

## Abstracts

Michael Gehler: Parteipolitik und Mitgliedschaft in der Europäischen Union: Ein Vergleich von SPÖ und ÖVP in internationalen Organisationen und transnationalen Netzwerken 1945–2005

After 1945 Austrian Christian Democrats tried to catch up the advance of international networking on the part of Austrian Socialists, who developed their contacts in the time of exile. ÖVP-politicians felt above all committed to NEI, EUCD, EDU und EVP, although these federations focused on their own interests. The ideological-political commitment of the socialists in the 1940s and 1950s was centred on the issues “Europe”, the development of “democratic socialism” and the still open question to the future structure of Germany. In the 1960s their activities were focused on the process of decolonisation and on the campaign against dictatorships. In connection with a rising awareness of the North-South divide the “jailbreak” out of the “ghetto Europe” and the turn to globalisation succeeded in the framework of SI. For Austrian Christian Democrats networking was primarily an instrument of policy, just a way out of the enforced abstemiousness in European integration. The council of Europe and the EC, which became more important, made a strengthened transnational networking necessary. More than questions about globalisation the Europeanisation forced to cooperation – in civil society in Central- and Eastern European countries or in party politics in Western European and transatlantic direction. Not until 1989/90 the dominance of EC-west-orientation was asserted, which cleared the way to EU-accession. Contacts within the EVP from this time were helpful in the crisis of Austrian isolation during the EU14 boycott of the ÖVP/FPÖ-government.

Katrin Martin: Grenzüberschreitende Beziehungen in der deutsch-französischen Kontaktzone des Saar-Mosel-Raumes (1850–1914)

From a historical point of view, the debate on European integration is often linked with questions of transnational interaction. Following this train of thoughts, the Saarland-Lothringen-Luxemburg region (Saar-Lor-Lux-Raum) is considered as a region of particular relevance. This article substantiates the appearance of regional networks and analyses patterns for both integrative and delimiting processes. The article focuses primarily on individual border contacts that can be identified as expression of “own” or “foreign” orientation. Based on social geography driven theory of action space (Aktionsraum) the article examines in how far individuals refer to an action space in order to fulfil basic needs like consumption, leisure, life and habitation. The role of religious communities has been included as an additional component of everyday life in the 19th und 20th century. The article concentrates on the urban, mining-shaped area between Saarbrücken and Forbach on the one hand, and on the rural German-speaking wine-growing district in the surrounding of Sierck/Perl on the other hand.

Hans H. Lembke: Europäische Genossenschafter im US-Exil – Wiederaufbaupläne im Spannungsfeld zwischen amerikanischem und internationalem Dachverband (1941–1946)

After long stagnation and decline in the 1920s, the American consumer cooperatives managed a remarkable upturn during the years of the New Deal, in “spirit and economy”. The

outbreak of war brought a second economic impetus. The cooperatives' increasing societal weight strengthened their claim to political influence, not least in post-war reconstruction help. In this movement a group of European refugees – mostly cooperativists – got involved, pursuing the aim to contribute actively to the re-establishment of cooperatives in their countries of origin. The study focuses in particular on the role and impact of the International Committee for Cooperative Reconstruction (ICCR), an American umbrella association for exiled members of a cooperative.

Lennart Lüpke: Die soziale Herkunft der Volksschullehrer bzw. Grund- und Hauptschullehrer nach 1945. Eine Analyse mit dem Schwerpunkt Nordrhein-Westfalen

By using terms and methods of historical research on social mobility, this essay looks at patterns of inter-generational mobility of elementary school teachers in North Rhine-Westphalia after World War II. The discussion focuses on the long-term historical changes in the social recruitment of teachers in the course of the 20th century, considering the enormous professionalization of the working field. Previous research has stated that teaching offered vast opportunities for upward career advancements at the beginning of the 20th century. In contrast to other contemporary opinions, professionalization did not lead to a bigger social exclusiveness. Furthermore, the work of elementary school teachers in Germany and in North Rhine-Westphalia in the 20th century was characterized by high rates of upward mobility. In 1971/72 two thirds of future teachers came from lower social classes than the profession itself was said to belong to. Opportunities for upward mobility to this extent can be referred to the results of the expansion of education. Especially the occupation of elementary school teachers became increasingly more accessible to children of the working class. Overall, the occupation of elementary school teachers went through a transformation in the 20th century.

Jörg Kruth: Stiftungen inner- und außerhalb Europas: Zum Transfer des Bürgerstiftungsmodells

Despite the fact that foundations at present indicate new times of prosperity, their emergence is not exclusively a recent phenomenon. An intellectual history on the idea of foundations and their modernity displays how this condition could form and generate new perspectives beyond the common perception of foundations as objects of civil law. Since these perceptions of European welfare are often idealized in a global history, which is at present frequently measured by European characteristics of modernity, this article intends to indicate that the idea of foundations has been object and instrument to power politics. It was part of an adjustment to constitutional legality, religious and individual interests in the past. Hence, the modernity of social movements is influenced by western models of liberal individualism.

Hyunback Chung: Die Rezeption von '68 in Südkorea – oder: Warum gab es kein 1968 in Südkorea?

Though the protests of 1968 can be viewed as a transnational episode, significant social and resistance movements were formed only in a few countries, while others were left out. This contribution pays particular attention to the case of South Korea. It is asked whether the

protests have found an echo in this country, which at the same time had to deal with national problems as the dictatorship of Park Chung-Hee or the rising tensions between north and south? And how did the reception of the western 1968 movement look like in South Korea? Based on contemporary newspaper reports and oral history interviews this paper approaches these questions, while mainly concentrating on the former South Korean student body, as the 1968 movement in core can be considered as a student movement.

Knud Andresen: „Gebremste Radikalisierung“ – Zur Entwicklung der Gewerkschaftsjugend von 1968 bis Mitte der 1970er Jahre

The notion of “1968” as an expression of civil disorder in western countries is primarily attributed to students, but also to young people in general. This article pays special attention to the group of wage earners, as the biggest population group, and especially to the youth, that was organized in trade unions. The reason for putting young trade unionists from “1968” under closer consideration lies in the significant shift to the left, by which German trade unions were captured during these times. It will be asked why this shift happened and how it was linked to the protests at this time. In addition, the contribution analyses the trade unions attitude towards the 1968-movement – and the roles that have been played by young trade unionists. It is argued, that according to a general radicalisation in “1968”, similar tendencies can also be observed in the trade union youth in general though substantial variation cannot be overlooked.