

**Sampsam Samila, Olav
Sorenson**

[„Actually I am different.“
Subjective constructions of
ethnic identity in a migration
context and new ways in
psychological acculturation
research]

Muthesius
Kunsthochschule (Kiel)

Noncompetitive Covenants: Incentives to Innovate or Impediments to Growth.

Sampsam Samila, Olav Sorenson von Sampsam Samila, Olav Sorenson

Abstract [English]

'think tanks are institutions that create knowledge which influence public opinion and policy making processes. in fact, neoliberalism can look back on a long tradition in this respect. beginning with the mont pelerin society, founded by the austrian economist and philosopher friedrich v. hayek in 1947, there arised first in england, then in other countries numerous institutions whose intention were to oppose the keynesian after-war-consensus. hayek called western democracies 'unrestricted democracies' that would be inconsistent with a liberal order. in his view they would finally lead to 'the road to serfdom', that is the title of his famous book published in 1944. the viennese hayek institute wants to support the worldwide renaissance of the austrian school of economics and tries to make its ideas useful for public affairs activities. starting with giving an overview of the basic ideas of hayek the article first outlines the neoliberal think tank scene on a broad scale, also in a historical perspective, and tries to evaluate the significance of the austrian school within this network; then it deals with the activities of the hayek institute and analyzes the connections with both national economic and political elites and a transnational neoliberal community.' (author's abstract)

Keywords: Ethnic identity, acculturation orientations, domain specificity

Abstract [Deutsch]

'think tanks sind einrichtungen, die orientierungswissen schaffen und in den politischen meinungs- und willensbildungsprozess einbringen. neoliberale bewusteinsarbeit kann auf eine lange tradition zurueckblicken. ausgehend von den mont pelerin society (mps), die 1947 von friedrich v. hayek gegrueendet wurde, bildeten sich zuerst in england, dann in anderen laendern zahlreiche institutionen, die dem keynesianistischen nachkriegskonsens entgegentraten. hayek nannte die westlichen demokratien 'unbeschränkte demokratien', die sich mit einer liberalen gesellschafts- und marktordnung nicht vereinbaren lassen. sie wuerden auf den 'weg der knechtschaft' fuehren, so der titel seines 1944 veroeffentlichten buches. das wiener hayek institut hat es sich zur aufgabe gemacht, die weltweite renaissance der oesterreichischen schule der nationaloekonomie zu unterstuetzen und deren ideen, insbesondere die ihres namensgebers, aktiv