher: Mathias Maucher
Financing: MZES
Duration: 1994 to 9/2001

Description: The project aims at building up a data infrastructure for comparative welfare state research based on ILO's International Inquiry „The Cost of Social Security“. For this purpose, a comprehensive standardized and annotated edition of the original documentation and all basic tables for the period 1949-1993 are produced. The database will be distributed on CD-ROM as a joint publication of MZES/Eurodata and ILO.

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

Geographic space: All EU-Member States as well as Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic

Project activities in 1999:

Three major steps in order to realize a database solution (accessible and distributed via a CD-ROM) have been undertaken during 1999: (1) Consolidation of data entry and documentation for basic tables; (2) Data entry and documentation of original documentation for the first countries worked on (France, Germany, Portugal, Netherlands); (3) Implementation of a MS ACCESS database, serving as interface for all datasets and comprising a detailed documentation apparatus on the inquiries, questionnaires, datasets and the social security institutions covered by "Cost of Social Security".

Comparing Regions

Directors:	Franz Kraus, Jøstein Ryssevik (Norwegian Social Science Data Services NSD) and Guido Martinotti (ADPSS, University of Milano)
Researchers:	Franz Kraus, Jøstein Ryssevik (NSD), Astrid Nilsen (NSD) and various staff members of ADPSS
Financing:	MZES, NSD and ADPSS
Duration:	1/1998 to 12/2002

Description: The project has three goals: (1) establishment of a data collection on population and employment in postwar Western Europe at the sub-national level; (2) establishment of proper infrastructure for computer cartography (digitized 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 the three partners; the regional classification is the duty of Eurodata, digitizing 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, computerized maps, meta-information and regional classifications.

Geographic space: Western Europe

4.2 Library

4.2.1 Introduction

The library of the Mannheim Centre for European Social Research consists of the Europe library and the Information Archive on Textual Sources (QUIA). The Europe library collects literature about 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 the year 1990 with supplement of the year 1995.

According to the library long-term 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 library distinguishes between the library languages (German, English, French, Italian and Spanish) and other languages. In the library languages every kind of literature may be bought, in other languages, only literature for single projects and for the research areas may be acquired.

It is a public reference library which is open to employees as well as to external readers. Opening hours are Monday to Thursday 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., Friday 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

The collection contains at present about 14,000 monographs and subscribes to 230 periodicals. In addition, there is an extensive collection of working papers from domestic and foreign research institutes.

The collection can be accessed using the local library system "TINlib" and internet. At the end of 1998, a major part of our collection began to be integrated in the Union Catalog of the South West Germany Library Consortium (Südwestdeutscher Bibliotheksverbund, SWB) also ensuring inclusion in the online catalogue of the University of Mannheim.

In cooperation with employees of the university library, the library service centre Baden-Württemberg in Constance and the MZES computer department a major part (15,000) of the titles with local library codes was added to the Union Catalog of the South West Germany Library Consortium (SWB), ensuring inclusion in the online catalogue of the University of Mannheim. Further integration of existing collections into the Union Catalog of the South West Germany Library Consortium (SWB) is envisaged. During a transitional period new books will be catalogued twice in the local library system "TINlib" and in the Union Catalog of the South West Germany Library Consortium (SWB). Publications without ISBN will be catalogued by retroconversion. The inclusion of official statistical publications held by the MZES library raises a complex problem. In close cooperation with the university library we will have our own connection to the periodicals database "*Zeitschriftendatenbank*" (ZDB) in January 2000 and will assume responsibility for including our periodicals and statistics in this database.

4.2.2 Europe Library

The rate of increase in the reporting year was about 2,000 books. The stock of the European integration (E.A.) group grew by about 245 volumes to a total of 1,812 titles. There is a clear increase in the groups of "Allg" (general group), "Sozsta" (sociological group) and "Wirt" (economic group) because of the main emphasis on the projects (see Table 8.1, Appendix).

In the groups of comparative European integration research (E.K.) literature and the Western Europe country studies, 833 titles were bought. The stock contains 7,640 titles in these groups. There are 280 new titles in the comparative European integration research group. Among the country studies, along

with the German literature, also France and the United Kingdom constituted an area of collection emphasis (see Tables 8.2 and 8.3, Appendix).

The stock of Eastern European literature (OE) now contains 2,079 titles. The area of collection was mainly in the interdisciplinary country literature about Eastern Europe. Among the country studies, above all the literature about Russia increased (see Tables 8.4 and 8.5, Appendix).

Reference Collection (RF)

The collection of reference books of the MZES library (atlases, tables of abbreviations, addressbooks, almanacs, bibliographies, encyclopedias, handbooks, yearbooks, catalogs, biographies, thesauri, dictionaries, and others) grew by about 51 to 821 books in all.

Working Papers

The number of working papers from various European research institutes increased by about 376 titles to a total of 5,489 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:

Austria	31
Australia	2
Belgium	86
Czech Republic	20
Germany	1877
Denmark	6
Spain	210
European Union	1092
France	66
Great Britain	122
Greece	17
Hungary	9
International	306
Norway	207
The Netherlands	130
Eastern Europe	759
Poland	70
Sweden	396
Finland	2
United States of America	81
Total	5489

Theoretical, Methodical, General and Computer Books

Besides the larger groups of literature, there are four smaller groups of theoretical, methodical, general and computer literature which do not refer to a country.

Comparison of the collection of the years 1998/1999:

Bookstock	1998	1999
General	676	830
Computer	674	710
Methods	324	362
Theory	361	471

4.2.3 Archive for Information on Textual Sources (QUIA)

Comprising a part of the MZES-Library and supplementing the research archive EURODATA (data files, statistics), QUIA provides (meta-)information on textual sources for comparative research on Europe and the problems of European integration. QUIA's main task is to support the internal research done by the members of the MZES.

Within this framework, one of QUIA's main functions is to establish and keep up to date a reference library providing information in regard to textual sources as well as organizations/institutions which produce, archive, publish and distribute appropriate texts (handbooks, archival guidebooks, inventories, bibliographies, journals, magazines, newspapers, etc.). In addition to general supranational directories covering the archives, libraries and documentation centres in Western and Central Europe, guides to certain important documentation centres, national archives as well as detailed inventories of individual organizations have been acquired.

As a general task within the institute's infrastructure, QUIA assumes responsibility for the periodicals and the maintenance of the MZES' research documentation. Documented are the programmes, activities and publications of the most important research institutions in Europe operating in fields of research similar to the MZES. During the last year, we took thorough stock of and started to reorganize the MZES' research documentation and, in co-operation with the MZES' library commission, we also determined the future requirements of working papers.

A further main task of QUIA includes the systematic documentation of meta-information on sources used in QUIA's own research. This entails the analysis of the reference library as well as of on-line information and the acquisition of information through correspondence and personal contacts. The most important information will be made available as part of a user-friendly database. Within this framework, QUIA will publish its own handbooks and offer on-line information for external users as well.

The first task of this kind to be tackled is the research manual/on-line service: "Trade Unions of Europe. Organizations, Archives, Research Institutes. A Reference Book".

The goals of this project are, firstly, to provide basic information (address, organizational structure, membership, congress dates, affiliations, etc.) on the most important trade union organizations in Europe; secondly, to list their archival and printed sources (statutes, activity reports, congress

minutes, etc.) as well as their regular publications; thirdly, to present archives, documentation centres, specialized libraries and research institutes dealing with the field of research "Trade Unions/Industrial Relations in Europe"; and fourthly, to list relevant literature (archive guidebooks, inventories, bibliographies and standard literature). An effort will be made to provide a representative sample, which will include the ETUC and the European Industry Committees, and will focus on the National Union Confederations in Western and Central Europe, but also take into consideration certain influential national unions in important branches.

The basis for both forms of publication are two ProCite databases. One covers organizations (unions, archives, libraries, research institutes), it includes 255 records at present. The other covers sources and literature, with presently 877 records. On-line, both databases are linked together, thus enabling a variety of search possibilities. The reference book will be published in spring 2000.

4.3 Computer Department

4.3.1 Introduction

In this year the activities of the computer department were focused on the year 2000 readiness. Old 486 PCs were removed and replaced by new ones. The actual state of the hardware will be shown in section 4.3.3 in detail. Existing software has been checked against the year 2000 statements of the producers and was updated, if necessary. Management of the computing infrastructure and its users constitutes the main activity of the department. The following section lists the corresponding services.

4.3.2 Services

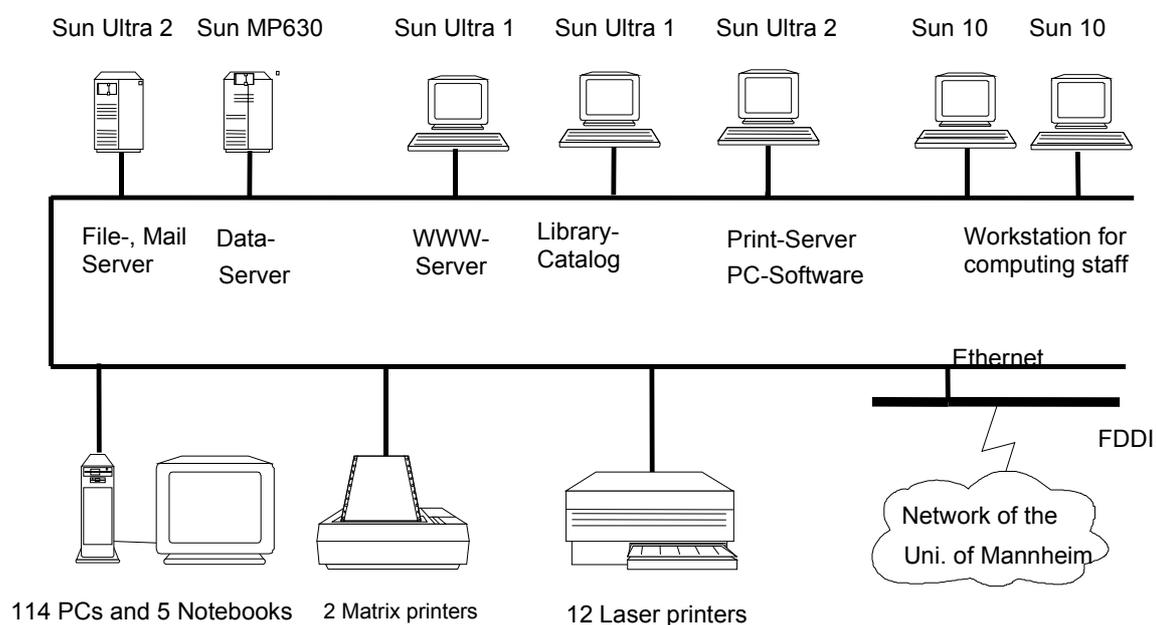
Among other special tasks there are services which must be done continuously over the year. There are:

- **Administration of servers and workstations.** This means, for example, supervising running systems, performing backups and managing user accounts.
- **Network administration:** managing the network addresses, installing and configuring network software and fixing network problems (if necessary in cooperation with the computing centre of the university).
- **Administration of PCs:** configuring new PCs, installing new software or upgrading new releases.
- **Management and development of a web server:** creating HTML pages, CGI-programming for data base retrievals.
- **Trouble-shooting:** diagnosing defective devices, having them repaired or ordering replacement parts and repairing them.

- **Training:** offering training courses for standard software.
- **Installing and managing library software (TINlib):** 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 SWB-Catalog (Katwin).

4.3.3 Hardware

The following configuration sketch shows the state of the hardware effective on 21 December 1999 and the connection to the network of the University of Mannheim:



In 1999 the MZES has purchased the following new hardware: 12 PCs, 8 colour displays, 3 laser printers, 2 notebooks, one colour scanner and one data projector. For the Solaris upgrade of the Sun Workstations 3 disk drives and memory expansion were needed.

4.3.4 Software

Acrobat Software, Dreamweaver, Mathlink and a few utilities for Windows 95/NT were acquired. Additional licenses for Stata and Limdep were acquired. In addition to these new acquisitions the following programmes were updated: CorelDraw, HotMetal, Mathematica, Omnipage, Office97, OnNet Host, SPSS, Stata, StatTransfer, Systat, Ucinet.

Appendix

1. MZES staff

The following table gives an overview of the staff working at the institute as of December 31, 1999. It informs about the sector a person belongs 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.

Name	Sector	Function / Research Project	Funding Source
Aisenbrey , Silke	Dept. A	The Pluralization of Living Arrangements and Family Forms	MZES
Alle , Marlene	Infrastructure	Computer Department (Head)	MZES
Bahle , Thomas Dr.	Dept. A	Family Change and Family Policy in Comparative Perspective / Family and the welfare state in Europe (TMR Programme)	Dept. of Social Sciences
Bartsch , Nicole	Dept. A	History of Family Law in Western Europe	VW-Stiftung
Becker , Edda	Infrastructure	Political Representation and Electoral Behaviour in the European Union (TMR) (Secretary)	EU
Berger , Johannes Prof.Dr.	Dept. A	Project Director / Research Area 5	Dept. of Social Sciences
Betzler , Diana	Dept. B	Ph. D. candidate	Scholarship
Bieniek , Markus	Dept. B	How Polish and Czech Political Actors Link Western Integration to Eastern Policies	MZES
Blohm , Michael	Dept. A	Participation of Immigrants	DFG
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
Braun , Günter Dr.	Infrastructure	Archive for Information on Textual Sources, among others	MZES
Brauns , Hildegard Dr.	Dept. A	Educational Expansion and Social Reproduction in Europe	DFG
Brüderl , Josef Prof.Dr.	Dept. A	Project Director / Research Area 1	Dept. of Social Sciences
Burkardt , Gerda	Dept. A	Secretary	MZES
Conzelmann , Thomas	Dept. B	Production and Diffusion of Ideas and International Negotiations	DFG
Diehl , Claudia	Dept. A	Participation of Immigrants	DFG
Elff , Martin	Dept. B	Political Interest, Participation and Affect in Representative Democracies	DFG
Esser , Hartmut Prof.Dr.	Dept. A	Project Director / Research Area 2	Dept. of Social Sciences
Finke , Barbara	Dept. B	Governance in the European Union	DFG / MZES
Fix , Birgit	Dept. A	Intermediary Structures and the Welfare State: The Churches and the Labour Movement	MZES
Flora , Peter Prof.Dr.	Dept. A	Project Director / Research Areas 3 and 4	Dept. of Social Sciences
Gangl , Markus	Dept. A	A Comparative Analysis of Transitions from Education to Work	EU
Ganter , Stephan	Dept. A	Ethnic Cleavages and Social Contexts	VW-Stiftung
Hamann , Silke	Dept. A	The Moral Economy of Unemployment	DFG
Hess , Josiane	Directorate	Secretary	MZES
Jahn , Egbert Prof.Dr.	Dept. B	Project Director / Research Areas 3 and 5	Dept. of Social Sciences

Name	Sector	Function / Research Project	Funding Source
Karl , Astrid	Dept. A	The Moral Economy of Unemployment	DFG
Kim , Anna	Dept. A	Family Relationships and Social Networks in Modern Societies: A Comparative Examination of Germany and South Korea	Adenauer-Stiftung
Knodt , Michèle Dr.	Dept. B	Governance in an Expanded Multi-level System	MZES
König , Thomas Dr.	Dept. B	Institutional Policies: Reasons and Implications of Political Control	DFG / Heisenberg scholarship
Kohler-Koch , Beate Prof.Dr.	Dept. B	Head of Department	Dept. of Social Sciences
Kotzian , Peter	Dept. B	Institutionalization of International Negotiation Systems	MZES
Kraus , Franz	Infrastructure	Data Archive Eurodata (Head)	MZES
Kristen , Cornelia	Dept. A	Educational Decisions in Migrant Families	Dept. of Social Sciences
Lilli , Waldemar Prof. Dr.	Dept. B	Identity and Identity Processes: A European Comparison	University
Lohmann , Henning	Dept. A	Socio-economic Development of Self-Employment in Europe	Thyssen-Stiftung
Luber , Silvia	Dept. A	Socio-economic Development of Self-Employment in Europe	MZES / Thyssen-Stiftung
Mack-Manhart , Sigrid	Directorate	Secretary	University
Maucher , Mathias	Infrastructure	Data Archive Eurodata / Family Change and Family Policy in Comparative Perspective	MZES
Melbeck , Christian Dr.	Infrastructure	Computer Department	MZES
Müller , Irmengard	Directorate	Secretary	MZES
Müller , Petra	Infrastructure	Library (Head)	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	MZES
Pfenning , Astrid	Dept. A	Family and the welfare state in Europe (TMR Programme)	EU
Poguntke , Thomas Dr.	Dept. B	The Development of Organizational Linkages between Parties and Society in Western Europe (1960-1990)	DFG scholarship
Preißler , Franz	Dept. B	Russians in Russia's Neighbouring States as a Subject of Domestic and Foreign Policy: Government Action Between State and Ethnic Nationalism	DFG
Quittkat , Christine	Dept. B	The Europeanization of Interest Intermediation: French Trade Associations in Comparative Perspective	MZES / Dept. of Social Sciences
Reich , Andreas Dr.	Dept. B	The Relationship between the Czech and Slovak Republics after the Dissolution of their Common State	VW-Stiftung
Reinhardt , Edith	Dept. B	Secretary	MZES
Römmele , Andrea Dr.	TMR	Political Representation and Electoral Behaviour in the European Union (TMR)	EU
Rosenbusch , Bernd	Dept. B	Projects of Prof. Dr. Jahn	MZES
Rossi , Beate	Dept. A	Secretary	MZES
Rothenbacher , Franz Dr.	Infrastructure	Data Archive Eurodata	MZES

Name	Sector	Function / Research Project	Funding Source
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
Scheiwe , Kirsten Dr.	Dept. A	Gender Inequalities and the Development of Family Law	DFG / Heisenberg scholarship
Schenke-Huber , Petra	Directorate	Secretary	MZES
Scherer , Stefani	Dept. A	Educational Expansion and Social Reproduction in Europe	MZES / DFG
Schmidt , Karen	Dept. A	Participation of Immigrants	DFG
Schmitt , Hermann Dr.	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	Administration and management	MZES
Scholz , Evi	Infrastructure	Project with ZUMA	ZUMA
Schwenger , Hermann	Infrastructure	Library	MZES
Springer , Silvia	Infrastructure	Library	MZES
Steinmann , Susanne	Dept. A	Educational Expansion and Social Reproduction in Europe	DFG
Stewart , Susan	Dept. B	The Nationality Policy of Ukraine since 1989 and its Contribution to Ethnic Conflict Regulation	DFG
Stoiber , Michael	Dept. B	National Interministerial Co-ordination and International Negotiations: A Model and Explanation of the Amsterdam Treaty	DFG
van Deth , Jan Prof.Dr.	Directorate	Director	Dept. of Social Sciences Scholarship
Viebrock , Elke	Dept. A	Ph. D. Candidate	Scholarship
Wagner , Claudia	Dept. B	International Management of Conflicts of Ethnic Nationalism in Eastern Europe	MZES
Weber , Hermann Prof.Dr.	Dept. B	Project Director / Additional Projects	Emeritus
Wiesehan , Gretchen Ph.D.	Dept. A	Family Change and Family Policy in Comparative Perspective	MZES
Willekens , Harry Prof.Dr.	Dept. A	History of Family Law in Western Europe	VW-Stiftung
Wozniak , Helena	Infrastructure	Library	MZES

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c) MZES Working Papers

- Nr. 1 Paul W. Thurner und Franz U. Pappi: Causes and Effects of Coalition Preferences in a Mixed-Member Proportional System. Mannheim 1999
- Nr. 2 Monika Strell: The Housing Situation of Lone-Mother Families: Austria and Finland in a Cross-National Perspective. Mannheim 1999
- Nr. 3 Carsten G. Ullrich: Deutungsmusteranalyse und diskursives Interview. Leitfadenkonstruktion, Interviewführung und Typenbildung. Mannheim 1999
- Nr. 4 Claus Wendt: Health Services for Children in Denmark, Germany, Austria and Great Britain. Mannheim 1999
- Nr. 5 Cornelia Kristen: Bildungsentscheidungen und Bildungsungleichheit - ein Überblick über den Forschungsstand. Mannheim 1999
- Nr. 6 Hildegard Brauns, Markus Gangl und Stefani Scherer: Education and Unemployment: Patterns of Labour Market Entry in France, the United Kingdom and Germany. Mannheim 1999
- Nr. 7 Stefani Scherer: Early Career Patterns. A Comparison of Great Britain and West Germany. Mannheim 1999
- Nr. 8 Beate Kohler-Koch: A Constitution for Europe? Mannheim 1999
- Nr. 9 Beate Kohler-Koch und Christine Quittkat: Intermediation of Interests in the European Union. Mannheim 1999
- Nr. 10 Waldemar Lilli und Michael Diehl: Measuring National Identity. Mannheim 1999
- Nr. 11 Henning Lohmann, Silvia Luber und Walter Müller: *Who is Self-Employed in France, the United Kingdom and West Germany? Patterns of Non-Agricultural Self-Employment.* Mannheim 1999

5. Visiting professors / scholars

Robert Rohrschneider Indiana University Bloomington, Indiana, USA	November 1998 - April 1999
Jon Eivind Kolberg Diakonhjemmet International Centre Oslo, Norway	February 1999
Stefan Immerfall Universität Passau Passau, Germany	April - September 1999
William A. Maloney University of Aberdeen Aberdeen, Scotland	April - July 1999
Richard Arum University of Arizona Tucson, Arizona, USA	30 June - 9 July 1999
Zhou Hong Institute of European Studies Beijing, China	July 1999
Richard Alba State University of New York Albany, New York, USA	19 - 23 September 1999
Paolo Barbieri Università di Trento Trento, Italy	6 - 14 October 1999
Tom A. B. Snijders University of Groningen Groningen, Netherlands	11 - 12 November 1999

6. Colloquia, guest lectures and conferences

a) Guest lectures and colloquia

Guest 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
11.1.1999	Franz Preißler, MZES	Rußland und die Frage der russischen Minderheiten in den Nachbarstaaten	Dept. B
18.1.1999	Prof. Dr. Jan van Deth and Martin Eiff, Universität Mannheim, MZES	Politisches Interesse, Engagement und Betroffenheit in repräsentativen Demokratien	Dept. B
20.1.1999	Prof. Dr. Alfred Grosser Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris	Frankreich, Deutschland, Europa: Die Frage nach der Identität	Dept. B
25.1.1999	Sebastian Burghof, Universität Mannheim	Kampf der Kulturen: Kommende Realität oder bleibende Fiktion?	Dept. B
25.1.1999	Prof. Dr. Robert Rohrschneider, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana; MZES	Learning Democracy: Democratic and Economic Values in Unified Germany	MZES-Colloquium
2.2.1999	Dr. Rolf Becker, TU Dresden	Bildungsaspiration und Bildungsent-scheidung	Dept. A
2.2.1999	Prof. Dr. Dietrich Thränhardt, Institut für Politikwissenschaft, Universität Münster	Bildungsbeteiligung bei Kindern von Arbeitsmigranten	Dept. A
2.2.1999	Hans Dietrich, IAB Nürnberg	Jugendarbeitslosigkeit in Europa. Möglichkeiten und Grenzen eines Vergleichs mit Daten des European Labour Force Surveys	Dept. A
9.2.1999	Klaus Beck, Universität Mannheim	Frauenerwerbstätigkeit in der Ehe	Dept. A
15.2.1999	David Oberhuber, GTZ Eschborn	Arbeitsmarktpolitik in Transformations-ländern	Dept. B
16.2.1999	Dr. Manfred Sapper, Universität Mannheim	Gewalt in Rußland	Dept. B
24.2.1999	Axel Hauser-Ditz, MPI-Köln	The Europeanization of Organized Interests in Selected Sectors and Countries	Dept. B
1.3.1999	Jürgen Schmidt, Universität Mannheim	Die Machtwirkung politischer und gesellschaftlicher Akteure auf sicherheitspolitische Integrationsentscheidungen in der Ukraine	Dept. B
1.3.1999	Prof. Dr. Robert Rohrschneider, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana / MZES	From Global Support to Regional Activism: When Environmental Group Support becomes Mobilized	Dept. B
8.3.1999	Dr. Viktor Major, Trier	Das Gebiet Kaliningrad/Königsberg von der Wende zur Krise	Dept. B

Date	Lecturer	Lecture title	Sponsor
20.4.1999	Markus Zdiarski , Universität Mannheim	Selbständige im Wandel? Ein Querschnittsvergleich 1982 und 1995	Dept. A
27.4.1999	Romain Kirt, M.A. , Conseiller de Gouvernement in der Luxemburgischen Regierungsverwaltung	Europa in der Krise. Leidet der alte Kontinent am 'Buddenbrook-Syndrom'?	Dept. B
3.5.1999	Prof. Dr. Dietrich Beyrau , Universität Tübingen	Schlachtfeld der Diktatoren: Kriegserfahrungen Osteuropas im Zweiten Weltkrieg	Dept. B
1.6.1999	Dr. Petra Hartmann , Universität Kiel	Sozialerwünschte Antwortverzerrungen in Befragungssituationen	Dept. A
1.6.1999	Dr. Peter Schlotter , HSK	Die Institutionalisierung eines internationalen Verhandlungssystems: Die KSZE im Ost-West-Konflikt	Dept. B
8.6.1999	Prof. Dr. Bernhard Nauck , Universität Chemnitz	Intergenerative Transmission in Migrantenfamilien	Dept. A
14.6.1999	Prof. Dr. Klaus Jürgen Gantzel , Emeritus, Universität Hamburg	Methodische Probleme der vergleichenden Kriegsursachenforschung	Dept. B
15.6.1999	Gunnar Otte , Universität Mannheim	Der soziale Raum der Lebensführung - empirische Befunde aus Mannheim	Dept. A
16.6.1999	Dr. W. Zumpfort , Direktor, Preussag AG, Bonn	Firmenlobbyismus in Bonn und Brüssel	Dept. B
22.6.1999	Anja Hall , Universität Mannheim	Mobilitätschancen von Frauen und Männern im Berufsverlauf. Deutschland und Großbritannien im Vergleich.	Dept. A
28.6.1999	Dr. Martin Brusis , Centrum für angewandte Politikforschung (CAP), München	Ethnopolitische Konflikte in Osteuropa: Überlegungen zu einer präventiven Institutionenpolitik	Dept. B
5.7.1999	Dr. Manfred Sapper , Universität Mannheim	Gewalt in Rußland. Konzeptionelle Überlegungen	Dept. B
6.7.1999	Andreas M. Wüst , Universität Heidelberg	Neubürgerstudie	Dept. A
6.7.1999	Prof. Richard Arum , University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona	College Stratification and Social Inequality: The Structuring of Labor and Marriage Market Outcomes	Dept. A
7.7.1999	Wilfried Jilge , Humboldt-Universität/FU Berlin	Nationale Geschichtsbilder in der Ukraine	Dept. B
12.7.1999	Rolf Peter , Universität Mannheim	Diskussion der FKKS-Studie: Die "nationale Frage" in Kasachstan	Dept. B
22.9.1999	Prof. Dr. Richard Alba , State University of New York, Albany, New York	Reflections on Assimilation and Contemporary Immigrant Groups in the U.S.	Dept. A
29.9.1999	Prof. Dr. Douglas S. Massey , Population Studies Center, University of Pennsylvania	The Social Process of Undocumented Border Crossing	Dept. A

Date	Lecturer	Lecture title	Sponsor
29.9.1999	Prof. Dr. Russell Hardin, Dept. of Political Science, Stanford University	Migration and Community	Dept. A
11.10.1999	Prof. Dr. Keith L. Nelson, University of California	Nixon, Kissinger, Europe, and the Cold War	Dept. B
18.10.1999	Dr. Alasdair Young, University of Sussex	Multilevel Governance and Multilateral Rules: The EC as an International Organisation and an International Actor	Dept. B
26.10.1999	Prof. Richard Scott, Stanford University	Studying Institutional Change: The Case of the Transformation of the U.S. Healthcare Field	Dept. A
10.11.1999	Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Streeck, Max-Planck Institut für Gesellschaftsforschung, Köln	Die Handlungsfähigkeit des Korporatismus in der Beschäftigungskrise: am Beispiel des Bündnisses für Arbeit	Joint Colloquium of MZES and Dept. of Social Sciences
22.11.1999	Dr. Thomas Plümper, Universität Konstanz	Der IWF und die Krisenintervention in Thailand, Indonesien und Korea: Die Rolle internationaler Organisationen bei der Überwindung von Kollektivhandlungsproblemen	Dept. B
23.11.1999	Prof. Dr. Josef Brüderl, Universität Mannheim	Pluralisierung partnerschaftlicher Lebensformen	Dept. A
29.11.1999	Beate Andrees, FU Berlin	Die Befriedung ethnischer Konflikte mit nichtmilitärischen Mitteln	Dept. B
30.11.1999	Thomas A. DiPrete, Duke University, Durham, North Carolina	Family Change, Employment Transition and the Welfare State: A Comparison of Household Income Dynamics in the US and Germany	Dept. A
2.12.1999	Dr. Matthias Raith Universität Bielefeld	Prozedurale Ansätze kooperativer Verhandlungen	Dept. B
7.12.1999	Mattias Strandh University of Umea / MZES	Unemployment Experiences in Sweden: Results from the Long-term Unemployment Project	Dept. A
8.12.1999	Prof. Dr. Hanspeter Kriesi, Universität Genf	Stability and Change of Individual Opinions. An Extension and Test of Converse's Black-and-White Model	Joint Colloquium of MZES and Dept. of Social Sciences
14.12.1999	Catherine Beduwé and Jordi Planas, LIRHE, Université Toulouse, Universität Autònoma de Barcelona	Educational Expansion and Labour Market in Europe	Dept. A
20.12.1999	Astrid Lorenz, Humboldt-Universität/FU Berlin	Gibt es gescheiterte Transformationen? Die Bedeutung von Faktoren und Akteuren für einen erfolgreichen Systemwandel, dargestellt am Beispiel Belarus	Dept. B

8. Library

Tables documenting stock and increase of literature

Table 8.1
Collection and increase of the European integration group (E.A.)

	Collection	Increase in 1999
Agrar	37	1
Allg	253	26
Finanz	72	13
Inst	77	12
Intbez	174	28
Kultur	35	1
MGS	129	26
Polsoz	87	12
Region	158	19
Sozsta	232	20
Staat	209	34
Theorie	59	14
Umwelt	43	8
Verbän	62	13
Wirt	185	18
Total	1812	245

Table 8.2: Collection of Western Europe country studies as of 31 December 1999

Stock 99	E.K.	A	B	CH	D	DK	E	F	GB	GR	I	IRL	IS	L	M	N	NL	P	S	SF	
Allg	191	20	38	17	80	3	82	96	35	11	46	12	0	1	0	4	17	8	1	10	672
Bevgeo	231	3	16	7	66	5	17	29	28	11	39	4	0	0	0	1	4	1	2	10	474
Bild	163	7	6	8	83	5	12	45	16	5	30	10	0	2	1	2	7	2	4	5	413
Erwkla	248	47	5	3	176	3	28	54	45	4	12	22	0	0	0	0	5	1	5	19	677
Famil	236	28	38		151	32	51	45	87	10	22	12	0	0	0	0	8	8	4	4	746
Kultur	33	1	0	2	16	2	7	18	3	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	88
Medien	46	0	0	1	13	1	1	10	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	79
Nation	213	6	7	1	26	1	22	19	23	3	18	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	348
Polsoz	362	12	9	19	149	2	35	87	131	16	126	19	1	0	0	4	19	11	18	10	1030
Sozsta	530	31	57	19	172	26	35	73	109	16	34	25	0	0	0	5	7	1	19	10	1169
Staat	292	16	35	17	150	1	32	49	71	13	27	12	0	1	0	3	1	2	4	5	731
Umwelt	43	0	0	2	9	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	58
Ungle	60	6	1	0	34	12	16	9	28	7	6	10	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	195
Verbän	110	16	9	5	75	5	13	41	38	5	26	1	0	0	0	0	3	6	1	4	358
Wirt	294	4	8	7	117	2	35	19	34	13	36	18	0	0	0	0	1	4	8	2	602
Stock	3.052	197	229	118	1317	100	386	594	653	115	428	152	1	4	1	22	77	45	69	80	7.640

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.

Table 8.3: Rate of increase for literature on Western Europe in 1999

Increase 99	E.K.	A	B	CH	D	DK	E	F	GB	GR	I	IRL	IS	L	M	N	NL	P	S	SF	
Allg	25	3	2	5	11	1	3	16	7	1	5	4	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	9	96
Bevgeo	31	0	0	2	16	0	1	9	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	71
Bild	9	0	0	1	21	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	45
Erwkla	26	9	0	1	52	0	0	7	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	101
Famil	13	1	-1	6	24	4	1	6	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	65
Kultur	8	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Medien	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Nation	25	1	1	0	5	0	0	2	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
Polsoz	34	1	1	1	12	0	1	3	18	1	6	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	82
Sozsta	58	3	2	8	24	0	1	12	19	0	5	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	6	143
Staat	15	3	0	2	22	0	-1	14	9	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	71
Umwelt	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	9
Unglei	3	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Verbän	6	1	0	0	13	1	0	10	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
Wirt	20	1	0	2	7	0	0	4	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	40
Increase	280	23	5	29	219	6	6	100	71	4	31	15	0	0	0	3	6	2	4	29	833

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.

Table 8.4: Collection of literature on Eastern Europe as of 31 December 1999

Stock 99	OE	AL	BG	BY	BiH	CS	CZ	EST	H	HR	LT	LV	MD	PL	RO	RUS	SK	SLO	SU	TR	UKR	YU	
Allg	107	2	56	0	8	38	5	2	23	1	4	1	0	26	4	24	5	0	126	7	64	18	521
Bevgeo	14	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	5	0	12	1	0	10	0	0	0	54
Bild	13	1	4	0	2	3	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	4	2	3	0	0	6	0	1	0	45
Erwkla	18	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	1	1	12	1	1	0	47
Famil	10	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	1	0	0	22
Kultur	10	0	13	0	1	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	5	0	10	0	53
Medien	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	11
Nation	65	0	15	0	0	10	3	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	3	12	1	0	31	1	35	8	190
Polsoz	125	0	35	0	3	27	2	1	23	0	2	0	0	15	4	40	7	0	79	1	33	3	400
Sozsta	36	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	1	6	0	0	10	0	6	0	72
Staat	60	1	12	2	1	7	0	3	5	0	10	0	0	7	1	31	3	0	60	5	16	2	226
Umwelt	7	0	18	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	2	0	4	0	38
Ungleit	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	9
Verbän	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	0	2	0	12
Wirt	179	3	5	0	9	13	8	1	18	0	2	1	2	41	3	18	4	3	57	3	7	2	379
Stock	654	7	169	2	26	108	23	9	87	2	30	3	3	120	19	152	23	4	417	19	179	33	2079

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, PL=Poland, RO=Romania, RUS=Russia, SK=Slovakia, TR=Turkey, SU=Soviet Union, UKR=Ukraine, YU=Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)

Table 8.5: Rate of increase for literature on Eastern Europe in 1999

Increase 99	OE	AL	BG	BY	BiH	CS	CZ	EST	H	HR	LT	LV	MD	PL	RO	RUS	SK	SLO	SU	TR	UKR	YU	
Allg	-1	0	1	0	3	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	4	1	0	0	1	2	1	19
Bevgeo	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Bild	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Erwkla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Famil	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kultur	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Medien	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nation	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	13
Polsoz	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	18
Sozsta	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Staat	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	10
Umwelt	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unglei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Verbän	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Wirt	11	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	-2	0	1	0	2	-1	0	1	0	19
Increase	33	1	2	0	4	2	3	1	6	0	3	2	1	7	1	17	3	2	-1	1	6	4	98

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, PL=Poland, RO=Romania, RUS=Russia, SK=Slovakia, TR=Turkey, SU=Soviet Union, UKR=Ukraine, YU=Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro)