



Integrating Europe

Potential and Performance
of the Social Sciences in the Process
of EU Enlargement

23 - 26 November 2003

TechGate
Donau-City-Straße 1
A - 1220 Vienna
www.techgate.at

Kongress der Österreichischen Gesellschaft für Soziologie
Austrian Sociological Association
www.oegs.ac.at

The Congress of the Austrian Sociological Association 2003 is organised as a full 3-day event - two days will be held as an international conference, the third day is dedicated to Sociological Excursions and a parallel conference Austrian topics. The focus will be on two questions of both scientific and practical relevance:

- **What can sociology and related social sciences contribute to the processes of social change in Europe? And how?**
- **What are the effects of socio-economic and political change in Europe on social sciences?**

The programme will address core themes of the 6th Framework Programme centring around four topics relevant also for the development of social science:

- **Employment and Labour Markets**
- **Migration and Mobility**
- **Constitution, Cohesion and Conflicts**
- **Science and Technology Policies of the ERA**

During the Conference a paper will be presented and open to discussion which will also be available online prior to the conference under the title „**Declaration on the Position of Social Sciences and Humanities in the ERA**“.

The Congress will offer consortia of ongoing projects in FP5 and future projects in FP6 the opportunity to meet and network. The Congress website and on-site facilities will support these “**Networking Meetings**”.

On 26th of November, while the Austrian conference is being held (in German), international and other interested participants will have the opportunity to take part in „**Sociological Excursions**“ (guided tours to sites of historic or currently pertinent social research in the region of Vienna, e.g. public housing and city planning, social partnership organisations, Marienthal).

Another innovative component is development of a **Prize of the Austrian Sociological Association for best dissertations** to promote sociological research and improve the quality of dissertations.

In this document you find the current status of the programme (31/10/2003). **More information (abstracts and CVs) are published on the website www.oegs.ac.at!**

Integrating Europe - Programme - Overview

Sunday, 23. 11. 2003 - Tech Gate

Evening Event

17:00-20:00	Registration and Reception in SkyLobby, Tech Gate
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Monday, 24. 11. 2003 - Tech Gate

Plenaries

08:00	Registration
09:00	Welcome addresses Municipality of Vienna Mailath-Pokorny, City Councillor for Science and Culture Ministry for Education, Science and Culture (bm:bwk) Barbara Weitgruber, Director General European Commission, DG Research Andrew Sors, Head of Unit
09:30	Provinces in the global world Frederic Morton, New York
10:00	A Social Constitution of Europe? Caspar Einem, Member of the EU Convention representing the Austrian Parliament, Vienna
10:30	Discussion
10:45	Break
11:15	Towards a European Research Agenda - The Role for SSH Ragnhild Sohlberg, Vice President, Corporate Center, Norsk Hydro ASA, Oslo, and member of the EURAB (European Research Advisory Board) - Chair of the Working Group ERA and the SSH
11:45	Doing Sociological (and Social) Research in a Globalizing World Ann B. Denis, University of Ottawa, Vice President Research of ISA (International Sociological Association)
12:15	Discussion
12:30-14:00	Buffet Lunch

Networking Meetings

13:00-14:00	Discussing the Declaration Chair: Josef Hochgerner, President of the Austrian Sociological Association see: http://www.oegs.ac.at/kongress03/declaration/cf
13:00-14:00	From Printed Handbook to a Knowledge Base. Social Sciences in Eastern Europe Chair: Agnes Wenninger, GESIS
13:00-14:00	ISA-Networking Session Chair: Ann Denis, Vice President Research of the International Sociological Association

Parallel Sessions (see detailed programme)

14:00	Session A-I, Employment and Labour Markets Chair: Ursula Huws
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14:00	Session B-I, Migration and Mobility Chair: Claire Wallace
14:00	Session C-I, Constitution, Cohesion and Conflicts Chair: Sonja Puntischer-Riekmann
14:00	Session D-I, EU Science and Technology Policies Chair: Raoul Kneucker
15:30	Break
16:00	Session A-II, Employment and Labour Markets
16:00	Session B-II, Migration and Mobility
16:00	Session C-II, Constitution, Cohesion and Conflicts
16:00	Session D-II, EU Science and Technology Policies

Networking Meetings

17:30- 19:00	Employment Policies Chair: Anette Scopetta, Territorial Employment Pacts
17:30- 19:00	Meet the Researcher Chair: Elke Dall, Centre for Social Innovation Poster Session
17:30- 19:00	Social Science in Vienna Chair: Andrea Holzmann-Jenkins, Wissenschaftszentrum Wien

Evening Events

20:00	Cocktail Reception upon invitation by the mayor of the City of Vienna City Hall of Vienna, Wappensaal
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Tuesday, 25. 11. 2003 - Tech Gate

Plenaries

09:00	Welcome Ministry for Social Affairs and Generations (BMSG), Edeltraud Glettler, Head of Unit for European Affairs Bureau for International Research and technology Co-operation (BIT), Manfred Horvat, Director Austrian Computer Society (OCG), Gabriele Kotsis, President
09:30	Employment and the Future of Work Ursula Huws, Institute for Employment Studies, Brighton
10:00	Models of work, family and welfare in the enlarged European Union Claire Wallace, Institute for Advanced Studies, Vienna
10:30	Break
11:00	Panel: Improving the potential, relevance and effectiveness of SSH in the ERA Peter Fisch, EC Brussels Maurice Godelier, Paris (HESS), (t.b.c.) Liana Gioroi ICCR Vienna

	John Smith, ISCTE, Lisbon
12:30-14:00	Buffet Lunch

Networking Meetings

13:00-14:00	Mobility and Career Perspectives of Young Researchers Chair: Rossalina Latcheva, Institute for Advanced Studies, Vienna Discussion with young European researchers
13:00-14:00	Social Sciences in Europe Chair: Jan Spurk

Parallel Sessions (see detailed Programme)

14:00	Session A-III, Employment and Labour Markets Chair: Jörg Flecker
14:00	Session B-III, Migration and Mobility Chair: Rainer Bauböck
14:00	Session C-III, Constitution, Cohesion and Conflicts Chair: t.b.d.
14:00	Session D-III, EU Science and Technology Policies Chair: Ulrike Felt

Networking Meetings

16:00-17:00	Code of Conduct for Socio-economic Research Chair: Jörg Flecker, Discussion RESPECT Project see http://www.respectproject.org/code/
16:00-17:00	Publishing Sociology Chair: t.b.d.

Evening Events

17:00	Break and Transfer to Austrian Broadcasting Corporation 4., Argentinierstraße 30a
18:00	Radio-Kulturhaus, ORF Moderator: Martin Bernhofer, ORF Presentations and discussion in German
18:00-20:00	Vor der EU-Erweiterung. Wiener Kongress der sozialwissenschaftlichen Forschung Panel Discussion, Peter Fisch, Europäische Kommission, GD Forschung Martina Hartl, Bundesministerium für Bildung, Wissenschaft und Kultur Josef Hochgerner, Österreichische Gesellschaft für Soziologie Andrea Holzmann-Jenkins, Wissenschaftszentrum Wien Pál Tamás, Ungarische Akademie der Wissenschaften
20:00	Buffet

Detailed Programme of Parallel Sessions

Parallel Session A – Employment and Labour Markets

Preliminary order of presentations

Time and titles may be subject to change!

Monday, 24. 11. 2003 - Tech Gate

14:00	Labor Market Mobility in Hungary after the collapse of socialism with special focus on unemployment and self-employment Peter Robert, ELTE University, TARKI Social Research Centre, HU
14:30	The concept of skill security within employment and labour market securities Angeles Simonyi, ELTE University Budapest, Social Studies Institute, HU
15:00	EU-25: New situation, tasks, problems Jaroslav Kux, Research Institute for Labour and Social Affairs, Prague, CZ
15:30- 15:45	Discussion
16:15	Foreign capital and industrial relations in the Czech Republic Zdenka Mansfeldova, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Institute of Sociology, CZ
16:45	Developments in European IR: the example of France Steve Jefferys, Working Lives Research Institute, London Metropolitan University, UK
17:15- 17:30	Discussion

Tuesday, 25. 11. 2003 - Tech Gate

14:00	The Evolution of Union Politics for atypical employees. A comparison between German and Austrian trade unions in the private service sector Susanne Pernicka, Institute of Government and Comparative Social Science/ Dep. of Industrial Sociology, A
14:30	Gender Studies on Work and Employment - recent developments Ulrike Papouschek, FORBA, Vienna, A
15:00	Towards more European convergence in organizational survey research Monique Ramioul, Higher Institute for Labour Studies - Catholic University of Leuven, BE
15:30	The impact of the expansion of education on employment Malcolm Brynin, Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER), University of Essex, UK

Parallel Session B – Migration and Mobility

Preliminary order of presentations

Time and titles may be subject to change!

Monday, 24. 11. 2003 - Tech Gate

14:00	"Why do people (not) move?" A three level analysis of country, regional and individual characteristics which force or prevent personal mobility within the EU Markus Hadler, Department of Sociology, University of Graz, A
14:30	Three old-new trends of migration in the era of EU accession: Short distance Diaspora, transnational identity politics and translocal ethnic economy Endre Sik, Elte University, Center for Refugee and Migration Studies, Budapest; Hanse-Wissenschaftskolleg, HU/D
15:00	Migration, mobility and transition process Selma Muhic-Dizdarevic, Czech Helsinki Committee, CZ
16:00	Minority-Building as an Aspect of Nation-Building Mikko Lagerspetz, Estonian Institute of Humanities, EE
16:30	Intragenerational Mobility in Successor States of the USSR Mikk Titma, Tartu University/Stanford University, EE/USA
17:00	Under- and Overrepresentation of the Migratory Experience in the Educational System in Austria. Analyses and Suggestions Barbara Herzog-Punzenberger, Zentrum für Soziale Innovation, Vienna, A

Tuesday, 25. 11. 2003 - Tech Gate

14:00	Identity Patterns of Young Europeans - Less historic symbolism, more fun? Triin Vihalemm, University of Tartu, Department of Journalism and Communication, EE
14:30	Youth and European Identity - Mobility, Gender, Attitudes towards Immigrants Panel Discussion, Barbara Lasticova & Gabriel Bianci: Slovak Academy of Sciences, Department of Social and Biological Communication, SK Reingard Spanning, Claire Wallace, Georg Datler: Institute for Advanced Studies, A
15:00	Corresponding and Dissimilar Attitudes Towards Immigration within Different Social Spheres in Contemporary Austria with a Specific Focus on Upper Austria Petra Aigner, Dept. of Sociology, Trinity College Dublin, IRL
15:30	Janus' Faces of West European Immigration Policies. The Case of UK Sandra Dungaciu, University of Bucharest, Faculty of Sociology and Social Work, RO

Parallel Session C – Constitution, Cohesion and Conflicts

Preliminary order of presentations

Time and titles may be subject to change!

Monday, 24. 11. 2003 - Tech Gate

14:00	Compliance with EU directives: How much cohesion, how much conflict? Gerda Falkner, Institute for Advanced Studies, Vienna, A
14:30	Twinning - a European Union Tool for social change Thomas Helmberger, Delegation of the European Commission in Malta, MALTA
15:00	Axiology of European Citizenship in the Light of a draft Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe Grzegorz Pozarlik, Centre for European Studies, Jagiellonian University, Jagiellonian University, Kraków, PL
16:00	Future of Europe in Public Opinion Krzyztof Zagorski, Public Opinion Research Center - CBOS, Director, PL
16:30	Sociological Knowledge and its significance for the development of civil society in the new Europe Arnas Zdanevicius, Vytautas Magnus University, LT
17:00	Role of Social Sciences in Public Policy and Practice towards Ethnic Minorities Laura Laubeova, CZ

Tuesday, 25. 11. 2003 - Tech Gate

14:00	Care for the Aged in Europe - First Results of the European Research Project CARMA Care for the Aged at Risk of Marginalization Marianne Egger de Campo, Compass, Institut für Sozialforschung, Graz, A
14:30	Estonian city population attitudes towards the accession to the EU: personal identity problems Aksel Kirch, Institute for European Studies, EE
15:00	Poverty in the enlarging Union - recent findings and a framework for future research Matthias Till, ICCR, Caritas Vienna, A
15:30	Is the "Petty Corruption" Really Petty? Observations on Everyday Corruption Practices in Southeast Europe Milena Benovska-Sabkova, New Bulgarian University, History of Culture, BG

Parallel Session D – Science and Technology Policies of the ERA

Preliminary order of presentations

Time and titles may be subject to change!

Monday, 24. 11. 2003 - Tech Gate

14:00	<p>Social knowledge production and national innovation capacity in transition. Transformation of the Central European social research systems 1989-2002 Pal Tamas, Professor of Communication, Institute of Sociology, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, HU</p>
14:30-15:30	<p>European and National Research Policies and Trends Panel Discussion, Franc Mali, University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Social Sciences, SI Ronald Pohoryles, ICCR, Vienna, A Klaus Schuch, Zentrum für Soziale Innovation, Vienna, A</p>
16:00	<p>SSH in the enlarging and integrating Europe - policies in science and for science Lech Zacher, Department of Social Sciences, Academy of Entrepreneurship and Management, PL</p>
16:30	<p>Culture and innovation. Exploring the relevance of cultural specificities for international processes of innovation Birgit Blätzel-Mink, University of Stuttgart, IfS-Arbeits- und Organisationssoziologie, D</p>
17:00	<p>Networks- a new perspective for science and research in the EU? Ralf Kopp, Landesinstitutes Sozialforschungsstelle Dortmund, D</p>

Tuesday, 25. 11. 2003 - Tech Gate

14:00	<p>When Researchers Disagree: Epistemology, Multiculturalism, Universities and the State Yngve Georg Lithman, IMER, Department of Sociology, University of Bergen, N</p>
14:30	<p>Social sciences to the sustainable development of society Aivars Tabuns, University of Latvia, Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, University of Latvia; President of Latvian Sociological Association, LT</p>
15:00	<p>Measuring social capital in central Eastern European countries within the context of a knowledge based economy Amir Fazlagic, University of Poznan/Zentrum für Soziale Innovation, PL/A</p>
15:30	<p>The potentials of QCA (Qualitative Comparative Analysis) in policy analysis: examples from the biotechnology policies in the EU Sakura Yamasaki, Universite catholique de Louvain, National Scientific Research Fund, BE</p>

Wednesday, 26. 11. 2003

Sociological Excursions

10:00-14:00	E1: Municipal Housing Programmes in Vienna from 1920s until today Guide: Wolfgang Förster, City of Vienna, MA 50 Visit to the famous "Karl Marx Hof" and contemporary urban development areas
10:00-13:00	E2: Social Integration of Migrants in Vienna Guide: Claudia Hoffmann, Verein Zeitraum
09:00-15:00	E3: Visit and guided tour to Marienthal Guide: Reinhard Müller, AGSÖ Visit to the location of the famous study by Paul Lazarsfeld / Marie Jahoda / Hans Zeisel: "Die Arbeitslosen von Marienthal"
10:00-12:00	E4: Social Partners Discussion on Migration, Employment and Economic Impact of EU Enlargement Guide: Günther Ogris, SORA
10:00-13:00	E5: Participation, Empowerment and Neighbourhood Management Guide: DI Andrea Mann (TU Vienna) and Arch. DI Peter Mlczoch (Area Mgmt. Vienna) Tour and discussion in a development area of the 2nd district of Vienna (Grätzelmanagement)

Option E1: Municipal housing programmes in Vienna from 1920's until today

Visit the famous „Karl Marx Hof“ and contemporary urban development areas with the guide Wolfgang Förster from the Municipality of Vienna (MA50)

Time: 10.00 – 14.00

Guide: Dr. Wolfgang Förster, Municipality of Vienna

Meeting Point: to be announced (transfer by bus)

"The contrast with the aims and methods of American Redevelopment could hardly be more striking. The most eloquent masterpiece among the groups was surely Karl Ehn's Heiligenstadt Houses (the Karl Marx Hof) of 1927-1930 – a mighty fortress, where the major facade is a proud, dark banner of socialist solidarity. It was to be stormed alike by the troops of Dollfuss and the Red Army. It clearly infuriated many people, a little bit as the Guild House does today, but its powerful shapes, Piranesian on the exterior but much more gently articulated in the lovely garden courtyards, in fact historically culminate and bring to an enormous social climax the special Viennese tradition of Otto Wagner and his school. The scale is grander, like that of all the Viennese housing, than that of the Guild House, but the two buildings are related insofar as they both gesture like signboards to tell us what they are about. How correct the gentle irony of the American example is in this particular instance, and how stirring the Austrian's triumphant deployment: in simple political fact daring hell and surviving.¹ Karl Marx-Hof has undergone a complete rehabilitation in recent years focussing on technical and environmental improvements while maintaining it as a monument to social housing and to "Red Vienna". Due to the merging of many small flats the number of apartments has been reduced from 1200 to about 1000, while the extraordinary public infrastructure, typical for all Red Vienna housing estates (comprising kindergarden, health institutions, public library, laundry, etc.) has partly been preserved, and partly been filled with new uses.

URL for more information: http://www.greatbuildings.com/buildings/Karl_Marx_Hof.html

The tour will proceed along Gürtel, Vienna's second ring road which traditionally separates the inner city districts from the working class districts, and has been a focal point of public interventions in recent years. These include "soft" (i.e. socially oriented) housing renewal programs as well as spectacular projects in public spaces (new Vienna music scene under the old railway arches, new city library, etc.).

The second project to be visited is "Interethnisches Wohnen", a pilot project built by a non-profit housing association (Sozialbau) as part of Vienna's program to integrate immigrants. In such projects the City of Vienna demands a 50:50 mix of immigrants and Austrian residents. The project boasts of an impressive variety of public and semi-public spaces and has received prizes for its ambitious architecture. It forms part of the large southern urban development axis along a new underground, and it gives a good example of Vienna's efforts to create functionally and socially mixed housing areas.

URL: <http://www.sozialbau.at/pdf/Studie%20Interethnisches%20Wohnmodell.pdf> (study carried out on the experiences of this project, in German)

<http://www.sozialbau.at/pics/fotoalben/interethnischeswohnen2003/InterethnischesWohnmodell/> (pictures)

¹ Vincent Scully, Jr. Modern Architecture: The Architecture of Democracy. p54. Information taken from: http://www.greatbuildings.com/buildings/Karl_Marx_Hof.html

Option E2: Social integration of Migrants in Vienna

Visit the association „ZeitRaum: Verein für sozio-kulturelle Stadtteilarbeit“ which has several projects in local development with your guide Claudia Hoffmann, manager of the association.

The basis of “Zeitraum” (supported by the municipality of Vienna) are values of social justice, equal opportunities, democracy, tolerance, humanity, cultural diversity and solidarity. It is working with kids, youngsters and families in theoretical and practical ways – in daily life as well as in middle and longer term perspectives. Socio-cultural work means to develop inter-generational and inter-cultural meetings and communications for all people using the already present structures for communication and culture in the quarters and local areas of the city.

Aims of Zeitraum are the promotion of

- possibilities for shaping the leisure time and increase of quality of life
- communication and non-violent conflict resolution
- cultural diversity and inter-cultural learning
- equal opportunities and social justice
- social justice between gender
- a modern definition of “family”
- solidarity and solidly acting
- development and sustaining of local structures
- a sense of community in the quarters of the city
- support of disadvantaged groups

Time: 10.00 – 13.00

Guide: Claudia Hoffman, Zeitraum

Meeting point: to be announced

URL for more information: <http://www.zeitraum.co.at>

Option E3: Guided tour to „Marienthal“

Visit the location of the famous study by Paul Lazarsfeld/Marie Jahoda/Hans Zeisel, „Die Arbeitslosen von Marienthal“ (1933) (The Sociography of an Unemployed Community. English Translation, 1971, Chicago: Aldine Atherton) with your guide Reinhard Müller

The Marienthal study (conducted by Marie Jahoda with her first husband, Paul Lazarsfeld, and Hans Zeisel) has become a classic in social psychology, as well as in the economics of unemployment. It represented a colossal breakthrough in social research. It provided a combination of quantification and interpretive analysis of qualitative material - an approach that remains in the forefront of present day research design. The work combined statistical data at hand, case studies, information on historical background of those being studied, and questionnaires combined with solicited reports that enhances a sense of daily life without intrusion by investigators. The work provided a unique insight into how creative innovations can assist in overcoming collective deprivations.

Marienthal was an industrial district near Vienna, afflicted by prolonged mass unemployment in the 1920s and 1930s. Using a range of path-breaking methods of disguised observation, the team set out to understand the psychological consequences for the unemployed. In this, and other research, Marie showed that the experience of regular work was a fundamental human need for most people, not only for economic reasons but also for a personal sense of identity, for social contacts, and for the structuring of time.

URL and contact: <http://www.oegs.ac.at/agso/index.html>

Time: 09.00 – 15.00

Guide: Reinhard Müller, AGSOe

Meeting point: to be announced

Option E4: Social partners discussion on migration, employment and economic impact of EU enlargement

<http://www.sozialpartnerschaft.at>

In Austria “Social Partnership” has grown into a very elaborated system of collaboration between the major economic interest groups and the government. This system was a cornerstone to rebuild Austria after WWII and to provide for economic growth and social peace ever since. It is based upon voluntary commitment of the social partners to acknowledge middle- to longer-term joint objectives, addressing all domains of economic and social policies. Thus, by applying “Sozialpartnerschaft” as a historically established method to balance economic and social interests in a particular culture of communication and negotiation, Austria has become a well known case of best practice for corporatism.

Comprehensive and co-ordinated representation of social and economic interests includes to work by dialogue – mostly avoiding open conflicts – towards full employment, stability of prices, economic growth, promotion of competitiveness, facilitating education and RTD, and to improve working conditions. Yet even beyond these more or less economic issues, the system of Social Partnership in Austria is also concerned with environmental policies and international affairs – in particular and increasingly *European integration*.

The discussion with chief executives of the main social partners’ organisations (Federal Economic Chamber, Federal Chamber of Labour, Confederation of Trade Unions, Standing Committee of Presidents of the Chambers of Agriculture), which work together in relevant advisory boards, will address topical issues such as labour migration, labour market development and the pro’s and con’s of labour market protection in the process of EU-enlargement. A top sociological researcher and expert on the system and the socio-economic and political relevance of Social Partnership will accompany the participants to this meeting and act as a moderator of the discussion.

Time: Wednesday, Nov. 26, 2003, 10.00 – 12.00

Meeting Point: Arbeiterkammer Wien, Prinz Eugen Strasse 20, 1040 Wien

Discussants (representatives of social partners’ organisations):

- Günther Chaloupek, Federal Chamber of Labour – <http://www.akwien.at>
- Alexander Hofmann, Federal Economic Chamber – <http://www.wko.at>
- Ernst Tüchler, Confederation of Trade Unions – <http://www.oegb.at>
- N.N., (Chambers of Agriculture) – <http://www.lwk.at>

Guide and Moderator: Günther Ogris, SORA

Option E5: Participation, empowerment and neighbourhood management

Tour and discussion in a development area of Vienna's 2nd district. In Vienna small quarters of the 23 administrative districts are called "Grätzel"². The tour will include a short walk through the "Grätzel" in order to catch an impression of the area. The office of the "Grätzelmanagement" will provide an overview of the project design and of the social-economic and architectural background of the area. Together with the "Grätzelmanagers" and resident population there also will be the opportunity to discuss a variety of neighbourhood participation experiences and impact on the empowerment of local communities.

URL for more information: <http://www.graetzelmanagement.at>

The objective 2 pilot-project „Grätzelmanagement“ is an area-management project with strong participation, empowerment and neighbourhood management aspects. The goal of the project is to improve quality of life, economic performance and the environmental situation in the deprived area (Volkert- und Alliiertenviertel) of the 2nd district of Vienna. Up to now, this area has been characterised by high unemployment rates, low average income, a lack of professional qualification of the local population and relatively high rates of immigration, leading to low purchasing power and a steady attenuation of local supply structures. The aim of the project is to develop initiatives and measures to renew this area under a comprehensive participation and empowerment approach. Supported by the "Grätzelmanagement", the residential neighbourhood, local crafts- and salesmen and artists are activated to develop and implement projects in order to achieve a consistent renewal of the quarter. This integrated approach should achieve a bundling of funds of the different municipal promotion programs as well as the inclusion of the endogenous potential to strengthen and to improve the social viability of the area.

The lines of action of the "Grätzelmanagement" are rather broad and include the improvement of

- the local business structure;
- equality of opportunities of the labour force, i.e. access to the labour market (with an emphasis on immigrants);
- the degree of qualification of the labour force (also with emphasis on immigrants);
- the social, cultural and ecological infrastructure;
- public space and surrounding buildings (constructed mostly around 1900);
- bundling and cross linking of existing local institutions and initiatives.

Time: 10.00 – 13.00

Guides: DI Andrea Mann (TU Vienna) and Arch. DI Peter Mlczoch (Area Mgmt. Vienna)

Meeting point: to be announced

² The term „Grätzel“ is an old viennese notion for a relative small area within a district, a word that can not be found in a dictionary of German. In combination with the English term "management" it provides in itself a new "European" mingling of local and international cultures in the use of languages.

Aktuelle Soziologie in Österreich (in German)

Mittwoch, 26. 11. 2003 - Universitätscampus altes AKH, Aula

Aktuelle Soziologie - Plenum

08:30	Empfang Guten Morgen mit Kaffee, Tee und Kuchen
09:30	Gegenwart und Zukunft der Soziologie in Österreich Moderation: Christoph Reinprecht, Universität Wien Streitgespräch mit Christian Fleck, Universität Graz (Autor von "'No Brains, No Initiative, No Collaboration' - The Austrian Case" In: International Sociology, Vol 17, 2/2002) und jungen Soziologen und Soziologinnen
10:30	Pause
10:45- 13:00	Generalversammlung der Österreichischen Gesellschaft für Soziologie Bericht und Diskussion: Preis der ÖGS für beste Dissertationen Beschluss der Tagesordnung Durchführung der GV einschließlich Vorstandswahl und Vorschau auf Aktivitäten im Jahr 2004

Parallelveranstaltungen der Sektionen der ÖGS

(bisherige Ankündigungen; Räume in der Universität Wien, vorzugsweise im Unicampus Altes AKH)

14:00- 18:00	Sektion Bildungs- und Schulsoziologie
14:00- 18:00	Sektion Drogenforschung
14:00- 18:00	Sektion Frauenforschung
14:00- 18:00	Sektion Gesundheits- und Medizinsoziologie
14:00- 18:00	Sektion Kunst- und Musiksoziologie
14:00- 18:00	Sektion Sozialarbeit
14:00- 18:00	Sektion Stadtforschung
14:00- 18:00	Sektion Technik- und Wissenschaftssoziologie

Generalversammlung 2003 der Österreichischen Gesellschaft für Soziologie

Altes AKH, Spitalgasse 2, 1090 Wien, Hof 1, Aula

Vorläufige Tagesordnung

- 10.45 Feststellung der Beschlussfähigkeit
 Preis der ÖGS für beste Dissertationen: Bericht und Diskussion
- 11.15 Beschluss der Tagesordnung und Wahl einer/eines Vorsitzenden der GV

TOP 1 Aufnahme neuer Mitglieder

TOP 2 Berichte

- Präsident
- Kassier
- Rechnungsprüfer
- Redaktion
- Sektionen (nur schriftlich vorgelegt, dokumentiert und kommuniziert)

TOP 3 Entlastung des Vorstandes

TOP 4 Neuwahl des Vorstandes

TOP 5 Ausblick 2004

TOP 6 Allfälliges

Sektion Bildungs- und Schulsoziologie

Neues Institutsgebäude, Universitätsstrasse 7, 1010 Wien
Institut für Philosophie, 2. Stock, HS2H

Programmübersicht

14 bis 16 Uhr

Sozialisationstheorien revisited -

George Herbert Mead, Basil Bernstein und die Soziologie der Kindheit

Die Frage nach dem Verhältnis von Individuum und Gesellschaft - nach dem Einfluss sozialer Bedingungen auf die Entwicklung von Persönlichkeitsstrukturen und nach der Reaktion von Menschen auf gesellschaftliche Veränderungen - ist eine Kernfrage der Soziologie. Besondere Brisanz erhält diese Frage im Zusammenhang mit der kindlichen Entwicklung, aus soziologischer Sicht als "Sozialisation" thematisiert. Trotz Aktualität des Themas haben Sozialisationstheorien gegenwärtig keinen nennenswerten Stellenwert im soziologischen Diskurs. Dabei stellen neue Arbeitsverhältnisse (Flexibilisierung und Autonomisierung), neue Familienverhältnisse und neue Lernarrangements in der Schule eine unübersehbare Herausforderung an die soziologische Theoriebildung dar.

Vor diesem Hintergrund sollen drei Beiträge zur Diskussion gestellt werden.

1. Franz Ofner: George Herbert Mead
2. Michael Sertl: Basil Bernstein
3. Doris Bühler-Niederberger: Kindheitssoziologie

Franz Ofner

George Herbert Mead: Soziales Handeln, Sprache und Bewußtsein

Der sozialpsychologische Ansatz Meads zur Entstehung von Sprache, Bewußtsein und Selbst ist in den 1960er Jahren im deutschsprachigen Raum rezipiert worden und hat Eingang in das Spektrum der an Universitäten und Pädagogischen Akademien gelehrt Sozialisationstheorien gefunden. Vielfach wurde dabei Meads Konzept auf den Mechanismus beschränkt, mit dem in der Gesellschaft vorhandene Bedeutungsinhalte und Normen auf Individuen übertragen werden. Meads Ansatz ist jedoch viel radikaler, die wichtigsten Punkte sind:

- ein Bewußtsein von Bedeutungen und Normen sowie ein Bewußtsein seiner selbst entsteht in demselben Prozeß, in dem Sprache ausgebildet wird,
- Sprache setzt soziales Handeln voraus und ist ein Ergebnis sozialen Handelns,
- sprachliche Symbole sind Elemente sozialen Handelns und Sprache hat dieselbe Struktur wie soziales Handeln,
- Bewußtsein und Sprache ermöglichen eine qualitativ neue Form von Vergesellschaftung.

In meinem Beitrag möchte ich die wichtigsten Argumentationsschritte, mit denen Mead seine Auffassung begründet, darstellen.

Michael Sertl

Basil Bernstein - Ist die Code-Theorie noch aktuell?

B.B. wurde im deutschsprachigen Raum mit seiner Soziolinguistik bzw. der Theorie des restringierten und elaborierten Codes in den 70er Jahren stark rezipiert. Seine Thesen waren ein Hauptbestandteil der Diskussion um den "kompensatorischen" Unterricht ... und sind mit dem Ende der Gesamtschuldebatte in Deutschland (und Österreich) von der Bildfläche verschwunden. Es gibt keine deutschsprachigen Übersetzungen seiner Arbeiten, die später als 1975 erschienen sind.

Anders im angelsächsischen Raum, wo gerade in den letzten Jahren, kurz vor seinem Tod im September 2000, seine Konzepte neu rezipiert und auf ihre mögliche Anwendung für Forschungsarbeiten hin untersucht wurden. Genau das ist auch die Frage, die mich wieder zu Basil Bernstein geführt hat: Gibt seine - zweifellos sehr abstrakte! - Theorie der sozialen Codes einen brauchbaren Rahmen ab, um die gewandelten Lernarrangements, besonders im Unterricht der Volksschule, aus soziologischer Sicht kritisch zu analysieren?

Doris Bühler-Niederberger

Kindheitssoziologie - oder wie ist eine Soziologie der Sozialisation möglich?

Seit den achtziger Jahren hat eine neue soziologische Thematisierung von Kindern eingesetzt, die sich jenseits der Sozialisationsperspektive verortet und dieser eine erwachsenenzentrierte Sicht vorwirft, eine unhinterfragte "Naturalisierung" kindlicher Defizite und damit letztlich ungeprüfte anthropologische Voreinstellungen. Zwei Konzepte sind für die Kindheitssoziologie fundamental: (1) das Konzept des "kompetenten Akteurs", das von der sozialen Kompetenz aller Gesellschaftsmitglieder ausgeht und -orientiert an feministischen Ansätzen - von der Verpflichtung der Soziologie, diesen allen "eine Stimme" zu geben, und (2) das Konzept der "generationalen Ordnung", das die sozial konstruierten Alterskategorien vor allem als Gegenstand einer Soziologie sozialer Ungleichheit thematisiert.

Nach einer Phase, in der sich die Vertreter der Kindheitssoziologie radikal absetzten von der Sozialisationstheorie, sind nun seit einigen Jahren Bemühungen um eine Wiederannäherung zu erkennen. Gerade das Konzept der generationalen Ordnung bietet Ansatzpunkte und fordert eine Thematisierung von Fragestellungen der Sozialisation - nun in neuer Wendung.

Sektion Drogenforschung

Neues Institutsgebäude, Universitätsstrasse 7, 1010 Wien
Institut für Politikwissenschaft, Raum A221

Programmübersicht

14.00 - 15.45:

Das "Drogenprojekt" Trofaiach und seine Evaluation (Arbeitstitel)

Input von Christian Fazkas (Graz)

16.15 - 18.00:

Evaluation der Drogenfreien Zone der Justizanstalt Hirtenberg - quantitative und qualitative Follow-up Studie

Input von Irene Berlach-Pobitzer, Gabriele Schmied und Harald Spirig

Sektion Frauenforschung

Altes AKH, Spitalgasse 2, 1090 Wien, Hof 1, Aula

Programmübersicht

14.00 – 16.00 Uhr

Paper Session: „Streiflichter soziologischer Frauenforschung in Österreich“

Moderation: Johanna Hofbauer

Irmtraud Voglmayr

"Hände aus dem Käfig". Zum Freizeitverhalten von jugendlichen Migrantinnen

Sabine Blaschke

Frauen in den österreichischen Gewerkschaften

Forschungsprojektgruppe des Verbands feministischer Wissenschaftlerinnen (VfW)

Organisierungsprozesse feministischer Wissenschaften. Forschungsprojekt des VfW

16:30 - 18 Uhr

Workshop: „Gibt es feministische Sozialforschungsmethoden? Wer will sie? Welche braucht sie?“

Initiatorin und Workshopleiterin: Katharina Prinzenstein

Sektion Gesundheits- und Medizinsoziologie

Institut für Soziologie, Rooseveltplatz 2, 1090 Wien, Seminarraum 2

Programmübersicht

14.00 - 15.30: Moderation: Daniela Danzer

N.Gentile: Leben im Alters und Pflegeheim - Ergebnisse einer Fotoanalyse in italienischen und österreichischen Pflegeheimen

A. Grausgruber: Nutzung und Kosten psychosozialer Einrichtungen durch ehemalige psychiatrische Langzeitpatienten in OÖ

U. Trummer, P. Nowak, S. Novak-Zezula: PatientInnenorientierung in österreichischen Krankenhäusern - Ergebnisse eines Benchmarking-Projekts

16.00 - 17.30: Moderation: W. Dür

E. Mixa: Neue Wohlfühl-Krankheiten und die "Gute Gesundheit": eine Analyse spätmoderner Gesundheitskulturen am Beispiel Wellness

J.M. Pelikan, K. Krajic, R. Forster: Gesundheitsbezogene Kommunikation in der spätmodernen Gesellschaft - eine soziologisch-systemtheoretische Rekonstruktion

17.45 - 18.30: Mitgliederversammlung der Sektion

Sektion Sozialarbeit

Universität Wien, Hauptgebäude, Dr. Karl Lueger-Ring 1, 1010 Wien
Hörsaal 16

Programmübersicht

Werkstattberichte aus der Soziologie der Sozialarbeit

Im Rahmen der Konferenz der ÖGS findet auch ein Treffen der Sektion Sozialarbeit statt, das wir für einen Austausch nutzen wollen:

Eingeladen sind alle SozialarbeiterInnen und/oder SoziologInnen, die an Themen der Soziologie der Sozialarbeit oder an der Beziehung zwischen Sozialarbeit und Soziologie interessiert sind – egal ob Sie sich bisher an der Sektionsarbeit beteiligt haben oder nicht.

Nach einem sehr kurzen Bericht über die Aktivitäten der Sektion im letzten Jahr freuen wir uns über Ideen und Vorschläge für die Weiterarbeit der Sektion – so es welche gibt.

Den Hauptteil der Zeit wollen wir Einblicken in aktuelle Arbeiten der Sektionsmitglieder widmen. Damit der Nachmittag anregend wird, sind auch Sie herzlich eingeladen einen Beitrag zu leisten und einen kleinen Einblick zu gewähren oder einen strukturierten Bericht zu geben über ihre Arbeit(en) und/oder Projekte. Alle Bereiche sind willkommen: Arbeiten zu Zielgruppen, Methoden, Theorien, (begleitete) Projekte, oder auch ganz etwas anderes

Vorschläge sind willkommen!

Wenn Sie eine kleine Präsentation machen wollen, nehmen Sie bitte mit mir Kontakt auf:

Marianne Roessler – Sprecherin der Sektion Sozialarbeit

marianne.roessler@netzwerk-ost.at

Das Treffen ist für alle Interessierte offen!

26. 11. 2003. 14.00 – 18.00

Sektion Stadtforschung

Universität Wien, Hauptgebäude, Dr. Karl Lueger-Ring 1, 1010 Wien
Prominentenzimmer (bei Audi Max)

Programmübersicht

„Stadt als Integrationsmaschine?“

Städte haben immer von Zuwanderungen gelebt, Städte brauchen Zuwanderungen, wenn sie weiter wettbewerbsfähig bleiben wollen – Thesen, die bekannt sind. (Groß-)Städte sind zugleich die Orte, an denen die Zuwandernden integriert werden, wo sie Arbeit finden, ein Dach über den Kopf erhalten, die Kinder zur Schule schicken, „unsere“ Sprache erlernen

sollen und eben auch „integriert“ werden sollen. Städte profitieren von der kulturellen Vielfalt und den daraus entstehenden gesellschaftlichen Innovationen sowie von den skills und dem sozialen Kapital im Arbeitsmarkt, an den Lernorten, auf den Bühnen des städtischen Alltags.

Genau hier entstehen jedoch auch die Probleme auf unterschiedlicher Ebene. Städte machen keine eigene Einwanderungspolitik, sondern die Zuwandernden kommen über Verteilungsproporz, Wettbewerb und illegale Schleichwege. Sie konzentrieren sich in communities und werden über die Logik des Wohnungsmarktes resp. den kommunalen Zuteilungsmechanismen in bestimmten Grätzeln konzentriert, was wiederum in der autochthonen Gesellschaft zu unterschiedlichen Wahrnehmungen und Bewertungen führt.

Diese Phänomene (und deren Beeinflussung) standen ganz am Anfang der Humanökologie, einer der wichtigsten Grundlagen der Stadtsoziologie und Humangeographie, aber auch von Ethnologie, Kriminologie und Sozialpolitik. Dass diese Themen Konjunkturzyklen unterliegen, liegt einerseits an den Einwanderungs“wellen“ (zuletzt in Österreich zwischen 1989 und 1995), andererseits an der Aufnahmefähigkeit der städtischen Integrationsfelder Arbeitsmarkt und Wohnungssektor. Zuwanderungsmengen, visibility der Allochthonen, Konkurrenz um knappe Güter, Skepsis und Ängste um die eigene Zukunft – das alles bestimmt das Ausmaß und den Verbreitungsgrad der Xenophobie sowie der daraus abgeleiteten planerischen und politischen Strategien.

Vor dem Hintergrund einer Erweiterung der EU vor allem in den Südosten Europas – also im backyard von Österreich – möchte sich die Sektion – orientiert am Konferenzthema – der Frage widmen, ob „Städte“ nach wie vor als Integrationsmaschinen fungieren können und wollen, oder, wenn nein, was die Gründe für ein Nachlassen der Integrationskraft sind. Dabei spielen veränderte Kontexte ebenso eine bedeutsame Rolle, wie die Orte der Konzentration. Daraus entstehen Fragen wie „wer integriert wen in welche (Teil-)gesellschaft“ etc.

Umfangreiches Material ist in den vergangenen Jahren zu diesem Themenfeld publiziert worden, Material genug für eine wissenschaftliche Standortbestimmung. Da sind einerseits die Publikationen aus dem bm:bwk-Schwerpunkt zur Fremdenfeindlichkeit, andererseits gibt es seit 1977 in der deutschen Stadtsoziologie (Häußermann & Oswald 1977, Schmals 2000, Bukow et al. 2001, Difu 2001, Gestring et al. 2001, Walther 2002) resp. unter Integrationsforschern (Heitmeyer 1997a, b, Heitmeyer et al. 1998) eine breite Debatte zu diesem Themenkomplex.

In der Sektionssitzung soll es jedoch nicht um eine Wiederholung des bereits Geschriebenen gehen, sondern um eine Aufarbeitung, Standortbestimmung und evtl. auch um eine fachliche Position zu den gegenwärtigen Integrationspolitiken im Zuge des Übergangs zu governance-Praktiken auf städtischer Ebene.

StadtforscherInnen sind eingeladen, sich mit einem eigenen Paper, mit Postern und/oder einer engagierten Diskussion bei der Sektion zu beteiligen.

Wer ein Papier präsentieren möchte, sollte bis zum 07.11.2003 einen max. zweiseitigen Abstract schicken an:

jens.dangschat@tuwien.ac.at oder manfred.russo@univie.ac.at

Sektion Technik- und Wissenschaftssoziologie

Programmübersicht

Sprecherinnen: Eva Buchinger & Ulrike Felt

Programm

14:00 – 15:45	<p>Chair:</p> <p>Prozesse der räumlichen Entwicklung hochtechnologischer Felder: Ein Schnappschuss der Clusterforschung in Europa Michael Jonas</p> <p>Status und Hierarchie in der Cyber-Wissenschaft Michael Nentwich</p> <p>Nichtwissen und Macht: Zur Praxis der Humangenetik Alexander Bogner</p>
	Pause
16:15 – 18:00	<p>Chair:</p> <p>Auf der Spur von Kommissar DNA - von der Implementierung in den Gerichtssaal. Eine Analyse des genetischen Fingerabdrucks Annina Müller</p> <p>Golden Rice goes Public: Über Produktentwicklung, Public-Private-Partnership und „unsaubere Schnittstellen“ in der Biotechnologie Judith Kröll</p> <p>Magic Bullets with Butterfly Wings: Die Kooperation zwischen Experten und Betroffenen im Rahmen der Betroffenenvereinigung Debra Austria und ihrer Forschungsinitiativen Maximilian Fochler</p>

DRAFT – FOR DISCUSSION, COMMENTS WELCOME!

DECLARATION:

SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES IN THE EUROPEAN RESEARCH AREA

This Declaration is **for consideration** by

- the European Commission,
- the Member States of the European Union and Accession Countries,
- research funding agencies and RTD promotion organisations on national and EU levels,
- public and private research institutes, universities, EU RTD-project consortia and networks,
- professional associations and other organisations in the relevant scientific communities,
- and for discussion and adoption to the audience of the conference "Integrating Europe. Potential and performance of SSH in the process of EU enlargement" (November 23-26, 2003, Vienna)

Background: Depicting the starting point

There are some very **common complaints** in SSH – more or less – across Europe:

- **Low status and low funding** of SSH compared to „science“ in the classical sense
- Inappropriate or even lack of **infrastructures** (databases, institutions, methods)
- **Imbalance between (big) theory and (little) practical effectiveness** of research in SSH
- Prevalance of national communities due to **language boundaries and cultures**

The first items on this list differ – according to the importance of the last one – between European states in Northern/Scandinavian, Western, Central, Eastern, and Mediterranean regions. Some countries in these regions represent „delayed nations“ that became independent nation states only during the 20th century. It is thus a **crucial challenge** to manage the **transformation from nation-based development and functions to trans-national concepts** in theory, methodology and application of SSH in the new context of the envisaged ERA.

In fact it is the traditional close linkage of SSH to national cultures, language and tradition itself that proofs the **urgency of the development of a new *European* concept of research in SSH:**

- The creation of modern sociology, political science and other disciplines in the SSH (for a recent discussion of definitions cf. Huws 2002, Smith 2003) was linked to the emergence of the *nation state* and the upswing of the *Industrial Society*.
- Nowadays a more transnational concept of SSH is required because of the *downturn of the nation state* (significantly indicated by the making of the EU) and the transition towards a knowledge-based global *Information Society*.
- Up to now SSH played an important role concerning nation building and the development of national social systems. In the global Information Society SSH are required to extend their competencies to **contribute to transnational social systems**, particularly in the EU.

Future perspectives:

Improving the potential, relevance and effectiveness of SSH in the ERA

Taking note of the background and current state of SSH in Europe, a new strategy is needed for moving forward towards a scientifically sound and practically efficient development of contemporary transnational SSH in the ERA.

Research in SSH should become better capable to

- respond to new challenges of the global Information Society and knowledge based economy,
- contribute to social, economic, cultural and institutional sustainability of the establishment of a viable knowledge-based economy and society in Europe.

In order to **make SSH more relevant in the ERA**, supporting crucial European developments towards enlargement, integration, the continuation, adaptation and creation of new social systems, and a peaceful and prosperous societal development in Europe at large, we have identified **five objectives** and a series of **recommendations** for achieving them.

Objective 1: Improving the acceptance, efficacy and relevance of SSH in the ERA

SSH will become more productive in the ERA, if the scientific communities involved manage to not only conduct and improve comparative research, but to turn towards **transnational collaborative research**. Moreover, this requires **meaningful co-operation** between „schools“, traditions in existing institutions, i.e. co-ordination of management structures, theories, methods and the application of research on national and EU levels („Internationalisation“).

Recommendations:

- Discuss, establish and implement a European „Action Plan: Effectiveness and internationalisation of SSH“ (a similar yet specified concept like „Science and Society“).
- Regard „multi-disciplinarity“ and „cutting across strategic objectives“ and/or programmes in FP6 as evaluation criteria.

Objective 2: Increasing financial support for SSH and transparency of accounting systems

Research policies should be geared towards the establishment **and improvement of infrastructures** and funds to allow reliable planning on the basis of **real costs** for private and public research organisations. This should enable institutes to change and develop under comparable conditions, securing **human resource development, mobility, gender mainstreaming, quality assurance** and higher **effectiveness**. New instruments in FP6 (IP, NoE) require **higher costs** in preparatory stages and **higher risks**, hence there is an urgent need for more stable and reliable infrastructures (data bases, methods, communication channels etc.).

Recommendations:

- Funding of infrastructures in terms of human and material resources addressing the specific needs of research in SSH.
- Provision of national co-funding of European research projects.
- Combined efforts to adjust the conditions between public and private research institutions concerning the participation in FP6 and ERA-activities.
- Structural EU-funding for private non-profit socio-economic research institutes to strengthen comparative advantages besides universities and publicly funded national institutes.

Objective 3: Expanding SSH research topics and domains

Until now there are limited possibilities for participation in FP6 and other EU RTD-programmes. In future the ERA may turn out to become favourable for the development of SSH, as the **vision of Europe** as such, **European values** and other topics require more attention and research in SSH, as well as **integrated collaboration of SSH-disciplines**.

The research agenda of SSH on a transnational (European) level shall include not only the traditional spectrum of specified research areas. In *addition* new and increasingly relevant issues are those highlighted in **Priority 7** of the FP6 and some research areas in the **other priorities** (IST, health, environment ...), in other parts of the Framework Programme, and in a variety of **sector programmes** (e.g. for youth research, education and training; www.cordis.lu). As a matter of fact, to **identify currently relevant societal research topics** and to find (or make available) suitable programmes for funding **across the manifold and diverse programmes** will emerge as one of the major issues relevant for research institutes and donors of RTD as well.

Recommendations:

- Mapping of social sciences and humanities in Europe.
- Identification and benchmarking of clusters of research capacities and excellency in SSH.
- Support and reflect comparative analysis of national research programmes and traditions.

Objective 4: Strategic development of SSH activities and practical application

Many of the new and increasingly relevant research issues require intensified collaboration across disciplines and with different kinds of practitioners as well – „**transdisciplinarity**“: The development of a **European constitution, RTD** (Research, Technology Development) and **innovation policies, institution building**, and the interaction between **science and public** are examples among others to which this applies. Historic and national development must be taken in consideration when it comes to an **assessment of education, research and practical activities** in SSH. A particular European variety of institutions, competencies and networks in different countries causes regionally distinct impacts of projects and programmes.

Recommendations:

- Intensify innovative forms of co-operation between universities, private research institutes, NGOs and practitioners in public administration and private businesses.
- Enhancement of increased and effective participation of SSH in FP6 in spite of the challenges of new instruments and research topics cutting across several priorities.
- Support strategic alliances in SSH between universities, private research, NGOs; particularly between organisations in current and new EU Member States and accession countries.

Objective 5: Advancement of education, professional training and mobility

By world standards European science and RTD development is lagging behind USA and Japan, in particular concerning RTD output (S&T productivity). One of the results of this situation is a permanent flow of researchers to the US – **EU brain drain** – even though Europe provides relatively higher numbers of PhD graduates. However, also within Europe and in the EU there are exceptions with outstanding performance: Finland, Sweden and Switzerland invest relatively much more in RTD than the EU average. Awaiting EU enlargement of May 2004, it becomes even more important to address the **growing discrepancies in RTD investment and internal brain drain** in the then larger EU. Therefore **human resource development deserves prioritised attention in Europe**, and SSH are the disciplines required to tackle such issues.

Recommendations:

- Strengthening of networks and SSH professional communities.
- Development of strategies for career advancement of young scientists, gender mainstreaming, and assurance of high quality of education, training and research.

- Set up bi- and multilateral agreements between public and private research organisations, and users of SSH expertise regarding mobility, fellowships and research topics.
- Adjustment of specified national and EU programmes to facilitate productive exchanges of knowledge, ideas and intellectual capital across the ERA.

Concluding summary and implementation schedule:

The most relevant things to do

4. **EC:** Call for a working group to create an „Action Plan“ and thereby provide new structures for the work of other stakeholders. An initial time frame and objectives of this working group should be presented during the conference „Integrating Europe“ in November 2003, to start the working groups activities early 2004, asking for an intermediate report in September 2004. Some activities outlined in the Action Plan should become installed in the second half of 2004 (e.g. „mapping“ research clusters and connecting SSH centres of excellence).
5. **National governments and research agencies:** Provide assistance for SSH for successful participation of SSH in FP6 – primarily and first by supporting grants for co-financing and improved infrastructures for public and non-profit private research institutes. Parallel to the EU Action Plan national governments should compare and adjust national funding systems.
6. **Professional organisations:** Build platforms and linkages among themselves and with RTD agencies. Their most relevant aim should be to establish joint and compatible research agenda, and to contribute to the mapping of research clusters and identification of excellent centres of SSH research, leading towards Networks of Excellence.
7. **Institutes, universities and other research organisations:** Education, training and quality assurance of research are of topical relevance.
8. **Media:** The public and practitioners/users of SSH-knowledge should become involved in agenda setting and implementation of research results, as far as applied research is concerned. Regarding basic research and development of the disciplines in the sector of SSH the scientific communities and research organisations require granted autonomy.

If you want to send **comments or messages** to the author and co-ordinator of the ERA-declaration debate, please use the following email

hochgerner@zsi.at

Josef Hochgerner, Centre for Social Innovation (CSI), Vienna

President of the Austrian Sociological Association (Oesterreichische Gesellschaft fuer Soziologie, OeGS)

<http://www.oegs.ac.at>

Organiser

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ZSI - Centre for Social Innovation (Zentrum für Soziale Innovation)

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Contact

Content and Programme

Austrian Sociological Association

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Austrian Sociological Association

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Vienna, Techgate – www.techgate.at – 23.- 26. November 2003

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Last Name	
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³ Zur Auswahl: A) Bildungs- und pädagogische Soziologie, B) Drogenforschung, C) Frauenforschung, D) Gesundheits- und Medizinsoziologie, E) Kunst- und Musiksoziologie, F) Sozialarbeit, G) Stadtforschung, H) Technik- und Wissenschaftssoziologie

Annex Payment grid:

Categories of participant fees according to professional and membership status, country of origin:

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- 3 Employed academic Member of OeGS
- 3 New EU-Member State (nMS), candidate and economically deprived countries
- 4 Non-members of OeGS and participants from other OECD countries
- 0 Invited Speaker and Chairpersons

Fees in Euro

Payment prior to conference

Price category	Complete programme Sunday, Nov. 23 until Wednesday, Nov. 26
1	35
2	50
3	130
4	175

Fees per day Monday or Tuesday	Fee for Sociological Excursions only (Wednesday)
15	10
21	12
55	30
90	40

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Price category	Complete programme Sunday, Nov. 23 until Wednesday, Nov. 26
1	50
2	67
3	190
4	220

Fees per day Monday or Tuesday	Fee for Sociological Excursions only (Wednesday)
20	15
30	20
80	40
135	55

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