

## Abstracts

Claudia Diehl and Peter Preisendörfer

### **Coming to Stay? Relevance and Determinants of New Immigrants' Settlement Intention in Germany**

The question of whether immigrants intend to stay or to remigrate is of crucial importance not only from the perspective of the countries of destination. For the immigrants themselves, too, their initial intention to stay is a decisive factor because it influences their individual endeavours to assimilate and also their success in eventually doing so. Based on these assumptions, the article investigates the settlement intentions of 600 newly arrived immigrants interviewed in a pilot study in two German cities (Essen and Munich) in winter 2004/5. About 40% of the respondents declare that they plan to live in Germany permanently. In addition to the motives for immigration, the crucial mechanism behind this intention is the existence of pre-migratory social ties to Germany. Even though immigrants have become more heterogeneous in terms of their socio-economic situation, this implies that there is a continuity between present immigration patterns to Germany and those of the past that have been dominated by the inflow of foreign workers.

Uwe Wilkesmann and Doris Blutner

### **Bread and Circuses. Production and allocation of club goods as collective action in German professional soccer league**

The organization of soccer requires collective action, because it is a club good at two levels: clubs and associations. Within professional soccer the production and allocation has to be arranged through collective action, since the allocation of the club good is divisible. This will be shown and analyzed by looking at the distribution of proceeds given from the centralized marketing of TV-broadcasting-rights. Against this theoretical background the challenging question arises, why the interests of small clubs, being in the vast majority of football clubs, cannot be organized properly. Researching the negotiating process concerning the rule for the allocation of club goods this question will be answered.

Heiner Meulemann

### **Have Children lost their value for the Germans? Developments between 1979 and 2005 in West and East Germany**

For modern societies, modern instrumental and immanent values and the global value of children (encompassing both) are distinguished. It will be analysed, whether in Germany between 1979 and 2005 these values have changed, whether they depend on the embedding in family and religion, on the family life cycle and resources, and whether these changes persist even if these personal conditions are about to be controlled. In West Germany, immanent and instrumental values have increased between 1988 and 2005, although with variations. In addition, the immanent und global value decrease slightly between 1979 and 2005. Following from that, the simplest interpretation is that there is no visible change. In East Germany, values are higher on both time series. Values of children are determined by the embedding in family and religion, but not by the family life cycle and resources. The differences

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between the analysed dates and between East and West Germany persist even if the embedding in family and religion, the family life cycle and resources are methodological controlled.

Andreas Jordan

### **More Money, More Poverty? The ADB as an Example of Development Banks' Fight Against Poverty**

**Abstract:** Focussing on the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the article examines the way Development Banks' operations affect how they take poverty alleviation into account. The essay argues, that due to the inherent focus of poverty in terms of prices a conflict between self-description, regulation and strategy arises, which is reflected in the way projects are formulated. Focussing on a specific project in order to relate theory with actual alleviation practices follows a consistent analysis of the operational placement of poverty alleviation. In order to establish a link between organisational studies and poverty research, the article concludes with summarizing and general remarks.