

European Sociologist



Bulletin of the European Sociological Association (ESA)

Number 2 Spring 1995

Please disseminate or pass this bulletin on to interested colleagues.

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EUROPEAN CONFERENCE OF SOCIOLOGY

**"EUROPEAN SOCIETIES: Fusion or Fission"
Budapest 30 August - 2 September 1995**

You are invited to participate in the second European Sociological Association Conference, which is to take place in Budapest, August 30 - September 2 1995.

This conference follows on from the one which took place in Vienna in 1992, attended by 631 sociologists from 33 countries. That conference set up a Steering Committee charged with the establishment of a European Sociological Association (ESA). At a meeting of national delegates from the European sociological associations at the World Congress of Sociology at Bielefeld in 1994 the Statutes for the ESA were approved formally. The Budapest conference will take forward the establishment of the association.

The ESA is intended to create a forum bringing together sociologists working on European society. It aims to facilitate sociological research, teaching and communication on European issues.

The theme of the conference, 'European Societies: Fusion or Fission', is intended to provide a focus on contemporary concerns about both tendencies for integration within Europe and for disintegration as a result of increasing ethnic and national tensions as well as the wider context of the transformation of gender and class relations. Papers are invited within five main areas:

- nationalism
- class and gender (in)equality
- citizenship and gender
- social and economic transition and transformation
- culture: (post)modernism

We are asking for Abstracts to be submitted to Imre Kovách, the conference secretary in Hungary (Fax: +36-1-322 1843), and to the convenor(s) of the respective working group by 31 March if possible.

Registration and accommodation should be paid for by 1 June in order to take advantage of cheap rates. July 30 is the last day for cancellation of conference registration.

It is expected that research networks will become an integral part of the ESA. The Budapest conference is to be the first time that the formal organisation of these research networks will be arranged. The Executive Committee would be pleased to receive proposals for research networks (from at least ten members in at least three countries).

Sylvia Walby, Chair,
Bart van Steenberg, Chair,
European Sociological Association Programme Committee

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

PLENARY SESSIONS

Grand Opening: *European Societies - Fusion or Fission*
Göran Therborn (Sweden)
S. N. Eisenstadt (Israel)

Second Plenary: *The Transition of Eastern Europe*
Iván Szelényi (Hungary and USA)
Claus Offe (Germany)

Third Plenary: *European Integration As Social Exclusion*
Denise Kandiyotti (United Kingdom)
Marlis Buchmann (Switzerland)

Final Plenary: *Perspectives on the Twenty-first Century*
Margaret Bertilsson (Denmark)
Alain Touraine (France)

SEMI-PLENARY SESSIONS

Subtheme 1. *Nationalism*
Gyurgy Csepeli (Hungary)
Dominique Schnapper (France)

John Rex (United Kingdom)

Subtheme 2. *Class and Gender Inequality*

Rudolf Andorka (Hungary)
Godfried Engbersen (the Netherlands)
Christine Delphy (France)

Subtheme 3. *Citizenship, Gender and the Welfare State*

Ute Gerhard (Germany)
Julia Szalai (Hungary)
Arnlaug Leira (Norway)

Subtheme 4. *Models of Transformation/Transition*

Jolanta Kulpinska (Poland)
Michael Illner (Czech Republic)
Piotr Sztompka (Poland)

Subtheme 5. *Culture*

Peter Duelund (Denmark)
Abraham de Swaan (the Netherlands)

LIST OF WORKING GROUPS AND CONVENORS

Cluster 1. *Nationalism: ethnicity, migration, social exclusion, racism and genocide*

1.1 The construction of National and Ethnic Identities
Peter Waldmann
ISLA, Universitätsstrasse 10
D-8900 Augsburg, Germany
Fax: 49-821-598 5291
Montserrat Guibernau (United Kingdom)

1.2 Varieties of Nationalisms in Europe: Factors and ingredients
Mattei Dogan
Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique
72 Boulevard Arago, 75013 Paris, France
Fax: 33-1-4707 1222
Rudolf Rizman (Slovenia)
Ayse Gunes-Ayata (Turkey)

1.3 Inclusion and Exclusion in Europe

Maca Jogan
Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana
P O Box 47, 61109 Ljubljana, Slovenia
Fax: 386-61-341 522
Anette Borchorst (Denmark)

1.4 Changing Patterns of Migration in Europe

Malcolm Cross
Dept of General Social Sciences
P O Box 80 140, 3508 TC Utrecht, The Netherlands
Fax: 31-30-534 733
Dorren McMahon (Ireland)

1.5 For and against Europe, Social Movements, Protest and Campaigns

Máté Szabó
NIAS, Meijboomlaan 1
2242 PR Wassenaar, The Netherlands
Fax: 31-1751-17162
Drude Dahlrup (Denmark)

Cluster 2: *Class and Gender (in)equality: industrial relations and employment, labour-market, underclass and poverty (old and new), privatization.*

2.1 Gender relations and the labour market

Eva Cyba
Institute for Advanced Studies
Stumpfergasse 56,
A-1060 Vienna, Austria
Fax: 43-1-597 0635
Thomas Boje (Denmark)

2.2 The new underclass

Lydia Morris
Department of Sociology
University of Essex
Wivenhoe Park
Colchester CO4 3SQ, UK
Fax: 44-206-873410
Traute Meyer (Germany)

2.3 New structures of employment

Franz Traxler
Institute of Sociology
University of Vienna
Bruennerstrasse 72
A-1210 Vienna, Austria
Fax: 43-1-29128 544
van Svetlik (Slovenia)

2.4 Social mobility

Péter Robert
TÁRKI, Social Research Informatics Center
Victor Hugo ut. 18-22
Budapest H-1132 Hungary
Fax: 36-1-129 0470
Jaap Dronkers (Netherlands)

2.5 Old and new economic actors and institutions

György Lengyel
University of Economic Sciences,

Fóvám tar 8
H-1093 Budapest Hungary
Fax: 36-1-217 5172
Jonathan Gershuny (United Kingdom)
Richard Swedberg (Sweden)

2.6 Housing problems and urban consequences (panel)
József Hegedüs and Iván Tosics
Metropolitan Research Institute
Lónyai u 34. III. 21
1093 Budapest Hungary
Fax: 36-1-216 3001

Cluster 3: Citizenship and gender in relationship to the welfare state, civil society and the market.

3.1 Welfare Pluralism in Europe

Georg Vobruba
Institute of Sociology, University of Leipzig
P O Box 920
04009 Leipzig Germany
Fax: 49-341-719 3073
Peter Abrahamson (France)

3.2 Gender, citizenship and social policy

Trudy Knijn
Department of General Social Science
University of Utrecht
P O Box 80 140
3508 TC Utrecht The Netherlands
Fax: 31-30-534733
Chiara Saraceno (Italy)
Maria Adamic (Hungary)

3.3 Aging in Europe

Martin Kohli
Institute of Sociology
Freie Universität Berlin
Babelbergstrasse 14-16
D-10715 Berlin Germany
Fax: 49-30-85002-210
Alan Walker (United Kingdom)

3.4 Changes in the relation of state and market

Anneli Anttonen
Department of Social Policy
University of Tampere
Kalevantie 4
SF-33101 Tampere Finland

3.5 Changing household/family structures and relations

Jean Kellerhals
Department of Sociology
University of Geneva
102 Boulevard Carl Vogt
CH 1211 Geneva Switzerland
Fax: 41-22-781 4100

Claudine Attias (France)

Cluster 4: Different models of social and economic transformation and transition in Europe and new forms of integration

4.1 Theorizing structural change in Europe

Max Haller
Institute of Sociology
University of Graz
Universitätsplatz 4/III
A-8010 Graz Austria
Fax: 43-316-382 130
Vladimir Yadov (Russia)

4.2 Transition or transformation in Central and Eastern Europe

Mojca Novak
Faculty of Social Sciences
Kardeljeva pl 1
SLO 61000 Ljubljana
Slovenia
Fax: 386-61-1683 421
Włodzimirz Wesolowski (Poland)
Alberto Gasparini (Italy)

4.3 Transformation in rural structures

Christian Giordano
University of Freiburg
Ethnologisches Seminar
Rte des Bonnesfontaines 11
CH-1700 Fribourg Switzerland
Fax: 41-37-219 729
Krzysztof Gorlach (Poland)
Katalin Kovacs (Hungary)

4.4 Is the European Union transforming Europe?

Volker Bornschier
Department of Sociology
University of Zürich
Rämistrasse 69
CH-8001 Zfrich Switzerland
Fax: 41-1-252 1054
Alison Woodward (Belgium)

4.5 Ecology in Europe

Maarten Mentzel
LISWO Leyden University
Wassenaarseweg 52
2333 AK Leiden The Netherlands
Fax: 31-71-273 788
Wolfgang van den Daele (Germany)

Cluster 5: Culture: (post)modernism, lifestyles, everyday life, urbanism and religion

5.1 Religion and Politics

Miklós Tomka
Hungarian Religious Research Centre
Ferenciek tere 7-8

H-1053 Budapest Hungary
Fax: 36-1-117 3471
Monika Wohlrab (Germany)

5.2 Postmodernism or late Modernity

Aldona Jawlowska or Marian Kempny
Institute of Philosophy and Sociology
Polish Academy Nauk
Ul Nowy Swiat 72
Palac Staszica
00-330 Warszawa Poland
Fax: 48-22-267 181
00-330 Warszawa Poland
Fax: 48-22-267 181
Henning Bech (Denmark)

5.3 Culture and mass media

Peter Golding
Department of Social Sciences
Loughborough University
Leicestershire LE11 3TU, UK
Fax: 44-509-238 277
Marjua Lauristin (Estonia)

5.4 Consumption everyday life and urban cultures

Kaj Ilmonen
Department of Sociology
University of Jyväskylä
P O Box 35
40351 Jyväskylä Finland
Fax: 358-41-603 101
Jack Burgers (The Netherlands)

5.5 Sexuality, lifestyles and politics

Dr Elina Haavio-Mannila
Department of Sociology
University of Helsinki
P O Box 25
SF 00014 Helsinki Finland
Fax: 358-0-191 7033
Kaeye Welling (United Kingdom)

5.6 Generational change in Postwar Europe

Henk Becker
Department of Sociology
University of Utrecht
P O Box 80 140
3508 TC Utrecht The Netherlands
Fax: 31-30-534405
Jean Charles Lagrée
(United Kingdom)
Agnes Utasi (Hungary)

Cluster 6: Others

6.1 Comparative European research

Nigel Gilbert
Department of Sociology
University of Surrey

Guildford Surrey GU2 5XH, UK
Fax: 44-1483-306290
Peter Schmidt (Germany)

6.2 Teaching Sociology in Europe

Ursula Müller
Faculty of Sociology
University of Bielefeld
P O Box 100131
D-33501 Bielefeld, Germany
Fax: 49-521-106 5844
Katrin Paadam (Estonia)

6.3 Education in Europe

Janet Holland
Institute of Education
University of London
18 Woburn Square
London WC1H 0NS, UK
Fax: 44 171-612 6400
Tuula Gordon (Finland)

6.4 Biography and society

Liz Stanley
Department of Sociology
University of Manchester
Manchester M13 9PL, UK
Fax: 44-61-275 2514
Jeja Pekka Roos (Finland)

6.5 Does Russia Belong to Europe?

Daniel Bertaux
Centre d'Etude des Mouvements
Sociaux
54 Boulevard Raspail
Paris 75006, France
Fax: 33-1-4954 2670

People wishing to submit a paper for presentation should send their Abstract, preferably by 31 March, both directly to the convenors of the appropriate working group and to Imre Kovách, the Local Conference Organizer. The working language of the conference will be English. No facilities for simultaneous translation will be available. If you have difficulty contacting convenors or if you are not sure under which working group your paper should be included, send the Abstract to the Local Conference Organizer:

Dr. Imre Kovách
H.A.S.
Benczur ut 33
H-1068 Budapest
HUNGARY
tel.: 36-1-322 5265
Fax: 36-1-322 1843

Nomination and Election of the Executive Committee

In accordance with its Statutes, the European Sociological Association will be run after the Budapest Conference by a sixteen-person elected Executive Committee, who choose from its members:

- the President;
- a maximum of three Vice-Presidents;
- a Treasurer; and
- a General Secretary

The Executive Committee will meet at least once between the General Assemblies that take place at each Conference of the Association. Its functions are:

- to implement policies and manage the Association's affairs between elections;
- to organise conferences and administer the publications of the ESA;
- to set the agenda for the Plenary sessions and the General Assembly of the ESA;
- to approve the creation of research networks;
- to formulate and approve the budget, to manage fund raising and to fix membership fees;
- to decide whether the ESA joins other associations and organisations;
- to appoint non-standing Committees and ad hoc groups;
- to deal with all remaining issues, except the ones related to amendments to Statutes and by-laws.

The Nomination committee for the election of the Executive Committee was selected by the Council of National Associations that met at the XIIIth World Congress of Sociology in Bielefeld, Germany. The Committee contacted all European national associations of

sociology and asked them to propose candidates for nomination. The Nomination Committee has now chosen a slate of 15 male and 15 female candidates for the Executive Committee. At the time of writing, the acceptance of all the candidates has not yet been confirmed. Thus the list is only TENTATIVE.

Male Candidates:

David Lane (stratification)
Emmanuel College, Cambridge
University, Cambridge, CB2 3AP,
United Kingdom;
Robert Miller (stratification, life
history, gender and political
activity) Department of Sociology
and Social Policy, Queen's Univer-
sity, Belfast BT7 1NN, Northern
Ireland, fax 44 232 320 668, e-mail
r.miller@qub.ac.uk;
Martin Kohli (gerontology, social
structure, life course) Freie
Universität Berlin, Institut für
Soziologie, Babelsbergerstrasse
14-16, D-14195 Berlin, Germany,
fax 49 30 85002205;
Peter Blossfeld (education and
status attainment) Inst. Empirische
angewandte Sociologie,
Fachbereich 8, Universität Bremen,
Postfach 330 440, D-28334
Bremen, Deutschland;
Bart van Steenberg (future
research) Dept. of General Social
Sciences, University of Utrecht,
Box 80 140, 3508 TC Utrecht, The
Netherlands, fax 31 30 534 733;
Göran Therborn (theory, class,
European studies) Dept of Sociol-
ogy, Univ of Gothenburg,
Skanstorget 18, 411 22, Sweden;
Tomas Boje (social policy, labour
markets) Department of Economics
and Planning, Roskilde University,
Box 260, DK-4000 Roskilde,
Denmark;
J.P. Roos (generations, intellectu-
als, autobiographies) Dept. of
Social Policy, Box 25, 00014 Univ
of Helsinki, Finland;
Jakov Gilinskij (sociology of crime
and law) Russia;
Talis Tiesenkopfs (class structure,
rural sociology, youth) Institute of
Sociology, Latvian Academy of
Sciences, Turgenjev Street 19,
Riga, LV 1940, fax 371 2210 806;
Janusz Mucha Dept of Sociology,
Nicolaus Copernicus Univ., ul.
Mickiewicza 121, 87-100 Torun,
Poland, e-mail:
jmuch@p1turm.k11.bitnet;

Pavel Campeanu (political sociology) 30 Garibaldi, Bucarest II, Romania;
Rudolf Andorka (social structure, family) Fak. Sociology, Univ of Budapest, Box 489, JU-1828 Budapest 5, Hungary;
Manuel Perez Yruela (corporatism, rural sociology) Instituto de Estudios, Sociales Avanzados, Avda. Menendez Pidal S/N, 14004, Cordoba, Spain;
Nicholas Petropoulos (sociology of disaster) Emergency Research Center, 9 Saripolou, Athens 10682, Greece.

Female Candidates:

Sylvia Walby (gender, labour markets) Dept. of Sociology, University of Bristol, 12 Woodland Road, Bristol BS8 1UQ, United Kingdom
Eva Cyba (gender studies) Institute for Advanced Studies, Stumpergasse 56, A-1060 Wien, Austria fax 43 1 597 0635, e-mail: cyba@ihssv.wsr;
Sabine Erbes-Seguin (work, industry) Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, IRESCO, 59-61 rue Pouchet, 75017 Paris, France;
Martine Segalen (family, sport) EHESS, Paris, France;
Marlies Buchmann: Life course, gender, social structure, address: University of Zurich, Department of Sociology, Romistrasse 69, CH-8001, Switzerland;
Anette Borchhorst (welfare state, labor market, women) Institute of Political Science, University of Aarhus, 8000 Aarhus C, Denmark;
Rosalina Ryvkina (economic sociology) Russia;
Marjana Dragonova (rural sociology) Institute of Sociology, 13-A Moskovska Street, 1000 Sofia, Bulgaria;
Ewa Kaltenberg-Kwiatkowska Urban Sociology. The Polish Sociological Association, Palac Staszica, U1. Nowy Swiat 72, 00330, Warszawa, Poland. Tel/Fax 48 22 267737.
Jadwiga Sanderova Social Inequality, stratification. Faculty of Social Sciences, Charles University, Celetna 20, 116 36 Praha 1, The Czech Republic. e-mail: sanderov@s.fsv.cuni.cz
Katrin Paadam (family, women) Tallinn institute of urban research, Wismar Street 32, 200031, Tallinn,

Estonia;
Maca Jogan (sociological theory, stratification, values) University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Social Sciences, Box 47, 61009 Ljubljana, Slovenia;
Luisa Passerini (methodology of historical research) Italy;
Maria Carrilho (military sociology) Portugal;
Ayse Gunes-Ayata (nationalism) Dept. of Public Administration, Middle East Technical University, Ironu Bulvan, Ankara, Turkey, fax 90 4 2101107

The voting for the members of the executive committee will start at the General Assembly of the ESA held at the Budapest Conference on August 30, 1995. Each member of the ESA in good standing (having paid the membership fee) will have the right to vote. In order to allow members not attending the conference to vote, polls will remain open for six weeks after the conference. During this period regular members may vote by mail according to the same method as during the conference.

Elina Haavio-Mannila
Chairperson of the Nomination Committee

SUBMITTING MATERIAL TO THE EUROPEAN SOCIOLOGIST

In addition to its printed form, *European Sociologist* is a discussion list supported by the MAILBASE service at the University of Newcastle, United Kingdom. To receive information about Mailbase and about joining discussion lists, send the following command in an e-mail message to mailbase@mailbase.ac.uk

send mailbase user-guide

If you wish to join the *European-*

Sociologist discussion list of the European Sociological Association, send the following command to mailbase@mailbase.ac.uk

join european-sociologist
firstname(s) lastname

That is, . . . the word "join", a space, "european-sociologist" all as one word, a space, your firstname or firstnames typed as a single word using hyphens, a space, your lastname typed as a single word. For instance, let's say Baron Hugo Augustus von Trapp wishes to join the discussion list and he wants to retain his title and be placed under the "V's" in alphabetical order. He would send:

join european-sociologist baron-
hugo-augustus von-trapp

A way of submitting material to *European Sociologist*, especially if you wish the material to be disseminated to other members of the ESA as soon as possible, is to send the material to the discussion list. It would then be recirculated immediately to all subscribers. When a printed version of the newsletter is being compiled, appropriate material is taken off the discussion listed, edited, and, subject to space limitations, put into the paper newsletter.

European Sociologist has also been set up as a page on the World Wide Web. Its "address" on the web is: <http://www.qub.ac.uk/socsci/miller/esaintro.html>

Subject to space, the newsletter will take advertisements, with a fee being charged only for commercial advertisements (contact the Editor for details).

We hope to work as much as possible directly from electronic media, so please send material via e-mail or on a disk. (The wordprocessing package used is WORD for WINDOWS, but conversions are possible. It would be safest to send text in at least three versions: a wordprocessor file; an ASCII file; and a paper text.) Material for *European Sociologist* should be e-mailed directly to the european-sociologist discussion list or posted to:

Robert Miller, Editor
European Sociologist
Department of
Sociology & Social
Policy
The Queen's
University of Belfast
Belfast BT7 1NN
Northern Ireland

telephone: 44-232-
245133 extension 3715 or 3716
FAX: 44-232-320668
e-mail: [on JANET]
r.miller@qub.ac.uk

All types of material of relevance to sociologists working on or in Europe will be considered - articles, "think pieces", comments or "letters to the editor", announcements of research initiatives, conferences or seminars etc are appropriate for *European Sociologist* in all of its avatars. The ESA intends *European Sociologist* to be a bulletin for the dissemination of information to the widest possible audience. We encourage the duplication of material appearing in any of the forms of the bulletin for wider circulation through the newsletters of national associations, department or university newsletters etc.

AMNESTY REPORT: PROFESSORS HELD IN SOUTH KOREA

The following is an extract from an Amnesty International file, Index Number ASA 25/26/94. Amnesty files concerning social scientists may appear from time to time in European Sociologist.

South Korea: Professors targeted in latest National Security Law crackdown

Nine social science professors face prosecution and imprisonment under national security

legislation for writing a textbook which the authorities allege to be pro-North Korea. The nine are: Chang Sang-hwan, Cho Tae-ryong, Paek Choi-hum, Lee Hyu-suk, Lee Chang-ho, Song Ki-ho, Kim Chun-hyong, Kim Ui-dong and Chong Chin-sang. If detained on these charges, they will be prisoners of conscience, held for exercising their rights to freedom of expression. Amnesty International believes that they are the latest victims in a crackdown on people expressing leftist or progressive views since the death in July 1994 of North Korean leader Kim Il Sung.

The nine professors from Kyongsang University in Chinju city are accused of writing a book, *Understanding Korean Society*, which was published several years ago. . . . According to the authorities the book may violate National Security Law on the grounds that it supports communist ideology and instigates class struggle and revolution. The professors claim, however, that the book merely gives a balanced view of Korean society and is not intended to be pro-North Korean. They point out that the book has been used as a university textbook for the past four years. According to one report, the prosecution also wish to question a number of students whom it suspects of receiving good marks from the nine professors for supporting Marxism and North Korean ideology in their essays.

Chang Sang-hwan, 44-year-old Professor of Economics commented:

'We co-authored the book for a course designed to provide students with basic knowledge of the reality of Korean society. Alleging that it benefits the enemy is to seriously infringe upon the research and educational activities

of the university. . . taking issue with a college textbook which has been in use for four years, the prosecution is seeking to try us in a kangaroo court. This is a challenge to the basic rights of the people and we will not comply with the summons.'

Since the death on 8 July 1994 of former North Korean leader, Kim Il Sung, the South Korean authorities have ordered the arrest and investigation of dozens of South Koreans on suspicion of sending condolence messages to North Korea, sympathizing with North Korea and attempting to visit North Korea. . . . Most of the people arrested are students accused of sending messages of condolence to North Korea. Amnesty International is concerned that many people appear to have been detained and investigated for the non-violent exercise of their rights to freedom of expression and association and that such people should be released.

The National Security Law prohibits unauthorized contact with North Koreans on penalty of imprisonment. The Law also punishes actions which may be interpreted as siding with, encouraging or praising North Korea, a provision which has been loosely interpreted and has led to arbitrary arrests of prisoners of conscience including students, dissidents, writers, publishers and others.

Amnesty International is also concerned that there may be further arrests as part of what appears to be a concerted campaign against people with leftist or progressive ideas. In early August lawmakers from the ruling Democratic Liberal Party are reported to have urged the government to remove professors and teachers who instil leftist ideas in students. This followed a statement by the President of Sogang University that some students take orders from North Korea and police reports that the majority of student councils are controlled by leftist students.

Amnesty International recommends that those concerned should send letters or faxes to the South Korean government:

- expressing concern at the investigation of the nine university professors under the National Security Law for writing a book alleged to be pro-North Korean;
- urging the authorities not to arrest the professors on these charges which would constitute a violation of their rights to freedom of expression;
- expressing concern about the recent arrests of many leftist students and dissidents for pro-North Korean activities, some of whom are prisoners of conscience held for the non-violent exercise of their rights to freedom of expression and association.

Appeals to:

- President Kim Young-sam
The Blue House
1 Sejong-no
Chongno-gu, Seoul
Fax: +822-770 0253

- Kim Doo-hee, Minister of Justice
1 Chungang-dong
Kwacho=myon, Shihung-gun
Kyongi Province
Fax: +822-504 3337

- Kim Hwa-nam, Director National Police Administration
209 Mi Kun-dong
Sudaemoon-gu
Chongno-gu, Seoul
Fax: c/o Ministry of Foreign Affairs
+822-720 2686

- and to the diplomatic representatives of South Korea in your country.

Amnesty International
1 Easton Street
London WC1X 8DJ
United Kingdom
Fax: +44-171-956 1157

If you write to the South Korean government and receive a reply, *European Sociologist* would be interested to hear of it. — The Editor

The Situation of Women at East German Universities after Reunification

Dr. Marianne Kriszto
Humboldt-Universitaet zu Berlin

In East Germany as in many Eastern European countries the situation of women deteriorated after the collapse of the old socialist systems. Feminists had predicted that it would be like this - after the first optimistic period of enthusiasm concerning the newly won freedom was over it would become evident the changes might affect the situation of working women negatively. These pessimistic forecasts have proved to be correct. Nevertheless, it would be simplistic to assume that many more female faculty members than their male colleagues have been laid off. It is more complicated. There have been important structural changes, and these have affected the situation of female scholars more than direct personnel decisions.

Changes have occurred in many aspects, quantitative as well as qualitative. In some parts of East Germany, especially East Berlin, the total number of academics has been reduced. In other parts of East Germany new institutions have been founded, and existing schools of higher education will expand. Some institutes or colleges in universities have been closed (not only those where marxism-leninism was taught, but also other schools within the humanities). Many of the academies that existed independently of institutions of higher education have also been closed, and many scholars, both male and female

equally, have lost their jobs. In this paper, however, I will concentrate only on institutions of higher education

In total, the numbers of professors in East Germany will be more or less the same as it was before 1989, but in the ranks of lower level scholars (in German, "Mittelbau") there has been a reduction from 31,393 in 1989 to 12,350 in 1994. The largest reductions have occurred in East Berlin, where even the number of professors has been reduced by 23 per cent and positions for assistants and other lower level positions by 67.5 per cent. This means that many female scholars would have lost their jobs even if they had been treated equally as men without any discrimination.

The second important factor is that the system of personnel structure has been changed and adapted to the existing West German system. In East Germany, women were underrepresented equally in the ranks of professors (about 5 per cent), but, in contrast to West Germany, in the East there existed an additional rank of so-called "Dozenten". These scholars needed the same amount of formal qualification as professors to be appointed as "Dozent", the so-called "Habilitation" (an additional stage of qualification: you have to write another book, as if you had to do a second PhD.), and

(Continued over)

these "Dozenten" had the same rights as professors in teaching and research, in decisions on PhD's etc. In this group the percentage of women was 12 per cent, which means that in both groups together (all "Hochschullehrer") the percentage female was 9 per cent.

In East German Universities not much more than 20 per cent of all faculty members hold the rank of professor or dozent. The majority of faculty had positions as assistant, but in contrast to the West German situation most of them had a tenured position. Only at the beginning of an academic career, while people still were working on their PhD, had they limited time contracts. After successfully finishing their dissertation, scholars normally received tenure and had a secure position. If they did not advance successfully in their career the worst that could happen was that one just stayed what she or he was. In this system it was possible to combine scientific work with family obligations. The majority of East German female scholars had children, like any other East German woman. This was even true for female professors: about three-quarters of them had children, only 27 per cent were childless.

Before reunification more than one third of all scholars at East German universities or institutions of higher education were female (35 per cent in 1989). As mentioned above, the proportion among all "Hochschullehrer" was only 9 per cent, but about 40 per cent of all assistants were female; and the proportions male and female were equal among the dominant group of tenured assistants.

The West German personnel structure is very different. The percentage of female professors is more or less the same as it was in East Germany (5 per cent), but there is no such group as "Dozenten". Below the rank of professor there is a system of different positions that are all strictly time-limited. There are very few tenured positions (in combination with special service functions). At least this is the principle. In reality there are some more

tenured positions; e.g., "Akademische Räte" whose main task is teaching in many disciplines.

No matter if a young scholar has accomplished his or her PhD under a time-limited contract or not, the job ends, and there is no chance of an extension beyond a certain amount of time, even if the supervisor would like to keep the person in his (sic) team. To continue an academic career, the scholar has to look for a new job on the following level of the career system, for example as a "Hochschulassistent". In this position the maximum time span allowable is six years. During this time the assistant has to complete his or her "Habilitation". After successfully achieving this academic grade, scholars have reached the necessary qualification level to apply for a professorship, but they cannot obtain it at their own institution. They must apply for a free position as professor at another university. (In German Universities it is not possible to be appointed as professor at one's own university ("Hausberufungsverbot"), hirings at this academic rank have to be from outside. This is stated in the General Law on Higher Education (Hochschulrahmengesetz), and exemptions are accepted only under very special conditions.)

This career system of different independent contracts following each other, each with strict time limits, where job security can be attained only at the highest ranks of the professorship, in combination with the rule to hire professors only from outside, has discriminatory effects on women. This highly competitive system may be an explanation for the fact that in comparison to other nations women are extremely underrepresented in West German universities:

- In hiring processes for a new position, discrimination against women may be even more effective than in tenure decisions made on people who have done good work and are known to their colleagues. In the West German system there are more such hiring decisions than in other countries,

where decisions on tenure are not until after some years of scholarly work;

- In the West German system an academic career cannot be achieved successfully at any one university. One must be mobile at a relatively advanced age before attaining a tenured position as professor. This makes career advancement more complicated for women with a partner and/or children than it was in the East German system;

- In this system the risk of dropping out after some time without finding an adequate job is even higher than generally in institutions of higher education. This may be especially discouraging for women. At the same time, especially in disciplines with attractive professional alternatives (for example in law and economics), qualified women prefer other careers and do not want to take this risk.

In West Germany there has been an active women's movement in higher education. Affirmative action guidelines have been passed in many universities and affirmative action officers for women have been installed in most universities at the end of the 80s. Nevertheless, the proportion of female professors has stayed constantly low. The highest percentage was reached in 1991 when it was 5.7 per cent (at highest rank, among C4-professors, it was only 3 per cent). Among lower rank scholars there have been some gains, and the proportion of female faculty has increased from 17 per cent in 1982 to 22.5 per cent in 1991. In total at the beginning of the 90s still more than 80 per cent of all scholars were male, with the female percentage at only 18 per cent.

The situation of faculty at East German universities after 1989/90 has been affected by four different developments, all of which brought with them the loss of job security or layoffs for many. Two of these mechanisms have already been mentioned: quantitative reductions in the number of staff at many institutions and structural change of the personnel system. Both of

these mechanisms have affected especially the situation of the assistants, the non-professors, the "Mittelbau". Reductions have been larger among assistant positions than among professors, and structural adaptation to the West German system meant that most of those assistants who were not fired nevertheless lost their former tenured position and received a new time-limited contract that will definitely end after a fixed period of time (maximum five or six years) that cannot be extended no matter how much they adapt to new quality standards. For many of those subjected to this process, this is not only an economic problem (fear of unemployment in the coming years and bad chances in comparison to Westerners or younger scholars in competitive situations) but also a personal humiliation that is hard to understand for scholars of other countries where time-limited contracts in higher education even for older faculty are nothing extraordinary.

Of course, there was also a political will to "renew" institutions of higher education in teaching and research (away from the old socialist way of thinking and towards a new orientation to western style scholarship and science). This has affected especially former professors, but also scholars in the other ranks. Two different mechanisms were installed to accomplish this goal:

- evaluation of political behaviour and political functions in the former GDR;
- evaluation of the quality of teaching and research according to West German or international (i.e., Western) standards.

After reunification it was evident to the political parties, the secretaries of higher education and the public, that people who had held high rank positions in the old socialist system should lose their function. This did not only mean that a professor who had held a high rank in the Communist party should lose his position as dean or chair of an institute, but it also meant that he should no longer be part of public administration, and that he should lose his job. In some cases scholars were fired because

people remembered that they had been responsible for restrictive acts against students or colleagues in the past. In other cases it became evident that they had worked for the Secret Service of the GDR (Ministerium für Staatssicherheit, in short: "Stasi"). In many other cases it was more of a formal procedure: the new administration established guide lines, where it was stated which political positions could be considered to be "acceptable", and which other profiles were definitely too high for future work in public administration; the political term that was used for those who had to leave was "Systemnähe" (proximity to the old political system). In total there were many more men than women who lost their job because of their political position in the past, but there were also women who had held the position of party secretary for a limited period of time, and who were now punished for this part of their professional biography. I remember the case of a former professor for Israeli Studies, a very qualified specialist with high international reputation, who had to leave because she had been a member of the leading party committee of Humboldt-University (Kreisleitung der SED für die Humboldt-Universität) 25 years ago when she was a graduate student. She went to court and eventually won her case - meaning that she received a new time-limited contract like many others.

Lay-offs for political reasons were individual acts for special reasons, but everybody was submitted to quality evaluation, every professor and assistant, men and women alike. The system was more complicated for former professors and less elaborate for former assistants, but it affected everyone.

In many parts of East Germany (for example in East Berlin), no one could simply keep his or her position as professor; instead there was a new formal search and hiring process. The former professor had the chance to apply for his or her own position and to compete with many others (mainly from the western part of Germany). The committees that decided about these positions were composed of members from East and West Germany, but the dominant positions were professors of the

West. There are cases where the old Eastern professors were treated fairly, but there are also examples where West German professors took advantage of their power to promote their own former assistants. It was also possible that, rather than the old East German professor, another, but younger East German scholar received the position; this, however, did not happen very often.

In total, the western take-over of East German universities was not as strong as has often been claimed. According to statistics of May 1994, only 33 per cent of all newly appointed professors come from West Germany, and two-thirds are East German. At universities, however, the proportion of Westerners is stronger, while at the lower rank institutions (Fachhochschule) Eastern Germans had better chances. There are also regional differences. In states (Bundesländer) like Sachsen where there had been many technical institutions of higher education, the percentage of East German professors is higher, while in East Berlin nearly half of the newly appointed professors come from West Germany (46 per cent). The more prestigious an institution is, the higher is the percentage of Westerners. At Humboldt-Universität in December 1994 more than half of all professors came from West Germany (57 per cent), and at the highest rank (C4-Professor) the proportion is even higher (64.9 per cent).

We still do not have reliable statistics about the situation at all universities in East Germany or in the different academic disciplines. In total the percentage of women among all newly appointed professors was 9.1 per cent in May 1994. The highest proportion was reached in Berlin (16.8 per cent), the lowest in Sachsen-Anhalt (6.7 per cent). In total the proportion is higher than it was among professors in the old GDR, but this would be a false comparison, because in the new system there is no equivalent to the position of "Dozent", where the proportion of women was higher. For both groups together the percentage had been 9 per cent, which is about the same as it is now among the different ranks of professors (C2, C3, C4). To conclude: For the position of professor, the highest rank in higher

education, the situation of women in East Germany is not worse than it had been before. On the other hand, it is evident that all the declarations about affirmative action measures strengthening the situation of women in higher education have not been more than the symbolic use of politics that has had no effect on the ways in which old boy networks have reinstated the traditional academic structure of West German universities in the East without caring much about such outsiders like women.

At Humboldt-Universität the proportion of women is slightly higher than in general (as it has always been), because in this institution the humanities are more important than hard science. Here 12.7 per cent of all professors were women at the end of 1994 (although only 6.2 per cent of all C4-professors). In contrast to the reports that have been given at conferences here and abroad, most of these women come from East Germany. This is true even for those who obtained some of the few C4-professorships. In other words: among those newly appointed professors who came from East Germany, the percentage of women is much higher (17.9 per cent) than among those who came from West Germany (8.7 per cent). There have been cases where well-known feminists at Humboldt-Universität have been set against West German women (either by the hiring committee or by the Secretary of Higher Education), but in many other cases it was different. In total there are fifty-one female professors at Humboldt-Universität, thirty-one of them East German and twenty West German.

One of the founders of the Interdisciplinary Center for Women's Research at Humboldt-Universität, Irene DÜlling, who was not accepted by the secretary of Higher Education in Berlin, meanwhile has been appointed as professor for women's studies and research in Potsdam, the capital of Brandenburg, near Berlin. Many other of the feminist scholars still are looking for tenured jobs.

Assistants did not have to apply for their own job like professors, but the quantitative and structural changes mentioned above had the implication that the committees that had to decide about the new structure had to

judge as well about the future of every individual assistant: who may stay and who has to be fired? (In Berlin there was a total reduction of 67.5 per cent of assistant positions or similar ranks.) Among those who may stay, who will receive one of the few tenured positions? (At Humboldt-Universität there had been about 1,900 tenured assistant positions, among them 825 women. According to the new structure, there will only be 250 tenured positions, all others will have contracts that end after a few years.) What kind of contract will the others receive, and how long can they remain in their position before their job ends definitely: three, four or five years? What type of job will it be: a regular assistant position (that may be held for a maximum of six years; e.g., twice three years); or one of the "überhang" positions that cannot be given for more than three years; or something else?

In these decisions, quality evaluations and aspects of the social situation of the individual were combined. In this process, older women, for whom early retirement was possible, had poor chances of keeping their job, but younger women were treated more or less fairly, at least at Humboldt-Universität. In the different ranks, the percentage of women after the process of restructuring still did correspond to that under the former system. In January 1995 33 per cent of all faculty members at Humboldt-Universität were still female; that is one third, and this proportion is much higher than in West German universities. The majority of these women, however, does not retain the secure position that they had before 1989.

Many women at East German universities are pessimistic about their future perspectives. Most of these female scholars that were "lucky" enough to stay for some more years will have to leave the institution in a few years, as well as many of their male East German colleagues. Their chances to get a tenured position at another university (where they have to compete with scholars from West Germany or with younger faculty from the East) are not very good. There are not many tenured positions other than

professorships, and competition for these jobs is hard. Non-tenured positions are not meant for older faculty but will be given mainly to younger people at the beginning of an academic career who will accept guidance from their academic supervisor and the need for service work in his research team. Possible solutions for these East German scholars could be short term contracts in research projects and guest professorships at different universities, but for someone whose academic socialisation took place under conditions of job security it is hard to live with such a perspective. For many of them the future might be unemployment until they reach the age of official retirement - a high price for "freedom and democracy" that is paid by many women (and also many men) in Eastern Europe.

It can be expected that the proportion of female faculty will drop when these women leave and the next generation of young scholars is hired by the newly appointed professors. Of course, the chances of the younger generation are better insofar that they can take advantage of the new possibilities for scholarly work in an earlier stage of their career. They will have less of the problem that their work is evaluated according to standards that are very different from those of their old supervisors, which is what happened to their mothers and what will happen to them again when they compete for a new position. But younger women will meet similar discrimination as their sisters in West German universities where they are still a minority regardless of all affirmative action activities. The process has already begun. At Humboldt-Universität, only 20 per cent of the newly-hired C1 assistants were women. This is the rank where chances are best to pursue an academic career and complete the tasks (publications, Habilitation) necessary for a professorship.

European Societies: Fusion or Fission Fission

Second ESA Conference
30 August - 2 September 1995
Budapest, Hungary

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ABSTRACT

(350 words, no more than one page)

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Imre Kovách Hungarian Sociological Association
H-1068 Budapest Benczúr u. 33. Hungary
phone: +36 1 322 5265 fax: +36 1 322 1843
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Convener of working group

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TRAINING AND MOBILITY of RESEARCHERS (TMR) 1994-1998

*extracts from the Work Programme
Edition 1994-1995*

The Training and Mobility of researchers programme is a continuation with necessary modifications of the European Commission Human Capital and Mobility programme (1990-94).

The TMR Programme comprises four activities:

- * *activity 1* : research networks ;
- * *activity 2* : access to large-scale facilities;
- * *activity 3* : training through research;
- * *activity 4* : accompanying measures;

Activity 1: Research networks. Objectives

The objective of this activity is to encourage research teams from a number of countries to work together on high quality research projects and, in this context to promote the training and mobility of researchers, particularly young post-doctoral researchers. Such research networks will also encourage interaction between different disciplines, the combination of different technologies, the transfer of techniques from one scientific domain to another, the dissemination of results and co-operation between academia and industry.

As a general rule, a network will consist of at least five researcher teams from at least three countries. Smaller association of research teams (including twinings) working in emerging areas of science and technology may exceptionally

be supported when they are considered to form the core of a future larger network.

It will be the task of each network, by means of an appropriate project management to distribute the research responsibilities between its research teams and to co-ordinate its research operations so that co-operation and communication is as open and efficient as possible. Advantage should be taken of the capabilities and potential of modern telematics, whenever appropriate.

Each network will be expected to ensure the diffusion of its principal research results by the timely publication of brochures and overview articles. Arrangements should be made, where relevant for establishing regular dialogue with industrial laboratories, particularly from small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) that could exploit the research findings or finance an extension of the research towards new objectives.

In implementing this activity, particular attention will be given to the special needs of the less favoured regions of the community. In particular, encouragement's will be given to the establishment in these regions of new research teams involving post-doctoral fellows trained abroad under this or the HCM Programme. This approach is intended to assist the development of a highly qualified scientific and technological potential in these regions and its integration into the overall

scientific environment of the Community.

Activity 2: Access to large-scale facilities.

The essential objective of this activity is to provide researchers with access to large-scale facilities in Europe that are important for high quality research. This activity is intended to be of particular significance to researchers working in regions of the Community where such installations do not exist.

The activity will complement national efforts in this fields and integrate into other international initiatives concerning large scale facilities. In that light the Community financing to a particular facility will be directed towards supporting the access of researchers who would otherwise not normally have access to that facility.

Community financing will also be awarded to transnational projects of research, technological development and demonstration aimed at improving the access to Europe's large-scale facilities.

Each facility selected will be required to publicise widely its effort in the frame of this activity and to make it known to potential users throughout Europe.

Activity 3: Training through research.

This activity will concentrate on the training of European researchers at the post-doctoral level through research and through the stimulation of

mobility. This training will enable them to acquire either fresh knowledge in a new field or a deeper knowledge and a wider competence in their own scientific area and will thus contribute towards improving the quality and increasing the scientific potential of the Community: support will also be provided at the post-graduate level.

In order to reach this objective, the Community will give researchers the possibility to receive training or to specialise in a laboratory of their choice, outside both the country of their nationality and their country of recent residence. Particular attention will be attached to the training of researchers either belonging to or going to industrial laboratories, especially in SMEs.

The activity will, in particular, contribute towards the balanced geographical development of human resources throughout and towards counteracting the brain drain from today's less favoured regions.

To this end, a post-doctoral researcher from a less favoured region who is participating in this activity can apply for a return grant which would enable the researcher to return to and conduct research in a less favoured region of the researcher's country of nationality.

Support will also be granted to experienced researchers who in the capacity of "visiting professors" could successfully lead RTD projects in centres situated in the less-favoured regions. This will facilitate the creation of a high qualified scientific and technical capacity in these regions.

Activity 4: Accompanying

measures.

The objective of this activity is to improve in a flexible way communication between researchers themselves and with industry, to encourage young researchers and to publicise the results and achievements of the TMR Programme.

The accompanying measures include in particular:

(a) support for the organisation of euroconferences, summer schools and practical training courses and

(b) further accompanying measures which are ad hoc initiatives to achieve the following:

i) to disseminate information by all appropriate means, to analyse results and the impacts of the TMR Programme and its predecessor programmes, to publicise opportunities under the programme including the efficient distribution of material, especially application forms and guides for applicant;

ii) to undertake studies and evaluation reports concerning the implementation of the Programme in the following areas:

- the participation of women researchers
- the social and economic impact and of possible technological risks;
- scientific and technological cohesion (to be carried out on a regular basis in consultation with Member States);
- the use of distance learning techniques for training researchers.

When appropriate, these studies and evaluation reports shall contain recommendations for action and shall be carried out in co-operation with other Community programmes;

iii) to organise public competition at the European level for young scientists in secondary education and for young under-

graduate scientists;

iv) to encourage the participation in the programme of researchers and research organisation in less-favoured regions;

v) to organise seminars as a forum for debate concerning the impact of the Programme on research-grant holders.

A help-line is open for information and publication concerning the TMR Programme.

TMR Programme
European Commission
Directorate general for Science,
research and Development
rue Montoyer 75
B- 1040 Brussels
Telephone:
+ 32-2-296 02 54
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+ 32-2-296 21 36
+ 32-2-296 21 33
+ 32-2-295 69 95
+ 32-2-296 32 70
e-mail: info.tmr@mhsg.cec.be

Working Group 4.4 - Is the European Union Transforming Europe?

Several important questions of scientific interest can be grouped around the following questions or subthemes:

Is the European Union creating convergence in Europe?
(the effects of the Single Market and the flanking policies; two-speed Europe and issues of labor and equality; regulatory harmonization vs. regime competition; regional convergence and new centers of gravity; the "Europe of varying geometries"; cohesion by exemption? etc.)

New elements in the politico-economic regime of the EU (changing roles of European interest groups, new socio-political cultures, technology corporatism and the roles of the expert, supra-national welfare regulation, market-making vs.

market-correcting, international agendas in environment and development, social actors in decision making, etc.)

State-building in Western Europe

(from economic integration to political union: the role of political entrepreneurs, institutional innovations and the socio-economic roots of persisting blockades; fragmented sovereignty, intergovernmental cooperation and supranational governance; new forms of citizenship and issues of legitimacy, institutional reform and expanding membership, etc.)

Up to four working group sessions are planned. Interested scholars from all social science disciplines are invited to send the title and abstract of the proposed paper to both of the conveners as soon as possible, but not later than April 15.

*Dr. Alison Woodward
Prof. Dr. V. Bornschier*

Working Group 4.5 - Ecology and Environmental Issues in Europe

The natural integration of societies, their adaptation to environmental conditions of human life and survival has become a major theme within societies. In this sense 'ecology' also constitutes a dimension of cultural, social and political change and hence a proper topic for sociological analysis. How are environmental 'issues' constructed? How are they processed? Who is acting on behalf of the 'ecology'? What are the responses of various institutions? Are we witnessing the rise of new values, new ethics, new politics and new paths of social evolu-

tion or modernization?

In accordance with the overall theme of the 1992 ESA conference the working group should take a comparative perspective and concentrate on differences and convergences between the various European countries. What are main elements and mechanisms of 'ecological' transformation? Is there a pattern of development emerging that all societies follow? Must societies in eastern Europe make the same 'mistakes' as western European countries or can they take alternative paths to 'ecological' modernization? Do cultural and political traditions matter? What is the impact of the European Union superstructure? These are, of course, only examples of the topics that can be dealt with. If we want to specify the theme of the working group further, a proper title would perhaps be: 'The Greening of Europe: Different velocities or different paths?'

We propose to plan three working group sessions that fit the dimensions normally considered in the analysis of transformation processes: Notions and perceptions of the quality of life and environmental problems. How are environmental problems perceived? What are the conditions of environmental consciousness and attitudes? Are processes of value change relevant? etc. Political mobilization and environmental policy making Do environmental problems affect the framework of policy making? What is the role of environmental movements and green parties in Eastern European countries? Are ecological issues conducive to civil society mechanisms in politics? 'Ecological' modernization of the economy. What is the role of market mechanisms vs. political institutions (regulations)

in dealing with environmental issues? Is structural change (transition to a post-industrial or service-based economy) the most important variable? What is the role of technological dynamics? Is there a changing business culture/ethics?

We invite contributions to these and related themes which present cases from different countries and/or embark on comparative analysis. In the final programme we hope to be able to represent papers from a broad spectrum of all ESA membership countries. Please send your abstracts to one of the organizers:

*Prof. Dr. Wolfgang van den Daele
Maarten Mentzel*

Working Group 5.2 - Postmodernism or Late Modernity

There is no overwhelming consensus that the postmodern age has arrived. It is rather suggested that the so-called postmodern condition (Lyotard) represents a coming to terms with the limits and limitations of modernity, rather than a celebration of its transcendence. In sociological terms crisis of modernity means generally a cultural crisis that reveals a recognition of the leveling processes of the commodification of culture and the global spread of the consumer culture. In the context of the general theme of the ESA Conference the key question posed has to be about the process of the simulation of Western modernity, its outcome and consequences. This is why, although all papers which tackle the program theme in theoretical way are welcome, we are especially interested in contributions aiming at reconstruction of multiple shades of modernity (postmodernity) by empirical analyses of different spheres of cultural production (popular culture, the art, lifestyles, belief systems) in changing realities of European countries.

*Aldona Jawlowska
Marian Kempny
Henning Bech*

Europe in Comparison

A Series of Guidebooks for the Social Sciences

Announcement of two volumes published by InformationsZentrum Sozialwissenschaften - IZ (Social Science Information Centre)

The European social sciences have been largely confined to individual national states, despite international contacts. The variety of national differences, cultural as well as institutional, represent a considerable barrier to be overcome in transnational comparative research. This national limitation partly holds for the influence of national cultures on theory and concept formation. It is also to be attributed to the impact of national institutions, such as statistical offices or scientific institutes, on the development of empirical research. In this situation, the European academic community needs to combine its efforts to systematically improve the basis for comparative research on Europe.

The volumes of the series provide a broad range of information required in comparing societies and polities across Europe. Especially, meta-information in the following fields are offered as a basis for comparative research:

- "Quantitative data and source information: definition and operationalisation of concepts, collection and processing of data, their storing and access;
- Information on national institutions engaged in empiri-

cal research in the social sciences: their organisational structure and research orientation, their activities and publications;

- Information on research projects in the social sciences: bibliographical documentation, methodology, infrastructure and results; special emphasis will be laid on meta-information systems available at national and supranational levels;
- Bibliometric and scientometric analyses of social science research cultures in European countries with particular reference to cultural implications for social science theory and research techniques.

Vol. 1: Social Statistics and Social Reporting in and for Europe

The contributions to this volume represent the revised papers of a workshop, which was held in Mannheim in 1991 against a background of the social dimension of European integration. The aim of the workshop was to gain an overview of current structures, activities and approaches in social data production at the international (OECD, EU) as well as the national level. The spectrum and quality of the contributions have made it possible to produce a relatively comprehensive book on social reporting and social statistics in Europe which may be useful to

social scientists working in this field.

To establish a solid empirical basis for the comparative research on European welfare systems, a large research data archive, EURODATA, has been developed within the Mannheim Centre for European Social Research (MZES). It consists of a statistical library with a focus on social statistics and contains a variety of machine-readable data sets which are being integrated into a common data basis with time series on all European countries. In addition, EURODATA has created a documentation archive and it will regularly publish reports on various aspects of European social statistics.

Most contributions in this book are limited to Western Europe and are concerned with activities of inter- and supranational organisations. Five out of eleven deal with various aspects of EU data. Two essays analyse social reporting of the OECD and the Nordic Council. Four papers have a more comparative perspective at the national level.

Social Statistics and Social Reporting in and for Europe / Mannheim Centre for European Social Research Mannheim. Peter Flora/Franz Kraus/Heinz-Herbert Noll/Franz Rothenbacher (eds.), Bonn:

Informationszentrum
Sozialwissenschaften 1994
(Europe in Comparison; 1), 332
pages; DM 48,-; ISBN 3-8206-
0096-5

**Vol. 2: Sozialwissenschaften im
neuen Osteuropa**
Documentations on the "Social
Sciences in a New Eastern
Europe" will be regularly pub-
lished as volumes of the series
"Europe in Comparison". The
process of transformation and
development in this region will be
observed, analysed and docu-
mented. Data gathering is based
on an annual survey conducted
among and reported by research
institutions and projects in East-
ern Europe. The results of these
annual surveys will offer an up-to-
date and authentic account of
significant changes, still evident in
science as well, in a long-term
perspective.

This volume gives an overview on
the results of the annual survey
1992. It contains extensive data
on organisation, research fo-
cuses, services etc. reported by
60 social science institutions from
eleven Eastern European coun-
tries. In addition, it offers descrip-
tions of 176 current, planned and
completed research projects from
42 institutions, containing infor-
mation on the names of research-
ers and their addresses, on
commissioning or supporting
institutions as well as on titles,
summaries and research meth-
ods. Specific access to this
documentation is offered by three
indexes (subjects, institutions,
authors).

The documentation is given special
value by introductory contribu-
tions of renowned Polish, Ruma-
nian, Russian, Czech and Hun-
garian social scientists. Zdzislaw
Krasnodebski (Warsaw), Andrei
Roth (Cluj-Napoca) and Georg
Weber (Muenster), Andrej

Zdravomyslov (Moscow), Zdenka
Mansfeldova (Prague) as well as
Pal Tamas (Budapest) give
authentic state-of-the-art ac-
counts on the development of the
social sciences in their home-
countries. Review articles by
Eastern European scientists from
various countries on
subdisciplines of the social
sciences will round off the infor-
mational quality of this series in
forthcoming volumes.

Sozialwissenschaften im neuen
Osteuropa: Institutionen und
Projekte 1992/1993; Heinrich
Best/ Ulrike Becker (eds.), Bonn:
Informationszentrum
Sozialwissenschaften 1994
(Europe in Comparison; 2), 331
pages, DM 36,- ; ISBN 3-8206-
0095-7

The Editors

The series "Europe in Compari-
son" is edited by Heinrich Best
and Peter Flora on behalf of the
Social Science Information
Centre, Bonn (IZ) and the
Mannheim Centre for European
Social Research, Mannheim
(MZES).

Mannheim Centre for European Social Research

The Mannheim Centre for Euro-
pean Social Research
(Mannheimer Zentrum für
Europäische Sozialforschung -
MZES), set up in the years 1989-
1993 under the direction of Peter
Flora, is a research institute on
Europe. One of its main fields of
research is the comparative
analysis of European welfare
systems and of the social dimen-
sion of European integration. In
this field an attempt is being
made to develop a meaningful
contribution to a future "Social
Reporting on Europe" by relating
two distinct approaches: the
comparative analysis of welfare
institutions in a macro-sociologi-
cal tradition and the quantitative
analysis of "welfare" in a social

indicators' tradition.

Social Science Information Centre
The Social Science Information
Centre (Informationszentrum
Sozialwissenschaften - IZ) is the
national information and docu-
mentation centre for the social
sciences in the Federal Republic
of Germany. It collects extensive
data on on-going research and on
publications in the social sci-
ences. It produces databases on
social science research (FORIS)
and publications (SOLIS) which
are online accessible world-wide,
provides information and consul-
tancy services for science,
business, media, and politics on
the basis of national and interna-
tional information sources, and
publishes reference books and
documentations on specific
topics. The IZ has a special
department in Berlin for social
science information transfer to
and from Eastern and Central
European countries. The IZ was
set up in 1969 by the Association
of Social Science Institutions
(Arbeitsgemeinschaft
sozialwissenschaftlicher Institute -
ASI) and is a member of GESIS
(German Social Science Infra-
structure Services).

Further information can be obtained from:

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FAX: +49-228-2281-120
email: postmaster@iz-
bonn.gesis.d400.de

Sociology and Related Social Science in the Baltic Republics

European Sociologist hopes to produce regular articles that provide general information on the sociology of a European region or country. The following article by **Dr. Katrin Paadam** on "Sociology and Related Social Science in the Baltic Republics" is the first of what we hope will be a series.

Europe is facing another wave of change in its societal history. As was stated in the first number of the *European Sociologist*, the newsletter of the European Sociological Association (ESA), it is now becoming a commonplace to say that Europe is at the stage of transition or transformation. The "fusion and fission" that are processes associated with identity formation (and the title for the coming Second European Conference of Sociology), are occurring simultaneously in the societies in each European country in addition to the wider European context. As well as changing the self-definitions of nations, sociologists and national sociologies are also being transformed. These developments are no where more true than within the Baltic countries.

Seeking an identity, whether a lost, imagined or new one, encompasses self-evaluation flavored by past experience and the need to be relevant to today. The need for identity is complex but part of existential. The process of identity creation arises under different conditions depending upon the resources at the sociologist's disposal. The causes underlying shortages of both material and intellectual resources as well as the social demand for "doing sociology" can be recognized as being rooted in past history. It is generally acknowledged that one of the most positive changes of recent years has been the growth of the intellectual freedom needed to pursue sociology.

Sociological discourses reflect today's reality in the sociological community and in everyday life. The contemporary era is full of challenges for sociologists from the Baltic regions - seen as a new stage in the development of sociological thought and an intellectual opportunity possibly experienced by some as "an intellectual earthquake".

A lot of individual and institutional contacts have been built due to a gradual and ever more frequent involvement in a variety of international (comparative) research. Yet, for many reasons, knowledge about Baltic sociological development is not widespread. To begin to fill this gap, we introduce a list of the main sociological institutions and fields of research in the Baltic region. One will note that commercial market research firms play a significant role in the collection of basic social information in all three of the republics. In this brief compilation, I am reliant upon the self-definitions provided by the sociologists of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Estonia
Tartu University, Faculty of Social Sciences, Ülikooli 18, EE2400, Tartu.
Fax: +372-27-435440.

Tartu University is the main teaching center for sociology in Estonia. Its main fields of research and contact persons are:

- Sociology and history of the media, sociology of values - Prof. Marju Lauristin, Prof. Peeter Vihalemm;
- Family sociology, social welfare - Prof. Dagmar Kutsar, Avo Trumm;
- Sociology of youth, sociology of education - Prof. Paul

Kenkmann, Prof. Jüri Saarnit;
● Deviant behavior - Judith Ströml, Helle Saaremägi.

Tallinn Technical University, Faculty of Economics, Kopli 101, EE0102 Tallinn and

Tallinn Institute for Urban Research, Wismari 32, EE0001, Tallinn. Fax: +372-2-451343.

- Urban sociology, environmental sociology, the sociology of housing, labour force studies, labour markets and policies, the family, women - Prof. Marje Pavelson, Asst. Prof. Katrin Paadam.

Tallinn Pedagogical University, Faculty of Social Sciences, Narva mnt 25, EE0102 Tallinn. Fax: +372-2-425339.

- Urban life styles, urban sociology, environmental sociology - Prof. Jüri Kruusvall, Prof. Mati Heidmets;
- Sociology of sport - Prof. Mait Arvisto (Faculty of Sports).

Estonian Academy of Sciences, Institute of International and Social Studies, Estonia Boulevard 7, EE0101 Tallinn. Fax: +372-2-446608.

- Family sociology, women's studies - Dr. Anu Narusk, Dr. Aili Kelam;
- Ethnic identity and ethnic relations - Dr. Aksel Kirch, Dr. Marika Kirch;
- Sociology of everyday life - Malle Järve;
- Social stratification, gender - Dr. Rein Võorman;
- Sociology of youth, sociology of education - Dr. Ellu Saar;
- Sociology of work - Jelena Helemäe.

Estonian Market and Opinion Centre (EMOR Ltd.), Mustamäe tee 60, EE0029 Tallinn. Fax: +372-2-525780

- Public opinion and market research - Juhan Kivirähk, Triin Vihalemm, Rain Rosimannus, Mart Einasto;
- Household income and expenditure surveys - Tiina Annus.

Baltic Media Facts Ltd., Mustamäe tee 60, EE0029 Tallinn. Fax: +372-2-525780.

Media research - Margo Veskimägi.

Saar Poll, Ltd., Narva mnt 9, EE0001

Tallinn. Fax: +372-2-423285.

- Market and social surveys - Dr. A. Saar.

Estonian Institute of Future Studies, Lai 34, EE0001 Tallinn. Fax: +373-2-601438.

- Social stratification, economic sociology, corporate society, entrepreneurship - Dr. Erik Terk, Dr. Krista Loogma, Dr. I. Preeks.

Lithuania

Institute of Philosophy, Sociology and Law, 58 Saltoniskiu, 2600 Vilnius.

- Social stratification, social change - Prof. A. Mitrikas, Dr. M. Taljunaite;
- Social organizations - Dr. R. Grigas, Dr. I. Juozeliuniene;
- History and methodology of sociology - Prof. Z. Morkunas;
- Sociology of youth - Prof. A. Matulionis.

Department of Demography, 58 Saltoniskiu, 2600 Vilnius (same institution).

- Family policy, migration, employment - Dr. V. Stankuniene, Dr. A. Sipaviciene, Dr. V. Kanopiene.

University of Vilnius, Department of Sociology, 47 Didlaukio, 2057 Vilnius.

- Women's studies, youth - Dr. V. Kanopiene

University of Vilnius, Centre of Religious Studies, 3 Universiteto, 2600 Vilnius

- Religion - Dr. F. Laumenskaite

Kaunas University, Faculty of Social Sciences, 52 Konelaicio, 3006 Kuanas.

- Time use surveys - Dr. A. Ciuzas

Technological University of Kaunas, Institute of Social Sciences and Humanities, 73 Konelaicio, 3006 Kuanas

- Time use - Prof. J. Leonavicius

Baltic Surveys, Ltd., 47 Didlaukio, 2057 Vilnius.

- Public opinion and market research - Dr. R. Alisauskiene

Latvia

Latvian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, 19 Turgeneva, Riga LV 1940. Fax: 371-2-210806.

- Social mobility and social stratification, social change and identities, ethnic processes, social memory, youth in social structures, national oral history, life histories, women and family studies, population studies, theory of science - Dr. M. Ashmane, Dr. T. Tisenkopfs, Dr. I. Trapenciere, I. Korolyova, R. Rangule, Dr. A. Veksh, Dr. P. Eglite.

University of Latvia, Faculty of History and Philosophy, Department of Sociology, 32 Brivibas Boulevard, Riga LV 1940. Fax: +371-2-225039.

- Sociology of education, political sociology, public opinion research, mass media, state and power, ethnic relations, women and employment, social work resources, social planning and administration.

Latvian Agricultural University, Department of Social Sciences, 2 Liela, Jelgava LV 3001.

- Sustainable agricultural policy, local community studies - Dr. M. Kruzmetra, Dr. A. Zobena, J. Kisis.

Riga Technical University, Department of Sociology, 16 Azenes, Riga LV 1048 - interested in the formation of new research groups

Latvian Social Research Centre, Ltd., 101 Elizabetes, Riga LV 1050. Fax: +371-2-212443.

- Active citizenship theory, public opinion and market research - Dr. Aldis Paulins, Dr. B. Zepa

Baltic Media Facts, Ltd., 101 Elizabetes, Riga LV 1050. Fax: +371-2-212443.

- Media audience and target group surveys - K. Ulsts

Baltic Studies Centre, Ltd., 60-24 Rostokas, Riga LV 1029.

- Agricultural advisory system, agricultural policy, rural education, farmers' attitudes.

Latvian Facts, 106 Brivibas, Riga LV 1001. Fax: +371-2-274936.

- Polls and market research.

Those listed above are pleased for this opportunity to "announce" themselves and would welcome contact with colleagues located abroad.

— *Katrin Paadam*
Tallinn Technical University

COMPETITION Still Open- Design a Logo for European Sociologist & the European Sociological Association

You will note that the masthead of our bulletin still has its title, but no logo. The Steering Committee last met before the final deadline of the Logo contest announced in European Sociologist No.1. We decided to defer the deadline for entries until 31 May 1995. If you wish to try your hand, submit your entry by the end of May. All that is required is a black ink drawing and/or digitized graphic. A subgroup of the Steering Committee will judge all entries. The lucky winner will be announced in European Sociologist and will receive the satisfaction of seeing their design appear on the stationary used by the European Sociological Association and at the top of each number of European Sociologist. The winner will also receive a very good bottle of Irish whiskey. Entries by 31 May 1995 to:

Robert Miller, Editor
European Sociologist
Department of Sociology
& Social Policy
The Queen's University of
Belfast
Belfast BT7 1NN
Northern Ireland
FAX: 44-232-320668
e-mail: [on JANET]
r.miller@qub.ac.uk

P.S. Thank-yous and apologies to those who have submitted entries already, you are still very much in the running (especially those that arrived in late December)!

New from SAGE

European Modernity and Beyond The Trajectory of European Societies, 1945-2000

Göran Therborn *University of Göteborg*

'Göran Therborn's trajectory of European societies is a masterful work of erudition and a synthesis of recent social theories grounded on empirical evidence. Written at the crossroad of sociology, political science and social history, this cross-national comparison deserves to be required reading on both sides of the Atlantic' - Professor Mattei Dogan, Director, CNRS, Paris

In this book one of Europe's foremost sociologists offers a profound and accessible overview of the trajectory of European societies, East and West, since the end of World War II.

Combining theoretical depth with factual analysis, Göran Therborn addresses the questions that underpin an understanding of the nature of European modernity, including: To what extent is the period 1945-2000 producing fundamental change and what are the areas of continuity? Have the societies of Europe become more similar to others on the globe or more distinctively European? What are the prospects of Europe after decades of postwar change and the end of the Cold War?

Issues covered include the division of paid and unpaid labour, patterns of rights in different social spheres, the development of mass consumption, the evolution of risks, the spatial range of economic and cultural change, collective memory and identities, the geography of happiness and modes of collective action. The author relates these issues to the two great social steering projects of the period - socialism in the East and the European Union in the West.

March 1995 • 416 pages
Cloth (0-8039-8934-2) • £45.00 / Paper (0-8039-8935-0) • £12.95

Risk, Environment and Modernity Towards a New Ecology

Edited by Scott Lash, Bronislaw Szerszynski and Brian Wynne *all University of Lancaster*

This themed collection of major European writers, including Ulrich Beck, explores issues related to technology, risk and nature. With important translations of previously unpublished material *Risk, Environment and Modernity* is the key text in the present debate.

Horkheimer and Adorno have argued that - in the age of industrial capitalism - reason would be seen as technology. The essays in the first section of this book examine the 'instrumentalization' of nature and the relation between science, technology and expert systems. These themes are elaborated in a discussion of the implication of technology (and risk) in late-modern ideas of the 'self', individualization and reflexivity. The book concludes with an examination of the institutionalization of environmentalism, the politics of ecology and the role that the social sciences can play in these debates.

Published in association with *Theory, Culture & Society*
September 1995 • 256 pages
Cloth (0-8039-7937-1) • £37.50 / Paper (0-8039-7938-X) • £12.95

Decentring Leisure

Rethinking Leisure Theory

Chris Rojek *University of Staffordshire*

'A masterful defence of the title. It is written in a confident and engaging style which has the virtue of making what is often a bewildering conceptual minefield accessible to students... It will provide a valuable teaching aid. I would certainly use it to clarify and illustrate the sociological perspective on modernity and postmodernity. I particularly appreciated the examples and the occasional acerbic and ironic observations. The distinction he draws between Modernity 1 and Modernity 2 is a particularly useful key to getting purchase on the thorny (and for many baffling concepts of postmodernity and postmodernism) and his comprehensive survey of the issues offers a refreshing insight into the workings of the sociological imagination. He goes right to the heart of the matter and makes a persuasive and balanced case for the continued relevance of a sociology which takes the controversial concepts of postmodernity/postmodernism seriously yet is firmly grounded in the traditional concerns of the discipline' - Mike Hepworth, University of Aberdeen

This book explores the meaning of leisure in the context of key social formations of our time. Chris Rojek brings together the insights of Marxism, feminism, Weber, Elias, Simmel, Nietzsche and Baudrillard to produce a survey - and rethinking - of leisure theory. At the same time he presents a radical critique of the traditional 'centring' of leisure, on 'escape', 'freedom' and 'choice'.

He describes the relations between capitalism and leisure, the meaning of free time for workers in a capitalist system, and the gendered nature of leisure. He then discusses the social construction of leisure under modernity and the main competing arguments. Finally he examines postmodernity. Revealing how leisure practices have responded to living in a risk society, he shows that 'free' time becomes something very different when simulation and nostalgia lie at the heart of everyday life.

Published in association with *Theory, Culture & Society*
March 1995 • 224 pages
Cloth (0-8039-8812-5) • £37.50 / Paper (0-8039-8813-3) • £12.95

The Arena of Racism

Michel Wieviorka *Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales and CADIS*

Translated by Chris Turner

The translation of Michel Wieviorka's *L'espace du racisme* is an important addition to the sociological literature on racism.

Although he presents a detailed and revisionary analysis of the 'vocabulary' of racism (prejudice, discrimination, segregation and violence) the author argues that it is not reducible to these 'elementary forms'. He uses the experiences of institutionalized racism in America and anti-semitism in Europe to situate an analysis of the complex transition from Race to Racism. Wieviorka has written an essential analytical - rather than simply historical - study of racism.

In the context of postmodern social and economic flux Wieviorka essays a definition of racism. He argues that it has to be understood as an action related to factors fixed in the dislocation between the social and the communal.

Published in association with *Theory, Culture & Society*
July 1995 • 224 pages
Cloth (0-8039-7880-4) • £37.50 / Paper (0-8039-7881-2) • £12.95



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European Sociologist

ES

Bulletin of the European Sociological Association (ESA)

Number 2 Spring 1995

Please disseminate or pass this bulletin on to interested colleagues.

WORKING GROUP LATE REPORTS

WORKING GROUP 1.5 - FOR AND AGAINST EUROPE. SOCIAL MOVEMENTS, PROTEST AND CAM- PAIGNS

Since the early pan-European networks, we have social movements and countermovements, protest campaigns and referendums for and against European integration. This group focuses on the networks, campaigns, frames and mobilization of movements concerning European integration pro and contra. Mobilizations, demobilizations and countermobilizations for and against European unification, international and regional movements within Europe, and cross-national European surveys on protest politics will be discussed. Comparisons - East/West, North/South European and non-European (especially American) - regarding traditions and experiences of sociopolitical movements are welcome.

Prof. Dr. Drude Dahlrup
Dr. Mate Szabo

WORKING GROUP 2.3 - NEW STRUCTURES OF EMPLOY- MENT, INDUSTRIAL RELA- TIONS AND PRIVATIZATION

All over Europe, privatization and new employment structures (e.g., changes in the industrial and occupational structure, as well as the expansion of part-time, precarious and inflexible work) have been exerting considerable pressures for adjustment on industrial relations. This, however, does not necessarily imply passive adjustment. Industrial relations actors can play an active role in this process. Hence, this working group will take up the inter-

play of employment structures, industrial relations and privatization, especially with regard to the following aspects:

First, how do changes in privatization and employment structures affect industrial relations systems and their actors? For instance, both types of change may imply adjustments in the demarcation of the membership domains of unions and employers' associations; they may pose new challenges to membership recruitment or bring about changes in the bargaining system (e.g., a decentralization of bargaining levels). Responding to the nature of such changes, power relations may also undergo transformations. For example, unions become weaker when employment structures tend to be more precarious than flexible.

Second, to what extent do industrial relations actors influence changes in privatization and employment structures? What are the social and economic effects of such an influence? Does opposition or cooperation prevail in union strategies? More specifically, do unions participate in privatization programs? If so, what are the social and economic consequences of their participation? How do the labor management strategies of large firms relate to the rise of new employment structures, and what is the effect of these strategies on industrial relations? Do distinct institutional patterns of industrial relations differ in their ability to cope with these challenges?

Cross-national papers on one or more of these questions are particularly welcome. It is requested that Abstracts be addressed to both convenors of the working group. Based on the abstracts submitted, papers for presentation will be selected.

Franz Traxler Ivan Svetlik

Working Group 6.1: Comparative European Research

While there are pressures towards integration within the countries of Europe, there are also tendencies towards disintegration as a result of increasing ethnic and national tensions. The forces of integration act also on sociological research, providing increasing opportunities and increasing demands for comparative research within Europe. Also, their distinctively different cultures and socio-economic circumstances offer a natural laboratory for examining sociological theories across the nations of Europe.

For these reasons, we are organising a working group on Comparative European Research as part of the Second ESA European Conference in Budapest. The theme of the planned four sessions of the Working Group will be "the Challenges and Successes of European Comparative Research", and the intended outcome will be a clearer view of the future directions of comparative research in Europe.

Contributions are expected from most of the major comparative research programmes, including those on Life Satisfaction in Europe, the International Social Science Program and the European Values Survey. The Commission of the European Union is being invited to contribute. In addition to invited speakers, contributions are welcome from European sociologists about any aspect of comparative European research. Papers should address methodological or substantive issues relating to comparative research involving at least two European countries.

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Fax: +49 641 1246100
Email: schmidt@zuma-mannheim.de

WORKING GROUP 4.3 - TRANSFORMATION OF RURAL STRUCTURES

The following preliminary list of topics for the working-group sessions are proposed:

1. Structural changes in rural societies. New formulations and driving forces behind;
2. Structural changes in farming: from one-person to large-scale farms?
3. Rural transformation and cultural identities;
4. Social, economic and cultural marginality in rural areas;
5. "Political practices" and rural interest-groups as forms of organization;
6. Gender relations and gender inequalities in rural areas;
7. Social movements and rural resistance;
8. Ecological issues and rural social structures.

There will be a maximum of four working sessions. In each session only three to four papers will be presented; additional papers will be handled as contributed papers. The authors of contributed papers will have the chance to participate in discussions with a shorter time of around ten minutes. The papers will be classified on the basis of Abstracts sent to us.

*Prof. Christian Giordano
Dr. Krystof Gorlach
Dr. Katalin Kovacs*

WORKING GROUP 5.4 - CONSUMPTION, EVERYDAY LIFE and URBAN CULTURES

It is no longer news that consumption plays a central role in a modern life. It has even been maintained that it has replaced production in the reproduction of social order. This is probably an exaggerated claim. Nevertheless, it is evident that consumption forms an integral aspect of modern life. It structures and helps to restructure everyday life, especially in urban settings.

Naturally international metropolises, but also smaller cities have always been both places of consumption and the consumption of places. They are also places that mark the frontiers of consumption. In cities new consumption styles, fashions and fads are created that later on will be spread to the surrounding society. In this sense, cities have been leaders as establishers and creators of modern consumer culture, and especially consumer mechanisms (fashion, style).

Consumption also has its social dimension. Consumption associates and separates people. It is a basis for more or less coherently defined social worlds. Hobbies, collections etc. have made people join together and helped them share their interests and experiences. Cities, of course, have been main places where such social worlds exist.

Fashion, tourism, collecting etc. have led sociologists mostly to pay attention to the pleasures of urban consumption, an orientation shared by consumers themselves. Consumption, however, has its "more ordinary" side as well that deserves to be analyzed. It is a job to be done in every day settings. Staples have to be bought, children must be fed, apartments have to be cleaned up and so on *ad infinitivum*.

These activities belong to daily routines and are carried out on the level of practical consciousness. In a sense they go unnoticed and are not so well reflected upon by consumers as the above mentioned consumption mechanisms. It is, however, probable that precisely this "routine" side of consumption functions as the strongest "cement" of everyday life. In any case, it is as important an aspect of consumption as the enjoyment that consumption can bring about. Daily consumption helps people structure their daily life and in so doing also helps reproduce gender and age divisions and semi-social structures like time and space.

The aim of the sessions of this working group at the conference is to draw attention to:

- a) both pleasures and routine activities in consumption;
- b) their relationship in the reproduction of social order (of gender system, age and religious groups, race etc.);
- c) their relationship to time and place;
- d) theoretical discussions in these areas.

We are expecting both theoretical papers and theoretically informed empirical papers on these questions.

Abstracts should reach the Sociological Department of Jyväskylä University before 30. April. Full papers should reach the same address before 31. July

*Prof. Kaj Ilmonen
Dr. Jack Burgers*

European Sociological Association

Join this new association for European Sociologists and receive information about future activities:
The Second European Conference of Sociology in 1995
Newsletter: European Sociologist
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Etc.

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1995 / 1996 Membership Application

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Ordinary Membership	<input type="checkbox"/> 40 USD or 260 DKK	<input type="checkbox"/> 70 USD or 460 DKK
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Den Danske Bank / **Account no: 3121 - 170025**

Østerbrogade 68, DK-2100 Copenhagen Ø

(These payments should be sufficient to cover all bank transfer charges)

Please send this form and remittance to:

Thomas P. Boje, ESA Treasurer, Dept. of Economics and Planning, Roskilde University P. O. Box 260, DK - 4000 Roskilde, Denmark, Telephone (45) 46 75 77 11, Fax (45) 46 75 66 18

Individual Membership of European Sociological Association

Additional Information - please send this form to:

Thomas P. Boje, Department of Economics and Planning, Roskilde University, P. O. Box 260, DK - 4000, Roskilde, Denmark.

Forname:..... Surname:.....

Sex: Male Female Year of Birth:.....

Academic Degrees (year, awarding institution and scientific discipline):
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.....

Present Position (title, department and institution):
.....
.....
.....

Main Areas of Present Scientific Work:.....
.....
.....

Address of Institution (Name, Street, City and Country):
.....
.....
.....

Telephone:..... FAX:.....

E-Mail:.....