

3rd PhD Summer School
on
**Governance and Democracy
in Central Eastern Europe**

Center for the Study of Democracy
August 11–25, 2007

CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF DEMOCRACY (ZDEMO)

University of Lüneburg

Director: Prof. Dr. Ferdinand Müller-Rommel

Administrator: Stefanie Seewald

Summer School Location:

Center for the Study of Democracy (ZDEMO)

University of Lüneburg

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D-21335 Lüneburg

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Email: daadsummerschool@uni-lueneburg.de

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Financial Support

Gratefully received from

the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)

and the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR).

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Introduction

The 3rd Summer School 2007

This brochure outlines the program of the annual graduate/PhD summer school on the general theme of "Governance and Democracy in Central Eastern Europe". The Summer School is organized by the "Standing Group on Central and East European Politics" of the European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR) and will bring together an international team of academics to teach a group of 20-25 junior researchers (mainly MPhil/PhD students)

working on governance and democracy in Central Eastern Europe. The Summer School will receive financial support from the ECPR and from the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD). It will be organized at the Center for the Study of Democracy (Zentrum für Demokratieforschung) at the University of Lüneburg (Germany) and will take place from August 11–25, 2007.

Aims of the Summer School

The main aims of the Summer School include

- to expose junior academics to a wider range of expertise on theoretical and methodological approaches than would normally be available at a single institution,
- to provide a forum to discuss empirical developments and other academic matters with students and specialized staff from Western and Central Eastern Europe,
- to help graduate/PhD researchers develop their dissertation projects/theses, and
- to stimulate closer academic co-operation between junior researchers in Political Science across Europe.

The more general objectives of the Summer School include:

- promoting the Europeanisation of Political Science teaching and research skills,
- disseminating best practice in research on governance and democracy, and
- helping to shape the awareness of Central Eastern European issues amongst participating student cohorts that will no doubt include future European university academics.

Themes and Subjects of the Summer School

The overall theme of the Standing Group's Summer School will focus on the performance of governance and democracy in Central Eastern Europe during and after the phase of transition and consolidation. Thus, the PhD-training will build upon the comparative research findings of democratic politics in Western Europe (Powell, Lijphart, Keman, Schmidt). It will attempt to analyze the basic assumptions of these studies for Central Eastern European countries.

In addition to this academic program, a one-day excursion to Hamburg and a two-day academic excursion to Berlin is integral

part of the program. This excursion takes place over the weekend. Participants will visit the German Bundestag and meet members of parliament specialized on EU policy and on the relationship between Germany and Central and Eastern Europe.

Course Organization

The Summer School comprises an intensive program of lectures, seminars and presentations of students' research projects. The teaching language will be English. It is expected

that there will be ten teaching days, each of which will be organized around a topical research question related to the overall theme of the Summer School. Each day will consist of two main teaching elements, each of which is scheduled to last 3 hours. The overall number of class contact hours will thus be about 60. The first teaching element will commence with a presentation by a staff member of his/her ongoing research project, or forthcoming publication. This will be followed by a question-and-answer session designed to enable the

students to gain better understanding of how theoretical, methodological and empirical aspects are being utilized at the cutting edge of the discipline. Staff will be asked to elaborate on these aspects and, if possible, relate them to the topics that are studied by the students. In the second teaching element, two or more students will each present a paper of approx. 30 minutes duration on the design or empirical findings of their research proposal. The presentations will be followed by a period of intensive discussion between all participants.

Student Contributions

A Summer School is only as good as its participants. To ensure the active involvement of all researchers, participants will be expected to fulfill certain requirements:

- Each participant will be required to prepare a paper related to the topic of their research and to lead the discussion on the paper. Researchers' papers must be produced in typescript in advance of the Summer School and should comprize no less than 7,000 – 8,000 words.
- It is the responsibility of the participants to ensure that a copy of their final paper and of their abstract in word.doc is sent to the Director in Lüneburg, to arrive no later than July 30, 2007 (daadsummerschool@uni-lueneburg.de), and that their paper is sent by email to all participants of the Summer School before arrival. A complete list of participants' email adressess will be circulated to all successful applicants.

Student Assessment and Accreditation

Each participant fulfilling the above mentioned requirements will receive a certificate of participation. In general, the procedure of assessment and accreditation would be as follows:

Assessment of Student Work

- Each researcher would be assessed by the paper presented at the Summer School.
- The paper will be graded by members of teaching staff.

Accreditation of Assessed Work

- The credits awarded for successful participation and assessment will be an equivalent of 10 European Credit Transfer System (ECTS) credits. This corresponds to four 600 level credits for the American university system. Students wishing to have their work accredited are advised to consult the director of the Summer School at an early stage.

Accomodation

All incoming participants will be provided with accomodation for the nights of 11–25 August, 2007 in student housing, which are located nearby or on the campus of Lüneburg

University. We shall endeavour to accommodate all participants in rooms which share common basic cooking facilities.

Monday, August 13: Session 1

am Patterns of Democracy in Central Eastern Europe

Ferdinand Müller-Rommel

pm Student Papers

Tuesday, August 14: Session 2

am Which Type of Democracy in Europe?
Public Support for Liberal and Social Democracy

Hans-Dieter Klingemann

pm Student Papers

Wednesday, August 15: Session 3

am Political Parties and Party Systems

Zsolt Enyedi

pm Student Papers

Thursday, August 16: Session 4

am Embedded and Defective Democracies

Wolfgang Merkel

pm Student Papers

Friday, August 17: Session 5

am Visit to Berlin

Monday, August 20: Session 6

am Cleavage Development in New Democracies

Radoslav Markowski

pm Student Papers

Tuesday, August 21: Session 7

am Political Representation and Accountability

Radoslav Markowski

pm Student Papers

Wednesday, August 22: Session 8

am The Institutionalization of the Political Class
in the Baltic States

Vello Pettai

pm Student Papers

Thursday, August 23: Session 9

am The Impact of the European Union on the Transition in
Central Eastern Europe

Darina Malova

pm Student Papers

Friday, August 24: Session 10

am The Structure of National Executives in Eastern Europe

Jean Blondel

pm Student Papers

Overview of Academic Program



Detailed Academic Program

Session 1: (Monday, August 13)

PATTERNS OF DEMOCRACY IN CENTRAL EASTERN EUROPE

Ferdinand Müller-Rommel

Building on previous research about „patterns of democracy“ in parliamentary systems, this lecture deals with institutional structures and actor-oriented constellations of democracy in 10 Central Eastern European countries from 1990 to 2004. It will present theoretical and empirical evidence that a two dimensional map of “consensual”

and “majoritarian” democracy does not exist in Central Eastern Europe. The lecture will therefore introduce a new model for measuring democratic performance. The findings are based on current research about the impact of institutional arrangements on the policy performance in post-communist countries.

Reading

Armingeon, Klaus (2002). The Effects of Negotiation Democracy: A Comparative Analysis, in: European Journal of Political Research, pp. 81-105.

Kaiser, Andre et al. (2002). The Democratic Quality of Institutional Regimes: A Conceptual Framework, in: Political Studies, pp. 313-331.

Lijphart, Arend (1984). Democracies. New Haven: Yale University Press.

Müller-Rommel, Ferdinand et al. (2004). Party Government in Central Eastern European Democracies, in: European Journal of Political Research, pp.869-893.

Roller, Edeltraud (2005). The Performance of Democracies. Oxford: Oxford University Press.



Session 2: (Tuesday, August 14)

WHICH TYPE OF DEMOCRACY IN EUROPE? PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR LIBERAL AND SOCIAL DEMOCRACY

Hans-Dieter Klingemann

The lecture starts from the assumption that citizens of Europe prefer representative democracy over autocracy. There are, however, different conceptions how representative democracy should be organized and what it should deliver. Regarding institutions Lijphart, for example, contrasts a Westminster and a Consensus model.

Regarding deliverance expectations of citizens Fuchs and Klingemann, for example, describe libertarian, liberal, republican and socialist patterns. The lecture presents results of current research and speculates about consequences and future developments.

Reading

Lijphart, Arend (1999). *Patterns of Democracy*. New Haven: Yale University Press, pp. 1-47.

Fuchs, Dieter and Klingemann, Hans-Dieter (2002). *Eastward Enlargement of the European Union and the Identity of Europe*, in: Mair, Peter and Zielonka, Jan (eds.). *The Enlarged European Union. Diversity and Adaptation*. London: Frank Cass, pp. 19-54.

Habermas, Jürgen (2003). *Toward a Cosmopolitan Europe*. *Journal of Democracy*, pp. 86-100.

Schmitter, Philippe C. (2003). *Democracy in Europe and Europe's Democratization*, in: *Journal of Democracy*, pp. 71-85.

Session 3: (Wednesday, August 15)

POLITICAL PARTIES AND PARTY SYSTEMS

Zsolt Enyedi

The lecture analyzes the institutionalization of party competition in post-communist countries, with a special emphasis on Central Eastern Europe. Parties are discussed as complex organizations, as mediators between social and ideological groups and the state, as cooperating and competing

strategic players and as foci of citizens' identification. The lecture will contrast information on existing parties in the region with standard models of parties and party families. Finally, the presentation will examine how the debate on party decline travels from West to East.

Reading

Bielasiak, Jack (2005). Party Competition in Emerging Democracies: Representation and Effectiveness in Post-Communism and beyond, in: *Democratization*, pp. 331-356.

Enyedi, Zsolt (2006). Party Politics in Post-Communist Transition, in: Crotty, William and Katz, Richard (eds.). *Handbook of Political Parties*. London: Sage, pp. 228-238.

Kopecky, Petr (2006). Political Parties and the State in Post-Communist Europe: The Nature of Symbiosis, in: *Journal of Communist Studies and Transition Politics*, pp. 251-273.

Lewis, Paul G. (2006). Party Systems in Post-Communist Central Europe: Patterns of Stability and Consolidation, in: *Democratization*, pp. 562-583.

Randall, Vicky and Svåsand, Lars (2002). Party Institutionalization in New Democracies, *Party Politics*, pp. 5-29.

van Biezen, Ingrid (2005). On the Theory and Practice of Party Formation and Adaptation in New Democracies, in: *European Journal of Political Research*, pp. 147-174.

Session 4: (Thursday, August 16)

EMBEDDED AND DEFECTIVE DEMOCRACIES

Wolfgang Merkel

Democracy is generally conceived as electoral democracy. The minimal concept does not allow distinguishing between the quality of democratic regimes, unconsolidated and consolidated liberal democracies. It is undercomplex and shows serious analytical shortcomings. Starting from the root concept of embedded democracy, which consists of five interdependent partial regimes, the concept allows identifying liberal and various variants of defective democracy. It can also be shown that defective democra-

cies are by no means necessarily transitional regimes. Defective democracies tend to form stable links to their economic and societal environment and are often seen by parts of the elites and the population as the adequate institutional answers to the specific problems in young democracies to govern effectively. For empirical research on young democracies both concepts are heuristically and analytically more fruitful than the minimal concept of electoral democracy.

Reading

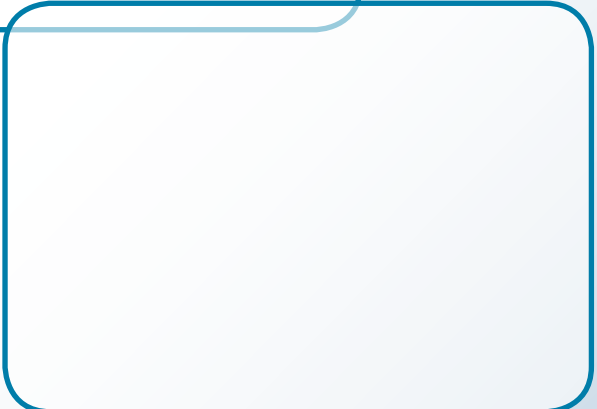
Croissant, Aurel and Merkel, Wolfgang (eds.) (2004). Consolidated or Defective Democracy? Problems of Regime Change. Special Issue of Democratization, Vol 11, No.5.

O'Donnell, Guillermo and Schmitter, Philippe (eds.) (1986). Transitions From Authoritarian Rule. Some Tentative Conclusions about Uncertain Democracies. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press.

Session 5: (Friday, August 17)

VISIT TO BERLIN

During this three-day academic excursion which forms an integral part of the program, participants will visit the German Bundestag (National Parliament) and will meet politicians who are specialized on EU-policy. Furthermore, a „political“ and a „sightseeing“ tour through Berlin will be organized. Participants will also have enough time to explore the city on their own.



Session 6: (Monday, August 20)

CLEAVAGE DEVELOPMENT IN NEW DEMOCRACIES

Radoslav Markowski

The "cleavage" topic is one of the most oft-quoted in political science literature. Since the seminal Lipset / Rokkan (1967) "Introduction" dozens of books and important articles have been written on the topic. Cleavages develop, they are not 'natural' products of socio-economic development; actors, organizers, institutions are needed to claim "closure of social relationship" and "freezing" takes place indeed. Cleavage development needs time. Almost two decades that passed since 1989

allow us now to analyze whether and what kind of cleavages (if any) emerge in Central Eastern Europe. The answer is complicated: in some countries deep, fairly stable socio-political divides seem to emerge. In others, political arena is characterized by permanent fluidity and chaos. Tracing the sources of this variance is timely and analytically interesting. The seminar lecture aims at familiarizing students with selected areas of cleavage politics literature and its applicability to CEE cases.

Reading

Bartolini, Stefano and Mair, Peter (1990). Identity, Competition, and Electoral Availability. *The Stabilisation of European Electorates, 1885-1985*. Cambridge: CU Press, pp. 193-250.

Lindstoem, Ulf (2001). From Post-Communism to Neo-Communism? The Reconstitution of the Party Systems in East-Central Europe, in: Karvonen, Lauri and Kuhnle, Stein (eds.). *Party Systems and Voter Alignments Revisited*. London: Routledge, pp. 216-237.

Session 7: (Tuesday, August 21)

POLITICAL REPRESENTATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Radoslaw Markowski

The concepts of political representation and accountability have attracted a lot of theoretical attention and resulted in many fruitful scholarly debates. Nonetheless empirically oriented researchers still face problems of proper operationalization of both terms, and consequently – depending which notions they use – may arrive at fairly different conclusions.

The lecture will discuss current innovation in treating both phenomena and its consequences. Special attention will be focused on the interplay between the two phenomena in different institutional contexts. Finally, an empirical attempt at disentangling and clarifying their relationship will be presented.

Reading

Holmberg, Søren (1989). Political Representation in Sweden, in: *Scandinavian Political Studies*, 12, pp. 1-36.

Manin, Bernard; Przeworski, Adam and Stokes, Susan C. (1999). Elections and Representation, in: Przeworski, Adam; Stokes, Susan and Manin, Bernard (eds.). *Democracy, Accountability and Representation*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 29-54.

Fearon, James (1999). Electoral Accountability and the Control of Politicians: Selecting Good Types versus Sanctioning Poor Performance, in: Przeworski, Adam, Stokes, Susan and Manin, Bernard (eds.). *Democracy, Accountability and Representation*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 55-97.

O'Donnell, Guillermo (2003). Horizontal Accountability: The Legal Institutionalization of Mistrust, in: Mainwaring, Scott and Welna, Christopher (eds.). *Democratic Accountability in Latin America*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 34-54

Markowski, Radoslaw (2005). Synergy and Trade-offs between Accountability and Political Representation: On the Quality of Democracy and Democratic Governance. Paper presented at the ECPR Joint Sessions, Granada, April 2005.

Session 8: (Wednesday, August 22)

THE INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF THE POLITICAL CLASS IN THE BALTIC STATES

Vello Pettai

How can we assess the consolidation of democracy in post-communist Europe on the level of political elites? How stable has the political class in this region become and what impact does it have on the quality of democracy? These questions will be

addressed based on a multi-level analysis of elite circulation patterns in the Baltic states. Participants will be encouraged to think both conceptually and empirically in order to broaden the focus of the topic and arrive at generalizable conclusions.

Reading

Kreuzer, Marcus and Pettai, Vello (2003). Patterns of Political Instability: Affiliation Patters of Politicians and Voters in Post-Communist Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, in: *Studies in Comparative International Development*, pp. 73-95.

Higley, John and Lengyel, György (eds.) (2000). *Elites after State Socialism: Theories and Analysis*. Lanham, Md.: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.

Best, Heinrich and Cotta, Maurizio (eds.) (2000). *Parliamentary Representatives in Europe, 1848-2000: Legislative Recruitment and Careers in eleven European Countries*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Shabad, Goldie and Slomczynski, Kazimierz (2002). The Emergence of Career Politicians in Post-Communist Democracies: Poland and the Czech Republic, in: *Legislative Studies Quarterly*, pp. 333-58.



Session 9: (Thursday, August 23)

THE IMPACT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION ON THE TRANSITION IN CENTRAL EASTERN EUROPE

Darina Malova

The Eastern enlargement of the European Union raises important broader questions about the impact of EU on Central and Eastern European countries. This lecture examines the role of the EU in “triple transi-

tion” – marketization, democratization and state-building. It also explains variations in the emerging regional patterns of democracy, market economy and welfare regimes among the eight new member states.

Reading

Schimmelfennig, Frank and Sedelmeier, Ulrich (eds.) (2005). *The Europeanization of Central and Eastern Europe*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, pp. 1-60 and 109-153.

Grabbe, Heather (2005). *The EU’s Transformative Power. Europeanization through Conditionality in Central and Eastern Europe*. New York: Palgrave.

Bohle, Dorothee and Greskovits, Béla (2006). *Capitalism without Compromise: Strong Business and Weak Labor in Eastern Europe’s New Transnational Industries*, forthcoming in: *Studies in Comparative International Development*.

Vachudova, Milada A. (2005). *Europe undivided: Democracy, Leverage, and Integration after Communism*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 223-259.

Malova, Darina and Haughton, Tim (2002). *Making Institutions in Central and Eastern Europe, and the Impact of Europe*, in: *West European Politics*, pp. 99-118.

Session 10: (Friday, August 24)

THE STRUCTURE OF NATIONAL EXECUTIVES IN EASTERN EUROPE

Jean Blondel

This lecture will discuss the role and the function of Heads of State and Prime Ministers in Eastern Europe. Special emphasis will be given to the distinction between cabinet governments in Central Eastern Europe and presidential systems in the

Commonwealth of Independent States. Furthermore, the presentation will focus upon the impact of different structures of national executive on the development of societies in Central Eastern Europe.

Reading

Blondel, Jean and Müller-Rommel, Ferdinand (2001). Cabinets in Eastern Europe. London: Palgrave, pp. 1-14.

Elgie, Robert (1999). Semi-Presidentialism in Europe. New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 1-21 and 281-299.

Goetz, Klaus H. (2003). Executives in Coparative Context, in: Hayward, Jack and Menon, Anand (eds.). Governing Europe. Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 74-91.

Taras, Ray (1997). Postcommunist Presidents. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 1-14 and 225-237.

Teaching Staff 2007

Jean Blondel is Research Professor at the Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies of the European University Institute in Florence and visiting professor at the University of Siena. Among his publications are: *Governing Together* (1993) (with F. Müller-Rommel), *Cabinets in Western Europe* (1997) (with F. Müller-Rommel), and *Cabinets in Eastern Europe* (2001) (with F. Müller-Rommel), and *Governing New European Democracies* (2007) (with F. Müller-Rommel and D. Malova).

Zsolt Enyedi is Associate Professor of Political Science at the Central European University (Budapest). Among his publications are *Church and State in Contemporary Europe* (2003) (with J. Madeley), and *The 1994 Elections to the Hungarian Assembly* (1999) (with G. Toka).

Hans-Dieter Klingemann is professor emeritus of the Social Science Research Center Berlin (WZB) and the Freie Universität Berlin. Currently he serves as Directeur de Recherche Associé at the Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Paris and as fellow of the Center for the Study of Democracy, University of California, Irvine, USA. His publications include *A New Handbook of Political Science* (1996) (with R.E. Goodin), *Citizens and the State* (1995) (with D. Fuchs), and *Parties, Policies and Democracy* (1994) (with R. I. Hofferbert and I. Budge).

Darina Malova is Professor of Politics at Comenius University, Bratislava. Her recent publications include *Governing New European Democracies* (2007) (with J. Blondel and F. Müller-Rommel).

Radoslaw Markowski is head of the Electoral Studies Division at the Institute of Political Studies, Polish Academy of Sciences. He is director and principal investigator of the Polish National Election Survey. Among his publications is: *Post-Communist Party Systems: Competition, Representation and Inter-party Cooperation* (2001) (with H. Kitschelt et al.).

Wolfgang Merkel is Director of the Social Science Research Center Berlin and Professor for Comparative Politics at the Humboldt University in Berlin. His recent publications include: *Consolidated or Defective Democracy? Problems of Regime Change* (2004) (with A. Croissant).

Ferdinand Müller-Rommel is Professor of Comparative Politics and Director of the Center for the Study of Democracy (ZDEMO) at the University of Lüneburg. His publications include *Cabinets in Eastern Europe* (2001) (with J. Blondel), *Political Parties in New Europe* (2002) (with R. Luther), and *Governing New European Democracies* (2007) (with J. Blondel and D. Malova).

Vello Pettai is Professor of Comparative Politics at the University of Tartu (Estonia). His recent book publications include *The Road to the European Union* (2003) (with J. Zielonka) and *Deciding on Europe* (2005) (with P. Ehin). (2003) (with G. Badescu).

Application Procedures and Fees

Submission of Applications

Applications must be submitted by May 31, 2007 and contain a 500 word abstract of the applicant's proposed paper. Application forms can be downloaded from the

Summer School's web site (<http://www.uni-lueneburg.de/zdemo>) and should be faxed to: +49 (0) 4131 - 677 - 24 - 74 or sent to daadsummerschool@uni-lueneburg.de.

Notification of Acceptance

The Summer School co-ordinators will decide on the applications by June 5, 2007 and applicants will be informed immediately thereafter. Those offered places will

be asked to confirm their intention to participate within 10 days, after which those places will be offered to other applicants.

Fees

The fee for the Summer School is 300 € and covers:

- tuition fees;
- accommodation in student residences;
- travel to Berlin and hotel accommodation in Berlin (two days);
- travel to Hamburg (guided city tour);
- receptions;
- lunch vouchers for each working day in Lüneburg and
- access to library and computing facilities (printing and copying not included).

Payment

Payment must be made in **Euro** by June 30, 2007 and should take the form of

- a) **cheques** made payable to 'DAAD Summer School 2007' and sent to:
DAAD Summer-School
c/o Prof. Dr. Müller-Rommel
Zentrum für Demokratieforschung (ZDEMO)
Universität Lüneburg 12.315
Postfach 2440
D-21314 Lüneburg
Germany

or

- b) **bank transfer** made payable to 'DAAD Summer School 2007'
c/o Prof. Dr. Müller-Rommel
Sparkasse Lüneburg
BIC: NOLADE21LBG
IBAN: DE93240501100001165919

Possible Sources of Grants

The European Consortium for Political Research (ECPR)

The ECPR has a fund to support the participation of graduate student researchers and young scholars from ECPR member institutions who attend this summer school. Applications must be received by May 01,

2007, so applicant must apply for this grant before the deadline for the summer school application.

See ecpr@essex.ac.uk, or <http://www.essex.ac.uk/ecpr/funding/mobilityfund/index.aspx>

German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD)

The DAAD has sponsored the overall program of the Summer School, which explains the relatively low tuition fees. These resources will also allow us to subsidize some travel costs. The size of the fund will depend on the income of the Summer School and not be apparent until the Sum-

mer School has commenced. Any contributions the fund makes towards participants' travel costs will be at the sole discretion of the Director and the Standing Group convenors, based on the cheapest return student fare.

Other sources

Participants may receive financial support from their home universities, the Soros Foundation and the Ford Foundation. If

any further information on possible grants becomes available, it will be placed on the Summer School's web site.



The City of Lüneburg

Lüneburg is situated in the north eastern part of the state of Lower Saxony, some 50 kilometres south of Hamburg and has about 70,000 residents. The city, rich in tradition, has an over 1,000-year history, which is closely connected with salt, the so-called "white gold" of the Middle Ages.

With 70,000 residents, Lüneburg is a regional center for business and public administration. Due to its central location in Germany after the unification as well as its proximity to Hamburg – only half an hour by car or train – a varied and vibrant local economy, dominated by small business, has furthered the urban development in recent years.

Although being a smaller town, Lüneburg offers a lively and wide-ranging cultural, intellectual and social life. There are several museums, academies and educational institutions as well as a variety of offerings in the field of theatre, literature, music and other leisure facilities.

Further information:

<http://www.lueneburg.de/> and
<http://www.campus-germany.de/english/4.22.3.2021.html>

The University of Lüneburg and the "Center for the Study of Democracy"

The University of Lüneburg was founded in May 1946 as one of eight Teacher Training Colleges in the State of Lower Saxony. Following an extensive educational reform in the mid-70s, the College became an independent institution of higher education with the right to grant academic degrees in 1978. Full university status was then granted in May 1989. In 1992, the state govern-

ment approved the presidential constitution, and the first university president was inaugurated in 1993.

The steadily increasing size of the university placed more and more pressure on the existing facilities. Accordingly, in 1993 the state government decided to relocate the university to a large campus site. After nearly five years of extensive restoration and building work, what was formerly a military base has been transformed to a modern university with new lecture halls, library and other facilities, settled on a 15-hectare campus. Over the last years, the student population has grown from about 7.000 to 11.000 students. Currently, the university consists of 3 faculties, which hold 26 study programs and several study courses for further education.

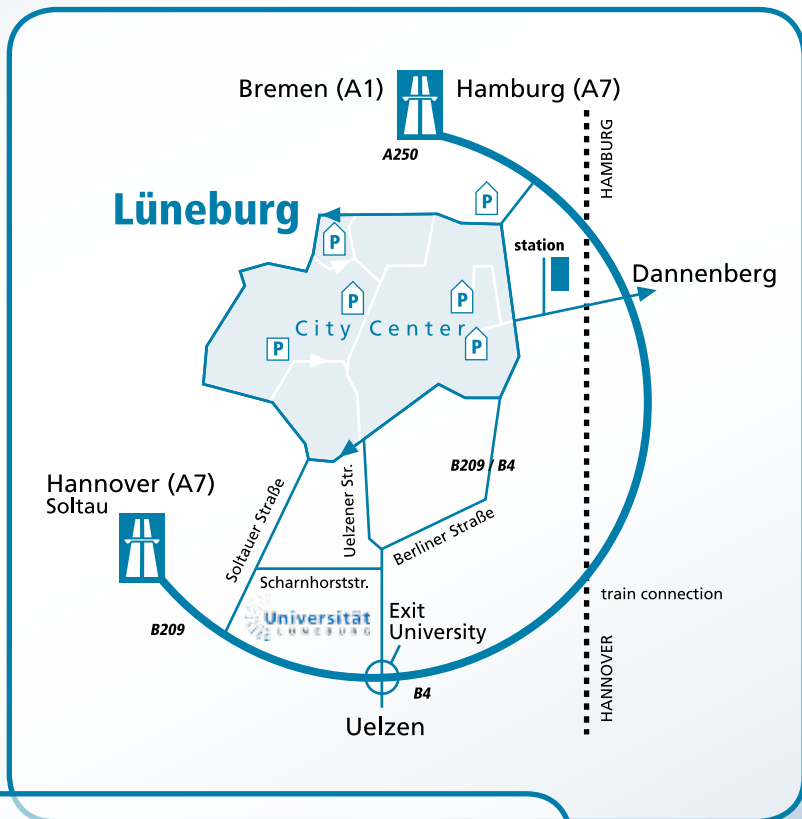
The "Center for the Study of Democracy" (ZDEMO) was founded in June 2004. It is a formally approved research unit at the University of Lüneburg. The Center organizes research projects as well as national and international conferences, which focus on understanding the theoretical and empirical basis of democratic processes around the world. The Center is in the process of building up a PhD-program on "Democratic Studies" together with several other Departments of Political Science in Northern Germany. With a grant from the DAAD (German Academic Exchange Service) and from local business, we have created a fellowship-program for foreign junior researchers attending PhD-courses in Lüneburg.

Further information:

<http://www.uni-lueneburg.de/>
<http://www.uni-lueneburg.de/einricht/aaa/international.php>
www.uni-lueneburg.de/zdemo

Driving Map

How to reach the University of Lüneburg



The PhD Summer School will take place on the campus of the University of Lüneburg. If you arrive by car, please follow the signs to the university and use the marked car-parking.

Coming by train, please take the bus with the number 5011 or 5012 to „Bockelsberg“ or „Häcklingen“. The buses leave at the bus station next to the train station. Please get off the bus at „Blücherstr./Universität“. The Summer School registration will be in building 12.