



## Notes from the Chair

A busy year for the new International Association for the Study of German Politics is taking shape. In this Newsletter you will find details of our new Executive Committee members (congratulations!) and of the 2008 Annual Conference in London on 27-28 May. We have a packed and very international programme in store in London, with a number of our US colleagues in IASGP but also, from memory, the biggest group of Germany-based scholars ever to appear at an Association conference. I am especially pleased that Suzanne Schüttemeyer, who chairs the *Deutsche Vereinigung für Politische Wissenschaft*, will be giving the annual German Politics lecture. I plan to use Suzanne's visit as an opportunity to discuss ways of building a bigger profile for IASGP in Germany. I would certainly hope we can find ways of presenting the Association at the next DVPW-Kongress in September 2009 in Kiel.

Plans for the IASGP presence at the German Studies Association in St Paul, Minnesota on 2-5 October 2008 are in full swing (for preliminary details on the conference see <http://www.thegsa.org/conferences/2008/index.asp>). I have been acting as convenor of the Political Science section and was pleased to see so many papers and panels proposed by IASGP members. The last details are being finalised and notifications to session convenors and paper-givers will be going out in the next week or so.

We will be looking to build on the momentum the IASGP established at last year's GSA conference in San Diego, with a number of IASGP branded panels and a *German Politics* reception as funded by Taylor and Francis. The equivalent event at San Diego was a storming success – certainly as measured by how the mood of bonhomie grew as the wine supply (quickly) dwindled. This year the Annual General Meeting of the Association will also be held, for the first time, at the GSA in the new pattern of alternating between our UK and US events. We will hope, as we did in San Diego, to recruit a good number of new members ...

Jim Sperling at Akron, Ohio once again took the lead in proposing the IASGP's panel at the American Political Science Association conference in Boston on 28-31 August in Boston, Massachusetts. We hope soon to hear the details confirmed.

Finally, we have clarified arrangements for the new contract period with Taylor and Francis for publishing *German Politics*. We are very pleased to be working with TandF for another period – and with the terms of the contract!

I look forward to seeing you in London, Boston and St Paul!

**Professor Charlie Jeffery**

**IASGP Chair**



**Tuesday 27<sup>th</sup> May (cont.)****IASGP Executive Meeting and Reception****17h30 onwards**

sponsored by

***Taylor and Francis*****ANNUAL DINNER** (at the Gay Hussar, <http://www.gayhussar.co.uk/index.asp>) **19h30****Wednesday 28<sup>th</sup> May****Political Participation, Democracy and Local Elites****09h00 – 10h30**

Chair: Rosanne Palmer (Cardiff)

Helga A. Welsh (Wake Forest)

Citizen Involvement and Local Politics

Marion Reiser (Halle)

Comparison of Non-Partisan Councillors and Party Politicians.

Political Style of Local Politicians in Germany – A

Jürgen Petersen (Frankfurt Main)

Theories in Germany and the US

Local Concepts of Representation: Actors' Conceptual

**COFFEE****10h30-11h00****Germany's Foreign and Security Policy****11h00 – 12h45**

Chair: William Paterson (Birmingham)

Laura Chappell (Birmingham)

Perceptions and Contributions of Germany

Developing the European Security and Defence Policy: The

Katarzyna Makowska (Birmingham)

the European Defence Agency (EDA)

The Role of the Franco-German 'Couple' in the Development of

Emil Kirchner (Essex)

Germany's Role in /ESDP Development: aims versus action

Jan Ryjáček (Prague)

decision making concerning military deployments abroad.

Losing the power of parliament? Participation of the *Bundestag* in**LUNCH****12h45 – 13h45****Changing Dynamics in Party Development; Recruitment and Organisation** **13h45 – 15h00**

Chair: Thomas Poguntke (Bochum)

Melanie Kintz (Leipzig)

German members of the Bundestag – recruitment and legislative careers

Sebastian Bukow (Berlin)

Towards a Common Concept of Party Organisation in Germany

**COFFEE****15h00 – 15h15**

**Wednesday 28<sup>th</sup> May (cont.)**

**Supranational, National and Regional Dimensions**

**15h15 – 16h45**

Chair: Charles Lees (Sheffield)

David Broughton (Cardiff)                      Der Rodeopolitiker oder der Konsenspolitiker?                      The  
Landtagswahlen in Hessen and Niedersachsen, 2008

Jens Tenscher (Koblenz-Landau)                      Grand National Coalition – Small Regional Campaigns?

Mike Adkins (Birmingham)                      The 1999 European Parliamentary Election: British and German  
Party Utilisation of Euroscepticism

16h45

Participants depart



## 34<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference

German House, Conference Room, 1<sup>st</sup> floor  
 34 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8QB  
 27-28 May 2008

All participants (speakers and non-speakers) must be a member of the Association. If you are not a member then please add appropriate fee below.

Bookings received after 25<sup>th</sup> April will be subject to a £40 late booking fee

All registrations are binding

Name:	
Affiliation:	
Address:	
Tel:	
E-mail:	
Dietary/Other Requirements:	
Signature and Date:	

Category	Price	Tick as appropriate
<b>STANDARD MEMBER Conference rate</b> (27/28 May 2008, includes registration fee, two lunches, refreshments and reception)	<b>£70.00</b>	
<b>GRADUATE/RETIRED MEMBER Conference rate</b> (27/28 May 2007, includes registration fee, two lunches, refreshments and reception)	<b>£50.00</b>	
<b>ANNUAL CONFERENCE DINNER</b> (at the Gay Hussar, <a href="http://www.gayhussar.co.uk/index.asp">http://www.gayhussar.co.uk/index.asp</a> )	<b>£30.00</b>	
Non-members – please add membership fee – Full rate <b>£30.00 /</b> Postgraduates - <b>£15.00</b>	<b>£30/£15</b>	
<b>Total Payable</b>		

**There are two ways to pay your fee**

**OPTION 1**

**BY CREDIT CARD (through the University of Edinburgh's secure on-line payment facility).**

TO PAY ONLINE

You can pay through the University of Edinburgh's (the home of the IASGP's co-ordinator, Lindsay Adams) rather complex online payment facilities. This is a two-step process. Firstly, please return your correctly filled out form by email to the address below.

Secondly, you then need to follow the instructions below:

1. Log on to [www.finance.ed.ac.uk/ePayment](http://www.finance.ed.ac.uk/ePayment)
2. Click 'make a payment to the University' on the left hand side of your screen
3. Enter your email address and choose a password
4. Complete details (you only need to complete name and address fields)
5. From 'Product List' select 'NONE LISTED'

Then type (or paste) in the following:

IASGP Annual Conference

Cost Centre: 292000

Job Code: G29202

Account Code: 1566

VAT Code: ZE

Enter the amount of £xxxx (whatever it comes to) and then proceed with payment.

**BY CHEQUE – complete details below****Form for payment**

I enclose payment for £		
Please make cheque payable to “University of Edinburgh”.		
I require a receipt	Yes	No

<b>Name:</b>	
<b>Affiliation:</b>	
<b>Address:</b>	
<b>Tel:</b>	
<b>E-mail:</b>	
<b>Dietary/Other Requirements:</b>	
<b>Signature and Date:</b>	

Please return entire form with your cheque to:

**Lindsay Adams**  
**IASGP Administrator**  
**C/o Institute of Governance**  
**Chisholm House**  
**High School Yards**  
**Edinburgh EH1 1LZ**  
**Scotland**

Tel/fax: (+44) (0) 131 5386247

Email [Lindsay.adams@blueyonder.co.uk](mailto:Lindsay.adams@blueyonder.co.uk)

## Hotel Recommendation

London has a plethora of hotels to suit more or less every price range. The DAAD – our hosts for the IASGP's 34<sup>th</sup> Conference – recommend that their guests use the Diplomat Hotel in Belgravia. The rates are seen as generally being quite competitive. The address of the Diplomat is

The Diplomat Hotel  
2 Chesham Street  
Belgravia SW1X  
London  
England

Email: [diplomat.hotel@btinternet.com](mailto:diplomat.hotel@btinternet.com)  
<http://www.btinternet.com/~diplomat.hotel/>

## Travel

London now has five (!) airports from which one can get into the centre of the city (relatively) easily; Heathrow; Gatwick, London City, (London) Stansted and (London) Luton. *Heathrow* has the best array of international flights, and the conference venue (a ten minute walk from Victoria station – see <http://maps.google.com/maps?f=q&hl=en&geocode=&q=SW1X+8QB&ie=UTF8&ll=51.49982,-0.152435&spn=0.011408,0.028925&z=15>) is easily accessible either via the high speed train link to London Paddington or via the Piccadilly Line (underground). The train link to Paddington is quick (15 minutes), but pricey (£14.50 single, £28 return if booked online). You'll also have to take the tube from Paddington to Victoria (£4). The underground connection from Heathrow takes longer (50 minutes, changing at Hammersmith) but is much cheaper (£4 single).

*Gatwick*, despite its distance from central London (it's about 30 miles north of Brighton), will also enable you to get to the conference speedily. You can either take the Gatwick Express to Victoria or the slower 'Southern' service (also direct to Victoria). The Gatwick Express takes 30 minutes, but is expensive (£16.90 single or £28.80 return). The 'Southern' service takes longer (45-50 minutes) but is cheaper (£9.50 single, no return tickets available).

*London City* airport is to be found in the east end of the city, and has a number of city hopper connections to other parts of the UK as well as to selected European cities. The easiest link from City is via the 'London City Airport' station on Docklands Light Railway to 'Bank' underground station (20-25 minutes). There is a direct link from 'Bank' to Victoria on the District Line (15 mins) and the entire journey costs £4 (single).

*London Luton* is well served by value airlines such as EasyJet and Flybe. Train connections from Luton Airport Parkway to St Pancras take 30-45 minutes (depending on connection) and cost £9.90 single (no returns available). St Pancras is a short underground journey away from Victoria (£4). There are also a couple of bus links from outside the terminal at Luton into central London; Green Line's service (bus 757) takes 90 minutes and costs £12 single, £17 return. There's also an 'Easybus' service for those who've flown EasyJet direct to Victoria bus station (90 minutes, although allow longer) that will be cheaper.

London Stansted is one of Ryan Air's key hubs, and carriers such as Air Berlin and GermanWings also fly there frequently. There is an (alleged) high speed train link into Liverpool Street (45-55 minutes, £16 single, £26 return). There are also two decent bus links – National Express charge £10 single and £17 return (journey time 75 minutes, although again allow longer), whilst 'Terravision' charge £8 single, £14 return (same journey time). Both go direct to Victoria coach station, which is very convenient for the conference venue.



## Report on the 2007/08 Elections to the IASGP Executive

The first 'electronic' election for positions on the IASGP's Executive Committee took place between November 2007 and January 2008. The positions of Secretary, Treasurer and 4 slots on the executive were up for grabs and, despite a number of teething problems (see below), the process went well.

Members will recall that voting took place through the IASGP's website. Taylor and Francis, and Ben Honey in particular, worked with Carolyn Moore to enable members to log in to the members section of the site, from where they were asked to cast their respective ballots. Each IASGP member was (or at least should have been!) sent a letter (in hard copy) outlining their login and password details.

The membership was informed of the election procedures (i.e. timetable/voting procedure) via email by Simon Green (who acted as returning officer). Members were encouraged to vote as soon as was possible. If a member experienced problems in doing this, then (s)he was advised to contact Lindsay Adams and she would liaise with T and F to iron out difficulties. Voting closed on 31 December 2007. In order to tie up a number of important loose ends (see below), an announcement about the result of the election was delayed until 23 January 2008. The result was subsequently announced via email. Dan Hough and Carolyn Moore were elected (unopposed) Secretary and Treasurer respectively, Helga Welsh, Emil Kirchner, Ruth Wittlinger and Charlie Lees were elected committee members.

### Issues of Note

In total, only 30 members voted. Given that we have around 100 members, this is not a particularly impressive number. There may well be a number of specific reasons for this.

- A number of members either did not receive their log in details or they (the details) took a considerable amount of time to arrive. More specifically, five members mailed Lindsay Adams to inform her that their login details hadn't come through; given that they contacted her before the 31 December deadline, they were allowed to vote in January. The announcement of the result was delayed to account for this. There doesn't appear, at first sight, to be a great deal of consistency in who did and didn't receive their letters (i.e. there doesn't appear to be a Transatlantic divide either in voting patterns or complaints that letters hadn't reached their respective destinations).

- The fact that the election took place in the run up to Christmas probably had a negative effect on turnout. This will (hopefully) change in 2008 when voting will close at least two weeks before Christmas.
- There is no escaping the fact that for some members voting in this particular election did not appear to be something that was high up their list of priorities!
- In future, the Executive Committee recommends that elections take place on exactly the same timetable. More specifically, from 2008 the process will proceed as follows
  - 1 September - nominations open (only paid up members of the IASGP have the right to nominate candidates)
  - 15 October - nominations close. The validity of nominations will be checked by the returning officer (Secretary)
  - 1 November - voting opens
  - 21 November - voting closes
  - 30 November - results announced
  - 1 January - new committee members take up office

From 2009 the Exec would like to recommend that at least one postgraduate student – should one put him/herself up for election – be guaranteed representation on the committee. Simon Green will advise on the constitutional implications/changes necessary to facilitate this at the meeting in London in May.

The Executive Committee is also hopeful that the ‘login issue’ will prove to be a one-off event. Most members should now possess their login details and this will enable them to login and vote in future elections. Should any member NOT have their login details, they should mail Lindsay Adams to alert her to this. This should hopefully alleviate the need for letters to be sent around the globe next time.

Finally, Simon Green, Carolyn Moore and Lindsay Adams deserve considerable praise for their efforts in assisting me in getting the online election off the ground. Their help was invaluable.

**Dan Hough**

**IASGP Secretary**

## *Conference Report*



The Institute *for* German Studies  
*at the University of Birmingham*



### **Assessing German Vulnerabilities in a Globalising World**

The IASGP was delighted to offer co-sponsorship to the recent conference assessing ‘German Vulnerabilities in a Globalising World’, which was hosted by the American think tank, the American Institute for Contemporary German Studies (AICGS) in Washington DC. This senior level conference brought together key academics and policy experts from both sides of the Atlantic for a two-day workshop on German Vulnerabilities. Primary financial support for the event was provided by the National Intelligence Council and the Institute for German Studies at the University of Birmingham, UK.

#### ***Core Economic Questions under Discussion***

State vulnerabilities are not specific only to Germany. But given Germany’s strategic position as the world’s largest exporter and the largest country in the EU, analysis of Germany’s vulnerabilities offers insights into global instability and security. A key question stimulating thinking and discussion during this conference was the extent to which the responses to vulnerabilities, such as federal reforms and policy change at the domestic level, are vulnerabilities in themselves.

The first panel assessing German economic vulnerabilities was introduced by Michael Inacker of *Wirtschaftswoche*. Given the downturn in the global economic cycle and decreasing global trade, Germany as a world-leading exporter is set to be overly affected. The high value Euro at present also adds to the nature of short term economic vulnerabilities facing Germany. Over the medium term, the translation of innovation into economic results has been very weak in Germany; witness the large number of patents produced in Germany but the limited number of returns. This is a key area where attention needs to be focused. In Inacker’s analysis there has been a misjudgement of the real economic situation in Germany. When no economic challenges are perceived, no real reforms will be enacted. Inacker’s analysis of the political responses to Germany’s current economic vulnerabilities is that as the entire political agenda shifts to the left, then it is only a very short step from control to protectionism.

Adam Posen from the Peterson Institute for International Economics offered a cutting edge insight into Germany's economic vulnerabilities, and a response to Inacker's views. Posen stressed the huge gap in Germany between capabilities and results, but argued that this gap between expected and actual growth rates has existed since the 1960s and remains unexplained. Germany has ultimately been falling short of its potential in terms of economic growth for the past 40 years. Posen's analysis centred on the institutions and outcomes of *Modell Deutschland*; the institutions remain essentially intact thanks to a coalition of self-interested actors, but this had led to underperformance and economic decline. He pointed out that the recent boom in Germany had not led to any productivity growth; what, then, are the additional 1 million employed people actually achieving in the German economy? Added to that, the composition of German exports has remained almost unchanged since the 1970s; the German economy, Posen argued, is simply not adapting. Equally, the leading companies in Germany are still that led German economic production 50 years ago: Siemens, Volkswagen etc. There is limited innovation beyond that created by these big players. Where, Posen mused, is the German Apple, or the German Starbucks?

Steve Silvia of the American University, acting as discussant for this panel debate, supported the idea that in terms of economic reform, "no good deed goes unpunished", explaining why the Schröder government was voted out of office.

#### *Migration, Demographics and Terrorism*

The second panel focused on the crisis of demographics, immigration and integration within the context of welfare state reforms in Germany. Simon Green of the Institute for German Studies, Birmingham, raised the issue of migration, integration and naturalisation, flagging up key statistics that illustrate a reluctance on the part of migrants to take up German citizenship. This presents a fundamental challenge for integration within German society. With regard to labour migration, he outlined the Labour Ministry's lack of support for a Europe-wide 'Blue Card' and circular migration scheme, contrasted to a strong degree for precisely such a scheme. Such inter-ministerial challenges present a key sticking point in the development of a more robust scheme to support inward labour migration.

Addressing the growing issue of internationally motivated but home-grown terrorism, Jochen Bittner, Europe correspondent for *Die Zeit*, outlined the challenge of radicalisation within German society. Despite the fact that most of Germany's Muslim population comes from secular Turkey, radical Islamists have been increasingly successful in converting non-radicals to their point of view. Added to this pressure is the fact that German military involvement in Afghanistan has increased the view that Germany has in fact become a colonial power. New technologies are helping to spread the radicalist message within Germany; a recent Al Qaeda message on an online video site directly addressed disaffected German youths. Now that Al Qaeda speaks German, it can reach young Muslims in Germany, particularly those elements looking for a sense of recognition that German society does not offer them. Tackling this 'vulnerability' equally represents a challenge for German leaders.

#### *The German-US Relationship*

A lunchtime debate was led by Karen Donfried of the German Marshall Fund, on the issue of the German-US relationship. Focusing on how the relationship deteriorated under Schröder, she assessed the damage of the Iraq mission in a broader sense. Whilst the Bush administration had tried to unite Europe around its message on Iraq, formulating a European 'coalition of the willing' had appeared to be the only option. German relations had improved considerably with the arrival of Chancellor Merkel; Bush has already relied publicly on Merkel for advice, for instance with regard to US-Russian relations. However, the US and the Germans do see different threats in the world, and prefer to rely on a different policy mix to combat those issues. Yet despite this fundamental difference in world view, a closer relationship has emerged. In her analysis of the current situation, Dr. Donfried stressed that anti-Bush sentiment within Germany has not developed to become anti-Americanism per se.

#### *Energy, Climate Change and Pandemics*

The third panel discussion assessed Energy Policy and Climate Change as vulnerabilities to the German state. Frank Umbach of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Auswärtige Politik assessed the foreign and security policy challenges facing Germany which arise from growth in the global demand for energy. Umbach highlighted a void within Germany as to who is ultimately responsible for safeguarding the future supply of energy. By contrast, German leadership externally has been remarkable. Under German leadership, the EU Council of Ministers in March 2007 adopted an integrated climate action plan – a key success for Merkel in driving forward the political climate change agenda. Merkel's leadership has helped to crystallise a common EU foreign energy policy. Nonetheless, Umbach stressed that Germany's vulnerabilities in the energy security field cannot be underestimated. Chief amongst these are the challenge facing Germany as a result of significantly higher electricity prices; becoming even more dependent on gas imports from Russia, and; a failure to meet greenhouse gas emissions targets if the anti-nuclear policy is maintained.

Adding to this discussion, Jean-Paul Chretien from the US Center for Disease Control and Prevention outlined key priorities facing policy-makers with a longer term risk management view. With regard to the growing threat of pandemics such as SARS or Avian Flu, minor incidents had raised the profile of the disease as such and the risk they pose, but without a prolonged or extensive risk, it has been hard to keep policy-makers interested for long enough to develop appropriate response strategies, and indeed, to attract the necessary funding to develop responses. When the known risks to public health have not fully materialised, research and response development capacity tends to get channelled instead into other areas. Similarly, whilst the risks associated with climate change are increasingly apparent, the disastrous consequences which could conceivably arise may well take years to emerge. Ultimately, funding and policy thinking follows the threat, so tends to be reactive rather than proactive. This is a fundamental challenge facing policy makers involved with risk prevention.

#### *Responses to Vulnerabilities: Federalism and the Welfare State*

The second day of the conference considered the responses to German vulnerabilities. It opened with a panel considering shifts in the policy-making frameworks within Germany which could help to alleviate the burdens facing the country. Katrin Auel of the University of Oxford, set out the extent to which politicians had failed to utilise fully the window of opportunity presented to them by the federal reform commission in 2006. The limited advances made in terms of equipping policy-makers with the tools to mount an efficient and effective challenge to growing policy pressures have proved to be disappointing. Even under the conducive conditions of a grand coalition, substantial change has proved difficult to enact.

Roland Czada of the University of Osnabrück advanced further the idea of explaining the huge gap between Germany's economic potential and its actual performance highlighted by Adam Posen. Czada's answer came back to the realities of party political campaigning, and voter reluctance to vote for measures that would hurt them financially. Czada presented an argument on the basis of core statistics relating to Germany's welfare state. Given that over half of Germany's population depends on the welfare state, this presents a key restriction for policy-making. But there are also other restrictions on developing reform policies: the introduction of the Euro and the limitations this presents in developing fiscal and monetary policy; unification, which turned Germany from a net international creditor to a debtor; and the privatisation of the Frankfurt stock exchange. Czada argued that the twin burdens of early retirement and unification caused tax revenues to drop throughout the 1990s, leading to a revenue gap which Germany had never experienced before. Czada concluded by providing an assessment of the policy instruments that are suited to buffer or actively counteract external economic turbulences and thus solve the national budget crisis.

#### *Foreign and European Policy*

Panel 2 considered the absence within Germany of the country's role in the world. William Paterson (Birmingham) emphasised the extent to which German diplomacy is exercised through the EU, given that the EU exists to some extent to compensate for the vulnerabilities of the nation state. Without European integration, Germany's economic development would have been viewed as a threat. In terms of

Germany's current European diplomacy, the emphasis has moved from championing enlargement of the EU as a contribution to peace and stability in the region, to an emphasis on strengthening the European Neighbourhood Policy. This naturally raises further issues with regard to relations between Germany and Russia, as Russia is unlikely to welcome an extension of EU influence in its own back yard.

Christian Hacke of the University of Bonn advanced this panel discussion with his insightful analysis of Germany's contemporary foreign relations. Chancellor Merkel, he suggested, is an 'honest broker', who seeks a return to Germany's classic role in foreign policy from the 1950s. As a natural liberal, she has positive view of the US, and cares about a transatlantic based foreign policy. She is a compromiser who has effectively steered a middle course under the grand coalition so far. Professor Hacke eloquently argued that foreign policy in Germany is essentially governed by an oscillation between *Machtbesessenheit* and *Machtvergessenheit*. The essence of foreign policy in Germany must be a prudent balance between national interests, transatlantic interests and EU interests. At its core, foreign policy must be supported by legitimacy and effectiveness; reconciling what is desired at home and what is possible abroad are the key to any successful foreign policy.

In essence, Hacke's analysis stressed that foreign policy under the grand coalition has not developed in a new direction, but rather is characterised by a high degree of continuity. It inherited its direction from the Schröder government, but multilateralism and a culture of restraint no longer overlap and mutually reinforce each other. He highlighted also a structural weakness of German foreign policy, that is, weak leadership and a reticence to take foreign policy issues to the German public.

In addition to the two-day seminar, delegates were invited to participate in a press corps breakfast briefing at the National Press Club, where Sir Paul Lever, Chairman of the Beirat of the Institute for German Studies, Birmingham, and Michael Inacker, *Wirtschaftswoche*, outlined European hopes and expectations of the next US president. Whilst all three candidates will certainly put Europeans at ease, Europeans demand competence not ideology of an incoming US president. Europeans support a return to American values and the appropriate application of military force – along with a full appreciation of the limitations of force, that is, awareness of what it cannot achieve as much as of what it can. In addition, shared priorities in future, such as tackling the challenge of climate change will need to be co-lead; the person who leads America will also lead Europe as well.

Thanks to AICGS Director, and current IASGP Honorary President, Jack Janes, the speakers at the seminar were also fortunate to receive a private dinner briefing on the 2008 Presidential Election and its implications for Europe by Julianne Smith (Centre for Strategic and International Studies and adviser to the Obama campaign), Steven Clemons (New America Foundation) and James Kitfield (National Journal).

The IASGP was represented at the conference by the Association Secretary Dan Hough (Sussex) and Treasurer Carolyn Moore (Birmingham). Dan provided a lively and entertaining analysis of the shifting party political structure of Germany over lunch on the second day of the conference. The conference itself provided an excellent venue for profiling the aims and objectives of our association, as well as flagging up the journal *German Politics* to a much wider audience. With over 60 people attending the conference over the two days, we can see that there is clearly a huge ongoing interest in Germany within North American academic and practitioner circles which we can tap into to further our readership and authorship. In addition, this event provided an excellent platform for the IASGP to contribute to international knowledge transfer on Germany, on what is arguably the world's most important public stage, as well as establish relations with leading North American scholars.

Thanks are due to Jackson Janes of the AICGS and his whole team, particularly Jessica Riester and Kirsten Verclas, as well as Simon Green for putting together such an impressive programme.

**Carolyn Moore**

**University of Birmingham**

## Recent Publications by IASGP members

### PARTEIEN UND PARTEIENSYSTEME IN DEN DEUTSCHEN LÄNDERN

Uwe Jun, Melanie Haas, Oskar Niedermayer (eds.)



Dieser Band liefert für alle 16 Bundesländer eine systematische Einführung in die Entstehung, Struktur und Entwicklung ihrer Parteien und Parteiensysteme. Er bietet sowohl vergleichende Betrachtungen von Wahlen und Parteien in den Bundesländern wie auch eine umfassende Analyse der Besonderheiten, der Geschichte und der bundespolitischen Bedeutung eines jeden Parteiensystems auf Länderebene. Damit liegt zum ersten Mal ein Gesamtüberblick über die bundesdeutschen regionalen Parteiensysteme vor, der sich sowohl als Grundlage für weitere vergleichende Untersuchungen wie auch als Nachschlagewerk bestens eignet.

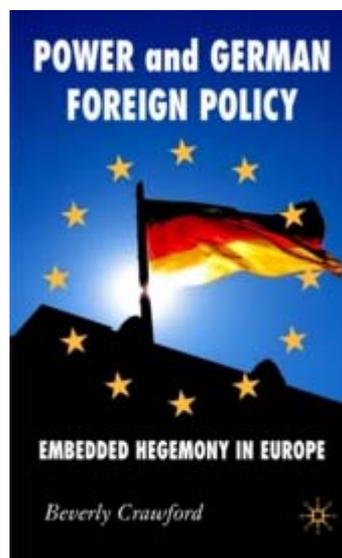
Wiesbaden: VS, 2008. 472 pages

ISBN 978-3531154398. Hardback €39.90

## Recent Publications by IASGP members

### POWER AND GERMAN FOREIGN POLICY Embedded Hegemony in Europe

Beverly Crawford



What will German foreign policy look like in 2015? Crawford dares to speculate by making a provocative argument: What drives German policy is its power position in Europe. Carefully examining German diplomatic and military manoeuvres in the Balkans, its role in European Monetary Union, and its leadership in curbing Europe's proliferation of WMD technology, Crawford shows how German power is linked to its "embedded hegemony" in Europe and to the changing state of its economy. In each case she shows how those linkages interact to shape foreign policy. The more robust the economy, the more Germany's power is enhanced and used to shape and underwrite European cooperation. But continued economic stagnation has led Germany to abandon that role and assert a narrower self-interest. Crawford further argues that Germany's changing power position activates and selects particular domestic forces--culture, party structure and politics, interest groups, or simply the beliefs and power of central decision-makers-to shape foreign policy preferences and policy outcomes.

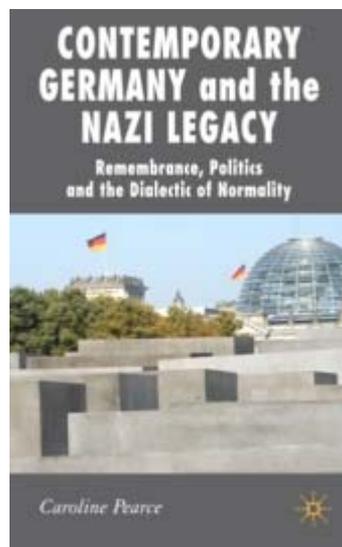
London: Palgrave, 2007, 256 pages

ISBN 978-0-23052-108-7. Hardback £50.00

## Recent Publications by IASGP members

### CONTEMPORARY GERMANY AND THE NAZI LEGACY Remembrance, Politics and the Dialectic of Normality

Catherine Pearce



The legacy of the Nazi past continues to arouse public discussion and controversy in Germany over 60 years since the end of the Second World War. This volume provides a fascinating insight into how and why remembrance of this past retains such prominence. It assesses the most important debates on the legacy of Nazism since the entry to power of Gerhard Schröder's SPD-Green coalition in 1998, including the Holocaust memorial in Berlin, campaigns against the far right and discussions of national pride, anti-Semitism and German victimhood. Pearce perceives a 'dialectic of normality' in contemporary Germany, whereby references to the Nazi past impact upon normality in the present. This dialectic can, however, have a productive effect in attempting to incorporate the 'lessons' of the past into politics and society.

London: Palgrave, 2007, 280 pages

ISBN 978-0-23051-804-9. Hardback £50.00.

## Forthcoming publications by IASGP members

*Berghahn Books*  
Oxford · New York

### **THE CHANGING FACES OF CITIZENSHIP** **Integration and Political Mobilization among Ethnic Minorities** **in Germany**

*Joyce Marie Mushaben*

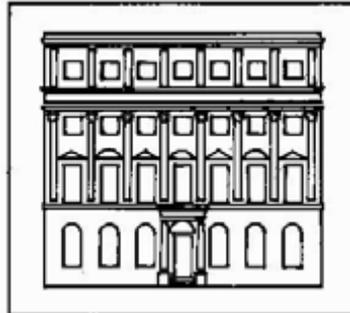
In contrast to most migration studies that focus on specific ‘foreigner’ groups in Germany, this study simultaneously compares and contrasts the legal, political, social, and economic opportunity structures facing diverse categories of the ethnic minorities who have settled in the country since the 1950s. It reveals the contradictory, and usually self-defeating, nature of German policies intended to keep ‘migrants’ out—allegedly in order to preserve a German *Leitkultur* (with which very few of its own citizens still identify). The main barriers to effective integration—and socio-economic revitalisation in general—sooner lie in the country’s obsolete labour market regulations and bureaucratic procedures. Drawing on local case studies, personal interviews, and national surveys, the author describes ‘the human faces’ behind official citizenship and integration practices in Germany, and in doing so demonstrates that average citizens are much more multi-cultural than they realize.

Oxford: Berghahn Books, 2008, 304 pages

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## *Forthcoming Events*

# GERMAN HISTORICAL INSTITUTE LONDON



### Invitation

**Debates : Controversies on Twentieth-Century Fascism**

**Tuesday 20 May 2008**

16.00 **Welcome** : Andreas Gestrich

**Introduction and Moderation** : Benedikt Stuchtey

#### **Speakers**

Arnd Bauerkämper (Berlin)

Emilio Gentile (Rome)

Roger Griffin (Oxford)

Sven Reichardt (Konstanz)

Wolfgang Schieder (Göttingen)

#### **Debate**

19.30 Reception in the Common Room

German Historical Institute London  
 17 Bloomsbury Square, London WC1A 2NJ  
 Tel: 0207 309 2023  
[http://www.ghil.ac.uk/special\\_event.html](http://www.ghil.ac.uk/special_event.html)

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#### **R.S.V.P. By 1 May 2008**

To: Email: [abellamy@ghil.ac.uk](mailto:abellamy@ghil.ac.uk) Fax: 0207 309 2073

Name: .....

Organisation: .....

**I / We** wish to attend the event. Number of Guests.....

(delete as appropriate)

## *Forthcoming Events*



### Call for Papers

#### **Jahrestagung des Arbeitskreises „Parteienforschung“**

#### **„Parteien als fragmentierte Organisationen: Erfolgsbedingungen und Veränderungsprozesse“ 9 – 10 Oktober 2008**

Politische Parteien in Demokratien sind strukturierte Organisationen auf der Basis von freiwilliger Partizipation und selbst gewählten Formen von Engagement derjenigen Individuen, die mit einer Partei aus unterschiedlichen Motiven heraus sympathisieren. Parteien konstituieren eine Struktur ihrer Organisation, um ein Mindestmaß an formellen Regelungen durchzusetzen, welche die Interaktionen ihrer Mitglieder bzw. Sympathisanten zumindest partiell regulieren und eine überindividuelle Kontinuität gewährleisten sollen. Durch ihre Organisationsstruktur nehmen sie die ihnen zugedachten Aufgaben wie Zielfindung, Interessenartikulation und -aggregation, Legitimationsbeschaffung, Regierungsbildung und Rekrutierung von politischen Eliten wahr, versuchen sie die Ansprüche ihrer Mitglieder bzw. Sympathisanten zu befriedigen, diese zu integrieren und für jeweils zu bestimmende Zwecke zu mobilisieren.

Parteien sind keine statischen Organisationen, sondern trotz aller vorhandenen Beharrungstendenzen von Großverbänden dynamische Organisationen mit einem erheblichen Veränderungspotential. Da sie in wesentlichem Ausmaß durch ihre Umwelten geprägt sind, erfolgen die Veränderungen häufig durch Anpassungsleistungen an die sich verändernden Umwelten. Sie können aber auch hervorgerufen werden durch interne Veränderungsprozesse der politischen Parteien, insbesondere durch einen Wandel der innerparteilichen Machtstrukturen. Die Anpassungsleistungen der politischen Parteien an externe Veränderungen ist für deren eigenes Überleben ebenso essentiell wie für die Stabilität und Fortentwicklung von Parteiendemokratien, sind es dort doch die Parteien, die ein kontinuierliches Funktionieren dieser Parteiendemokratien ermöglichen.

Die diesjährige Tagung möchte diskutieren, welche Bedingungen den Erfolg und die Stabilität von Parteiorganisationen begünstigen und welche Veränderungsperspektiven und -optionen sich Parteiorganisationen bieten. Etwa soll die Frage aufgeworfen werden, ob in jüngster Zeit diskutierte neuere Organisationsmodelle wie die grass-roots- oder Netzwerkparteien den geforderten Einklang von Partizipation und Effizienz bieten? Wie die häufig konstatierten Prozesse der Professionalisierung der Parteiapparate konkret ausgestaltet sind oder auf welchen Wegen Parteien sich gesellschaftlich öffnen, um der Erosion ihrer Basis entgegenzuwirken, sind Fragen, zu deren Antworten die Diskussion während der Tagung beitragen soll. Während der Konferenz soll der Blick auch außerhalb der politischen Systeme

Westeuropas geworfen werden. Aus folgenden Themenbereichen sind Vorschläge für unsere Tagung am **09. und 10. Oktober 2008** an der Freien Universität Berlin erwünscht:

- 1) Theoretische Modelle von Parteiorganisationen
- 2) Innerparteiliche Demokratie und Arbeits- bzw. Machtverteilung innerhalb von Parteiorganisationen
- 3) Innerparteiliche Repräsentation von einzelnen Interessengruppen oder sozialen Gruppierungen in den Parteiorganisationen
- 4) Rekrutierung politischen Personals durch Parteiorganisationen
- 5) Sicherung und Ausbau der Kampagnenfähigkeit von Parteiorganisationen
- 6) Organisationsreformen und damit einhergehender Wandel von Organisationsstrukturen

Vorschläge für Vorträge und Papiere sollten Sie bitte per email oder auf dem Postweg an die beiden Sprecher des Arbeitskreises richten.

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Ihre Vorschläge können Sie bis zum **30. Juni 2008** einreichen.



## *Other News*

### *IASGP Funding Opportunities*

The IASGP executive committee decided at its February 2008 meeting to offer members of the Association the opportunity to apply for financial support in organising events that directly help to profile the Association's activities. The committee has earmarked a maximum of £2,000 annually for this purpose. The scheme will run for 5 years (i.e. until the end of 2013) when it will be reviewed with a view to extension and/or expansion.

Members wishing to take advantage of this scheme should take notice of the following points

- Members should be hosting, or heavily involved in organising, an event that clearly raises the profile of the IASGP.
- Applications should contain details of the event, an explanation of why it is in the IASGP's interest to support it and how the IASGP's contribution will be spent.
- Preference will be given to events that are linked to publications, especially and explicitly those that involve *German Politics*
- A two page event report will be provided within three months of the event's conclusion. This report will be published on the IASGP's website and in the IASGP's newsletter.
- The IASGP, its logo and its website should be advertised in any marketing related to the event, the event's programme and literature produced thereafter.
- This scheme is not intended to support the individual participation of members at conferences.
- Applications will be reviewed and assessed by members of the executive committee. The committee's decision will be final
- Members should send their applications (via email) to the Secretary.
- There is no deadline (i.e. members can apply at any point in the year). Applications do, however, need to be received at least two months prior to the proposed event taking place.

Dan Hough

IASGP Secretary