

**MAX-PLANCK-INSTITUT
FÜR GESELLSCHAFTSFORSCHUNG**

(MPIFG)

Directors:

Renate Mayntz, Fritz W. Scharpf

R E P O R T 1 9 8 8

**Max-Planck-Institut für Gesellschaftsforschung
Lothringer Str. 78
D-5000 Köln 1
Telephone 0221 / 336050
Fax 0221 / 3360555
Contact: Jürgen Feick**

CONTENTS

	Page
1 Introduction	5
2 Research Programme and Projects	7
2.1 Research Programme	7
2.2 Research Projects	15
3 Conferences, Lectures and Research Stays	48
3.1 Conferences and Workshops at the Institute	48
3.2 Guest Lectures	49
3.3 External Conference Participation (for conference participation with lecture, see 4.4)	51
3.4 Teaching Activities	56
3.5 Positions in Scientific Associations, Forums and on Editorial Boards	56
4 Publications, Discussion Papers, Working Papers, and Presentations	59
4.1 Book Series of the Institute 1988	59
4.2 Discussion Papers of the Institute	59
4.3 Publications of Institute Members	60
4.4 Lectures and Presentations	68
4.5 Unpublished Working Papers and Reports	77
5 Visiting Researchers	80
5.1 Visiting Researchers	80
5.2 Visitors (Selection)	81
6 Personnel and Functional Support	83
6.1 Personnel Development	83
6.2 Library Services	84
6.3 EDP Infrastructure	84
7 Scientific CV of Institute Members and Long-Term Visiting Researchers	86

1 Introduction

In 1988, the institute has completed the 3-year build-up phase envisaged in the decision of its creation. The last of the 12 budgeted positions for research fellows were filled. The support staff, too, grew once more. The scientific advisory board was formally constituted and held its first meeting in February. The internal audit division of the Max-Planck-Gesellschaft and the Court of Audit of North Rhine-Westphalia both reviewed the institute's financial conduct. Thus the institute has entered the phase of normal operation.

As a visible sign of this development, the institute has published the first three volumes of its projected monograph series with the publishing house Campus. At the same time, the discussion paper series started in late 1987 grew considerably. As in the years before, the members of the institute have also continued to publish in scientific journals and text collections. The listing of papers presented at national as well as international conferences in section 4.4 of this report indicates the growing visibility of our work in the scientific community.

We are again publishing our annual report in English, this time largely because in this way we can save time by simply updating, instead of writing anew, the description of our research programme, the individual projects, and the CVs of the research fellows. However, this being still a very young institute where a mere twelve months count for much, we thought it

desirable to have an updated report of our activities available.

2 RESEARCH PROGRAMME AND PROJECTS

2.1 Research Programme

The Max-Planck-Institut für Gesellschaftsforschung was founded in 1985 and has reached its projected size during early 1988. Its programme is carried out by its two directors, Renate Mayntz and Fritz W. Scharpf, together with 12 postdoctoral fellows on budgeted positions and a few more researchers financed from project grants. In addition, a number of visiting fellows and doctoral fellows are working on themes closely related to the institute's programme. Research is supported by student assistants and by administrative, clerical, computer and library staffs. Altogether, there are about 50 persons participating, full time or part time, in the institute's work.

The institute is committed to basic social science research on the dynamics of structural change in highly developed Western societies. Its research programme starts from the premise that high degrees of functional differentiation, interdependence, resource availability and technological development are characteristically associated with endogenous dynamics that are poorly understood and hard to control. Their observable consequences - unplanned structural change, persistent stagnation or sudden reversals of developmental trends - have often been interpreted as the unintended aggregate and remote effects of purposeful individual and collective action. What is needed are empirically based theories which systematically account for the emergence of such effects from specific structural and institutional antecedents, and which

spell out their implications for the efforts, at different systems levels and by different actors, to achieve purposeful control over processes of societal development.

Consonant with the premise that the existence of functionally differentiated sectors is a core feature of modern societies, our research focusses on societal subsystems, complex institutions and organisational networks, rather than using aggregate data on individuals and households to describe structural change. But though we look for data mainly at the meso-level of institutional sectors or functional subsystems, the concept of actor is nevertheless basic to our approach. In our view, events at the meso-level emerge from the complex interplay of individual, collective and corporate actors whose goals, perceptions and strategies are, in turn, shaped by the characteristics of these functional systems.

The Object of Empirical Research

In pursuing these aspirations, the research programme of the Max-Planck-Institut für Gesellschaftsforschung presently focusses on the institutional development and performance problems of three specific societal sectors - health care, organised research, and telecommunications, the latter being an instance of that class of large socio-technical infrastructure systems which have come to characterise modern societies. This choice is largely justified by pragmatic reasons: We are obviously unable to do empirical research on the development of, and the interactions among, all impor-

tant societal subsystems. Exclusive concentration on either the political-administrative system, or on sectors of the economy which are primarily market controlled, would not have permitted us to pursue the problems we wish to study. Instead, we have chosen our research objects from the so-called "third sector", that is from the large variety of functional subsystems which are neither unequivocally "public" nor wholly "private", and which are governed by an interesting mix of hierarchical (political) control, market elements, professional self-regulation and bargaining among corporate actors.

Within this category, different sectors might have been chosen, but the three we did select surely possess high and potentially growing functional importance in highly developed societies. At the same time, dissatisfaction with or criticism of their performance has been sufficiently strong over the past decades to motivate efforts at institutional reform in several countries. All three sectors therefore enable us to study the interplay between autonomous processes of subsystem development and political efforts to control these processes.

The degree of state involvement in health care, scientific research, and telecommunications varies, but is in one way or another generally quite high. In most countries, some aspects of technical infrastructure services, health services and scientific research are publicly provided and financed; some are privately provided but financed from taxes or other collective funds; in other cases, privately provided and financed services are heavily regulated; or their provision is

promoted by governments in various ways. At the same time, however, some aspects of the supply of, and demand for, services are still (or again, as a result of deregulation) controlled by market forces. Others are subject to professional self-regulation and to the cartellisation of service providers. Still others are governed by collective bargaining between membership organisations or by monopolistic bargaining between large corporate actors. In some areas, furthermore, service provision is conditioned by the specific requirements of large socio-technical systems and by the dynamics of technological innovation.

As a consequence of this mix of institutional arrangements, the most powerful theoretical paradigms of social organisation, i.e. market competition and bureaucratic control, are insufficient when it comes to the analysis of the type of subsystems we have chosen to study. There is a lack of elaborated theory to draw upon for the analysis of composite institutional regimes. Current discussions of the "third sector" have mainly helped with the classification of institutions, but have not yet produced significant advances in understanding the internal dynamics of the corresponding sectors. In our view, the analysis of interactions among multiple mechanisms of governance may become the key to understanding the institutional development, the performance, and the control problems of many functional subsystems in advanced Western societies.

Research Approaches

In all three sectors, we have initially emphasised descriptive studies in a historical and comparative perspective, in order to provide a broader empirical base for the identification of more specific questions which are likely to increase our theoretical knowledge. Ultimately, we hope to achieve a fuller understanding of the historical evolution of specific institutional arrangements and of their consequences, and we also hope to contribute to the further development of explanatory theories.

In the search for explanations, we do not limit ourselves to a single theoretical paradigm but draw upon several paradigms, including social systems theory, theories of rational action, and theories of political guidance and control. In the past two years, we have devoted special effort to explore the usefulness, for our particular research purposes, of theories of social differentiation which claim to describe and predict essentially undirected, but nevertheless directional, processes of structural change and, in particular, the emergence and self-referential closure of large functional subsystems. The first volume which has been published in our series (see section 4 below) reflects the results of these theoretical explorations, alongside a number of journal articles by several members of the institute. After the publication of this book, the discussion group of system theorists who had been meeting at the institute in regular intervals since late 1985 was discontinued. Our closely related interest in theories attempting to explain the evolution of large-scale socio-technical systems has

meanwhile also resulted in a publication (Volume 2 of the institute's series).

While we have come to at least preliminary conclusions about the analytical potential of social systems theories for our substantive research questions, we are continuing work on three other distinct bodies of social science theory which share a focus on social actors (rather than systems), but differ in the role which purposeful action is assumed to play in producing societal outcomes. These are:

- Theories analysing the autonomous dynamics of social interaction as aggregation effects of individual choices under conditions where no single actor is able to control the "decision environment" constituted by all other actors. In the spirit of individualistic structuralism, such theories attempt to identify and to formalise the causal mechanisms through which purposeful or expressive micro behavior translates either into spontaneous order, into cyclical fluctuations or into undesired (and often undesirable) escalations.

- Game-theoretical explanations of societal outcomes as a result of the strategic interaction of self-regarding individual and corporate actors in situations where the anticipated response of others is influenced by one's own choices. We hope to move beyond conventional rational-choice analyses by including in our attention more complex constellations of actors (linked games) as well as the cognitive maps of major actors and the mechanisms which may change their definition of the interac-

tion situation. The conference on "Connected Games" held at the institute in November 1988 reflects these analytical efforts.

- Theories of purposeful social coordination which permit the reconstruction of the specific logics of different forms of governance, of their bases of legitimation, and of their substantive capabilities and limitations. Particular attention is currently paid to the problem of achieving solidarity and of moving from narrowly utilitarianistic action orientations to a consideration of system imperatives (or "common interest") under the structural conditions characteristic of modern societies. This includes reflections on the influence of distributive conflict upon substantive outcomes, and on institutions mediating between divergent logics of action.

We do not expect that the theoretical approaches we are currently working with will converge into a unified body of theory capable of providing integrated explanations of institutional development, sectoral performance, and political control for all highly developed societies and all of their subsystems. Such a theory cannot be our realistic aim. However, we do hope that we will be able to explain the historical evolutions of specific societal sectors and their interactions with other functional systems, notably the political one, and that our work will at the same time contribute to the further development of some of

the theoretical approaches that we have chosen to work with.

Renate Mayntz

Fritz W. Scharpf

2.2 Research Projects

Research Area: Systems of Organised Scientific Research

Project:

Differentiation and Structural Change of Societal Subsystems: The System of Scientific Research

Researchers:

Hans-Willy Hohn, Uwe Schimank, Lothar Krempel (parts of the project)

The subject of this project is an empirical analysis of the longer-term development, the internal structure and the societal embeddedness of the research system of the Federal Republic of Germany. The system comprises three major subsectors: research at universities, state-financed research institutes outside the universities, and industrial research. At present, the project concentrates on the second of these subsectors, which consists of five groups of research institutions:

- the Max-Planck-Gesellschaft
- the Großforschungseinrichtungen (big science centres),
- the Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft,
- research institutes attached to federal government ministries,
- research institutes jointly financed by the federal government and the states (Länder).

A first group of research questions deals with the historical differentiation of extra-university state-financed research from university research on the one

hand and industrial research on the other. What are the characteristic features of research conducted neither by universities nor by firms? Which scientific, political, and economic actors have been involved pursuing which interests in the establishment of these research institutes? What kind of strategies were used to realise these interests - and what were the unintentional consequences of these activities and interactions?

The same kind of questions are also asked with respect to the internal differentiation of extra-university state-financed research. Each of the five groups of research institutions mentioned above has developed a distinct identity with respect to the type of research it is engaged in, its major sources of finance, and the set of political, economic and scientific actors in its reference group. In a historical perspective, these identities appear to be the result of long lasting and ongoing processes of interorganisational conflict, social closure and "domain competition" within the sector of extra-university research.

At the same time a plurality of political actors at different levels of government have tried to steer the structural development of the German research system into certain directions, while several intermediary organisations, such as the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft or the Wissenschaftsrat, were established in order to increase the self-organising capacity of the research system. The interplay between political guidance from various actors on the one hand and the strategies of organisations within the sector on the other is a major focus of this research project.

Preliminary reports about the big science centres, the Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft and the federal research institutes have already been completed.

Project:

The Science and Technology Policy of the Federal Government - Processes of Organizational and Programmatic Differentiation

Researcher:

Andreas Stucke

The project focusses on the historical development of science and technology policy of the federal government in Germany. The period of investigation will be the years from 1955 to 1985.

In 1955 the FRG recovered its national sovereignty, which also removed limitations on research in fields such as nuclear energy and space flight. In the same year the Federal Ministry of Atomic Energy (Bundesministerium für Atomfragen) was founded, which can be viewed as the first major commitment of the federal government in a policy area which previously was treated as a prerogative of the states (Länder).

The project examines the evolution of steering activities of the federal government with regard to the subsystem of organised research. In this context, the Federal Ministry of Science and Technology (Bundesministerium für Forschung und Technologie; or its respective predecessors) is analytically treated as a

focal actor distinguished from other corporate actors in its political, economic and societal environment. Actor-centered approaches will be used to answer the following questions: What, if any, were the specific preferences and strategies of the government's science and technology policy at a given time and how did they develop? How did specific constraints, such as the established structures of the research system and strategic choices of other corporate actors influence the decision-making of the focal actor? How did the interaction dynamics between the central political, scientific and economic actors lead to relatively stable structures in the organised research system which, to a certain extent, were neither desired nor intended?

In order to answer these questions, research is concentrating on three major complexes of science and technology policy: first, space flight as an example of large-scale technology, comparable to nuclear energy; secondly, electronic data processing and micro-electronics as examples of new key technologies, and, finally, the general promotion and advancement of science. The latter includes the federal financial contributions to the large, autonomous organisations of science, such as the Max-Planck-Gesellschaft (MPG) and the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG). The empirical data is being collected from official documents and interviews with former and present members of the ministry.

The research is supported by a doctoral stipend of the Max-Planck-Gesellschaft.

Project:

The Early Modern State and the European University:
Politics and Education in the Process of Societal
Differentiation

Researcher:

Rudolf Stichweh

The research project is interested in the interaction of higher education and politics in early modern European societies. It concentrates on the period between the onset of the Counter-Reformation - which intensified claims on educational institutions by Protestant and Catholic states and churches alike (ca. 1560) - and the genesis of the modern 'scientific' university in Germany (ca. 1820). Whereas medieval universities may be seen as an extension of organisational structures of the church and the modern university in contrast to it definitely as a scientific institution, it is a guiding hypothesis of the research project that developments and problems of premodern universities should be interpreted as interrelations between political demands and scientific/educational services of the institutions of higher education. This does not necessarily imply an asymmetry. Reciprocity is reintroduced by the dependence of political demands on the universities' intellectual services and by the penetration of university educated personnel into the organisational structures of state and church. It should be obvious that the project has to put special emphasis on law studies and their functional equivalents, and that in pluriconfessional premodern Europe the interface of higher education and church/religion

should always be analysed as mediated by political options.

There are three main analytical interests and associated complexes of problems in the research project. First, the project is historiographically interested in a social history of premodern universities. A strict functional analysis and observance of the contemporaneity of problems will help to avoid the litany of decline which has been characteristic for the historiography of premodern universities up to now. A second, analytical interest might be called macro-sociological. It focusses on the stratified ('ständische') structures of premodern Europe and the interrelation of stratification and the beginning differentiation of functional subsystems for education and politics. Finally, there is a third type of interest which cautiously may be called microsociological. Within a descriptive reconstruction of the interactional forms and interactional systems in premodern universities, the project is looking for correlations between university education and structures and processes of the relevant environments (mainly political) of university systems.

The project is in its final stage. By March 1989 the research results will be summarised in a monograph.

The research is supported by a post-doctoral stipend of the Max-Planck-Gesellschaft.

Project:

Industrial Research and Government Intervention

Researcher:

Jürgen Häusler

Research activities in industry are subject to numerous government interventions that extend from financial support to legal constraints. The project examines the relationship between industrial R&D efforts and purposeful government intervention and aims at answering the question whether and to what degree research and technology policies are capable of steering research activities in the private sector.

In discussing the relationship between research policies and industrial research activities, the project attempts to close the gap between two existing, hitherto isolated, approaches that concentrate exclusively on either the state's or industry's perspective.

At the onset, the two perspectives will be examined separately to allow for detailed analyses of the strategies, conflicts and efforts to coordinate actions in the state and the industrial arena respectively. It is assumed, however, that actors in both arenas base their strategic behavior on the existence of close and manifold relationships between government and industry which the project will turn to in the second stage.

The analysis of the industrial sector examines intra-institutional arrangements meant to coordinate and steer private research activities. It focuses on two

alternative strategies that companies may choose to deal with the high degree of uncertainty in their R&D activities. In an attempt to increase their ability to react to radically new technological developments in a flexible way, companies can provide their research laboratories with a high degree of autonomy and aggressively enter the competitive race for technological superiority. Alternatively, they can attempt to reduce technological uncertainties by integrating their research efforts very closely with their production and marketing activities, by cooperating increasingly with other companies at the R&D level or by using industrial associations to coordinate research efforts within industrial sectors.

The study of governmental research and technology policies will include all institutional levels at which public authorities may intervene in the industrial research process (from the local, regional, state, federal to the international level), as well as the whole variety of mechanisms that governments may apply in trying to control industrial research activities: financial means (subsidies, taxes), legal regulations (R&D restrictions, norms), market interventions (public procurement, protectionism) and technology transfer (public research institutions, occupational training).

Empirical evidence will be collected from four industrial sectors: the electronics, chemical, machinery and aerospace industries (an extension to include the textile, steel or other low-tech industries may eventually prove necessary). The case studies will be based on surveys of existing literature focusing on

these industrial sectors and on extensive interviews with experts and representatives from the respective companies and industrial associations as well as government agencies responsible for research policies aimed at industry based research.

Whereas the study of research activities in the industrial sector started in 1988, work on the analysis of research and technology policies will begin in early 1989.

Project:

A German Case Study of High-T_c Superconductor Research

Researcher:

Dorothea Jansen

Cooperators:

Helga Nowotny, Ulrike Mersits (Institut für Wissenschaftsgeschichte und Wissenschaftsforschung, Universität Wien)

Superconductivity is a physical property by which certain materials suddenly lose their electric resistance when cooled to a very low critical temperature. Discovered in 1911, this phenomenon could only be applied in a few, very limited research fields and in medicine until two IBM researchers, Müller and Bednorz, made an unexpected breakthrough in 1986. When they discovered a ceramic material that was superconducting, the race was on for research groups at universities and government and industrial laboratories

to find new superconducting materials as well as new applications and processing methods. The prospect of gaining potentially substantial market shares - in microelectronics, for example - spurs on the competition. For these reasons, studying superconductor research can provide the science researcher with valuable insights.

The research project initiated by Helga Nowotny will assess and compare the reactions of research institutions and groups in Austria, Switzerland and the Federal Republic of Germany to this significant scientific discovery. Begun in March 1988, the subproject at the Max-Planck-Institut für Gesellschaftsforschung is a case study in the FRG which will later be incorporated into the cross-national comparison.

The German case study will concentrate on comparing the research goals and strategies of several research organisations after having determined their respective starting positions and sources of financial support. Complementarily, the aims and reactions of the institutions providing such funding will be traced and their influence on this research field assessed.

Our subproject began with a reconstruction of important dates and decisions which had determined the basis upon which research and funding programmes were formulated. Eight research groups were chosen from this rapidly growing field for a qualitative analysis based on both secondary sources and interviews with experts from the research groups. To ensure that the study be representative, we took the diversity of the various institutions involved in superconductor re-

search into account in choosing the research groups. Groups from electrotechnical and chemical industrial laboratories are also included.

Interviews with the research groups constituted the first empirical phase of the study. Subsequently, these were partially analysed, and guidelines for interviews with institutions funding research were developed. At the end of 1988 this second empirical phase devoted to the research-funding institutions and the expert commissions advising them began.

Research Area: Health Care Systems

Project:

Comparison of Western European Health Systems

Researchers:

Jens Alber, Brigitte Schenkluhn

The project studies the development of the health care systems of France, Italy, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, and West Germany in the post-war period. The five countries were selected because they represent different modes of organising the health sector with different public/private mixes. The Swiss system is based on voluntary sickness insurance schemes subsidised by the state, the French and German systems on compulsory sickness insurance with different degrees of state regulation, the British and Italian systems on national health services which emerged in different historical contexts.

The project has descriptive and analytical aims. Descriptively, it seeks to map cross-country variations in the structure of health systems by depicting major institutional arrangements, configurations of actors, and modes of governance. More specifically we aim at standardised descriptions of the organisation of medical supply, the regulation of access to health care, and the methods of payment and pricing in five major fields: institutional care, ambulatory services, dental care, pharmaceutical goods, and long-term care.

For analytical purposes, the information on organisational structures will be related to data on problem perceptions and strategies pursued by major actors and to indicators of system performance. One major goal is to identify which dynamic consequences and specific problems arise from different institutional arrangements. Analysis will focus on the dynamic of (sector-specific) expenditure development, the size and growth of medical staff, and the degree and development of regional inequalities in health services as major dependent variables. A second major analytical objective is to identify the conditions under which different public/private mixes were institutionalised in the various national contexts.

Our empirical research thus combines qualitative information on institutional structures and actors' strategies with quantitative data on the development of medical expenditure, personnel, physical inputs, utilisation, and health conditions. The quantitative and the institutional data are compiled from secondary sources, while information on actors' perceptions and strategies will be collected by means of expert interviews.

So far, research efforts concentrated on collecting descriptive material from secondary sources and on country reports describing the institutional and organisational settings in each nation. First drafts of the reports on France, Switzerland, Italy and the United Kingdom were discussed with country experts in a series of workshops held at Cologne. Presently the country reports are being rewritten. First theoretical papers developing analytical concepts and tentative

generalisations were presented at various national and international conferences. A more general comparison of the health care systems in OECD countries has been published.

Project:

The German Health Care System: Internal Dynamics, Political Control, and Barriers to Structural Reform

Researchers:

Bernd Rosewitz and Douglas Webber

The first phase of the project work focussed on the description and analysis of the structural evolution of the health care system in Germany, the relevant corporate actors, which organise service-providers and health insurance funds, and the political-administrative agencies involved in making and implementing health care policy.

A major finding was that attempts at structural reforms of the German health system, involving the redistribution of competences for regulating, financing, and providing health care failed more regularly than in other comparable industrial democratic states. Even during a period of political regime changes, the central structural characteristics of the German health care system remained essentially intact.

This observation provides the point of departure for the second phase of the project which began in summer 1988. Analysis in this new phase concentrates on the

politics of agenda-setting concerning health care issues and especially proposals for structural reform. Attention will also be given to the internal dynamics of the existing structure and of actor constellations which systematically foreclose certain policy options. The aim is to identify the set and configuration of variables which determine the failure or, in exceptional cases, the success of political attempts to reform the structures of the German health care system.

To this end, four case studies were chosen. In one case study we look at conflicts over the regulation of private-practising insurance doctors' pay, in another at the integration of ambulatory and stationary medical care through the limited expansion of ambulatory treatment in hospitals. The third and fourth case-study topics relate to the organisation and tasks of the health-insurance medical examiners' service (Vertrauensärztlicher Dienst), and the division of labour between private-practising doctors and the public health service (Öffentlicher Gesundheitsdienst) concerning preventive medical care. All these case studies represent domains of conflict where the associations of private-practising insurance doctors are central corporate actors. The comparative analysis of reform conflicts should throw some light on the conditions under which organised doctors are more or less powerful and influential.

Current research on these topics, covering the time since the Second World War, is based on secondary literature, the analysis of official documents, party and pressure-group records and publications, articles

in newspapers and periodicals, and interviews of experts and participants in the decision-making processes.

Research Area: Socio-Technical Systems of Interactive
Telecommunication

Project:

The Development of the German Telecommunications System after World War II

Researchers:

Raymund Werle, Manfred Huppertz

The project to be completed in 1989 attempts to describe and explain the post-war development of the telecommunications system in Western Germany which provides specific infrastructural services for its "environment" by facilitating long-distance communication by technical means. The large, functionally differentiated and complex socio-technical system of telecommunications incorporates heterogeneously oriented actors with partly competing and contradicting interests, the relevant dimensions being defined by technical, economic, political and legal specialisation. "Technicians" are engaged in making the system work, enhancing its technical efficiency and solving problems of compatibility. "Economists" in general are interested in the generation of positive external effects for the economy through the telecommunications infrastructure and in an economically efficient provision of services. Business managers of single corporations are interested in gaining or securing market shares and a reasonable profit rate. "Politicians" concentrate on setting collectively binding goals, determining the internal distribution of power and

creating institutional arrangements which are meant to direct the system's overall performance and shape its further development with regard to specific political values and programmes. "Lawyers", by implementing sets of regulations that define competences and obligations and by securing compatibility of the various rules, contribute to the stabilisation and integration of the relations between the actors in the system, thus increasing calculability.

These orientations also channel the perception of problems and possible solutions. They are not isolated from each other, but co-exist and interact in organisational settings. Moreover, they are influenced by the self-interests of the different organisations and individual actors within the telecommunications system.

The configuration of actors differs according to the problems at hand. The German PTT (Deutsche Bundespost) as the central actor, however, as well as some manufacturing companies like Siemens or associations and unions like the German Chamber of Industry and Commerce (Deutscher Industrie- und Handelstag) or the German Post Office Workers' Union (Deutsche Postgewerkschaft) represent stable elements in the configuration, although they do not participate in all decision-making processes actively. Other actors appear in some cases and are not present in others. This heterogeneity makes for fragmentary and non-simultaneous decision-making, which can either initiate, facilitate or block development processes.

The overall development displays features and patterns partly resembling those of other large technical systems. Studies in technological history suggest that periods of growth and enlargement may be followed by a phase of stabilisation. The "momentum" or inertia gained there considerably determines further developments. Later on large technical systems may begin to stagnate, lose power and in the end, compared with former importance, become marginal. The German telecommunications system seems to have reached maturity as far as telephone services are concerned. It is an open question whether new services resulting from technical innovations and changing demands will constitute the starting point for further enlargement and fundamental changes of the existing system or whether the still dominant telephone will impede other developments.

Project:

The Development of the German Telephone System as a Socio-Technical System

Researcher:

Frank Thomas

The aim of the project is to describe and to explain the development of the German telephone network as a socio-technical system starting with its introduction in 1877. The research project covers the period until the stage of mass distribution which was reached in the 1960s. The analysis emphasises the interrelation

with other communication systems and the spatial properties of the telephone system.

The methodological approach is actor-oriented. An attempt is made to reconstruct the development of the system as a chain of decisions of corporate actors within a network faced with a limited, changing set of alternatives and an increasing sediment of preceding decisions.

During the first year of the study, the embeddedness of the telephone system as part of the state telecommunications system and its interrelation with the administrative, military and economic environment was reconstructed from archival records. In the second year, research focussed upon the history of the decision-making process within the organisation of the core actor, the Federal Ministry for Postal Services and Telecommunication (Bundesministerium für das Post- und Fernmeldewesen) up to the time after World War II.

As a tentative result, the development of the telephone system can be divided into two major phases defined by changes of its central function. The first phase ends in the early 1950s. During this period the telephone is regarded as a "speaking telegraph" for the communication of business and official messages. During the second phase, which is characterised by mass distribution, its function becomes extended to include private, non-business utilisation as well.

One of the most important decisions was the legalisation of the state monopoly in telecommunications affairs in 1892. The close, oligopolistic interaction

with the economic environment is another constant of the developmental process. Safety of supply and standardisation of technical facilities were more important as main goals than rapid technological changes or cost effectiveness.

The scarcity of financial resources led to a strategy of distributing the new technologies first where demand was greatest, i.e. within large cities or on the network between them. Because existing spatial communication structures preshaped the geographic layout of the succeeding technological generation, spatial inequalities were maintained.

The project is supported by a doctoral stipend of the Max-Planck-Gesellschaft and should be terminated in 1989.

Project:

The Introduction of New Telecommunications Networks and Services. A Comparative Analysis of Innovation Processes

Researcher:

Volker Schneider

Cooperators:

Jean-Marie Charon, Thierry Vedel (Centre Nationale de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris);

Ian Miles, Graham Thomas (Science Policy Research Unit, University of Sussex).

Substantial changes have recently taken place in the technology of telecommunications and its regulatory

environment. The project examines the process of innovation in a subdomain, which in the early 1980s was considered the "spearhead" of the information society: interactive videotex networks and services. Its development in three European countries - the Federal Republic of Germany, France and the United Kingdom are analysed in this project.

The study is internationally comparative in order to uncover the effects which national variations in institutional and economic configurations have on the determination of different innovative paths. It is longitudinal in order to be able to grasp the technical and social dynamics of the different processes, to identify changes in the networks of relations amongst actors and to explore the evolutionary logic of national innovations.

The joint project, which began in the early part of 1986 and will be completed in spring of 1989, is carried out in cooperation with research teams based at the Centre Nationale de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) in France and the Science Policy Research Unit (SPRU) in Britain. The German part was initially financed by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft and is now a project of the Max-Planck-Institut für Gesellschaftsforschung.

In the initial phase of the study, the three teams reconstructed the developmental processes of the videotex systems in their respective countries from the early 1970s to the present. Significant events were identified by analysing documents and information provided by participants and knowledgeable observers.

The analysis of the actor-structure, and the delineation of key decisions, conflicts and relationships which led to the development of the presently existing networks and services were further steps in the project.

The subsequent comparative study proceeds from the working hypothesis that country differences in contextual conditions and in the actors systems involved may explain the differences of national system configurations and developmental and usage patterns of the videotex technology.

Project:

New Telecommunications Media and Business Travel. An Empirical Analysis of Business-Related Mobility and its Possible Changes Due to the Use of New Telecommunications Media

Researchers:

Rainer Ollmann, Fritz Krieger

Given the possibility of a trade-off between telecommunication and travel activities, the future use of new media of telecommunication may change the volume and structure of business travel. The project will document current patterns of business travel and communication and it will attempt to estimate the likely effects of new media, such as video conferences and video telephones, on travel activities.

Interviews made with a panel of experts and some persons in key positions of several large organisations suggest that a broad diffusion of the new communication technologies cannot be expected before the mid-1990s in West Germany. Thus, it is still possible to observe the actual status quo of business mobility as a kind of zero-measurement before the utilisation of these media becomes more extensive. This measurement is the main objective of the project's empirical part.

Data are collected by means of ten case studies in selected companies, public institutions and research institutes. The travel activities of specific personnel are recorded for several short periods by means of questionnaires. The case studies are supplemented by further information, such as management's estimates regarding future use of telecommunication means, partly depending on future telecommunication policies of different public authorities. On the basis of these empirical data hypotheses about the expected effects of telecommunications utilisation on the volume of business travel, the structure of communication networks in organisations and on the differential utilisation of the transport infrastructure have been developed. The study will be completed in spring of 1989. In about five or six years, a follow-up project shall provide information about actual changes in the amount and structure of travel activities in certain types of organisations.

Research Area: Governance Regimes: Structures, Processes and Orientations

Project:

Analysis of the Institutional Culture in the German Federal Parliament

Researchers:

Renate Mayntz,

Friedhelm Neidhardt (Professor of Sociology, formerly Director of the Forschungsinstitut für Soziologie, Universität zu Köln, now Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin)

This qualitative and exploratory study has reached the write-up phase. Its object has been a particular institutional sub-culture, i.e. that of the German Federal Parliament, which is an important component of the political culture of society at large. The importance of political culture variables in the policy process is today widely recognised. However, in Germany empirical research has largely concentrated on the administrative elite, neglecting the behavioural standards, value orientations, and cognitive patterns of the political elite represented by the members of parliament.

For the purpose of this study, the political culture of the German Parliament had been defined in terms of collectively binding values and norms with respect to behavioural attributes of parliamentarians. The existence of a parliamentary political culture in this sense is not simply assumed, but treated as an empir-

ical question. Since there is always the possibility that observed behavioural regularities are but a collective reaction to specific situational constraints, the occurrence of sanctions, or at least the identification and negative evaluation of deviant behaviour are important empirical indicators upon which the existence of an institutional culture is predicated. Thus, central research questions referred to the substantive content and formal properties of sub-cultural norms and observable mechanisms of social control. At the same time, structural aspects of the social group "parliamentarians", i.e. network structure and subgroup formation, were covered.

Empirically, a series of 30 structured interviews with members of the Federal Parliament form the core of the project. Most of these interviews have been conducted by Renate Mayntz and Friedhelm Neidhardt, but a few have also been made by Peter Stadler, an assistant to a member of the Bonn Parliament and part-time collaborator in this project. In addition, relevant autobiographical literature and press reports are used as material. The project started in 1986, and the last interview has been made in January, 1988. First results have been presented by Renate Mayntz at a conference in Bremen (see Section 4.4 below). A joint journal article by the two main researchers is in preparation.

Project:

Change in the Role Perceptions of the Political-Administrative Elite of the Federal Republic of Germany

Researchers:

Renate Mayntz (Project director)

Hans-Ulrich Derlien (Project director, Lehrstuhl für Verwaltungswissenschaft, Universität Bamberg)

Margot Fälker (MPIFG, formally at Universität Bamberg)

Hermann Groß (Universität Bamberg)

Dirk Klaas (Universität Bamberg) (until 11/1988)

Reiner Kramer (Universität Bamberg) (since 12/1988)

This project analyses changes in the role perception of top civil servants and politicians at the national level between 1970 and 1987. The study replicates the German part of a cross-national survey analysis, conducted in 1970 by Robert Putnam and others. We are cooperating with similar studies in the US, Japan, Sweden and hopefully Great Britain. A cross-national comparison in addition to the longitudinal comparison will therefore be possible.

The project's theoretical starting point is the distinction between two types of top civil servants, i.e. classical (Weberian) vs. "political" bureaucrats. Previous studies have shown that with respect to this dimension, top civil servants in different countries do not only differ in their predominant orientation, but they have also suggested that a significant shift from the classical to the political pole of the spectrum may have occurred over time. The 1970 study suggests that this shift has been quite pronounced in West Germany, but the data do not suffice to disentangle

gle the various possible reasons for such a development, particularly the extent to which such a shift could be the effect of changing career and recruitment patterns on the one hand or of age and generation membership on the other. It is expected that a longitudinal study will not only enable us to answer questions about the extent and causes of changing role perceptions, but also to show how these are reflected in changing mutual perceptions of higher civil servants and politicians.

Data collection has been concluded in 1987. It was based on a semi-standardised questionnaire of nearly 60 items. The research team members and 15 external interviewers conducted 150 interviews with top civil servants in federal ministries in Bonn, and 60 interviews with members of the Bundestag; final sample size is 147 and 59, respectively. This sample composition corresponds to the original Putnam sample. By December 1987, a code book had also been compiled, in accordance with Putnam's study of 1970 and Bert Rockman's ongoing research in the US. For part of the questions it will be possible to construct a panel including not only civil servants interviewed both 1970 and 1987, but partly also in the Mannheim Elite Surveys of 1972 and 1981.

Data have been available on computer tapes since late spring in 1988. Throughout the year, data analysis has proceeded to the purpose of preparing a first longitudinal comparison of the German data for 1970 and 1987. The 1987 data have been made available in a discussion paper series of the University of Bamberg, and two

papers based on these data have been presented at two conferences in the US in August and September of 1988.

The project is financed by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft on the basis of a joint application by Hans-Ulrich Derlien and Renate Mayntz, whereby the former is the official recipient of the grant.

Project:

Decision-Making Processes in Local Government. A Study of Cultural Policy in West German Cities

Researcher:

Doris Gau

The study deals with decision making in the field of cultural policy on the local government level. It focusses on the general question whether the development of local cultural policy is the result of purposive planning or of numerous uncoordinated, though interdependent decisions of the actors involved. The analysis of cultural policy is of specific importance for understanding the mechanisms of local policy-making, because in this area municipalities enjoy a much higher degree of autonomy from state control than in other policy fields.

In order to identify the determinants of process outcomes, cultural policy-making is understood as the interaction among a set of actors who operate - more or less overtly and directly, possibly changing over time - within a given, but not immutable context.

These actors are: public servants, elected members of the city council, the council's committee on cultural affairs, managers of local cultural organisations, local interest groups, private organisations and other external actors. Their behaviour is analysed in terms of goals, interests and strategies as well as resources which they command. Contextual factors such as local economic characteristics and the organisational structure of local government administrations in the cultural field as well as the competition among municipalities have been selected as relevant for shaping the scope of action.

The investigation of decision-making processes in local cultural policy is based on comparative case studies, carried out in several West German cities in North Rhine-Westphalia, cities whose population figures range from about 100,000 to 500,000 inhabitants. Data have been collected by expert interviews with focal actors, and document analysis of written material such as records of committee meetings and the cities' budgets for cultural policy.

In a first step the empirical material has been analysed for each case study separately providing monographic profiles of each of the cities included in the study. The comparative analysis across the various cities has delineated relationships between contextual as well as actor-related factors and outcomes of cultural policy-making. As a preliminary result it can be stated that structural background factors influence the policy processes and their outcomes to a rather limited extent. Instead, in the field of cultural affairs, which is highly dependent on the commitment

and individual skills of actors, behavioural and interaction patterns can be regarded as dominant explanatory variables for the outcomes of cultural policy. Furthermore, policy outcomes can be classified as ideal types of "traditional" and "innovative" policy profiles of local cultural policy.

The project has been supported by a doctoral stipend of the Max-Planck-Gesellschaft, and the final research report will be finished in early 1989.

Project:

The International Comparison of Governmental Interventions - A Basis for Integration and Accumulation?

Researchers:

Jürgen Feick,

Werner Jann (Hochschule für Verwaltungswissenschaften, Speyer)

During the last two decades, empirical policy research has developed as an important field of comparative research in the social sciences. By now an abundance of studies, mainly of the case-study type, has emerged from this research trend. Most often different countries are compared with respect to one policy field. Rarely do we encounter research designs combining various countries and policy fields.

What is still lacking is an attempt to integrate the results of those studies, to make, so to speak, a comparison of comparisons. The ultimate aim is to

accumulate knowledge for building theories which should try to explain structures, processes and outcomes of the policy cycle, comprising policy formation, implementation and evaluation. This is a vast area to cover and every integrative approach is bound to be selective. The project therefore focusses on policy formation and policy content and relies on the secondary analysis of existing research.

The general task is to explore the potential for the accumulation of research findings, the more specific one to ask whether and, if so, how nations matter in explaining variance in policy formation and policy content. There are two competing hypotheses, the one maintaining that it is the policy field, the characteristics of the problem situation, and perhaps the general stage of socio-economic development which largely determine policy processes and their outcomes. Although those explanatory factors are analysed on a country-by-country basis, it is not the characteristics of a nation per se which matter in this conceptual perspective. The competing hypothesis points to national characteristics as complex configurations which account at least for part of the variance encountered. In this perspective factors like national institutional structures, behavioural and interaction patterns and cultural background are not regarded as residual factors to be introduced on an ad-hoc basis but as powerful, explaining variables.

More recent concepts assume that national intervention styles exist which can be detected across policy fields and which are largely determined by cultural and institutional traditions. In contrast the first

mentioned hypothesis would expect us to find more similarities within policy fields across countries and more variation among policy fields.

Three tasks are being pursued. First, the empirical research work available has been collected, and a systematic bibliography will be compiled and probably be published. Second, key studies have been analysed to see whether there tends to be a basis for a comprehensive comparison of existing studies. In addition, our specific interest in the question of whether nations matter suggests to single out the cultural and institutional context in different countries and to analyse existing research results with respect to the explanatory power of these variables. Work on this third task of the project has led to a first publication and has been extended to a more complete discussion in an issue of the institute's discussion paper series at the beginning of 1989.

3 CONFERENCES, LECTURES AND RESEARCH STAYS

3.1 Conferences and Workshops at the Institute

- 3-5 Jan. Conference of the SSRC (Chair: Prof. F.W. Scharpf). Participants: Prof. H. Hernes (Institute for Social Research, Oslo), Prof. C. F. Sabel (Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA), Prof. D. Soskice (University College, Oxford)
- 23 Feb. BMFT-Verbund "Sozialverträgliche Technikgestaltung" (Chair: Prof. Lütz). Participants: Prof. B. Lutz (Institut für Sozialwissenschaftliche Forschung, München), Prof. L. v. Friedeburg (Institut für Sozialforschung, Frankfurt), Prof. W. Zapf (WZB Berlin), Dr. Dr. H. Uhl (BMFT Bonn), Dr. W. Siebel (Technische Universität Berlin)
- 26 April Workshop on "Natural Sciences and Social Sciences - Chances of Conceptual Transfers" (Chair: Prof. M. Dierkes, WZB Berlin)
- 7-8 June Workshop on "The British Health System" (Chair: J. Alber). Guest: Dr. A. Maynard (University of York)
- 14 July Workshop on "The Italian Health System" (Chair: B. Schenkluhn). Guest: Prof. R. Scortegagna (University of Padua)
- 27-28 Oct. Meeting of the working group "Soziale Differenzierung". External participants: Prof. B. Giesen (Universität Gießen), Prof. A. Hahn (Universität Trier), Prof. K.-O. Hondrich (Universität Frankfurt), Prof. N. Luhmann (Universität Bielefeld), Prof. R. Münch (Universität Düsseldorf), Prof. H. Willke (Universität Bielefeld), Dr. H. Tyrell (Universität Bielefeld)

- 17-18 Nov. Conference "Connected Games". External participants: Prof. H. Esser (Universität Köln), Prof. W. Güth (Universität Frankfurt), Dr. O. Keck (WZB Berlin), Prof. R. Putnam (CASBS, Stanford, CA), Dr. W. Raub (Universität Nürnberg), Dr. R. Schüßler (Institut für Soziologie, München), Prof. K. Shepsle (Harvard University, Cambridge, MA), Prof. D. Soskice (University College, Oxford), Prof. G. Tsebelis (Yale University, New Haven, CT), Prof. B. Weingast (Hoover Institute, Stanford, CA), Dr. H. Wiesenenthal (Universität Bielefeld), Dr. M. Zürn (Institut für Politikwissenschaft, Tübingen)
- 15-16 Dec. Workshop on "The Development of Interactive Videotex in Great Britain, France and the Federal Republic of Germany: A Cross National Comparison" (Chair: V. Schneider). 14 participants from Great Britain, France and Germany.

3.2 Guest Lectures

- 16 March Dr. Helmut Wiesenenthal, Universität Bielefeld: "Akteurrationalität: Was leistet der Ansatz bei der Analyse von Steuerungsproblemen?"
- 16 March Prof. Elinor Ostrom, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN: "Tragedy of the Commons: Three Dilemmas in One"
- 12 April Dr. Atle Midttun, Norwegian School of Management, Oslo: "Sector Economies"
- 27 April Prof. Dietrich Rueschemeyer, Wissenschaftskolleg Berlin: "Sozioökonomische Entwicklung und Demokratie"

- 19 May Prof. Rogers Hollingsworth, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI: "The Impact of Privatisation and State Intervention on System Performance in Western Medical Systems"
- 26 May Prof. Daniel Bell, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA: "The Third Technological Revolution"
- 21 June Dr. Ellen Immergut, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA: "The Political Construction of Interests: National Health Insurance in Sweden, France and Switzerland 1945-1970"
- 22 June Dr. Stefan Kirchberger, Medizinische Fakultät der Universität Münster: "Medizinische Entwicklungen anhand ausgewählter Beispiele"
- 4 July Dr. James E. Katz, Bell Communications Research, New York: "Forschungsaktivitäten im Telekommunikationssektor der USA"
- 8 July Prof. Georges Fülgraff, former Director of the Bundesgesundheitsamt, "Das BGA als medizinische Ressortforschungseinrichtung"
- 15 Sep. Prof. Peter Weingart, Universität Bielefeld: "Bielefelder Projekte zur Wissenschafts- und Technikforschung"
- 25 Oct. Dr. Johannes Weyer, Universität Bielefeld: "Soziale Konstruktion einer Großtechnik - Das Beispiel der bemannten Raumfahrt"
- 26 Oct. Dr. Atle Midttun, Norwegian School of Management, Oslo: "State-business Relations under Industrial Policy Regimes: System Boundaries, Institutional Channels and Strategic Constellations"
- 15 Nov. Dr. Atle Midttun, Norwegian School of Management, Oslo: "The Political Governance of Internationally Competitive Sectors - External Constraints and Problems of Internal Policy-Cohesion"

21 Nov. Dr. Nicholas Ziegler, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA: "Transaction Costs and Cognitive Constraints as Factors of Telecommunications Procurement Policy"

3.3 External Conference Participation (for conference participation with lecture, see 4.4)

Jens Alber

Annual Meeting of the Sektion Sozialpolitik der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie in Berlin, 6-7 May.

"The Comparative Study of Social Policy, Labor Markets, Inequality, and Distributive Justice". Workshop of the ISA Research Committee on Poverty, Social Welfare, and Social Policy, Stockholm, 25-28 August.

International Political Science Association. 14th World Congress in Washington D.C., 28 August - 1 September.

"Wohlfahrtsstaat, Sozialstruktur und Verfassungsanalyse". Symposium on the occasion of the 60th birthday of Jürgen Fijalkowski, Berlin, 25-26 November.

Jürgen Feick

"The Fifth Republic at Thirty". International Conference of The American University of Paris, Paris, 15-17 June.

Helena Flam

"States and Anti-Nuclear Oppositions". SCASSS Workshop, University of Lund, 15-17 January and 4-5 June.

"Social Theory and Human Agency". SCASSS Conference, Uppsala, 11-13 November.

"States and Anti-Nuclear Oppositions". SCASSS Workshop, Uppsala, 2-4 December.

Doris Gau

"Städteimage und Stadtentwicklung". Expert meeting of the BDS in Herten, 9 June.

"Wirtschaft und Kultur". Symposium in Neuß, 17 September.

"Kultur 90". Final meeting of the project association in Essen, 15 October.

"Stadt und Kultur". Symposium in Düsseldorf, 19-21 October.

Jürgen Häusler

"Zukunftsoptionen - Technikentwicklung in der Wissenschafts- und Risikogesellschaft". Meeting of the "Forum Zukunft", Minister für Stadtentwicklung, Wohnen und Verkehr des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen in Düsseldorf, 29 June.

"Macht und Ohnmacht politischer Institutionen". 17th Scientific Congress of the DVPW, Darmstadt, 12-16 September.

Workshop "Technischer Fortschritt und politische Systeme", programme "Mensch und Technik - Sozialverträgliche Technikgestaltung", Minister für Arbeit, Gesundheit und Soziales des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen, Bonn, 30 September (discussant).

Workshop on "Interfirm Innovation Dynamics". A six countries programme on aspects of government policies towards technological innovation in industry, Fraunhofer Institut für Systemtechnik und Innovationsforschung, Stuttgart, 3-4 October.

Working group "Politik und Technik" of the DVPW. Meeting at the Universität Kassel, 11 November.

"Demokratische Institutionen unter Modernisierungszwang", Workshop in Frankfurt, 9 December (Chair).

Dorothea Jansen

"The Study of Science and Technology in the 1990's". Joint Meeting of the European Association for the Study of Science and Technology (EASST) and the Society for Social Studies of Science (SSSS), Amsterdam, 16-19 November.

Lothar Krempel

Working group "Modellierung Sozialer Prozesse" of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Soziologie, Koblenz, 22-23 January.

Sektion Methoden der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Soziologie, Berlin, 8-9 April.

Meeting of the Datenschutzverantwortlichen der Institute der Max-Planck-Gesellschaft, München, 21 October.

5th EDP users meeting of the MPG. MPI für Hirnforschung, Frankfurt, 17-18 November.

Renate Mayntz

"Current Problems of the German and European Legislation". Deutsche Gesellschaft für Gesetzgebung, Bonn, 3 May.

Westdeutsche Rektorenkonferenz, Annual Meeting 1988: Symposium on the relationship between science and politics, Köln, 8-10 May.

"Kultur und Gesellschaft". 24th Deutscher Soziologentag. Zürich, 4-7 October.

Meeting of the Verbund sozialwissenschaftliche Technikforschung at the Universität Frankfurt, Institut für Sozialforschung, 8 November.

Annual Meeting of the Gesellschaft für Wissenschafts- und Technikforschung, Bielefeld, 1-2 December.

Rainer Ollmann

"Ansätze sozialwissenschaftlicher Analyse von Technikgenese". Colloquium of the Verbund sozialwissenschaftlicher Technikforschung, Bonn, 30-31 May.

Meeting of the Verbund sozialwissenschaftliche Technikforschung at the Universität Frankfurt, Institut für Sozialforschung, 8 November.

Bernd Rosewitz

"Wirkungen der Krankenversicherungsreform". Conference of the Gesellschaft für sozialen Fortschritt, Bonn, 18 May.

"Anhörung zum Gesundheitsreformgesetz". Bundeshaus, Bonn, 28 June.

"Kultur und Gesellschaft". 24th Deutscher Soziologentag. Zürich, 4-7 October.

Andreas Ryll

"Voraussichtliche Wirkungen der Krankenversicherungsreform". Vortrags- und Diskussionsveranstaltung der Gesellschaft für sozialen Fortschritt e.V., Bonn, 18 May.

"Soziale Dilemmas und experimentelle Spieltheorie". Workshop at ZUMA, Mannheim, 13-15 June.

"ECPR Summer School", University of Essex, Colchester, 23 July - 5 August.

Fritz W. Scharpf

"The Study of Power and Democracy in Sweden". 1988 Meeting of the International Advisory Group, Stockholm, 12-14 September.

Meeting of the "Joint Committee on Western Europe" (SSRC) European University Institute, Florence, 17-19 October.

Meeting of the Vereinigung deutscher Wissenschaftler e.V., Berlin, 29 October.

"Flexible Arbeitszeit". BHW Forum Workshop, München, 4-6 November.

"Politische, ökonomische und kulturelle Spaltungen der Gesellschaft als Herausforderung für den demokratischen Sozialstaat". Symposium, Universität Hamburg, 10-11 November.

Brigitte Schenkluhn

"Health Beyond Medicine: Towards a Healthier Social Policy". Annual Conference of the British Social Policy Association, Edinburgh, 11-13 July.

"Macht und Ohnmacht politischer Institutionen". 17th Scientific Congress of the DVPW, Darmstadt, 12-16 September.

Volker Schneider

"Political Institutions and Interest Intermediation". International Conference on the occasion of the 60th birthday of Gerhard Lehbruch, Konstanz, 20-21 April.

"Macht und Ohnmacht politischer Institutionen". 17th Scientific Congress of the DVPW, Darmstadt, 12-16 September.

Frank Thomas

"Opportunities for Applications of Information Technologies and Telecommunications in Rural Areas." Workshop on the economic context and sectorial opportunities for IT&T applications. Commission of the European Communities, Directorate General XIII, Brussels, 24 October.

Raymund Werle

"The Future of Telecommunications in Europe". International Conference of the WIK in Bonn, 14-15 November.

3.4 Teaching Activities

Helena Flam

"Sociological Theory" at the Sociology Department, University of Lund, January - February.

Andreas Stucke

Lectures on political sociology at the Fachhochschule für öffentliche Verwaltung in Köln, Winter 1987/1988.

3.5 Positions in Scientific Associations, Forums and on Editorial Boards

Jens Alber

Referee for Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst; Stiftung Volkswagenwerk; European Sociological Review; Journal of Public Policy; University of California Press.

Jürgen Feick

Elected representative of the institute's scientific employees in the Geisteswissenschaftliche Sektion der

Max-Planck-Gesellschaft (elected for the period 1986-1989).

Jürgen Häusler

Member of the managing committee Arbeitskreis Politik und Technik of the DVPW.

Renate Mayntz

Member of the Scientific Advisory Board of the Schmalenbach-Gesellschaft.

Council Member of the Gesellschaft für Wissenschafts- und Technikforschung.

Member of the Programme Committee of the International Political Science Association.

Council Member of Academia Europaea.

Council Member of the Gesellschaft für Programmfor- schung.

Executive Board, IPSA Research Committee on the Struc- ture and Organization of Government.

Member of the SOG Board (Research Committee on the Structure and Organization of Government).

Member of the Scientific Board of the Zeitschrift für Soziologie.

Co-editor of the Jahrbuch für Staats- und Verwaltungs- wissenschaft.

Member of the Editorial Board of the Interdisciplinary Science Reviews.

Member of the Editorial Board of Governance.

Member of the Editorial Board of Organization Studies.

Fritz W. Scharpf

Member of the Joint Committee on Western Europe of the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies.

Member of the Advisory Group for the Study of Power and Democracy in Sweden.

Member of the Berufungskommission of the Fraunhofer-Institut für Systemtechnik und Innovationsforschung, ISI.

Co-editor of the Jahrbuch für Staats- und Verwaltungswissenschaft.

Raymund Werle

Member of the board of the section Rechtssoziologie in the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Soziologie (until October 1988).

4 PUBLICATIONS, DISCUSSION PAPERS, WORKING PAPERS, AND PRESENTATIONS

4.1 Book Series of the Institute 1988

Renate Mayntz/ Bernd Rosewitz/ Uwe Schimank/ Rudolf Stichweh: Differenzierung und Verselbständigung: Zur Entwicklung gesellschaftlicher Teilsysteme. Schriften des MPIFG, Band 1. Frankfurt a.M.: Campus.

Renate Mayntz/ Thomas P. Hughes (eds.): The Development of Large Technical Systems. Schriften des MPIFG, Band 2. Frankfurt a.M.: Campus.

Clemens Schumacher-Wolf: Informationstechnik, Innovation und Verwaltung. Schriften des MPIFG, Band 3. Frankfurt a.M.: Campus.

4.2 Discussion Papers of the Institute

Fritz W. Scharpf: Verhandlungssysteme, Verteilungskonflikte und Pathologien der politischen Steuerung. MPIFG Discussion Paper 88/1.

Jens Alber: Die Gesundheitssysteme der OECD-Länder im Vergleich. MPIFG Discussion Paper 88/2.

Fritz W. Scharpf: Decision Rules, Decision Styles, and Policy Choices. MPIFG Discussion Paper 88/3.

Volker Schneider/ Raymund Werle: Regime oder korporativer Akteur? Die EG in der Telekommunikationspolitik. MPIFG Discussion Paper 88/4.

Uwe Schimank: Wissenschaftliche Vereinigungen im deutschen Forschungssystem - Ergebnisse einer empirischen Erhebung. MPIFG Discussion Paper 88/5.

Herbert Reinke: Die Einführung und Nutzung des Telefons in der Industrie des Deutschen Reiches, 1880-1939. Eine Untersuchung westdeutscher Großunternehmen. MPIFG Discussion Paper 88/6.

Uwe Schimank: Institutionelle Differenzierung und Verselbständigung der deutschen Großforschungseinrichtungen. MPIFG Discussion Paper 88/7.

4.3 Publications of Institute Members

Jens Alber, 1988:

Die Gesundheitssysteme der OECD-Länder im Vergleich. In: Manfred G. Schmidt (ed.), Staatstätigkeit (Politische Vierteljahresschrift Sonderheft 19). Opladen: Westdeutscher Verlag, 116-150.

Der Sozialstaat in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland 1950-1983. Frankfurt a.M.: Campus.

Is there a crisis of the welfare state? Cross-national evidence from Europe and North America. In: European Sociological Review 4, 1-27.

The West German welfare state in transition. In: Robert Morris (ed.), Testing the Limits. International Perspectives on Social Welfare Change in Nine Industrial Countries. Hanover, NH: University Press of New England.

Review of Stein Ringen, 1987: The Possibility of Politics. Oxford: Clarendon Press. In: European Sociological Review 4.

Margot Fälker, 1988:

In collaboration with Renate Mayntz and Hans-Ulrich Derlien: Comparative Elite Study II - Einstellungen der politisch-administrativen Elite des Bundes 1987. Universität Bamberg: Verwaltungswissenschaftliche Beiträge No. 25.

Jürgen Feick, 1988:

With Werner Jann: "Nations matter" - Vom Eklektizismus zur Integration in der vergleichenden Policy-Forschung? In: Manfred G. Schmidt (ed.), Staatstätigkeit. Opladen: Westdeutscher Verlag, 196-220.

Review of Adrienne Windhoff-Héritier, 1987: Policy Analyse. Eine Einführung. Frankfurt a.M.: Campus. In: Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie 40, 165-166.

Doris Gau, 1988:

Bürokratie als Promotor - Bürokratie als Hemmnis: Innovationen im Bereich kommunaler Kulturpolitik. In: Stadtkultur der 90er Jahre. Kommunen auf dem Weg zu einer neuen Urbanität, Sonderheft der Demokratischen Gemeinde, Bonn 1988, 50-57.

Kultur und Bürokratie: Ein unüberbrückbarer Gegensatz? Zur Anpassungs- und Steuerungsfähigkeit kommunaler Kulturverwaltungen. In: R. Erny et al. (eds.), Handbuch Kultur 90. Modelle und Handlungsbedarf für die kommunale Kulturarbeit, Köln: Deutscher Gemeindeverlag, 306-310.

Jürgen Häusler, 1988:

Der Traum wird zum Alptraum. Das Dilemma einer Volkspartei: die SPD im Atomkonflikt. Berlin: Sigma.

Die (falschen) Väter des Erfolges. Anti-AKW-Bewegung, Sozialdemokratie und Atomprogramm. In: Forschungsjournal Neue Soziale Bewegungen 1, 36-42.

Hans-Willy Hohn, 1988:

What is Qualification? Lifestyle and personality as selection criteria. In: Paul Windolf et al., Recruitment and Selection in the Labour Market. A Comparative Study of Britain and West Germany. Aldershot: Avebury, 83-112.

The Influence of the Works Council on Selection and Recruitment. In: Paul Windolf et al., Recruitment and Selection in the Labour Market. A Comparative Study of Britain and West Germany. Aldershot: Avebury, 113-131.

Von der Einheitsgewerkschaft zum Betriebssyndikalismus. Soziale Schließung im dualen System der Interessenvertretung. Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin, Berlin: Sigma.

Zyklizität und Heilsgeschichte. Religiöse Zeiterfahrung des europäischen Mittelalters. In: Rainer Zoll (ed.), Zerstörung und Wiederaneignung von Zeit. Frankfurt/Main: Suhrkamp, 120-142.

With Paul Windolf: Lebensstile als Selektionskriterium. Zur Funktion biographischer Signale in der Rekrutierungspolitik von Arbeitsorganisationen. In: Hans-Georg Brose/ Bruno Hildenbrand (eds.), Vom Ende des Individuums zur Individualität ohne Ende. Opladen: Leske & Budrich, 179-207.

Manfred Huppertz, 1988:

Kommunalverband Ruhrgebiet (ed.) - Manfred Huppertz/ Ute Rösemann: Kultur und Wirtschaft im Ruhrgebiet. Ergebnisse einer Unternehmensbefragung, Essen.

Stadtentwicklung - eine soziologische Perspektive. In: Angewandte Sozialforschung 15.

Computer im Alltag - Vermutungen und Reaktionen von Bürgern. In: Sozialwissenschaftliche Informationen 17.

Lothar Krempel, 1988:

Interpersonal Structure and Contact. Empirical Evidence from the Analysis of a Series of Social Networks in Time and Contact as a Process. An Analysis with

Tools of Event History Analysis. In: H. Flap/ Jerom Weesie (eds.), Social Networks through Time. Utrecht.

PC-VAX Integration:Erfahrung mit "VAX-VMS Services for MSDOS" V.1.2.. In: DV-Notizen (Max-Planck-Gesellschaft) 19, 5-9.

Dorothea Jansen, 1988:

Parallelen in Sozial- und Rechtspolitik: Ein Vergleich der Diskussion zur Selbsthilfe und zu Alternativen zum Recht. In: Zeitschrift für Rechtssoziologie 9, 1-35.

Ein entscheidungstheoretisches Modell zur Analyse von Vermittlungsverfahren und das Konzept der Konfliktnähe. In: Zeitschrift für Soziologie 17, 3-18.

Parteiautonomie im Vermittlungsverfahren? Empirische Ergebnisse zum Güteverfahren vor dem Schiedsmann. In: Zeitschrift für Soziologie 17, 328-348.

Renate Mayntz, 1988:

Political Intentions and Legal Measures: The Determinants of Policy Decisions. In: Terence Daintith (ed.), Law as an Instrument of Economic Policy: Comparative and Critical Approaches. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, 56-71.

Soziale Diskontinuitäten: Erscheinungsformen und Ursachen. In: Klaus Hierholzer/ Heinz-Günter Wittmann (eds.), Phasensprünge und Stetigkeit in der natürlichen und kulturellen Welt, Wissenschaftskonferenz in Berlin October 8-10, 1987. Stuttgart: Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft mbH, 15-37.

Funktionelle Teilsysteme in der Theorie sozialer Differenzierung. In: Renate Mayntz et al., Differenzierung und Verselbständigung: Zur Entwicklung gesellschaftlicher Teilsysteme. Frankfurt: Campus, 11-44.

With Bernd Rosewitz: Ausdifferenzierung und Strukturwandel des deutschen Gesundheitssystems. In: Renate Mayntz et al., Differenzierung und Verselbständigung: Zur Entwicklung gesellschaftlicher Teilsysteme. Frankfurt a.M.: Campus, 117-180.

Zur Entwicklung technischer Infrastruktursysteme. In: Renate Mayntz et al., Differenzierung und Verselbständigung: Zur Entwicklung gesellschaftlicher Teilsysteme. Frankfurt a.M.: Campus, 233-259.

With Volker Schneider: The Dynamics of System Development in a Comparative Perspective: Interactive videotex in Germany, France and Britain. In: Renate Manytz/Thomas P. Hughes (eds.), The Development of Large Technical Systems, Frankfurt a.M.: Campus, 263-298.

Entwicklung großtechnischer Systeme am Beispiel von BTX im Drei-Länder-Vergleich. In: Mitteilungen des Verbundes sozialwissenschaftliche Technikforschung 3, 7-19.

With Hans-Ulrich Derlien (collaborators: Margot Fälder, Herman Groß, Dirk Olaf Klaas): Comparative Elite Study II - Einstellungen der politisch-administrativen Elite des Bundes 1987. Universität Bamberg: Verwaltungswissenschaftliche Beiträge No. 25.

Berücksichtigung von Implementationsproblemen bei der Gesetzesentwicklung - zum Beitrag der Implementationsforschung zur Gesetzgebungstheorie. In: Gesetzgebungstheorie und Rechtspolitik. Jahrbuch für Rechtssoziologie und Rechtstheorie, Band 13, 130-150.

Rainer Ollmann, 1988:

Neue Formen der Telekommunikation und beruflicher Personenverkehr - Erste empirische Befunde und Interpretationen. In: Mitteilungen des Verbundes Sozialwissenschaftliche Technikforschung 2, 71-110.

Bernd Rosewitz, 1988:

With Renate Mayntz: Ausdifferenzierung und Strukturwandel des deutschen Gesundheitssystems. In: Renate Mayntz et al., Differenzierung und Verselbständigung. Zur Entwicklung gesellschaftlicher Teilsysteme. Frankfurt a.M.: Campus, 117-179.

With Uwe Schimank: Verselbständigung und politische Steuerbarkeit gesellschaftlicher Teilsysteme. In: Renate Mayntz et al., Differenzierung und Verselbstän-

digung. Zur Entwicklung gesellschaftlicher Teilsysteme. Frankfurt a.M.: Campus, 295-329.

Andreas Ryll, 1988:

With Dieter Schäfer: Satellitensystem "Umwelt". In: Utz-Peter Reich/ Carsten Stahmer (eds.), Satellitensysteme zu den Volkswirtschaftlichen Gesamtrechnungen, Stuttgart: Kohlhammer, 129-165.

Fritz W. Scharpf, 1988:

Weltweite, europäische oder nationale Optionen der Vollbeschäftigungspolitik? In: Gewerkschaftliche Monatshefte 1, 14-25; and in: Unsere Zukunft hat Geschichte, Festschrift zum hundertjährigen Bestehen des Schweizerischen Metall- und Uhrenarbeiter-Verbandes (SMUV), Bern, 1988, 295-303.

Inflation und Arbeitslosigkeit in Westeuropa. Eine spieltheoretische Interpretation. In: Politische Vierteljahresschrift 29, 6-41.

Verhandlungssysteme, Verteilungskonflikte und Pathologien der politischen Steuerung. In: Manfred Schmidt (ed.), Staatstätigkeit, International und historisch vergleichende Analysen, Sonderdruck der Politischen Vierteljahresschrift, Opladen: Westdeutscher Verlag, 61-87.

Vom Keynesianismus in einem Lande zum Sozialismus in einer Klasse? Optionen sozialdemokratischer Politik. In: P. Glotz et al. (eds.), Vernunft riskieren. Klaus von Dohnanyi zum 60. Geburtstag, Hamburg: Christians, 126-145.

Vollbeschäftigung kostet Geld. In: DIE ZEIT 43 (27), 29-30.

Von Fug und Unfug institutioneller Erklärungen, Replik zu Josef Schmid: Wo schnappt die Politikverflechtungsfalle eigentlich zu? In: Politische Vierteljahresschrift 29 (2), 271-275.

The Joint Decision Trap, Lessons from German Federalism and European Integration. In: Public Administration 66 (3), 239-278.

Uwe Schimank, 1988:

Biographischer Inkrementalismus: Lebenslauf - Lebens-
erfahrung - Lebensgeschichte in funktional differen-
zierten Gesellschaften. In: Werner Fuchs (ed.), Bio-
graphie oder Lebenslauf? Studienbrief der Fernuniver-
sität Hagen 3636/1/01/S 1, 1988, 41-64.

Wissenschaftlich-technische Risikoproduktion in der
modernen Gesellschaft. In: Jürgen Feldhoff et al.
(eds.), Regulierung - Deregulierung. Steuerungspro-
bleme der Arbeitsgesellschaft. Nürnberg: Institut für
Arbeitsmarkt- und Berufsforschung der Bundesanstalt
für Arbeit, 53-69.

Biographie als Autopoiesis - Eine systemtheoretische
Rekonstruktion von Individualität. In: Hanns-Georg
Brose/ Bruno Hildenbrand (eds.), Vom Ende des Indivi-
duums zur Individualität ohne Ende. Opladen: Leske &
Budrich, 55-72.

Probleme wissenschaftlicher Politikberatung. In: Die
Krankenversicherung 40, 199-202.

Die Entwicklung des Sports zum gesellschaftlichen
Teilsystem. In: Renate Mayntz et al., Differenzierung
und Verselbständigung: Zur Entwicklung gesellschaft-
licher Teilsysteme. Frankfurt a.M.: Campus, 181-232.

With Bernd Rosewitz: Verselbständigung und politische
Steuerbarkeit gesellschaftlicher Teilsysteme. In:
Renate Mayntz et al., Differenzierung und Verselbstän-
digung: Zur Entwicklung gesellschaftlicher Teilsyste-
me. Frankfurt a.M.: Campus, 295-329.

The Contribution of University Research to the Techno-
logical Innovation of the German Economy: Societal
Auto-dynamic and Political Guidance. In: Research
Policy 17 (6).

Scientific Associations in the German Research System.
In: Knowledge in Society 1 (2).

Gesellschaftliche Teilsysteme als Akteurfiktionen. In:
Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsycholo-
gie 40, 619-639.

Ricerca universitaria e innovazione tecnologica. In:
Rivista trimestrale di Scienza dell'amministrazione,
No. 2, 65-89.

Volker Schneider, 1988:

Politiknetzwerke der Chemikalienkontrolle. Eine Analyse einer transnationalen Politikentwicklung. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter (Europäisches Hochschulinstitut Florenz, Serie C, Politik- und Sozialwissenschaften, Nr. 10).

With Renate Mayntz: "The Dynamics of System Development in a comparative perspective: Interactive videotex in Germany, France and Britain" In: Renate Mayntz/Thomas P. Hughes: The Development of Large Technical Systems. Frankfurt a.M.: Campus, 263-298.

Rudolf Stichweh, 1988:

Differenzierung des Wissenschaftssystems. In: Renate Mayntz et al., Differenzierung und Verselbständigung. Zur Entwicklung gesellschaftlicher Teilsysteme. Frankfurt a.M.: Campus, 45-115.

Inklusion in Funktionssysteme der modernen Gesellschaft. In: Renate Mayntz et al., Differenzierung und Verselbständigung. Zur Entwicklung gesellschaftlicher Teilsysteme. Frankfurt a.M.: Campus, 261-293.

Technologie, Naturwissenschaft und die Struktur wissenschaftlicher Gemeinschaften: Wissenschaftliche Instrumente und die Entwicklung der Elektrizitätslehre. In: Kölner Zeitschrift für Soziologie und Sozialpsychologie 40, 684-705.

System/Umwelt-Beziehungen europäischer Universitäten in historischer Perspektive. In: Christoph Oehler/Wolff-Dietrich Webler (eds.), Forschungspotentiale sozialwissenschaftlicher Hochschulforschung. Bundesrepublik Deutschland - Österreich - Schweiz. Weinheim: Deutscher Studien Verlag, 377-394.

Talcott Parsons. In: Staatslexikon. Recht, Wirtschaft, Gesellschaft. Hrsg. von der Görres-Gesellschaft. Band 4. Freiburg: Herder, 309-311.

Douglas Webber, 1988:

Krankheit, Geld und Politik: Zur Geschichte der Gesundheitsreformen in Deutschland. In: Leviathan 16, 156-203.

Raymund Werle, 1988:

Informalisierung rechtlicher Konfliktregelung. In: Wolfgang Luthardt/ Arno Waschkuhn (eds.), Politik und Repräsentation. Beiträge zur Theorie und zum Wandel politischer und sozialer Institutionen. Marburg: SP-Verlag, 204-214.

With Christoph Hommerich: Das Rechtssystem und die juristische Profession. Diskussionsbeitrag. In: Zeitschrift für Rechtssoziologie 9, 74-81.

4.4 Lectures and Presentations

Jens Alber

Regelungsmechanismen des Gesundheitswesens in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. At: French-German Colloquium "Entwicklung und Stand der Gesundheitspolitik", Grenoble, 23-25 June.

The Future of the Welfare State. At: Institute for Research in Social Science at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC, 6 September.

Organisationsformen der medizinischen Versorgung in Westeuropa und ihre Folgen. At: 24th Deutscher Soziologentag "Kultur und Gesellschaft". Zürich, 4-7 October.

Nationalsozialismus und Modernisierung. At: 24th Deutscher Soziologentag "Kultur und Gesellschaft". Zürich, 4-7 October.

Development dynamics of health care delivery systems in Western Europe. At: Conference on "Problems of Historical and Comparative Research on the Welfare State", Amsterdam, 3-4 November.

Der Wandel der Stadt-Land-Beziehungen im Prozeß der Modernisierung. At: Landwirtschaftliche Fakultät der Universität Bonn, 15 November.

Jürgen Feick

Policy Advice to Government: What does it mean with respect to different policy fields, policy phases, and governmental levels? At: Workshop on "Policy Advice to Government". ECPR Joint Sessions of Workshops in Rimini, 5-10 April.

Jürgen Häusler

Determinanten der Einführung neuer Informations- und Kommunikationstechnologien in der SPD. At: Workshop on "Informatisierung der politischen Willensbildung", Projekt INPOL, Hagen, 12-13 December.

Manfred Huppertz

Kultur als Imagefaktor. At: BDS expert meeting on "Städteimage und Stadtentwicklung" in Herten, 9 June.

Dorothea Jansen

An Outline of the Science-Research-Study on High- T_c -Superconductivity. The German Case. At: the High- T_c -Superconductivity working group at the MPI für Festkörperforschung, Stuttgart, 5 August.

Lothar Krempel

Netzwerkanalysen im Forschungsbereich. At: Frühjahrsseminar des Zentralarchivs für empirische Sozialforschung, Köln, 3 March.

Interpersonal Structure and Contact. At: International Conference on "Emergence and Change of Social Networks" of the Interuniversity Center for the Advancement of Theory and Methods in Sociology (ICS), University of Utrecht, 9-11 June.

Network Analysis with SQL-Databases handling hierarchical and temporal information. At: International Conference on Data Bases in the Humanities and Social Sciences, Köln, 9 September.

Ökologische Erklärungen von Freundschaft. At: Ad Hoc Gruppe Netzwerkanalyse. 24th Deutscher Soziologentag "Kultur und Gesellschaft". Zürich, 4-7 October.

Renate Mayntz

Zur Institutionalisierung von Technikbewertung. At: VDI expert symposium on "Institutionen der Technikbewertung" in Düsseldorf, 5 February.

Zentralisierung und Dezentralisierung im Bildungssystem: Analytische Paradigmen. At: Symposium on "Bildungsverwaltung und Autonomie der Schule" on the occasion of Prof. Hellmut Becker's 75th birthday, Berlin, 18 May.

Entwicklung großtechnischer Systeme am Beispiel von BTX im Drei-Länder-Vergleich. At: Conference on "Ansätze sozialwissenschaftlicher Analyse von Technikgenese", Bonn, 30-31 May.

On the Nature and Relevance of Social Norms in an Institutional Subculture: Some Results of an Empirical Study. At: Third Joint German-American Theory Conference in Bremen, 25 June.

With J.D. Aberbach (Los Angeles), H.-U. Derlien (Bamberg), B.A. Rockman (Pittsburgh): American and West German Federal Executives - Technocratic and Political Attitudes. At: 14th IPSA World Congress in Washington D.C., 28 August - 1 September.

Executive Leadership and Bureaucratic Politicization. At: Conference on "The Executive Establishment and Executive Leadership" at the University of Georgetown, Washington D.C., 5-7 September.

Scientific Research and Political Intervention - The Structural Development of Publicly Financed Research in the FRG. At: Conference on "Juridical-institutional problems and perspectives of the University within the research system" at the University of Bologna, 28 September.

Drittmittelforschung in der MPG. At: Colloquium at the MPI für Biochemie, Martinsried/München, 21-22 October.

Entscheidungsprozesse für Umweltstandards. At: Meeting of the working group "Umweltstandards" of the Berlin Academy of Sciences at Ladenburg/Heidelberg, 24-25 November.

Rainer Ollmann

Die Herausforderung des Handwerks durch legale Schattenwirtschaft (Do it yourself). At: Workshop "Die volkswirtschaftlichen Rahmenbedingungen des Handwerks in den 90er Jahren", München (Internationale Handwerksmesse), 16-17 March.

Die Anwendung neuer Kommunikationstechniken in der Versicherungswirtschaft: Voraussetzungen, Entwicklungen, Konsequenzen. Presented to the Signal-Versicherung, Dortmund, 14 April and to the Colonia-Versicherung, Köln, 7 December.

Bernd Rosewitz

Ärztenschaft und paramedizinische Berufe in der historischen Entwicklung. At: Universität Bielefeld, Institut für Bevölkerungsforschung und Sozialpolitik, Bielefeld, 11 July.

Andreas Ryll

With Fritz W. Scharpf: Core Games, Connected Games and Networks of Interaction. At: Workshop on "Connected Games: Theory, Methodology, and Applications" at the MPIFG, Köln, 17-18 November.

Fritz W. Scharpf

Sozialdemokratische Krisenpolitik in Europa. At: Renner-Institut, Wien, 28 January.

Political Institutions, Decision Rules, Decision Styles, and Policy Choices. At: Universität Konstanz (Festkolloquium für Prof. Gerhard Lehbruch), 21 April.

Handlungsspielräume einer sozialdemokratischen Wirtschafts- und Beschäftigungspolitik. At: Universität Göttingen, 10 May.

Politische Steuerung und politische Institutionen. At: 17th Scientific Congress of the DVPW (debate with Prof. Niklas Luhmann), Darmstadt, 12 September.

Regionalisierung des europäischen Raums. Die Zukunft der Bundesländer im Spannungsfeld zwischen EG, Bund und Kommunen. At: 24th Cappenberger Gespräch of the Freiherr-vom-Stein-Gesellschaft, Ettlingen, 27 September.

Brigitte Schenkluhn

With Douglas Webber: Steering the Health Sector in Switzerland, West Germany and Italy, At: Workshop on "Guidance, Control and Coordination in the Public Sector", ECPR Joint Sessions in Rimini, 5-10 April.

Uwe Schimank

Gesellschaftliche Teilsysteme als Akteurfiktionen. At: Oberseminar des Instituts für angewandte Sozialforschung, Universität Köln, 3 February.

Differentiation and Structural Change of the System of Scientific Research - Presentation of a Research Project in Progress. At: University of Twente, Enschede, 23 February.

Probleme politischer Forschungssteuerung - das Beispiel der deutschen Großforschung. At: Kolloquium zur soziologischen Steuerungstheorie, Fakultät für Soziologie, Universität Bielefeld, 20 April.

Comment on P.R. Milgrom, D.C. North, and B. Weingast, Third-Party Enforcement of Norms and Contracts - A Theoretical-Historical Analysis. At: Workshop on Connected Games, MPIGF, Köln, 17 November.

Volker Schneider

With Raymund Werle: The Development of Telecommunications in Germany after World War II: From a Communications Monoculture to Diversification. At: Joint Seminar on Science Policy and Telecommunications at the Sociology Department of the University of Twente, Enschede, 23-24 February.

Modelling political exchange: empirical issues, theoretical concepts and a formal model. At: Workshop on "Formal Modelling in Dialogue with Empirical Research in Political Science", ECPR Joint Sessions in Rimini, 5-8 April.

Chemicals Control Policy as an Exchange Process. At: Seminar at the Rotterdam School of Management of the Erasmus Universiteit Rotterdam, 28 April.

With Raymund Werle: Regime oder korporativer Akteur? Die EG in der Telekommunikationspolitik. At: Expert meeting of the DVPW-Sektion "Internationale Politik" on "Regime in den internationalen Beziehungen", Technische Hochschule in Darmstadt, 15-16 July.

With Graham Thomas: The Policy and Politics of New Media: Comparative Analysis of Interactive Videotex in Great Britain, France and the Federal Republic of Germany. At: Mini-plenary session on International Communication and International Politics at the 14th IPSA World Congress in Washington D.C., 28 August - 1 September.

With Thierry Vedel: Misperceptions, Reverse Salients and Threshold Problems: Socio-Technical Dynamics in the Introduction of Interactive Videotex in France and Germany. At: IPSA-follow-up conference "Technology, the State and Unintended Consequences", American Institute for Contemporary Studies, Washington D.C., 1-2 September.

Comment on Otto Keck, Tacit Coalitions: Asymmetric Information in Government-Industry-Actor-Systems. At:

Workshop on "Connected Games" at the MPIFG, Köln, 17-18 November.

Regulatory reform as an industrial policy instrument: Reflections on some political aspects of deregulation in telecommunications. At: Conference on "Regulatory Reform and the Completion of the Internal Market", European University Institute, Florence, 21-22 November.

The Development of Bildschirmtext in West Germany. At: Workshop on "The Development of Interactive Videotex in Great Britain, France and the Federal Republic of Germany: A Cross-National Comparison" at the MPIFG, Köln, 15-16 December.

With Thierry Vedel and Graham Thomas: "Videotex Development in a Comparative View: A Focused Comparison". At: Workshop "The Development of Interactive Videotex in Great Britain, France and the Federal Republic of Germany: A Cross National Comparison" at the MPIFG, Köln, 15-16 December.

Rudolf Stichweh

Soziologie wissenschaftlicher Disziplinen: Zur Entstehung der disziplinären Struktur moderner Wissenschaft im 18. und 19. Jahrhundert. At: Rijksuniversiteit Limburg, Vakgroep Wijsbegeerte, Faculteit der Algemene Wetenschappen, Maastricht, 22 February.

Patron/Klient-Beziehungen in der Erwachsenenbildung. At: Conference on "Professionalisierung der Erwachsenenbildung", Haus Nothgottes, Rudesheim, 14-15 March.

Wissenschaft als selbstreferentielles System. At: Universität Siegen, 14 July.

Selforganization and Autopoiesis in the Development of Modern Science. At: Conference on "Selforganization - A New Approach to the Dynamics of Science", Bielefeld, 7-10 September.

Conditions of the Stability of Disciplinary Forms in the 19th and 20th Centuries. At: Deuxième réunion du groupe de travail sur les universitaires européens, Paris, Institut d'histoire moderne et contemporaine, 17-18 November.

Soziologische Differenzierungstheorie als Theorie sozialen Wandels. At: Conference on "Sozialer Wandel im hohen und späten Mittelalter", Zentrum für interdisziplinäre Forschung, Bielefeld, 1-4 December.

Frank Thomas

Korporative Akteure und die Entwicklung des Telefonsystems in Deutschland 1877 bis 1945. At: Technische Netzwerke in der Geschichte. Annual Meeting of the VDI working group on history of technology, Düsseldorf, 18-19 February.

Lokale soziale Integration, Wahrnehmung und Identifikation als Beispiel subjektiver Ortsbindung: das Beispiel Köln-Bayenthal. At: Meeting of the German-French working group in Geography, Geographical Institute, Universität Köln, 6-8 October.

Lowell Turner

Battles for Work Reorganization in the U.S. Auto Industry. At: Conference on "Industrial Relations in Times of Deregulation: A Cross-National Comparison", Werner-Reimers-Stiftung, Bad Homburg, 30 September.

Douglas Webber

The politics of German health system reform: Successful and failed attempts at reform from 1930 to 1984. At: Workshop on "Policy change in perspective", ECPR Joint Sessions in Rimini, 5-10 April.

With Brigitte Schenkluhn: Steering the health sector in Switzerland, West Germany and Italy. At: Workshop on "Guidance, Control and Coordination in the Public Sector", ECPR Joint Sessions in Rimini, 5-10 April.

Zur Geschichte der Reformbemühungen im deutschen Gesundheitswesen. At: Institut für Politische Wissenschaft, Universität Hannover, 28 April.

With Brigitte Schenkluhn: Steering the health sector in Switzerland, West Germany and Italy. At: Annual

conference of the British Social Policy Association, Edinburgh, 11-13 July.

The emasculation of the Christian-Liberal health insurance reform in the Federal Republic of Germany. At: Study group on "From rhetoric to reality: medical care policies under conservative governments", 14th IPSA World Congress in Washington D.C., 28 August - 1 September.

Der 'alte Mann' Blüm und das 'Krankenversicherungsmeer': Die Auseinandersetzung um die Gesundheitsreform in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. At: Forschungsinstitut für Politische Wissenschaft und Europäische Fragen, Universität Köln, 1 December.

Raymund Werle

With Volker Schneider: The Development of Telecommunications in Germany after World War II: From a Communications Monoculture to Diversification. At: Joint Seminar on Science Policy and Telecommunications at the Sociology Department of the University of Twente, Enschede, 23 February.

With Volker Schneider: Regime oder korporativer Akteur? Die EG in der Telekommunikationspolitik. At: Expert meeting of the DVPW-Sektion "Internationale Politik" on "Regime in den internationalen Beziehungen", Technische Hochschule in Darmstadt, 15-16 July.

The Politics of Large Technological Structures. German Telecommunications in a European Context. At: Joint Seminar on "Telecommunications - A Comparative Perspective" at the University of Bergen, 2 November.

A Theoretical Framework for the Explanation of the Development of the Telecommunications System. At: University of Trondheim, 4 November.

Modernisierung der Telekommunikation: Weniger oder mehr Staat? At: Colloquium of the HDS, Frankfurt, 9 December.

4.5 Unpublished Working Papers and Reports

Margot Fälker

Erhebung Comparative Elite Study II.

Soziale Merkmale der politisch-administrativen Elite 1970 und 1987.

Einstellungen der politisch-administrativen Elite 1970.

Beamte und Parteien 1970 und 1987.

Jürgen Feick

Report 1987 of the Max-Planck Institut für Gesellschaftsforschung, Köln (editorial coordination).

Helena Flam

With Andreas Ryll: Corporate Actors.

On Identity, Solidarity and Envy.

The Mockingbird: On Malignant Envy and Other Emotions.

Manfred Huppertz

Kulturpolitik unter neuen Vorzeichen?

Dorothea Jansen

Theoretischer Rahmen für eine Supraleitungsstudie - zur Leistungsfähigkeit des Selbstorganisationsansatzes.

Lothar Krempel

Netzwerkanalysen im Forschungsbereich. Bericht aus einem Forschungsprojekt.

Network Analysis with SQL-Databases handling hierarchical and temporal information.

Bernd Rosewitz

Datensammlung zur Realentwicklung des Gesundheitssystems der Bundesrepublik Deutschland seit 1945.

Steuerungsversuche und Reformblockaden im öffentlichen Gesundheitsdienst der Bundesrepublik Deutschland.

Andreas Ryll

With Helena Flam: Corporate Actors.

Brigitte Schenkluhn

Das Gesundheitssystem Italiens.

Fritz W. Scharpf

Max-Planck-Institut für Gesellschaftsforschung (Description of the Institute for Nomos-Jahrbuch).

The Limits of Institutional Reforms.

With Andreas Ryll: Core Games, Connected Games and Networks of Interaction.

Rudolf Stichweh

Kommunikation, Evolution und Differenzierung als theoretische Begriffe in der Wissenschaftsgeschichte. Selbstorganisation in der Entstehung des modernen Wissenschaftssystems.

Soziologie wissenschaftlicher Disziplinen: Zur Entstehung der disziplinären Struktur moderner Wissenschaft im 18. und 19. Jahrhundert.

Der frühmoderne Staat und die europäische Universität. Zur Interaktion von Politik und Erziehungssystem im Prozeß ihrer Ausdifferenzierung. (1560-1820).

Andreas Stucke

Entscheidungsstrukturen und kollektive Identität von Nicht-Regierungs-Organisationen in der Entwicklungspolitik (Bd. 29 des Arbeitsschwerpunkts Handlungsbedingungen und Handlungsspielräume für Entwicklungspolitik) Fakultät für Soziologie, Bielefeld, 1988.

Frank Thomas

Opportunities for Applications of IT&T in Rural Areas. Some German Examples and Conclusions Drawn from their Analysis.

Lowell Turner

Are Labor-Management Partnerships for Competitiveness Possible in America?. BRIE Working Paper #36, Berkeley Roundtable on the International Economy, University of California, Berkeley, CA.

Raymund Werle

Die rechtliche Regulierung der Telekommunikation.

Die politische Entwicklung der Telekommunikation zwischen dem 2. Weltkrieg und den frühen 1960er Jahren.

5 VISITING RESEARCHERS AND VISITORS

5.1 Visiting Researchers

- 1 June- Lowell Turner, University of California,
31 Dec. Berkeley, CA: "Industrial Relations in
 the Telecommunications Industry"
- 15 June - Dr. Ellen M. Immergut, Massachusetts In-
31 July stitute of Technology, Cambridge, MA:
 "International Comparison of Health Care
 Systems"
- 1 July - Dr. Graham Thomas, University of Sussex,
31 July Brighton; Dr. Thierry Vedell, CNRS, Par-
 is: "International Comparison of Innova-
 tion Policies in the Telecommunication
 Fields"
- 19 Sep. - Dr. Atle Midttun, Norwegian School of
24 Nov. Management, Oslo: "Application of the
 concept of sectoral closure, overexpan-
 sion and institutional lag to the devel-
 opment of specific sectors being re-
 searched at the MPIFG"
- 17 Oct. - Dr. Nicholas Ziegler, Harvard University,
16 Dec. Cambridge, MA: "Comparative Technology
 Policy"
- 1 Nov. - Dr. Helmut Wiesenthal, Universität Biele-
31 Dec. feld: "Der Akteuransatz bei der Analyse
 von Steuerungsproblemen"

5.2 Visitors (Selection)

- 7 Jan. Prof. C. S. Allen, Department of Political Science, University of Georgia, Athens, GA
- 14 Jan. Prof. M. Dierkes, Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin
- 21 Jan. Prof. J. J. Hesse, Hochschule für Verwaltungswissenschaften, Speyer
- 2 Feb. Dr. A. Sorge, Laboratoire d'Economie et de Sociologie du Travail, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Aix-En-Provence
- 1 March R. Thomas, Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften, Brüssel
- 23 March Prof. T.C. Daintith, University of London
- 5 April Prof. G. Rochlin, University of California, Institute of Governmental Studies, Berkeley, CA
- 14 April M. Woller, Sonderforschungsbereich 3, Universität Mannheim
- 19 May Prof. R. Hollingsworth, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI
- 30 May Prof. V. G. Andreyenkov, Institut für Soziologie der Akademie der Wissenschaften, Moskau
- 13 June Prof. L. Edinger, Department of Political Science, Columbia University, New York
- 23 June Dr. K. Weaver, Senior Fellow, Governmental Studies Program, The Brookings Institution, Washington D.C.
- 1 July Prof. R. Rose, Center for the Study of Public Policy, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow

- 5 Sep. Prof. A. O. Hirschman, The Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ
- 16 Sep. Prof. R. Boudon, CNRS/Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, Paris
- 7 Oct. Prof. F. Neidhardt, Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin
- 4 Nov. Prof. J. J. Hesse, Hochschule für Verwaltungswissenschaften, Speyer
- 15 Nov. Prof. H. Nowotny, Institut für Wissenschaftstheorie und Wissenschaftsforschung, Wien
- 22 Nov. Helmut Schmidt, Bundeskanzler a.D. (former Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany)
- 7 Dec. Prof. W. Morawski, University of Warsaw
- 16 Dec. Prof. C. Böhret, Hochschule für Verwaltungswissenschaften, Speyer

6 PERSONNEL AND FUNCTIONAL SUPPORT

6.1 Personnel Development

The Max-Planck-Institut für Gesellschaftsforschung is one of the smaller institutes belonging to the Humanities Section (Geisteswissenschaftliche Sektion) of the Max-Planck-Gesellschaft. It has 30 regular staff positions, 14 of which are reserved for scientific personnel, including the two directors. Additional researchers can be financed by project-oriented grants, or by using funds allocated by the Max-Planck-Gesellschaft specifically for doctoral and post-doctoral fellowships and for visiting research fellows.

During 1988 six foreign visiting researchers worked at the institute for at least one month. Additionally, one German visiting researcher was given the opportunity of an extended research stay.

At the end of 1988 the regular institute staff included:

1. 18 full-time and 1 part-time researchers
 - 2 directors
 - 12 researchers in regular institute positions
 - 2 researchers paid from project grants (1 part-time)
 - 3 researchers receiving stipends for post-graduate or post-doctoral thesis work

2. 16 part-time student assistants

3. 14 full-time and 1 part-time non-scientific staff members

- 4 members of the administrative staff (1 part-time)
- 2 members of the library staff
- 2 members of the EDP staff
- 6 secretaries
- 1 research assistant

In 1988 the research staff and the non-scientific staff have been completed.

6.2 Library Services

The collection of our library includes about 17,500 monographs, 200 periodicals and statistical material on microfiche. Having catalogued all our books on the Micro VAX, we have now begun to integrate the titles of articles from readers and journals in our database. The database is available to all members of the institute. In addition, the library has access to international databases for online information retrieval.

The library staff consists of the librarian, one library assistant and two students.

6.3 EDP Infrastructure

The Max-Planck-Institut für Gesellschaftsforschung has a Micro VAX II as central computer, which is interconnected with several IBM-PC/AT compatible work stations on its periphery.

The basic philosophy of the installation is to use the central computer for computer-time intensive applications, while word processing and smaller statistical and data management applications should be run directly at the scientist's desk on the PC.

The installation of a fast ETHERNET network in 1988 under VAX-VMS-Services for MS-DOS, which works like an extension of the local MSDOS System, was a significant step towards an efficient integration. Facilities such as VAX-files, directories and printers appear as MSDOS equivalents to the PC user and can be utilized by MSDOS applications without software modification. The total computer configuration is supported by a work group of one research scientist responsible for organisation, planning and statistical consulting, and two system programmers responsible for soft- and hardware installation, application development and application support.

The institute has access to the DATEX-P Net of the German PTT (Deutsche Bundespost), which is mainly used for on-line information retrieval in scientific data bases.

With the installation of new communications hardware in 1989, access to European and international electronic research networks (EARN, BITNET) will be established.

7 SCIENTIFIC CV OF INSTITUTE MEMBERS AND LONG-TERM VISITING RESEARCHERS

Jens Alber

Sociologist; 1972 M.A. Universität Konstanz, 1979 Dr. phil. Universität Mannheim, 1986 Habilitation Universität Mannheim. Previous positions: Research fellow at the Universität Mannheim and at the European University Institute Florence, university assistant at the Universität Köln. Since December 1986 research fellow at the MPIFG, Köln. Research interests: political and historical sociology, comparative social structure, sociology of the family, the mobilisation of women, sociology of national socialism, comparative public policy.

Margot Falker

Studies of the social sciences, German linguistics and literature at the Universität Köln. Degree in 1979 (Erstes Staatsexamen) and in 1985 (Zweites Staatsexamen). Dr. phil. in political science in 1983. 1979-1981 research assistant at the Institut für Politische Wissenschaft und Europäische Fragen, Universität Köln. After 1981 various teaching assignments there as well as at the Fachhochschule für Öffentliche Verwaltung, Köln and at the Universität Köln. Since 1986 long-term visiting researcher at the MPIFG, Köln, officially employed by the Universität Bamberg, Fakultät Sozial- und Wirtschaftswissenschaften. Research interests: methodology, quantitative data analysis, theories of bureaucracy, administration and decision making, community power studies, educational politics, political culture, elites.

Jürgen Feick

Studies of political science, sociology, history and economics at the Universität Stuttgart, M.A. in 1973 and Dr. phil. in 1978. 1976-1978 Harkness Fellow of the Commonwealth Fund of New York at the Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, M.A. in

1977. From 1978 to 1985 university assistant at the Institut für Angewandte Sozialforschung, Universität Köln. Since 1985 research fellow at the MPIFG, Köln. Research interests: comparative public policy, government and public administration, social science research in technology. Managerial responsibilities: scientific coordination and external scientific contacts.

Helena Flam

Undergraduate studies at the University of Lund, Sweden, 1970-1975, Fil. Kand. (degree) there in 1975. Graduate studies in sociology at Columbia University, New York, 1975-1982, Ph.D. there in 1982. Assistant project director and instructor at Columbia University and Queens College, New York, 1978-1983. Researcher on a Swedish comparative inflation project, 1984-1985. Research associate and project co-organizer at the Swedish Collegium for Advanced Study in the Social Sciences (SCASSS) since 1985. Researcher and instructor at the University of Lund, 1986 - March 1988. Research fellow at the MPIFG, Köln, in fall 1986 and since March 1988. Research interests: different action logics, institutional analysis of political systems, actor's structure interaction.

Doris Gau

Studies of the social sciences and English literature at the Universität Köln; degree (Erstes Staatsexamen) in 1982. From 1982 to 1985 research fellow at the Institut für Angewandte Sozialforschung, Universität Köln: empirical research on local political leadership and the relation between citizens and administration. Since October 1985 doctoral fellow at the MPIFG, Köln. Research interests: political decision-making, policy analysis, local politics and political leadership.

Jürgen Häusler

1974-1981 studies of public administration at the Universität Konstanz, M.A. in 1981, Dr. rer. soc. in political science in 1988. 1976-1977 internship at the Center for Policy Alternatives, Massachusetts Insti-

tute of Technology. 1982-1984 research assistant, project on the energy conflict in France and West Germany at the Universität Konstanz. 1984-1985 internship at the Renewable Energy Institute, Washington, D.C. with a grant from the Volkswagen Stiftung. 1985-1987 university assistant at the Universität Frankfurt and teaching assignments at the Universität Darmstadt. Since January 1988 research fellow at the MPIFG, Köln. Research interests: comparative public policy, social science research in technology, industrial policy.

Hans-Willy Hohn

1974-1980 studies of economics and sociology at the Universität Bonn and Universität Bielefeld. Degree (Diplom) in 1980, Dr. rer. soc. in 1985. 1980-1985 research fellow in several projects on labour market policy and industrial relations at the International Institute of Management, Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin. 1985-1986 university assistant to the Lehrstuhl für Soziologie, Universität Münster. Since January 1987 research fellow at the MPIFG, Köln. Research interests: sociology of time, social policy, sociology of labour market, working time policy, industrial relations, sociology of science.

Manfred Huppertz

M.A. in sociology and political science at the Rheinisch-Westfälische Technische Hochschule (RWTH) in Aachen, 1979. Research assistant at the Institut für Soziologie of the RWTH in Aachen, 1981-1984. Dr. phil. (sociology, political science, social and economic history) at the RWTH in Aachen, 1985. Work in a project on "Controlling the Social Impact of New Technologies" (funded by the Federal Ministry of Research and Technology) at the Universität Wuppertal, 1985-1986. From October 1986 to September 1988 research fellow at the MPIFG, Köln. Research interests: sociology of technology, urban studies, societal development.

Dorothea Jansen

1975-1981 studies of sociology, economics and statistics at the Universities of Köln and Bochum, degree in

Social Sciences (Diplom) in 1981, Dr. rer. soc. in 1987. 1980-1983 research project on the field trial of videotex in Germany at the Fakultät für Sozialwissenschaften, Universität Bochum. 1984-1988 research fellow at the chair for Rechtssoziologie und Rechtsphilosophie, University of Bochum. 1984-1986 research project about out-of-court conflict mediation. Since March 1988 research fellow at the MPIFG, Köln. Research interests: sociology of science and technology, especially telecommunications, sociology of law, research methods.

Lothar Krempel

Studies of psychology and social sciences at Universität Bochum. 1976 degree (Diplom) in psychology. 1976-1978 evaluation research in vocational education and industrial training at the Ruhr Mining Company. 1978-1981 research assistant in the inter-university research project "Analysis of Social Networks". 1981-1984 research assistant with teaching responsibilities at the Department of Sociology, Universität Duisburg. 1984 Dr. sc. pol. in sociology. 1985-1986 research stay at the Department of Sociology, Stanford University, CA. 1986-1987 assistant professor at the Department of Sociology, Universität Duisburg. Since April 1987 manager of the computing facilities and research fellow at the MPIFG, Köln. Research interests: network analysis, dynamic modelling, actor systems and research organisations.

Fritz Krieger

Student of urban and regional planning at the Universität Dortmund, degree (Diplom) in engineering in 1982. Researcher at the Institut für Landes- und Stadtentwicklungsforschung in Dortmund, 1984-1986. From November 1986 to October 1988 research fellow at the MPIFG, Köln. Research interests: housing policy, industrial planning, processes of new business ventures.

Renate Mayntz

B.A. at Wellesley College (USA), Dr. phil. in sociology at the Freie Universität Berlin, honorary doctorates from the universities of Uppsala and Paris. She held chairs at the Freie Universität Berlin and the Hochschule für Verwaltungswissenschaften in Speyer. She taught at Columbia University and the New School for Social Research in New York, at the University of Edinburgh, at the FLASCO (Facultad Latino-Americana de Ciencias Sociales), Santiago de Chile, and at Stanford University. Before becoming Director of the MPIFG, Köln in 1985, she held a chair at the Universität Köln and was Director of the Institut für Angewandte Sozialforschung, Köln. Research interests: sociological macro-theory, comparative social and political research, organisational and administrative sociology, sociology of technology.

Rainer Ollmann

Studies of social sciences and urban and regional planning at the Universität Duisburg, Universität Dortmund and Universität Bochum, degree (Diplom) in 1980. Researcher at the Abteilung Geschichtswissenschaften, Ruhr Universität Bochum (1980-1981). Researcher at the Forschungsstelle für empirische Sozialökonomik in Köln (1981-1986). Since March 1986 research fellow at the MPIFG, Köln. Research interests: urban and regional sociology, informal economy, processes of technological innovation.

Bernd Rosewitz

1976-1981 Studies of sociology, adult education and psychology at the Universität Bielefeld. Degree (Diplom) in sociology in 1981, Dr. phil. in 1984. 1981-1982 research assistant at the Zentrum für interdisziplinäre Forschung, Universität Bielefeld. 1984-1985 research assistant in the Arbeitsgruppe Sozialisationsforschung of the Fakultät für Pädagogik, Universität Bielefeld. Since 1985 research fellow at the MPIFG, Köln. Research interests: historical and present development of health systems, telecommunications policy.

Andreas Ryll

1973-1978 studies of economics and political science at the Freie Universität Berlin, degree (Diplom) in economics 1978; Dr. rer. pol. in 1984. 1979-1984 research assistant at the Institut für ökonomische und soziologische Analyse politischer Systeme at the Freie Universität Berlin. 1984-1988 research fellow at the Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin (International Institute for Environment and Society; International Institute of Management); June - October 1986 research assistant at the Statistisches Bundesamt in Wiesbaden. Since February 1988 research fellow at the MPIFG, Köln. Research interests: political economy, analysis of interdependent decision making, bargaining and negotiation processes.

Fritz W. Scharpf

Study of Law and Political Science at the Universität Tübingen, Universität Freiburg and Yale University (LL.M.). 1964-66 Assistant Professor of Law, Yale Law School, 1968 Professor of Political Science, Universität Konstanz. 1973-84 Director of the International Institute of Management, Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin, 1984-86 Senior Research Fellow, Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin. 1986 Director at the MPIFG, Köln. January-June 1987 Fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in Behavioural Sciences, Stanford, California. Research interests: organisation and decision processes in the ministerial bureaucracy; joint federal-state decision making; implementation research; comparative political economy.

Brigitte Schenkluhn

Studies of economics and sociology at the Universität Köln. Degree (Diplom) in 1976 and Dr. rer. pol. in 1983. Research assistant at the Institut für Politische Wissenschaft und Europäische Fragen at the Universität Köln, 1977-1978. Researcher at the Sinus-Institut in Heidelberg, 1980-1981. University assistant at the Institut für Politische Wissenschaft und Europäische Fragen at the Universität Köln, 1983-1986. Since 1981 free-lance work in journalism and sociology. Since 1987 research fellow at the MPIFG, Köln.

Research interests: political decision-making, pressure groups, analysis of health care systems.

Uwe Schimank

1974-1981 studies of sociology at the Universität Bielefeld, degree (Diplom) in 1979, Dr. rer. soc. in 1981. 1981-1983 research project about the political and administrative structures of German foreign aid at the Fakultät für Soziologie of the Universität Bielefeld. 1984-1985 lecturer in sociology of public administration at the Fachbereich für Gesellschaftswissenschaften, Universität Wuppertal. Since June 1985 research fellow at the MPIFG, Köln. Research interests: theories of societal differentiation, sociology of science.

Volker Schneider

Studies of business management, economics and political science at universities in Mainz, Berlin and Paris from 1974 to 1982. German degrees in Business Management and Political Science, and a French degree in Economics. From 1982 to 1986 researcher at the Political and Social Sciences Department of the European University Institute in Florence, Dr. rer. pol. there in 1986. In 1985 assistant at the Soziologische Institut, Universität Kiel. Since March 1986 research fellow at the MPIFG, Köln. Research interests: innovation processes in telecommunications, policy analysis, network analysis.

Rudolf Stichweh

Studies of sociology and philosophy at the Freie Universität Berlin and the Universität Bielefeld. Degree (Diplom) in sociology at the Universität Bielefeld 1977; Dr. rer. soc. in 1983. Research scholar of the Fritz-Thyssen-Stiftung 1984-1986. Guest researcher at the MPIFG, Köln 1985-1986. Research fellow at the MPIFG, Köln, since August 1986. Guest researcher at the Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, Paris, 1987. Research interests: sociological theory and historical macrosociology, history of universities, sociology and history of science.

Andreas Stucke

From 1978 to 1983 studies of the social sciences at the Universität Wuppertal and Universität Bielefeld, degree (Diplom) in 1983. 1984-1987 research in projects at the Universität Bielefeld on the political and administrative structures of German foreign aid policy and on the administrative organisation of social work. 1986-1987 teaching position in political sociology and the psychology of administration at the Fachhochschulen für öffentliche Verwaltung in Bielefeld and Köln. Doctoral fellow at the MPIFG, Köln, since April 1987. Research interests: organization-theory, technology-policy, sociology of science and sociology of knowledge.

Frank Thomas

1974-1986 studies of geography, sociology, economics and social history at the Universität Mainz and Universität Köln, degree (Diplom) in geography. 1980 research project on residential neighbourhood structures for the City of Köln. 1982 lecturer in civil defense at the Fachhochschule des Bundes für öffentliche Verwaltung, Köln. Since September 1986 doctoral fellow at the MPIFG, Köln. Research interests: socio-spatial change of communication networks, intercorporate decision-making, social and behavioural geography, local history.

Lowell Turner

1977-1984 union member and representative, shop steward, chief steward, union newspaper editor, National Association of Letter Carriers in San Francisco. 1983-1984 labor studies at San Francisco State University. 1984-1988 studies of political science, comparative political economy and labor at the University of California, Berkeley, CA, M.A. there in 1985. 1985-1988 research fellow at the Berkeley Roundtable on the International Economy (BRIE). 1987-1988 Social Science Research Council doctoral fellow. Since June 1988 doctoral fellow at the MPIFG, Köln. Current doctoral research: the politics of work reorganization in the U.S. and West German auto and telecommunications industries.

Douglas Webber

Studies of political science at the University of Canterbury, New Zealand and the University of Essex, Britain. B.A. (1975) and M.A. in Political Science (1976) from the University of Canterbury, M.A. in West European Politics (1978), Ph.D. in Government (1985) from the University of Essex. Tutor in Political Science at the University of Canterbury 1976, trainee at the Economic and Social Committee of the European Communities, Brussels, 1978 and Lecturer in Government at the University of Essex 1978 to 1980. Guest scholar of the Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst (DAAD), Universität Bonn, 1980 to 1982. Research fellow at the University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, 1983 to 1984, and at the University of Sussex, Brighton, 1985 to 1987. Visiting fellow at the MPIFG, Köln, since April 1987. Research interests: comparative analysis of West European politics and public policy, especially labour market, industrial and health policies; German Social Democracy.

Raymund Werle

Studies of economics, sociology and political science at the Universität Bonn, Universität Köln, Universität Mannheim and university of Stony Brook (Long Island, N.Y., USA). 1970 Degree (Diplom) in economics and sociology, Universität Köln; 1977 Dr. phil. in political science and sociology, Universität Mannheim. Research and teaching at the universities of Köln, Mannheim, Bielefeld and Heidelberg. Research at the Nuclear Energy Research Centre in Karlsruhe. Since 1985 research fellow at the MPIFG, Köln. Research interests: research methods, local politics and policy, sociology of law and the legal profession, development and structural impact of new technologies.