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Aim of the Newsletter

The aim of the CESAA Newsletter is the dissemination of information on European Studies, information on visitors from Europe and information on conferences. The teaching of European Studies will also feature in the Newsletter and it is hoped that the members will be able to assist one another and collaborate on projects, conferences and publications.

Thank you to all those who have contributed so far to the newsletter. Contributions may be sent to Dr. Philomena Murray, President CESAA Department of Political Science, Melbourne University, Parkville, Victoria, 3052.

Who is on the CESAA Committee?

For those who were unable to attend the first Annual General Meeting of CESAA in October, 1991, the following were elected to the committee:

- President:** Dr. Philomena Murray, Department of Political Science, University of Melbourne.
- Vice-President:** Associate Professor Walter Veit, Department of German, Monash University.
- Secretary:** Mr. Michael Enright, Faculty of Business, Swinburne Institute of Technology.
- Treasurer:** Ms. Lilian Topic, Department of Political Science, University of Melbourne.
- Committee members:** Associate Professor Judith Armstrong, Germanic and Russian Studies, University of Melbourne.
- Dr. Joan Beaumont, Department of History, Deakin University.
- Ms. Nicole Goldblatt, Law Faculty, University of Melbourne.
- Professor Brian Nelson, Centre for European Studies, Monash University.

Contributions to the Newsletter are welcome!

Contributions relating to the following are especially welcome:

- * News of the relevant disciplines involved in European Studies
- * News of forthcoming conferences and events, at local, state federal, or international level.
- * Reports of conferences on European issues.
- * Current Events in Europe
- * The teaching of European Studies in Australia.
- * News of scholarships, grants and research funding for European studies.
- * Book reviews.

Deadline for Contributions to next Newsletter: 31 May, 1992.
Proposed Publication date for next Newsletter: 30 June, 1992.

CESAA Newsletter Editors:

Philomena Murray and **Lilian Topic**, Dept of Political Science, University of Melbourne, **Nicole Goldblatt**, Faculty of Law, University of Melbourne and **Joan Beaumont**, School of Social Sciences, Deakin University

Address for Contributions:

Dr Philomena Murray,
Department of Political Science,
University of Melbourne,
Parkville, Victoria, 3052, Tel.
03-3446565, Fax 03-3447906

CESAA links up many interests

CESAA members come from a variety of backgrounds, including European studies, politics, languages, linguistics, law, management, commerce economic history, history, marketing and organisational behaviour, social sciences and arts.

They come from institutions ranging from the Australian National University, Deakin University, University of Melbourne, Monash University, Swinburne Institute of Technology, Oxford University, University of Sydney, University of Western Australia, the Centre for Comparative Constitutional Studies to institutions or organisations such as the Department of Manufacturing and Industry Development in Melbourne, the Industry Commission, the Australian British Chamber of Commerce, the Delegation of the European Communities in Canberra, KPMG Peat Marwick, Minter Ellison, Blake Dawson Waldron, the Netherlands Consulate, the Greek Consulate and the Australian War Memorial.

CESAA welcomes new members

If you are a member and know of a friend or colleague who would be interested please pass on to them a copy of the membership application form. An application form is attached. Application forms can be returned, with cheque payable to CESAA, to Lilian Topic, Treasurer, Dept. of Political Science, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Vic. 3052.

The Subscriptions (including Newsletter) are :

Students/Retired/unwaged:	\$15
Individuals:	\$25
Institutions:	\$100.

(Please name the contact person for the Institution, for future correspondence).

A note to colleagues

Unfortunately, because of rising costs, and the regularity of the newsletter, CESAA is not in a position to continue sending Newsletters to non-financial members. If membership is not taken up then CESAA will not be in a position to continue sending you Newsletters in 1992.

Register of European Studies in Australia

A register of European Studies is presently being compiled for CESAA by Craig Lonsdale who is the Professional Officer in the Politics Department at Melbourne University. The Register was established in order to provide information on courses currently being taught in Australia and research being carried out on European Studies. The CESAA Register of **European Studies Questionnaire** is attached to this Newsletter. If you have not filled out and sent a copy of the Questionnaire to Dr. Philomena Murray please do so in order to ensure that you are included in the Register by the 30th April, 1992. The Register includes courses taught in Australia on Europe, Masters and Ph.D programmes on Europe, scholarships and fellowships that are available to study or research in Europe and any extracurricular activities being conducted.

We want to make the Register as comprehensive as possible so please fill in a Questionnaire - include all the details which you consider relevant - and return it by the 30th April, 1992 to:

Dr. Philomena Murray,
President, CESAA,
Department of Political Science,
University of Melbourne,
Parkville, Victoria 3052.

Comment: EC Summit at Maastricht *

by Geoffrey Green *

Not content with simply implementing the Single European Market program by 31 December 1992, European Community ('EC') leaders reached agreement in Maastricht, Holland, late last year on draft treaties for political and monetary union. After final legal editing, the treaties were signed in early February this year.

The significance of the treaties is that they envisage changes which go well beyond anything contemplated by the EC's Single European Market program. The fact that EC leaders are already looking beyond the Single European Market program simply reinforces the substantial progress made to date.

Treaty on Economic and Monetary Union (EMU)

The EMU treaty will open the way to a common European common European currency in most member states by the end of the century. It will do so by way of a three stage process.

Stage one will concentrate upon member states achieving greater stability of their national currencies. This will be achieved by all member states participating within the narrow, as opposed to the wider, fluctuation band of the European Monetary System.

This will be coupled with closer co-ordination of economic and fi-

nancial policies and the freeing of all capital movements between member states. The later objective has already been largely achieved under the Single European Market program.

Stage two, which will commence on 1 January 1994, will see the establishment of the European Monetary Institute. This will be the precursor to the European Central Bank. The European Monetary institute will be run by the governors of the central banks of the members states.

After considerable debate, the EC leaders agreed that stage three will be implemented from, at the latest, 1 January 1999. This will be subject to the participating member states satisfying various conditions for economic convergence.

The convergence conditions, which will effectively need to be satisfied during stage two, include member states achieving certain goals in relation to stability of exchange rates, budget deficits, inflation rates and interests rates. At this point, it appears that countries such as Greece, Portugal and Italy may have difficulty in satisfying the necessary criteria, while France and Denmark should be well placed to do so.

Stage three will see the creation of the European Central Bank, the governing council of which will include representatives of the various member states.

While the path to economic and monetary union is not likely to be easy, most commentators regard the EMU treaty as setting out a clear program to achieve that objective.

The benefits of EMU are expected to be a lower average inflation rate in the EC, a significant reduction in the cost of doing business within the EC and a greater convergence of the economies of the various member states.

From a nationalistic point of view, it will significantly limit the ability of member states to exercise any real independent national economic policy.

While it may be many years before we see the European Currency Unit (ECU) in hard currency, financial markets and many traders are already using the ECU as a surrogate currency. This is likely to increase with time.

Treaty on Political Union

The Treaty on Political Union will make significant changes to the institutional structure of the EC.

The Treaty commences by redefining the objectives of the EC in *continued...*

* Geoffrey Green is a commercial lawyer with the major law firm Minter Ellison, with a particular interest in EC law and European business developments.

far more general terms than has previously been the case. In particular, it emphasizes achieving economic and monetary union, sustainable and non-inflationary growth, a high degree of convergence of economic performance, a higher standard and quality of living and economic and social cohesion and solidarity between member states.

The Treaty provides for a greater level of co-operation between the twelve member states on matters such as foreign policy, immigration and defence policy.

The powers of the European Parliament, which have often been regarded as being inadequate compared to the powers of the Commission, have been increased in a number of ways. In particular, it will now be necessary for the European Parliament to approve most international agreements entered into by the EC. In addition, the European Parliament will have a power of approval over the appointment of the members of the Commission as a whole.

In turn, the Commission's powers have been extended beyond the areas contemplated by the Single European Market program. In particular, the Commission's powers are extended to areas such as transport safety, visa and asylum rules, education, energy, research and development policy, the environment, health, culture and consumer protection.

The Treaty on Political Union represents a major step forward for the EC by creating new opportunities and speeding up decision making processes. It also adjusts the legislative balance between the Commission, the European Council and the European Parliament.

Despite the self congratulatory atmosphere in Maastricht in December, some commentators are sceptical about the significance of the Treaty. In particular, the point to the fact that the Treaty has restricted control of foreign policy, immigration and defence policy to an intergovernmental procedure rather than transferring them to independent EC institutions. They also point to the fact that the changes to the powers of the European Parliament still do not allow the Parliament to propose laws on its own initiative.

Of perhaps even more significance, is the fact that the UK has effectively opted out of the EC Social Charter, which provides for minimum guaranteed workers' rights and employment conditions. This is regarded by many as a fundamental part of the political integration process.

Even if these criticisms are valid, the implementation of the Single European market has already forced the member states closer together politically and the EMU Treaty will no doubt continue to do so. Furthermore, the symbolic significance of expressing a desire

for closer political union should not be underestimated.

Implications Outside the EC

For those outside the EC, it is important to appreciate the potential implications of the Treaties.

Most importantly, they underline the gradual shift of political and economic power from the institutions and governments of the member states to EC institutions. For those doing business in the EC, it will be increasingly important to be aware of where the real power lies on certain issues. The realigning of powers between the various EC institutions under the Treaty on Political Union also means that lobbying activities on certain issues should, perhaps, be redirected.

The EMU treaty is likely to have more impact in some member states than others. For instance, Belgium's budget deficiency now stands as twice the amount allowed under the draft EMU treaty. Belgium will therefore have to significantly slash government spending and increase revenues in a relatively short time. Countries such as Portugal and Greece will also need to institute periods of extreme austerity to have any chance of complying with the standard laid down by the EMU treaty.

.... continued next page

Although most initial assessment of the treaties will concentrate upon their likely impact upon the business community, there is no doubt that in the long term the treaties will have a significant impact upon the social and political nature of European as we know it.

* This article is reproduced with permission from the March edition of Minter Ellison's quarterly publication, EC Brief.

CESAA essay competition

The Contemporary European Studies Association of Australia offers a prize of \$250 each for the best essay by an undergraduate and a graduate student written on the topic "Europe in transition". The competition is sponsored by the Program for European Studies, University of Melbourne and the Centre for European Studies at Monash University.

The essay may be in an area of contemporary (post World War 2) European Studies, such as politics, history, literature, linguistics, culture, economics, law, management and education.

All students are invited to submit an essay. The essay can be of any length up to 5000 words. An essay which has been submitted for academic assessment is acceptable. The essay will be judged by a Panel of Judges by CESAA.

Three typed, double-spaced, copies of the essay should be submitted by 1 May 1992 to:

Chairperson, Panel of Judges
Contemporary European Studies
Association of Australia,
Assoc. Prof. Walter Veit,
Vice-President, CESAA,
Centre for European Studies

Department of German Studies
Monash University, Melbourne,
Clayton, Vic. 3168

The essay should be accompanied by a separate sheet with the following details: The author's name, address, date of birth, name of the tertiary institution, whether undergraduate or graduate. Do not indicate name of author on the essay.

All actual and prospective CESAA members are cordially invited to encourage their students to participate in the essay competition.

CESAA Symposium :

Europe 1992 : Australia's options?

CESAA is planning a symposium for later in 1992, in order to discuss **Europe 1992: Australia's options?** This symposium is to be held in Melbourne and will give interested CESAA members, experts in the field and members of the general public an opportunity to hear papers from a wide variety of speakers involved in the business, diplomatic and academic sectors. There will be a chance for questions, responses and discussion following each presentation and discussion.

Members will be posted more information as it becomes available. To express interest or offer suggestions please contact:

Dr. P. Murray,
President, CESAA,
Department of Political Science,
University of Melbourne,
Parkville. 3052.

Forthcoming conferences, symposia, seminars, lectures, and calls for papers

Chronological summary of items

			1992
Lecture:	Dean's lecture: Europe 1992 and beyond Faculty of Arts, University of Melbourne	Melbourne	March 25
Conference :	Sustainable development for the 21st Century Australia - Central/Eastern Europe Environment Conference	Werribee, Vic	March 27
Conference:	Annual Conference Political Studies Association of the United Kingdom Queen's College, University of Belfast	Belfast, Nth Ireland	April 7-9
Conference:	The European moment? Humanities Research Centre, ANU	Canberra	June 5-8
Seminar:	Seminar for senior students in conjunction with The European Moment Conference Research School of Social Sciences, ANU	Canberra	Around June 5-8
Conference:	Europe: representation of change Humanities Research Centre, ANU	Canberra	July 6-10
Symposium:	Symposium on Modern German Literature and Society : Walter Benjamin (1892 - 1940) Goethe-Institute & School of German and Russian Studies, University of NSW	Kensington, NSW	July 24-26
Conference:	Economic integration among unequal partners Athens Univ. of Economics Business & York University, Canada	Athens, Greece	August 20-23
Conference:	European integration and the European mind : Cultural hegemony or dialogue of cultures Society for the Study of European Ideas	Aalborg, Denmark	August 24-29
Conference:	First European conference of Sociology University of Vienna	Vienna, Austria	August 26-29
Conference:	Seventh Congress of the European Economic Association European Economic Association Trinity College	Dublin, Ireland	August 29-31
Conference:	European-wide International Studies Conference European Standing Group on International Relations	Heidelberg, Germ.	September 16-20
Conference:	Ninth Annual Conference of the European Association of Law and Economics European Association of Law and Economics	London, U.K.	September 17-19
Conference:	Greece and Europe Modern Greek Studies Association of Australia and New Zealand	Melbourne	September 28-30
Conference:	Intellectuals in Europe today Centre for European Studies, Monash University & Humanities Research Centre, ANU	Melbourne	Sept 30 - Oct 1
Symposium:	Europe 1992 : Australia's options? (see note on page 6) CESAA- Contemporary European Studies Association of Australia	Melbourne	Late 1992
Conference:	National Media Education Conference Australian Teachers of Media	Perth, WA	October 1-4
Conference:	International European Studies Conference: Economy and culture Monash Centre for European Studies, Monash University	Clayton, Vic	1993 September

Faculty of Arts**Dean's Lecture:****Europe 1992 and Beyond****Dr. Philomena Murray**

Wed. 25 March 1992, 6.15 pm

Theatre D,
Old Arts Building,
University of Melbourne

This free public lecture will examine the significance of the European Community's 1992 Single Internal Market Programme to create the largest frontier-free market in the world, and the long term implications of that initiative. It then explores the role of the European Community in its two major dilemmas in the 1990s, firstly that of the deepening of European integration in order to create a Political Community which would be a major international actor and secondly whether to open its rather exclusive "club" to the queues of countries from Eastern and Central Europe who wish to join the EC. Does the EC have a moral obligation to help these countries?

This then leads to a further challenge in the form of dealing with refugees and migrants in Europe, particularly in the light of the increase in xenophobia and racism in Europe, both east and west. The lecture will conclude with an analysis of the challenges to Europe into the next century.

**The Australian Centre
The Myer Foundation
Australian-Central/Eastern
Europe Environment
Conference in association with
the Confederation of
Australian Industry and the
Australian Conservation
Foundation**

**Sustainable Development for
the 21st Century**

Werribee Park
Werribee, Victoria

27 March 1992

The Australian Centre at The University of Melbourne, in conjunction with the Myer Foundation, and in association with the Confederation of Australian Industry and the Australian Conservation Foundation, will hold a conference on Friday 27 March at Werribee Farm, Werribee, Victoria on the topic:

**"Sustainable Development for the
21st Century"**

The Conference will conclude with a dinner at Werribee Park at 7.00pm. Bus transport will be available to and from the Conference venue.

'Economically sustainable development' is now a goal shared by all sections of our society. While there is agreement about the goal, there are many diverse views about the best methods of achieving sus-

tainability. In a country like Australia, this diversity of views and debate is a sign of a vibrant and democratic society, and is one of our nation's strongest assets.

In Central and Eastern Europe, countries like Russia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland are now emerging from almost fifty years of single party government and a command economy. Against a background of massive environmental degradation and an outdated Economic infrastructure, these countries are building new, democratic societies. They recognise the need to find an equitable balance between the competing demands for rapid economic development and protection, if not reclamation, of the environment.

The programme sponsors are bringing a groups of fourteen environmental managers and policy makers from Poland, Hungary, Russia and Czechoslovakia to Australia in March 1992. The purpose of their visit is to study the Australian experience in environmental policy development, and the practice of environmental management in the critical field of water and waste water management, a field in which Australia has an international reputation for innovation.

The conference will provide a opportunity for our European visitors to meet with invited local experts.

The purpose of the conference will be to move on from rehearsed positions and to generate ideas for economically sustainable development in the 21st century.

For further information: Phone (03) 344 2735.

**Political Studies Association
of the United Kingdom**

PSA Annual Conference

7-9 April, 1992
Queen's University
Belfast, N. Ireland

The Political Studies Association Conference will be held at the Queen's University of Belfast from 7-9 April 1992.

The Academic Convenor of the Conference is Elizabeth Meehan, Department of Politics, The Queen's University of Belfast, Belfast BT7 1NN (Telephone 0232 245133 extension 3651; fax 0232 247895).

Major planned themes of the 1992 Conference are the European Community, 'The New Europe', Ireland and UK Politics. The programme has been arranged to facilitate the following of other themes that have emerged from panel offers: sub-national government; ideologies and political Philosophy; Marxism, state theory and parties of the left; the politics of policy; gender; religion, ethnicity

and nationality; methods and teaching; and countries other than those in the themes.

The PSA is pleased to announce that guest lectures will be given by Professor Samuel H Beer (Harvard) and Dr. Garrett FitzGerald, TD (Dail Eireann).

Humanities Research Centre

**Conference: The European
Moment?**

5-8 June 1992
Humanities Research Centre,
ANU, Canberra.

The conference will explore the ways the concept of Europe emerged during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, thus evaluating the sense in which this period can be said to be 'the' modern European moment. It will consider reassessments of the balance between surviving late-Enlightenment ideas of Europe in both political and cultural perspective, as well as the reception of such ideas in the Romantic movement(s), in the growth of nationalism. In the notions of a European political system, in the formation of international ideologies and in the emergence of post-Enlightenment ideas of Europe's position and role-mission in the world at large.

Participants may include: Jean Barrea (International Relations,

Catholic University of Louvain; HRC Conference Visitor), Reinhart Koselleck (History, Bielefeld; HRC Conference Visitor), Martyn Thompson (English, Tübingen; HRC Conference Visitor). Jerrold Vercruysse (French, Free University Brussels; HRC Conference Visitor) and Andrej Walicki (History, Notre Dame; HRC Visiting Fellow).

Convenor: Dr. Knud Haakonssen.
c/- Humanities Research Centre.

**Seminar For Senior Students
in connection with the
Conference on
'The European Moment?'**

In connection with the H.R.C. Conference, 'The European Moment?' the Research School of Social Sciences at the A.N.U. intends to arrange a seminar for senior students from any academic discipline who are working on topics that fall within the general theme of the conference. The seminar will give students the opportunity to present their research plans, discuss them with each other and with participants in the conference. In addition the students will be invited to take part in the conference. The costs of travel to Canberra, accommodation and the conference fee will be carried by the Research School of Social Sciences. The School will select up to a dozen students upon application. For the purposes of this invitation senior students shall mean, in the

first place, Ph.D. students, secondly masters degree students and, if there is room, final-year honours students. For further details, please write to the convener of the H.R.C. conference, Dr. Knud Haakonssen, Director's Section, R.S.S.S., Australian National University, P.O. Box 4, Canberra, A.C.T., 2601.

Humanities Research Centre

Conference Europe : Representations of change

6-10 July 1992
Humanities Research Centre
ANU Canberra

Contributions will cover a wide range of approaches to the phenomena of change in Europe, from the writing of contemporary and late modern history and the interaction between politics, the arts and the media, to questions concerning the rhetoric, the semiotics and the symbolism of public events. Sessions or days might be devoted to such themes as the historiography of revolutionary change, writing European selves, image and world, and art and the end of history. It is envisaged that papers on diverse and specific topics will provide the groundwork for the conference to explore theoretical issues in the recording and analysis of change.

Participants may include: Katerina Clark (Russian, Yale University; HRC Visiting Fellow), Judith Gutman (Photography, New School for Social Research, NY; HRC Visiting Fellow), Adrian Jones (History, La Trobe University; HRC Visiting Fellow), Patrick O'Meara (Russian, Trinity College Dublin; HRC Visiting Fellow), Michael Moses (English, Duke University; HRC Visiting Fellow), Leonid Polyakov (Philosophy, USSR Academy of Sciences; HRC Visiting Fellow), Alain-Marck Rieu (Philosophy, Strasbourg; HRC Visiting Fellow).

Convenor: Dr. Margaret Stoljar,
c/- Humanities Research Centre.

The University of New South Wales School of German and Russian Studies & Goethe-Institute, Sydney

Symposium on Modern German Literature and Society : Walter Benjamin (1892-1940)

24-26 July
Goethe Institute, Sydney

Offers of papers are invited to a conference on the work of Walter Benjamin to be held at the Goethe-Institute in Sydney, Australia, from 24-26 July 1992.

Contributions are invited on all aspects of the work of Walter Benjamin. We particularly welcome offers of papers that cut across the boundaries of single disciplines as well as papers that explore the reception and role of Benjamin in Europe (particularly Eastern Europe), the United States and Australia. The general thematic areas referred to in the introductory statement above may serve as suggestions for possible conference contributions; topics might include:

Benjamin and the Concept of the "Modern Era"

Benjamin's Contribution to a Philosophy of History

Benjamin's Writings on the City/Metropolis

Benjamin and the Role of the Critic
Benjamin and Brecht

Benjamin and French Literature
(Baudelaire, Proust, et.al)

Benjamin as a Translator

Benjamin's Writings on Childhood and Youth

The proceedings of the symposium will be in English. As with previous conferences organised by the School of German Studies, it is planned that papers will be published soon after the symposium.

Contributions will normally be of either 20 or 40 minutes duration. Please send enquiries and/or the registration form provided overleaf (including offers of papers with titles and abstracts) to:

Benjamin - Conference
School of German and Russian
Studies, University of New South
Wales, P.O. Box 1
Kensington, NSW, 2033
Australia. Tel: (02) 697 2325
Fax: (02) 662 2392

Dr. Gerhard Fischer, Head
School of German and Russian
Studies, University of New South
Wales.

**Athens University of
Economics and Business
&
Department of Economics
York University, Canada**

**Economic Integration among
Unequal Partners**

20-23 August 1992
Athens, Greece

The Department of International
and European Economic Studies
of the Athens University of Eco-
nomics and Business and the De-
partment of Economics of York
University, Canada, is organising
a conference on Economic Inte-
gration among unequal partners.
The aim of the conference is to
promote co-operation between
Jean Monnet chair holders and also
bring together the experience of
the two blocks, the EC and the
North American free trade arrange-
ments where unequal partner are
involved.

Three types of paper are welcomed:

Theoretical papers on Economic
Integration and Unequal Develop-
ment,

Areas studies, covering specific
topics across countries (e.g. agri-
cultural integration, fiscal integra-
tion and harmonisation, monetary
integration, etc.),

Country studies, covering the ex-
perience of particular countries.

Proposals should be addressed to :
T. Georgakopoulos, Jean Monnet
Professor of Economics and Busi-
ness, 76 Patission Street, 104-34
Athens, Greece.

**Third International
Conference -History of
European Ideas Organ of the
International Society for the
Study of European Ideas**

**European Integration and the
European Mind :
Cultural hegemony or
dialogue of cultures**

24-29 August 1992
Aalborg, Denmark

An international conference or-
ganised by History of European
Ideas Organ of the International
Society for the Study of European
Ideas.

The conference will take place at
the University of Aalborg, Den-
mark, in cooperation with Euro-

pean Research Unit, Aalborg Uni-
versity, the European Cultural
Foundation, Amsterdam and Per-
gamon Press, Oxford.

There will be more than 60 work-
shops relating to Science, Art,
History, Politics, Sociology, Lit-
erature, Philosophy, Language,
Economics, Geography, Women's
Studies, Religion, Psychology,
Education and Law.

Scholars, Scientists, Eurocrats and
laypersons are invited to submit
titles of papers to either: Ulthede-
tolt, European Research unit, Aal-
borg University, Fibigerstraede 2,
9220 Aalborg O, Denmark, Fax:
45 98 15 69 50 or Professor Ezra
Talmor, Department of Philoso-
phy, Haifa University, Mount Car-
mel, Haifa 31999, Israel, Fax 972
3 93 86500.

University of Vienna

**First European Conference
of Sociology
Sociological Perspectives on a
Changing Europe**

August 26th to 29th, 1992
Vienna, Austria

Paradoxes of socioeconomic, po-
litical and cultural transformation

Section I: Economic Integration
and Cultural Identity of Europe

1. Economic Integration and Cultural identity
2. Europe and the Global World Economy
3. Religion - Secularisation - Changes of Value
4. Environmental Problems
5. Europe and the Others

Section II: A European Society in the Making

1. Feminism and Citizenship in Europe
2. Changing Family Structures and New Forms of Living Together
3. Migration Processes in Europe: Emergence of New Minorities
4. Gender Relations and the Labour Market
5. Class Structure and Stratification
6. Communication in the Making of European Culture

Section III: The Political Transformation of Europe

1. Planning and Spontaneity in the Transformation Process in Europe
2. Political Reforms in Eastern Europe
3. Trends towards Post-Totalitarianism
4. Industrial and Labour Relations: Reformation in the West - Reconstruction in the East
5. The European Welfare State: Demise of Development?
6. Regional, Ethnic and National Identities.

Section IV: Trends in the Development of Sociology in Europe and in Individual Countries

For further information please contact Professor Rudolf Richter, Institut für Soziologie, Neutorgrasse 12/9, Postfach 137, a-1013 Wien, Austria.

The European Economic Association

Seventh International Congress

August 29 - August 31, 1992,
Dublin, Ireland

The European Economic Association will hold its seventh annual congress at Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland, from Saturday 29 August to Monday 31 August, 1992 (with registration and welcome reception on Friday 28 August). Contributed papers (in English) in all areas of economics are welcome (one submission only per person). Submissions should include two copies of the paper and a short abstract (max. 100 words) with keywords and must reach the Programme Chairman, by mail, before 2 March 1992:

Professor John Vickers, EEA Congress Programme Chairman, University of Oxford, Institute of Economics and Statistics, St Cross Building, Manor Road, Oxford OX1 3UL, United Kingdom

European Standing Group on International Relations

1992 Europe Conference

16-20 September, 1992
Heidelberg, Germany

Call Issued for Papers

A European Standing Group on International Relations has chosen the German university town of Heidelberg to host the first European-wide international studies conference and is issuing a call for papers to be present at the conference.

The Conference, 16-20 September 1992, is open to scholars and advanced doctoral students from any European university of research institute, and participants from other parts of the world are also welcome. The purpose of this conference is to bring together scholars in the field of international Relations, broadly defined, from all parts of Europe for an exchange of ideas, experiences, and the results of their research.

Scholars are invited to submit papers for consideration by the programme sub-committee. Although the conference is primarily conceived for scholars of whatever nationality based in European universities and research institutes, the conference is not closed. Contributions from ISA members and others outside Europe are welcome.

The conference committee is working hard to plan a stimulating and enjoyable conference and hopes that many scholars will attend. Paper proposals are of course welcome, but it is not necessary to give a paper or participate on a roundtable to attend. There will be plenty of opportunities for participation simply through discussion in panels and informal meetings with colleagues during the conference.

A provisional list of panel themes includes: European public opinion, democracy and foreign policy; Latin America; South east Asia; Eastern Europe; the Mediterranean; normative theory; conceptual theory, formal theory, international organization; conflict and peace studies; foreign policy analysis; international and diplomatic history; and the legal dimension of international relations.

The group met in Paris in May to solidify plans for the conference. Those interested in contributing a paper to the conference should contact:

A.J.R. Groom,
Rutherford College
University of Kent
Canterbury CT2 7NX,
United Kingdom.

European Association of Law and Economics

Ninth Annual Conference

17-19 September
London, United Kingdom

Papers may be on any topic in the field of law and economics, but preference will be given to papers dealing with one of the following:

contracts and contracting: design of long term contracts, contracting for public service provision, vertical integration versus long term contracts;

property rights: intellectual property rights, assignment of property rights as a starting point for economic transformation in Eastern European and the Soviet Union;

the economics of legal services and the legal profession: accountability, liability, regulation;

the law and economics of environmental policy: case studies are particularly welcome;

European integration and the European Court of Justice: economic analysis of the judgments of the European Court of Justice comparative analysis of similar judgments of the US Supreme Court.

The abstract should not exceed

two pages and be sent before 14 February 1992 to:

Prof. Roger van de Bergh,
President EALE,
Department of Law,
Unviersiteit Antwerpen,
Universiteitsplein 1,
B-2610 Wilrijk,
Tel. 32-3-8202914,
Fax 32-3-8202940, or to

Mr. Tom Hoehn,
Manager Consultant,
London Economics,
91 New Cavendish Street,
London W12M 7FS,
United Kingdom,
Tel. 44-71-436 2991

**Modern Greek Studies
Association of Australia and
New Zealand (MGSAANZ)**

**Conference: Greece and
Europe**

September 28-30, 1992
Melbourne

**Monash University
Centre for European Studies**

Intellectuals in Europe Today

September 30 to
October 1, 1992
Monash University
Clayton, Victoria

Australian Teachers of Media

**National Media Education
Conference 1992**

October 1 to 4, 1992

Edith Cowan University, Perth
Western Australia

Scholars interested in presenting a paper at this the first academic conference of the MGSAANZ, which will be held in Melbourne from the 28th to the 30 September 1992, should send a brief abstract (approx. 300 words) by 30th November 1991 to:

The Convenors,
Pavlos Andronikos & Christos Fifis.
MGSAANZ Conference
c/- Greek Studies Unit
La Trobe University
Bundoora, Victoria 3083

The theme of the conference will be "Greece and Europe", but papers on topics not related to this theme will also be considered, and a section of the conference will be reserved for current research on any topic.

The MCSAANZ cannot at this stage offer any financial assistance to speakers at the conference, and it is suggested that would-be participants approach their own institutions or other appropriate bodies for support.

A conference organised by the Centre for European Studies, Monash University, Melbourne, in conjunction with the Humanities Research Centre (Australian National University, Canberra). September 30 - October 1, 1992, Melbourne, Australia.

This conference will explore changing roles and perceptions of intellectuals in Europe (East and West) since 1945, with special emphasis on the contemporary situation. Possible topics for discussion include the notion of the 'European' intellectual, the differing roles of intellectuals in East and West, the return of the intellectual in the East, the crisis of the intellectual in modern mass society, the avant-garde, intellectual fashions, cultural and political elites, the notion of an English intellectual 'establishment' and intellectual communities.

Offers of papers (30-40 mins) to:

Professor Brian Nelson, Centre for European Studies, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3168. Australia.

Facing the Future is the theme of the seventh National Media Education Conference. Key material and international media educators and national practitioners will present papers on such diverse areas as multiculturalism, the arts, technology, curriculum development, education issues, post-modernism and the environment - as they relate to the media.

Papers will be presented by speakers from Australia, United States, New Zealand, United Kingdom, Philippines, Austria and Canada.

Confirmed speakers at this stage include Patricia Mellencamp (U.S.A.), Len Masterman (UK), Ingrid Geretschlaeger (Austria), Stuart Cunningham (Queensland University of Technology), Bill Green (Deakin), Peter Greenaway (Rusden), Ina Bertrand (La Trobe), Chris Berry (La Trobe), Geoff Lealand, Graeme Bassett (New Zealand), Virginia Nightingale (New South Wales), Barrie McMahon and Robyn Quin (Western Australia).

Who should attend?

We invite:
 primary and secondary teachers
 academics
 media practitioners
 arts educators
 curriculum consultants
 interested members of the public

For further information contact:

Robyn Quin
 Conference Convenor
 ATOM (WA)
 PO Box 237
 Cottesloe WA 6011

Ph: (09) 370 6221

**Monash Centre for
 European Studies**
**International European
 Studies Conference :
 Economy and Culture**

September 1993
 Monash University
 Clayton, Victoria

The Monash Centre for European Studies is planning an international conference on the relationship between economy and culture to be held in September 1993.

It should be interdisciplinary and comparative, looking at issues ranging widely from comparative administration to best practices and comparative economic philosophies, with a strong emphasis on current practical problems which concern Australians in their dealings with their European and Asian partners.

Inquiries are welcome and should be addressed to: Associate Professor Walter Veit, Centre for European Studies, Department of German Studies, Monash University.

The New Europe: East and West

Proceedings of the 17th National Conference of the Australian Institute of International Affairs, 16-17th March 1991

Edited by
Joan Beaumont

Contents: Opening address, *Rt. Hon. Sir Zelman Cowen*; Europe in the 1990s, *Jean Blondel*; Europe's economic prospects after 1992, *Fred Argy*; Eastern Europe: The Future of the Soviet Empire, *Robert F. Miller*; Political and Economic Transformation in Poland, *Longin Pastusiak*; Europe and World Trade, *Andrew Farran*; Europe and World Trade, *Roderick Skinner*; Economic Prospects of Eastern Europe, *Greg Wood*; Europe and International Security in the 1990s; *Robert J. O'Neill*; Sovereignty, Nationalism and Statehood in the Future Europe; *Leslie Holmes*; Do we have to choose Europe or Asia? *Ross Garnaut*. **Commentaries included.**

Special Price for CESAA members: \$12.50 including postage
 Non-members: \$15.00 including postage

AIIA, 124 Jolimont Road, East Melbourne, Vic. 3002

Report : International Congress of the Association for Intercultural German Studies

by Walter Veit, Department of German Studies, Monash University

From September 4-7, 1991, the II. International Congress of the Association for Intercultural German Studies organized by Prof. Dr. Gonthier Louis Fink (Strasbourg) and Prof. Dr. Bernd Thum (Karlsruhe) took place at the Université des Sciences Humaines de Strasbourg under the protectorate of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, Mme. Cathine Lalumière and the European Confederation of the Upper Rhine Universities (EUCOR). The Congress was financially supported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, the German Academic Exchange Service, EUCOR, the Ministry of Science and Culture of Baden-Württemberg, DAGIG (Paris), the Fondation Goethe Basel, the Goethe-Institut Nancy, the Maison des Sciences d'Homme Strasbourg and the Université des Sciences Humaines de Strasbourg.

Its general theme, "Experiences and Models of Intercultural Practice", was more closely circumscribed as "Cultural Research - Cultural Practice - New Education under changed conditions in German speaking countries in Europe".

More than 120 delegates from 28 countries (3 from Australia and 1 from New Zealand) read papers and debated the issues in 12 sections with sub-themes as important as "The practice of intercultural studies of cultures and litera-

tures of German speaking countries under the conditions of political change" (II), "Multiculturalism, Interculturality and Regionalism in Europe" (III), "The images of the 'Foreign' and the 'Familiar': Cultural contrasts in science and everyday situations" (VI b), "Theory of alterity" (IX), "Intercultural comparisons of key concepts, cultural themes and discourses" (XII).

Walter Hinderer (Princeton) and Walter Veit (Monash) chaired Section II in which Margret Stolar (ANU) reported on "The long march of European Studies: Australian interdisciplinary studies of German speaking countries in the context of European cultures", and Walter Veit discussed the problem of "Intercultural studies of Germany as European studies. The development of new concepts in response to changing conditions in politics and culture".

Walter Veit chaired a panel discussion on "Internationalisation of traditional national philologies in Europe and their functions as bridges to other world cultures"; he was also a member of the panel discussing "Intercultural German studies: Concepts, developments and possibilities in the cultural diversity".

The Congress was of great significance for German Studies generally and for the Association of

Intercultural German Studies in particular. The contributions from delegates from non-German speaking countries made it abundantly clear that German Studies had moved out of narrow national confines and had become an internationally important area study. German Studies in Germany must take cognizance of the fact that the discussion and transmission of German culture, in the broadest sense, is balanced by an accretion of meaning abroad in response to cognitive interests in foreign countries and independent of national studies paradigms.

In this respect, Intercultural German Studies challenge, in their theory and practice, the traditional German Studies inside and outside of German speaking countries to review their positions, functions and in view of new responsibilities in a changing world. In particular, the growing number of delegates from Africa, India and Asia insisted on a stronger and open debate of the significance and paradigmatic character of German political and cultural history of the last fifty years. They and many delegates from the East and Central European countries, see the German language and culture as the door to the European intellectual and economic community. The relationship between economy and culture was clearly put on the agenda.

Europe in transition

CESAA

essay competition

The Contemporary European Studies Association of Australia announces its first student essay competition.

The prize is **\$250** for each of two categories, plus free membership of CESAA.

Two categories:

1. The best essay by an undergraduate student and
2. The best essay by a postgraduate student.

The essay topic

The essay topic is "Europe in Transition". The essay may be in any area of contemporary (post World War 2) European Studies, such as politics, history, literature, linguistics, culture, economics, law, management, education.

How to enter

All students are invited to submit an essay. The essays can be of any length up to 5000 words. An essay which has been submitted for academic assessment is acceptable. The essay will be judged by a Panel of Judges selected by CESAA.

Three typed, double-spaced, copies of the essay should be submitted **by 1 May 1992** to:

Chairperson, Panel of Judges,
Contemporary European Studies Association of Australia,
(Assoc. Prof Walter Veit, Vice-President, CESAA,
Department of German, Monash University,
Clayton, Victoria 3168.)

The essay should be accompanied by a separate sheet with the following details:

Name, address, date of birth, name of tertiary institution, whether undergraduate or postgraduate. Do not indicate name of author on the essay.

The Essay Competition is sponsored by -:

the **Program for European Studies**, University of Melbourne and
the **Centre for European Studies**, Monash University.

Courses on European Studies

This section of the Newsletter gives information on new or recently commenced courses on European Studies.

This **Register of European Studies** is being compiled by Craig Lonsdale at the Department of Political Science at the University of Melbourne for the CESAA in order to provide information on courses currently being taught in Australia and research being carried out on European Studies. The questionnaire is attached to this Newsletter. Please return it with information on courses to:

Philomena Murray,
Dept. of Political Science,
University of Melbourne.
Tel. 03-3446565, Fax 03-3447906.

UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE

Introduction to European Civil Law Systems

New Course for 1992

Objectives of the Course

The subject seeks to offer students an opportunity to see their own legal system in a broader perspective. It thus aims at providing an extra dimension to the study of Australian law. By the end of the course students should be familiar with the concept of comparative law, its functions and aims, its method and history. They also should understand the basic elements of a major legal family other than their own. And ideally, they should appreciate that there is enough in common between the (European) civil and common law families to make cross-fertilization more than a mere possibility.

Discussion themes include:

(a) Historical Formation of the respective legal families, with special emphasis on the Romano-Germanic family;
(Roman law; Canon law; Customary law).

(b) Codes and Codification, with special emphasis on the role of codified law today;
French *code civil*; German *Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch*; Dutch *Burgerlijk Wetboek*).

(c) The Law Making Process, in particular a discussion as to who does what in the respective legal families and why;
(legislature; courts; legal scholarship).

(d) Detailed Features of Substantive Law:

(i) Contract Law, in particular para 242 BGB (good faith);
(ii) Tort Law, in particular art 1382 French Code civil;
(iii) Public - Private Law Distinction, with special reference to Administrative Law.

(e) The Future: Theories of divergence and convergence; unification and harmonisation, particularly within the E.E.C.; Implications for Australia.

The volume and complexity of the material to be covered in the proposed course can be inferred in part from the above overview. The complexity of the reading materials lies not so much in their volume but rather in the new concepts and approaches they reflect.

Proposed Textbooks are:
continued . . .

R. David and J.E.C.. Brierley, *Major Legal Systems in the World Today*, London, Stevens & Sons, 1985, 3rd ed., 624 pp; and

K. Zweigert and H. Kotz, *An Introduction to Comparative Law*, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1987, 2nd ed, 2 Vols., 392 and 402 pp.

UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE

Introduction to Contemporary Europe : Politics, Identity, Culture ICEPIC

The University of Melbourne is offering an exciting new course at first-year level to students interested in the new Europe. While paying due attention to the very recent events leading up to the formation of the European Community, and the issues and problems of the future, the course also emphasizes the contribution Europe has always made to world culture through its writers, philosophers, theorists, film-makers and architects.

Called ICEPIC (introduction to Contemporary Europe: Politics, Identity, Culture), the course is offered for the first time this year, and fills a much-needed gap in providing an introductory, inter-departmental basis to later-year

courses already offered by the departments of modern European languages and Political Science.

EC areas covered this year will include France, Germany, Italy, Greece and Great Britain and the 1992 Single Internal Market; political issues will range over topics such as nationalism, the environment, fascism, and minorities; and attention will also be paid to some of those countries outside the EC (Sweden and the former Soviet Union) who have shown interest in wanting to join.

Alongside the above examples cultural products (books, films) of extra-national importance will be studied, as well as some of the formative literary and philosophical thinking that has over-flowed national frontiers - including feminism and deconstruction!

Students who want to major in European Studies must take a two-year language sequence as well as three years of appropriate generalist studies; ICEPIC is however available to all.

Anyone interested should contact the Co-ordinator of European Studies, Associate Professor Judith Armstrong, Department of Germanic Studies and Russian, University of Melbourne, Parkville, 3052.

UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE

Legal Studies in the European Community - in the Faculty of Law

The Faculty of Law at the University of Melbourne has been committed to developing an expertise in the area of supranational legal regimes for some time.

In this respect a number of courses are offered at both the undergraduate and postgraduate levels on the European Community itself and the generally on European Civil Law systems. At the undergraduate level Dr. Martin Vranken, a graduate of both Yale in the U.S. and Leuven in Belgium, offers introductory courses to European Community Law and European Civil Law Systems. In the European Community Law course students are introduced to the civil law context of the European Community and a historical background on the emergence of the concepts, and then proceed to cover the following substantive topics:

The Institutional structure of the E.C.; formal sources of E.C. law; issues of implementation and enforcement of E.C. law; the Four Freedoms: freedom of persons, capital, goods and services; competition policy, economic and social policy and other new policy areas; sectoral policies such as the

Common Agricultural Policy; external relations including Gatt, EFTA and Australasia and the future of the E.C. and its impact for Australia.

Assessment for this course is either a 100% 3-hour exam or a research essay (not exceeding 3000 words) worth 50% and a 1 1/2 hour exam also worth 50%. The election is up to the student. The Introduction to European Civil Law Systems concentrates on issues of methodology rather than the study of black letter law.

Emphasis is on examining how law in the civil legal families come about and how it is dealt with. The course begins with a look at the historical formation of the various legal families with specific emphasis on the Romano-Germanic family. Then a number of codes are examined, including the French code civil, German Burgerliches Gesetzbuch and the Dutch Burgerlijk Wetboek, with special attention given to the role of codified law today. The law making process will be critically examined with a view to determining the respective roles of the legislature, courts and legal scholarship within the Civil law system. Some examples of specific code law will be analyzed including such concepts as good faith in contract, the public-private law distinction and elements of tort law.

Finally a look at the future, theories of divergence and convergence

will be discussed, unification and harmonization within the E.C. context will be considered. The assessment structure for this course is the same as for the Introduction to European Community Law.

At the postgraduate level a course entitled "Structure and Operation of the European Community" is offered to both LLM students and as part of the Faculty's Graduate Diploma in Government Law. The course is taught intensively from June 22-26 and is designed to attract people from all areas of experience and expertise, not just those with legal training. The course is taught in 1992 by an eminent English visiting professor, Richard Macrory. The course will provide an understanding of the fundamental structures of E.E.C. law and administration, with special emphasis on those institutional arrangements that make the E.C. a distinctive world legal order, and a possible role model for other supra-national arrangements that may be developed in the future.

Environmental policy is used as an example of a critical source of new legal initiatives at Community level. Topics include: Historical origins of the Community, key European institutions, the nature and sources of Community law, incorporation of E.C. law into national systems, the four freedoms, harmonization and competition policies, Community enforcement techniques and the

Community and International relations.

Assessment is either by way of 100% 3-hour examination or by way of a 10,000 word research paper (100%). Approval to do the research paper is required from the faculty.

Interested persons should contact Michelle Armstrong at the Faculty of Law on (03) 344-6190 or by faxon (03) 347 2392.

SWINBURNE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

European Business Studies

A new, final year undergraduate unit, 'European Business Studies' is available to Swinburne Business Students in 1992.

The objective of this unit is to enable students to apply their marketing knowledge and skills to the Western European growth markets of Britain, France, Germany and Italy within the context of their European Community membership and of the European continent itself.

The convenor of the unit is : Michael Enright, Swinburne Institute of Technology, Hawthorn, Victoria, 3122.

Publications

This section provides information on recent and forthcoming publications on European issues. Please send all details to Philomena Murray of any of your recent publications which may be of interest to CESAA members or other books and articles which we should know about, for courses, as textbooks, and for research.

"EUROFILE" and DFAT 1992 discussion papers

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade in Canberra produces two types of publications about Europe which are available without charge upon request. Although both are aimed primarily at the business community, they may be of interest to members.

The first is "Eurofile", a monthly newsletter about current developments in the EC, Central and Eastern Europe, which draws mainly upon reporting from Australian missions and other official sources. This means that it provides coverage of developments of a kind not normally valuable in the news media. "Eurofile" has an enthusiastic and growing audience, mainly in the private sector where there is strong interest in the business and investment opportunities of the single market and arising from change in Eastern Europe. If you would like to be put on the mailing list, please call the editor Peter

Fuller on (06) 261 2088, or write to the Director, European Communities Section, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Canberra, ACT 2600.

Secondly, the Department publishes a series of discussion papers on the EC single market and its implications for Australia. The 8th and 9th in the series, on "People's Europe" (covering immigration, labour mobility and recognition of professional qualifications) and economic and monetary union (EMU) have just appeared and are available free of charge to interested inquirers. Earlier titles covered standards, government procurement, an overview of the single market itself, banking and financial services, competition policy, energy and agriculture. There are three more in the pipeline, on transport, telecommunications and how to lobby in Brussels. The papers are basic research documents and although directed at the business community, provide valuable background for serious students of current developments in Europe. Write to Dept. of Foreign Affairs at the above address if you would like to obtain copies.

Publications of the European Communities

The Borchardt Library, La Trobe University (Bundoora Campus) has been a European Documentation Centre since 1975, and is now

one of two libraries in Australia receiving the full set of material distributed by the European Communities.

This is not in fact the entire output of the EC. In 1991, there was a reduction in the distribution of the Statistical Office publications. The EUR series is not distributed automatically, but is available on request; many of the publications in this series are technical in nature, and La Trobe is therefore selective in its requests. A full set of the EURs is held in the National Library in Canberra, passed on to it by the EC Delegation in Canberra.

Given the year 1992, we felt it was an appropriate time to display some of this material in the Library, in order to make our users more aware of the wealth of information it contains. The display will be in place from April 1 to May 15 and can be seen during the hours which the Borchardt Library is open:

Monday-Thursday
8.45 - 10.00 p.m.

Friday
8.45 - 6.00 p.m.

Saturday-Sunday
1.00 p.m. - 5.00 p.m.

A.E. Miller,
Government Publications
Librarian

Who is Who In European Education

This book is published by the European Postal Bookshop, with an introduction by Domenico Lenarduzzi. It is a project of the European Curriculum Network (ECN) in cooperation with the European Development Education Network (EDECN).

Nassauplein 8, 1815 GM Alkmaar, the Netherlands, Tel. 072-118502.

Free information on the European Community

The Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities to Australia and New Zealand in Canberra has a great deal of free information available on all aspects of the EC, including 1992. They issue a **newsletter** ten times a year giving details of current events within the European Community. Subscription is **free!** The address is Commission of the EC, 18 Arkana St., Yarralumla, ACT 2600. Tel: 06-271 2727 Fax: 06-273 4944.

THE MELBOURNE JOURNAL OF POLITICS
An interdisciplinary journal of contemporary analysis

Vol. 21, 1992

**Contributions for Volume 21
are presently being accepted**

Send contributions to :

The Editors,
MJP,
Department of Political Science,
University of Melbourne,
Parkville, Victoria, 3052

Current issues in German unification

By Walter Veit *

There is no disputing the fact that the economy of the united Germany is uppermost on the mind of German government and the person in the street. The public reactions on the recent EC discussion in Maastricht on a common European currency have made that abundantly clear. The fear that a common currency would be detrimental to the strength of the German mark was almost unanimous. Although the German government has made it clear that it wishes to proceed with the project, different opinions among politicians and in the general public about the impact of European unification on German national welfare have stimulated a strong debate.

The next big issue is the security of the eastern borders in view of the economic problems in former Eastern Bloc countries and the inter-ethnic strife in former Yugoslavia. Many more refugees from these countries are expected during the next months.

There is also the fear, from the experience of Germany's own history, that the next winter may pose much greater problems.

As Germany is expected to play a leading role in the reconstruction of eastern economies, the question arises how the German economy might be able to carry the apparent overload of responsibilities. It seems that warning voices take their cue from an apparent decline in the gross national product.

But in addition to the slowly emerging intense competition between EC countries for a share of the orders generated by the reconstruction and modernisation of former COMECON economies, particularly between France and Germany on the basis of pre-World War II spheres of influence, there is the most basic question of political power in the EC and the willingness to use it effectively. The internecine dissolution of Yugoslavia has put Germany in a difficult position.

On the one hand, diplomatic action taken for one of the warring factions has been greeted as interference reminiscent of 1914 and 1939.

On the other hand, the pressure of public opinion in the EC to bring the conflict under control even by military means has split the Community. Although the action of the German government is recognized now as being the right one, it is also seen as a move for political power in Central and Eastern Europe. This again is taken by the major EC powers to be a serious challenge to the status quo in the internal relationships.

Another pressing issue with similar global ramifications is the environmental degradation in the new German Federal States. Health problems are of greatest concern. Not only is the sewage system of the cities in urgent need of repair

or complete reconstruction, only a fraction of waste water is actually treated before it is released into the rivers and the Baltic Sea. There are also the problems generated by collectivised agriculture and the unrestricted and unregulated use of chemical fertilizers. The concern grows exponentially when one looks at the ravages caused in some areas by an unbridled chemical industry and uranium mining. The situation is exacerbated by the fact that these environmental liabilities cannot easily be overcome by extra money spent, and that under the strict FRG legislation investment by industry is prevented. On the other hand, the situation in East Germany is not much better than in neighbouring former Communist Bloc countries and will continue to affect all Europe in one way or another.

Furthermore, and not unexpectedly, the German nation has been thrown into a very heated debate about the position and function of former GDR intellectuals, writers, artists and scientists, within the general political agenda of the Communist government, and their involvement with the State Security (Stasi). Since the archives of the Stasi have become accessible to the ordinary citizen with serious grievances, the connection of some writers to the Stasi have come to light demasking some former dissidents as willing collaborators. Writers like Jurgen Fuchs and Wolf Biermann, persecuted and exiled

to the FRG by the Communist regime, have issued a challenge to writers in the "landscape of lies" to come clean of their involvement.

The heated debate among intellectuals is continued in the weeklies. It has brought, as the latest victim, the position and function of the Protestant Church under scrutiny. Prominent Church leaders like the professor of theology and until recently Rector of the Humboldt University, Professor Fink, and Manfred Stolpe, now SPD Premier of the State of Brandenburg, have to fight for their political survival. The acrimony is increased not only by the suspicion

that, in the case of these politicians, they are victims of a dirty trick campaign by the political opposition, but rather by a *deja vu* situation: to

some observers and participants the similarities between the end of the war and the period of de-nazification seem to be very close.

Furthermore, the debate has widened by counter accusations: did not the West German government and intellectuals recognize the legitimacy of the former regime and thus undermine the position of the dissidents? Worse, the latest *Speigel* (7/1992) reports on how the Stasi had successfully tried to

infiltrate and influence the West German Writers' Association in order to isolate the exiles also in the FRG. The whole very German 'Geist und Macht' debate about the relationship between political power and the intellectuals has surfaced up with a vengeance. The debate is continuing and there is no end in sight. The whole intellectual situation is, in my opinion, a key to the continuing process of European unification and therefore worth our attention.

Walter Veit *
Associate Professor
Department of German Studies
Monash University

The Political Studies Association of the United Kingdom

Founded in 1950, the Political Studies Association seeks to develop and promote the study of politics. Members receive *Political Studies*, the leading politics journal published quarterly by Basil Blackwell, *Politics*, a short-article journal published twice a year, and *PSA NEWS*.

Members attend the Annual Conference at a reduced rate, and can join the various PSA specialist groups.

The Association arranges conferences for Heads of Politics Departments, and for graduate students, provides an annual Directory of Political Studies, awards up to four prizes

a year, compiles a register of part-time politics teachers, and seeks in other ways to facilitate the study and teaching of politics.

Membership of the Association is open to any person holding an appointment in political studies or allied subjects, and also to anybody whose participation is likely to further political studies. The PSA invites applications from political journalists and lobby correspondents, politicians, civil servants and others with a professional interest in the field of political studies.

Send enquiries to: Davina Miller, PSA Administrative Secretary, Department of Politics, University of Salford, Salford M5 4WT, United Kingdom.

After the Revolution : rising incomes and unchanged inequality in East Germany

by Bruce Headey *

I have just returned from six months study leave in Berlin, living in the East, working in the West. The project I work on is the German Socio-Economic Panel Study. It is the largest panel survey in Europe. Ten thousand West Germans and 5000 guest-workers have been interviewed each year since 1984. Of course we were not able to begin work in East Germany until 1990. There we have a panel of 4450 people who have now been interviewed twice.

Living in East Berlin, it seemed that the place was taking off. I'd visited before, while the communist regime was still in power, and the change that had occurred by late 1991 seemed remarkable. East German Trabants and Wartburg cars were rapidly being replaced by Mercedes, BMWs, Audis and Volkswagens. Small businesses were opening up all over and street vendors were doing a brisk trade in dubious goods.

But the media told a completely different story from what I could see around me. The Murdoch press now has the biggest selling newspaper in East Germany ("Super") and it spread gloom and doom. East Germans were second class citizens, unemployment was going to reach 50% (in fact it reached 12-13%), and industry was derelict and uncompetitive. In West Germany the media also re-

ported public disillusion with having to pay extra taxes to support East Germans, whom Westerners allegedly found lazy and dependent.

The panel survey data from East Germany supported my impression of economic take-off but also indicated widespread dissatisfaction and anxiety. The real family incomes of panel members (ie. after allowing for the higher cost-of-living) increased by 25% between mid-1989 and mid-1991. The large majority of households were better-off, including some in which one partner had become unemployed. Old age pensioners had done particularly well; they received a 45% increase in January 1991.

It seemed obvious that income inequality would increase in the transition to capitalism. In fact this has not yet happened. Inequality of market incomes has increased but the Federal Government plays Robin Hood. That is, Federal taxes and welfare benefits have compensated for increased gross income inequalities and maintained the same rather high degree of net income equality as existed in communist East Germany. The Western Federal Government, it transpires, is much more redistributive than the old communist state ever was.

But East Germans are not satisfied with their rising incomes and living standards. On the contrary levels of satisfaction with living standards, as measured in the panel surveys, have declined. Why? Probably for two reasons. One is that East Germans now compare themselves directly with Western counterparts who earn about 40% more. The other is that people are now less secure, nervous about losing their jobs. A final paradox is that, despite current dissatisfactions, general optimism about the future (measured by a survey question about "the life you expect in 5 years time") remains extremely high - as high as it was in early 1990 soon after the revolution.

Bruce Headey *
Associate Professor,
Political Science Department,
University of Melbourne.