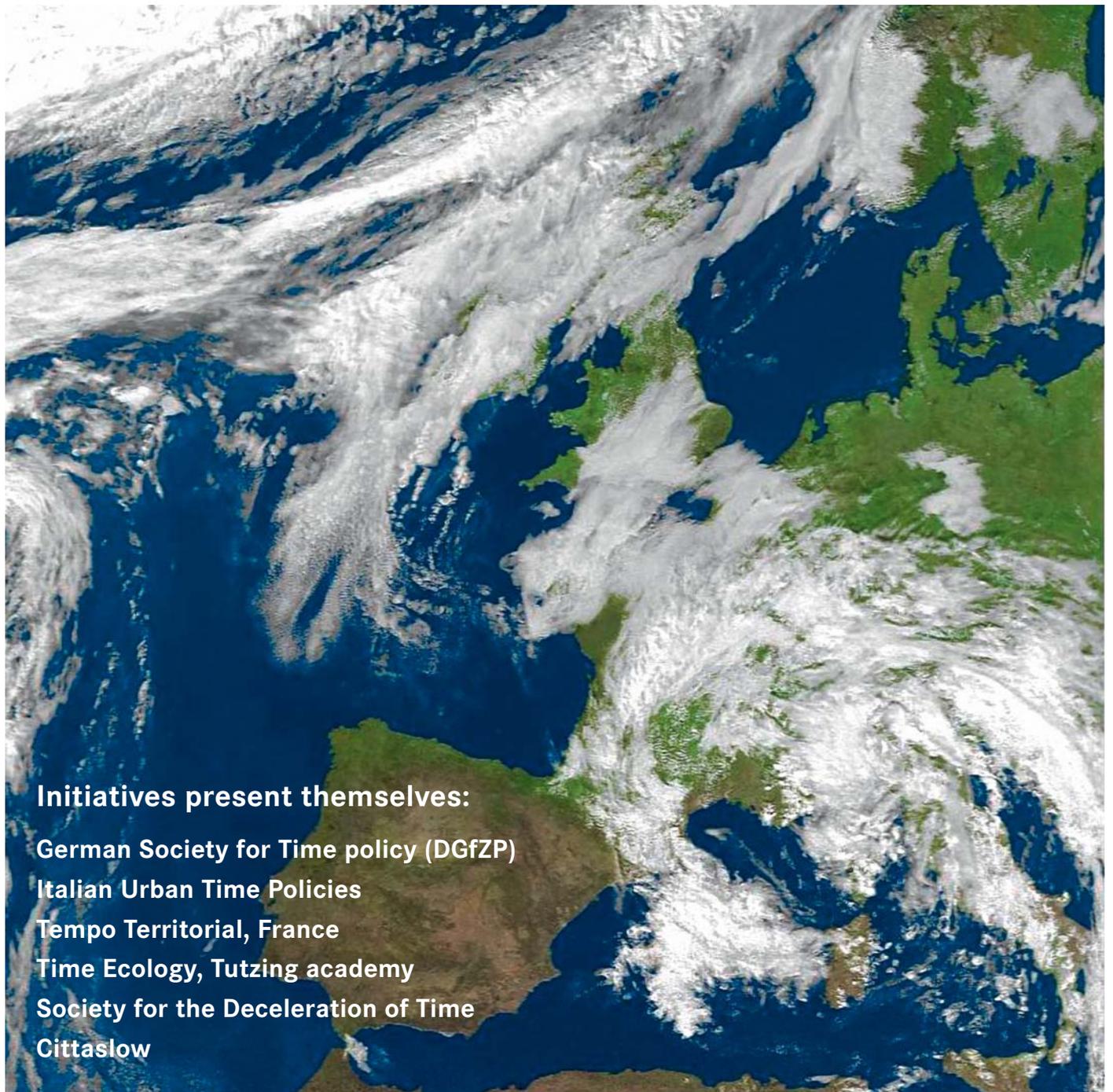


Englischsprachiger Schwerpunkt

Time Policy in Europe



Initiatives present themselves:

German Society for Time policy (DGfZP)

Italian Urban Time Policies

Tempo Territorial, France

Time Ecology, Tutzing academy

Society for the Deceleration of Time

Cittaslow

In dieser Ausgabe

Thema: Time Policy in Europe

Introduction	1
German Society for Time policy (DGfZP)	2
Italian Urban Time Policies...	6
Tempo Territorial	9
Time ecology – Tutzing Project	13
Society for the Deceleration of Time	15
Cittaslow	16
European Sunday Alliance	18

Aus der DGfZP

Programm der Jahrestagung 2015	20
-----------------------------------	----

Veranstaltungen	22
-----------------	----

Neue Literatur	26
----------------	----

Antrag auf Mitgliedschaft	30
------------------------------	----

Impressum	31
-----------	----

Liebe Leserinnen und Leser,

Dies ist eine ungewöhnliche Ausgabe des ZpM, weil das Thema nicht auf ein spezielles zeitpolitisches Problem bezogen ist, sondern auf die Organisation zeitpolitischer Initiativen. Ziel ist, den Informationsaustausch zwischen zeitpolitischen Institutionen und zeitpolitisch interessierten Personen in europäischen Ländern zu befördern. Deshalb erscheint der von Dietrich Henckel und Ulrich Mückenberger herausgegebene Thementeil in englischer Sprache.

Die übrigen Teile dieser Ausgabe finden Sie wie immer jeweils in der Sprache, in der die vorgestellten Veranstaltungen stattfinden werden oder stattfanden und in der die angezeigten neuen Publikationen erschienen sind. Ganz besonders hinweisen möchten wir Sie auf das Programm der DGfZP-Jahrestagung 2015, die am 23. und 24. Oktober in Berlin stattfinden wird: „Atmende Lebensläufe – zeitpolitische Gestaltungsoptionen“. Sie sind sehr herzlich zu dieser Tagung eingeladen!

Bis dahin wünsche ich Ihnen viel schöne Sommer- und Herbstzeit!
Helga Zeiher

Theme: Time Policy in Europe

DIETRICH HENCKEL

Introduction

Time policies are pervasive, but mostly implicit. There is a rising need for explicit time policies, a need to take into account the temporal aspects of society, culture, the economy and everyday life and to discuss the temporal implications of change as well as possible ways of achieving good temporal governance of society. Yet explicit temporal debates and temporal policies are not very established, and slow to diffuse. A good example of a successful establishment of these aspects has been the debate on family and care policies in Germany in recent years.

Due to major technological and structural changes in society, such as globalisation, flexibilisation, deregulation and privatisation, as well as to social changes such as those in gender relations and the increase in female labour participation, the temporal structures, time patterns and time rhythms of society have also changed. Time has become a more relevant category, a process for which the acceleration of and debate about time is only one of several indicators. In parallel with these changes, scientific and media coverage of temporal issues such as time pressure,

coordination of times, 24/7, etc. has increased. The foundation of the journal *TIME AND SOCIETY* in 1992 is a major case in point.

But despite the – rather commonplace – fact that everything takes place in space and time, time policies are not as firmly established and institutionalised as spatial policies and planning that are taken for granted in most countries. There is no natural and (as yet) not even a designated actor for time policies even though as early as in the 1970s, Paul Virilio wrote that there would be a ministry of time planning as a successor to the ministry of spatial planning.

However, along with a growing awareness of temporal issues and specific topics (beginning, in Germany, with the push for a 35-hour workweek in the 1980s), several initiatives for temporal policies have emerged in different European countries. The most popular and maybe most influential of these has been the women's movement in Italy, "le donne cambiano i tempi" ("women change the times"), that finally found its way into Italian state and regional legislation and whose ideas have served as a role model for many other initiatives in Europe. In quite a few countries, these movements have gained momentum over time, leading to research, the found-

ing of associations, and practice-oriented experiments. Yet in recent times, some of them seem to have lost this momentum and support while others have come, and keep coming, to the fore.

With this issue of the *ZEITPOLITISCHES MAGAZIN*, we want to give an overview of relevant time-political organizations and movements in Europe. While we do not lay claim to exhaustiveness, we do believe that the contributions cover a broad range of issues in the field. The scope of the different organizations differs widely, some being very broad in their coverage of temporal issues, others more specific. But they all share a common ground, namely the aim to not only raise awareness of temporal issues and conflicts but to explicitly trigger political debate and contribute to good temporal governance.

The contributors to this issue are all actively engaged in the time policy organisations and movements whose aims, organizational structure, range of activities, outreach, and current state of affairs they describe. Thus, the present issue brings together the various time-political initiatives in several European countries. As far as we know, this is the very first attempt at such an inventory.

Prof. Dr. Dietrich Henckel, active director of the DGfZP

**Deutsche
Gesellschaft für
Zeitpolitik**
DGfZP

ULRICH MÜCKENBERGER

German Society for Time Policy

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Zeitpolitik – DGfZP

Give Time a Voice

The DGfZP is a network of researchers and practitioners who try to bring to the fore, within their different areas of work (universities, schools, further education, non-governmental organizations, arts, enterprises, churches, care sector, trade unions etc.), the implied temporal conditions that determine the success or failure of their work. On this basis, they try to develop, in their field of work, explicit temporal conditions, measures, and rules for the enhancement of well-being and the quality of life.

- The DGfZP frequently starts its activities by identifying and analysing time conflicts that emerge in daily life (such as time pressure and acceleration tendencies in schools, at work, or in hospitals or other care institutions) or time scarcity brought about by current legal bills (such as cuts in unemployment insurance or sickness insurance schemes). This diagnostic stage often benefits from the expertise that members of the DGfZP have developed in their research activities as academics and/or in their practical experience as doctors, social workers, trade unionists, etc.
- The DGfZP frequently conducts its time-conflict diagnoses in co-operation with scientific, professional, political and/or religious non-governmental associations that are competent in the areas concerned and share the desire to increase the quality of life.
- The DGfZP recognises and develops certain normative time-related values and concepts (such as temporal well-being, time sovereignty, the right to one's own time) that the empirical findings on time conflicts have to do with.
- Based on these positions, the DGfZP elaborates temporal concepts and proposals that seem capable of improving societal well-being and the quality of everyday life in the area concerned.
- These concepts and proposals are then published in various ways: in an academic context, i.e. in the scientific discourse; at the Annual Conference and in the Time-political Magazine ("Zeitpolitisches Magazin") of the DGfZP; or using the general public media. Our publication policies frequently

include addressing societal, economic, and state decision-makers to alert them to the findings, concepts, and proposals of the DGfZP.

The DGfZP thus is a time-related think-tank with a double objective: to elaborate, visualise, and develop societal know-how on temporal conditions and their consequences for societal well-being; and to integrate this know-how into the public discourse of political and societal decision-makers in their respective areas.

Foundation and Rationale of the DGfZP

The DGfZP was founded in 2002. The 27 founders represented different disciplines of academia, the arts, education and certain non-governmental institutions and organisations (churches, trade unions, enterprises, further education, local authorities). All founders were experts in certain areas of daily life and „multipliers“ in their respective fields. Among the areas covered by them were: time ecology; gender and time structures in everyday life; urban time policy; time and health care; time-policy implications of the political process; etc.

The unifying essence found in these various approaches to time encouraged us to found a civil society association focusing on time policies. This essence is twofold:

1. Time is gaining momentum in our modern societies from both an analytical and a political point of view. Analytically, we discover strategies of handling time as an ever-more costly resource - firms are speeding up their production rhythms; care providers rationalise the time of both employees and users. State agencies and public institutions assimilate their mode of functioning to market-efficiency criteria. Everyday-life patterns, in turn, react to these incentives and constraints by adopting these rationalising modes at the cost of the temporal requirements of care, gender equality, sustainability, collective well-being. The trend towards time constraints that cause time-conflicts extends to all policy areas: urban policy; health policy, social policy, family policy, education and research policies, etc. This is why it is necessary to deal with time as such, and to deal in a coherent and integrating manner, and despite their huge diversity, with the various fields where time conflicts are at stake.

2. An enormous amount of research on time issues has been done in the different societal areas. But those who are involved in this type of research increasingly get the impression that decision-making in our societies (and in particular political and economic decision-makers' decision-making) is not properly taking into account the increasing know-how about the role of time in everyday life. Paradoxically, decision-makers tend to neglect the time implications of their decisions because their decision-making is itself becoming subject to time scarcity and time constraints (e.g. parliamentary

decision-making under conditions of the financial crisis, etc.). The public neglect, induced by decision-making, of legitimate time stakes makes it necessary to “give time a voice”.

With these two issues in mind – first, that time conflicts are gaining momentum within the society; second, that well-founded time stakes are widely neglected in political and economic decision-making -, it seemed plausible to found an association that deals with time with a view to two functions, i.e. networking among time-related endeavours in different areas of research and work, on the one hand, and giving time stakes a voice to be heard by political and economic decision-makers, on the other.

From the very beginning it was obvious that the DGfZP neither is, nor intends to be, a „mass organisation“. It is rather understood to be a small and, given its time-analytical competence, powerful and influential network of multipliers in different areas where time-affecting policy-making is reflected, considered, and influenced.

The DGfZP has adopted autonomous statutes that provide for three levels of actors.

- The membership as a whole meets once a year in order to decide on the outlines of DGfZP policy, hear the presidency's report, approve/disapprove the presidency's activities (including accounting), and elect the members of the presidency (bi-annually).
- The acting presidency consists of four persons elected by the membership: a chairperson (Prof. Dr. Ulrich Mückenberger), a deputy chairperson (Dr. Jürgen P. Rinderspacher), and two wing persons (Prof. Dr. Dietrich Henckel; Dr. Helga Zeiher). The acting presidency deals with the current affairs of the DGfZP. It is responsible for publications and public interventions of the DGfZP and prepares both the Annual Conference and the annual Meeting of the DGfZP membership. One member of the presidency is the acting director (currently Prof. Dr. Dietrich Henckel) who serves as a contact and coordinator.
- The enlarged presidency consists of up to ten persons (members of the acting presidency included) elected by the membership (currently Prof. Dr. Uwe Becker; Etta Danne-mann; Prof. Dr. Christel Eckart; Björn Gernig; Elke Großer; Dr. Karin Jurczyk). It has a consulting role for the acting presidency. It particularly discusses the future policy lines of the DGfZP and the themes and structures of the annual conference and the journal.

Members of the acting presidency of the newly founded DGfZP in 2002 were: Prof. Dr. Ulrich Mückenberger (chairman); Dr. Jürgen Rinderspacher (deputy chairman); Dr. Helga Zeiher; Prof. Dr. Karlheinz A. Geißler (wing persons). Additional members of the first enlarged presidency were: Uwe Becker;

Prof. Dr. Christel Eckart; Martina Heitkötter; Prof. Dr. Dietrich Henckel; Prof. Dr. Maria-Eleonora Karsten; Dr. Christiane Müller-Wichmann.

Forms and Areas of Activity of the DGfZP

The DGfZP's work consists of a variety of components and their mutual encouragement and linkage. All members have their professional and extra-professional time-related fields of work: research, teaching, practical work, publications, political commitment, and private-life experience. The DGfZP brings together these time-political endeavours through local time-policy events and groups, press releases, and expert opinions. Above all, three levels of public interaction ensure the linkage between the various time-policy activities:

- The DGfZP Annual Meeting always takes place in October at the weekend of the time of day adjustment from summer to winter time, and always in connection with the two-day Annual Conference. The Annual Conference is dedicated to one particular time-political theme that at the current state of affairs seems most relevant for the DGfZP. The thematic focus is determined in close co-operation by the membership, the acting, and the consulting presidency. The event is conceived and planned by a small team of DGfZP members who are experts for the theme at stake. Some Annual Conferences were organised in co-operation with non-governmental organisations whose objectives in the respective area seemed not only compatible but even synergetic with those of the DGfZP. On both sides, the speakers and the audience of the Conference, members and non-members are participating. Annual Conferences normally consist of an analytical part (diagnosis of the time conflicts at stake) and a strategic part (time-political conclusions and claims arising from the common reflection). These conclusions frequently lead to public minutes and manifestos and/or book publications that are made accessible to those decision-makers who are the addressees of time-political claims. Although the Annual Meetings have a relatively small attendance (between 40 and 60 persons) their findings and conclusions, due to the prominence and issue-related expertise of both speakers and audience, gain public attention in both the press and audio media. We can say that proposals that were submitted to and approved by the DGfZP Conferences and were subsequently lobbied tend to become part of the "political agenda" – albeit by sometimes sophisticated modes of diffusion and reception.

From these outlines of the DGfZP's constitutional structure it becomes obvious that the Annual Conference acts as something like a compass for the DGfZP. The thematic frame, the makeup of both the speakers and the audience, the time-political conclusions reached and the way they are channelled in a variety of publics is how the DGfZP "exists".

- Twice and sometimes even three times a year, the DGfZP publishes its electronic journal *Zeitpolitisches Magazin* (ZpM – Time-political magazine). Each ZpM issue (of ca. 25 or 30 pages) has a specific thematic focus, besides news and book information. This focus is regularly synchronised with the time-political focus the DGfZP has selected for the current period. This is why the ZpM frequently prepares or evaluates the Annual Conference by publishing materials, articles, and opinions that shed light on matters that were on the Conference's agenda. The ZpM is taken care of by an editorial committee directed by a member of the acting presidency (Dr. Helga Zeiher) and supported by Internet experts. Its current format and reputation have evolved in an on-going process of learning-by-doing, and it is now appreciated and downloaded as a highly professional type of electronic journal. To date, 25 issues of the ZpM have been published. The distribution ratio of each issue is high. We have reason to believe that it reaches up to 3.000 readers.
- An important public component of the DGfZP is the website www.zeitpolitik.de. Using the German term "Zeitpolitik" with Google yields the DGfZP website as the first hit. On the website, all ZpM issues and all DGfZP releases and opinions are accessible by download. The site also offers the usual information on the DGfZP agency and presidency and provides a contact. The website is shaped and regularly updated by the body of experts who support the ZpM.
- Beside these regular activities, DGfZP members are frequently in contact with social, economic, and political actors in decision-making positions, proposing consultation in terms of public-time expertise and mindfulness. Obviously, this type of activity does not find public attention and appraisal.

In order to get a more concrete idea of the DGfZP, a look at some of the Annual Conferences and the publications they have given rise to may be useful.

The results of the 2002 Founding Conference were published in the book "Zeit für Zeitpolitik" (Time for Time Policy) (2003) which became something like a DGfZP identity card. The 2003 Conference was dedicated to the concept of "care" in nursing and care institutions, and its relation to time. This Conference did not only become the precursor of a research project and subsequent book publications (2008, 2009, 2012). It also had two further follow-ups: the 2014 Conference and the forthcoming 2015 Conference. The two earlier Conferences dealt with nursing and care institutions (e.g. hospitals) and the quality-of-life problems arising from the neoliberal paradigm of time rationalisation and time efficiency in the service sector. This year's Conference will deal with the times for care that should be provided for by a care-time budget in order to help to implement an "earner-carer" mo-

del as a replacement for the old “male-earner-only” model. In this line of action, the DGfZP reacts to time problems and conflicts that have emerged due to an aging society and, simultaneously, to the scarcity and undervaluation of care in our work-(=gainful work-)oriented society. Our endeavours to implement a broader concept of “work” that involves care, and to reorganise current working- and living-time patterns accordingly, seem to meet with much resonance on both a cultural and a political level.

The 2004 Conference dealt with the draft of a manifesto “Zeit ist Leben” (time is life), published in 2005. Both the Conference and the manifesto propose a reorganisation of working times that meets the human needs of working men and women in a sustainable way. This manifesto, although controversially discussed within the DGfZP, has gained great resonance in the media and in the academic discourse. Moreover, this discourse was reflected in the Federal Government’s family report of 2006 with its concept of “option time”. This is an on-going debate – also reflected in the topic of this year’s Conference that will be concerned with one particular aspect of “time for care”.

In 2005, the DGfZP’s overall topic was “time for personal relations”. This implied that time – free time, public assistance in child care and care for the elderly, etc. – is needed for sustainable social bonds. Time for personal relations is also “time for the family and children”, but moreover time for friends, love, and time for oneself. This, too, has become an on-going concern of DGfZP policies. The Conference was co-organised and co-financed by the German Youth Institute (Deutsches Jugendinstitut) in Munich (that published a book with the contributions of the Conference), the Hans Böckler Foundation and the Evangelische Akademie zu Berlin (Protestant Academy at Berlin). This also shows the orientation to networking and diffusion that characterises DGfZP work.

The 2006 Conference again decoded another social area from a time-policy perspective. Time for education dealt with schools as a place where conflicting time structures (pupils’ learning times – a state agency’s institutional times – teachers’ professional and working times – parents’ caring times) have to be reconciled. Its time-political conclusions were also published in a book, “Schulzeiten, Lernzeiten, Lebenszeiten” (school times, times for learning, times for living) (2008).

The 2008 Conference presented, for the first time in the history of the DGfZP, the idea of a “right to one’s own time” (or “right to time”). The Conference discussed the pros and cons of such a legal-political postulate. The DGfZP was given the opportunity to present these ideas at the 2009 Protestant Church Day to an audience of nearly 2.000. And it succeeded in having the concept of the “right to time” introduced into the Council of Europe’s resolution on urban time policies

(full text in *Time & Society*, vol. 20/2, July 2011, 243 ff.). This theme remains the underlying subject for all time-policy considerations – because the “right to time” affects all social relations, be it at work, at school, in hospital, or in family life.

Also in line with the “meta” character of the “right to time”, the 2011 Conference tried to explain what we understand by “time welfare” or “time sovereignty”. Time welfare certainly is the underlying normative basis for formulating time-political claims. This is why this theme, too, will remain on the agenda whenever we want to give evidence in favour of the legitimacy of time-policy claims. In a similar fashion, this also holds true for the 2012 Conference “Was wird aus der Zukunft? Aufstieg und Krise einer Zeitinstitution” (What will become of the future? The rise and crisis of a time institution). The topic here was the loss of appeal undergone by the concept of “future”: In previous centuries, the future was the paradigm of liberation and progress. Nowadays, however, in the risk society that seems unable to provide for sustainable development, its contours have darkened.

Another meta-subject emerged in 2013, in the wake of the financial crisis of 2008 ff. “Democracy needs time” was the focus of the Conference. It tried to spell out the temporal requirements of democratic deliberation that were so much challenged by the “short-termism” that dominated financial and, as a consequence, political decision-making during and after the crisis. Time-policy models for enabling democratic decision-making were reflected. Democratic policy-making is indeed a prerequisite of any vision of time policies.

In the development of the themes thus described, one astonishing element can be detected: Despite previous steps, taken at the European level, towards local time policies - “tempi della città” -, local time policies are currently not directly on the DGfZP agenda. „Tempi della città“, with its character of a feminist social movement that pushes for care times and „times for oneself“, had brought about plans, methods, and forms of social events without which the rise of time policy in Europe would have been unthinkable. This equally reflects the emergence of time policies in Germany. However, in the last two decades or so, a shift of attention has taken place in Germany that our association could not ignore. The time-policy discourse in Germany is rooted in family-policy and work-policy issues. The issue of local public space has lost momentum in the German time-policy discourse in favour of family-oriented policies and their temporal implications. Only in recent years, the urban time agenda has again regained ground in the time-policy discourse.

Perspectives

The DGfZP is a small association with a high intellectual and societally influential potential. Although all the work, part of

which has been described here, is done on a wholly voluntary basis by individuals as a “side-line” to their main obligations, two things should nevertheless be noted: First, the work done on this voluntary basis is surprisingly extensive and innovative. Second, the public attention and impact that time-policy issues have gained through the activities of the DGfZP in the 13 years since its foundation are remarkable, even if one has to admit that in the area of time policy it is difficult to sort out the particular impact of one single actor such as the DGfZP. The association has nevertheless contributed to discourses on time, time welfare, time scarcity, time use, care time, thus promoting implicit and explicit time policies that, while they did not exist in Germany before, now obviously have an impact on themes like care, acceleration, working time, everyday-life times, etc.

It is hard to think about the further development of DGfZP activities without also thinking about further financial resources and at least a couple of full-time staff. Much of the presidential

and editorial work that is at present done on a voluntary basis will in the long run require gainful work. Staff would have to take care of public relations, lobbying, public media and discourses beyond what is currently done. We must not forget, however, that the DGfZP is uniquely financed by membership fees. In addition, some Annual Conferences were organised in cooperation with other institutions that paid part of the costs. That’s all there is! Some of our members indeed appreciate this state of affairs and find it a surprising and sufficient outcome of a necessary activity. And they may well be right when it comes to avoiding “professionalism” and the prevalence of bureaucratic self-interests. Nevertheless, in order to make “time’s voice” survive, we would be happy to gain new members or donations!

www.zeitpolitik.de

Prof. Dr. Ulrich Mückenberger, chairman of the DGfZP

MARCO MAREGGI

Italian urban time policies and practices for urban well-being and quality of life

In Italy urban and social time emerged as a subject of public policy and has been translated into public actions at the end of the 1980s. Its focus was centred on the coordination of urban timetables, particularly those of public and private services, in order to make daily life easier. Women have been the promoters, because of their caregiver conditions.

Civil servants, trade unionists, politicians and researchers conceived the first spontaneous and ground-breaking experiences. This long and spread process of local design and implementation was institutionalized. Since 2000, with the implementation of the national law (Act 53/2000), local time policies have become a “duty” for the Italian municipalities. This law concerns family care and parental leaves and at the same time defines and implements the “Territorial Timetable Plan” or TTP compulsory for the municipalities with more than 30.000 inhabitants.

Local time policies have become a specific field of intervention of the public actions/policies and they were realized with a variety of approaches. The actions are carried out with the involvement of local partners and in a cross-sectorial way involving different departments of the municipality that is, generally, the promoter. The policies produced have different relevance regarding services (school, commerce, transport,

tourism, public administrations, safety, and public spaces) and spatial scales (a quarter, a part of the urban area or the entire city), and have different impacts on citizens and on the organization of services. Several Italian municipalities, few metropolitan cities and networks of small and medium towns have a Territorial Timetable Plan, which is a program of policies approved by the City Council and managed in agreement with other local actors. Different municipalities have a specific Time Office, permanent or temporary, that develops the TTP or actions on time and conciliation policies.

Individual problems and urban solutions

The Italian urban time policies start from individual problems of work-life balance but look for solutions at the scale of the services that cities and territories can offer. These solutions must enlarge the opportunities of choice for citizens, with main regard to care-giver women, working mothers and fathers, children and adolescents, but also to the temporary populations of contemporary territories.

These policies do not answer to a welfare logic that supports the citizen individually, rather they act on the urban and social environment and on the timetable of public and private services, to enhance the individual choices.

The point of view of the actions is a collective one, starting from individual problems and landing at citizens feed-back. The city – with their municipal Time Offices – takes care of individual problems of everyday life with collective responses attentive to different target citizens. The collective responses of the TTPs do not offer unique solutions but a mix of intervention strategies on very different aspects, basically on opening hours of public and private services, working hours and the organization of space.

Local policies spread in the different Italian regions

In 1999, a research of the Italian Ministry for the Environment affirmed that 170 municipalities had been involved in time-oriented projects, in timetable plans, or in studies concerning urban social time. After the national law, the dissemination of these projects started to be more connected to the role played by the municipalities, that realize local policies for citizen, and in particular the regions, that allocate grants for specific policies through a specific regional law and periodical calls for proposals. In 2015, without a research at national level, it is appropriate to refer to the framework of development that the most active Italian regions are fostering and monitoring.

75 per cent of the Italian regions have regulations of urban time policies. Starting from the different regional observatories we notice that the municipalities appreciated the proposals of the regional laws regarding economic support and the themes of interventions. Some of these proposals are presented in the following short review.

From 1997 to 2009 in Piedmont 174 municipalities approved a coordination plan of urban times, but only 14 of them have implemented a project. More or less 1.8 million Euros are allocated, distributed through 12 calls for proposals.

Emilia Romagna Region, even before the national law was passed, promoted TTPs integrated with the urban tools in order to improve the services' network, the public facilities, the commercial services and the mobility infrastructures. Through calls for proposals, from 1995 to 2000, have been allocated some regional grants: the interest of the municipalities has not been constant and it has decreased probably related to the high quality of the region welfare that ensures a high level of women employment. After the national law, it has oriented the local actions towards the services for children and the flexibility of working hours. In 2004 a new call for proposals produced 14 interventions.

In the Veneto Region, after the national law, three calls for proposals were opened for the definition of the TTPs. 1.6 millions Euros were allocated. In 2004 only six municipalities with more than 30.000 inhabitants were involved. The second (2011-12) and third (2014-15) call involved 81 small and medium sized municipalities (from 5.000 to 40.000 inhabitants)

for projects concerning services oriented to parents who work and have children (easy access to services and helpdesks), creating a friendly social context.

From 2003 to 2011, Abruzzi Region has opened four calls for proposals investing 340.000 Euros. Three cities and five networks of municipalities were involved, for a total of 52 municipalities that have presented the TTPs. Only two municipalities and a network of municipalities implemented the planned projects. Due to the particular morphology of the region, whose inner part is characterized by mountains, the actions were mainly destined to answer the needs of young families/tourists of small villages.

Apulia Region started to implement urban time policies in 2007. The law for equal opportunities and work-life balance (Regional Act 7/2007) introduced rules for the coordination of the hours, timetables and public space of the town. With the call for proposals 2009-11 28 feasibility studies were approved for the TTPs of municipalities associated in territorial areas. The total amount allocated was 3 million Euros for 89 municipalities. In 2013 the region financed also 23 territorial districts to implement the priority experimental actions of the TTPs, related to school services, pre and post school activities, new time schedules of public administration offices, social transportations, sustainable mobility and protected student's mobility.

In the Lombardia Region, different municipalities had set up Time Offices and five cities had approved the TTP before the regional law (Regional Act 28/2004). This law introduced the key themes that mark the following period of the development of urban time policies in Italy. In the last 10 years, Region Lombardy has launched four calls for proposals and 10 cooperation agreements, allocating 10 million Euros. 137 municipalities approved a TTP and carried out specific policies/actions. The actions focused on several themes: synchronization/de-synchronization of school timetables; coordination of the shops' opening hours; cooperation with the Zone Social Plans and the urban tools for the definition of the services' system; telecommuting; urban renewal also through citizens' participation; harmonization of the events' calendar; coordination of the services for tourists and visitors; sustainable mobility for the reduction of pollution provoked by means of transport; accessibility and hours' usability of the services mainly of the public offices, also on-line; smart cities. Moreover, Lombardia Region has decided to include explicit references to this public policy in other regional tools and laws; and it defines the future development in the direction of stimulating networks of municipalities to harmonize timetables of services with large catchment areas.

According to this partial analysis, much more than 500 municipalities have an approved Territorial Timetable Plan and in the last decade the Italian regions have been the main promoter

of these themes. Only few cities, as Bozen, Turin and Milan, produce relevant experiences without the region's support.

From the point of view of the definition of the projects' main issues, in the regional legislations it is possible to appreciate the "trespassing" of these policies on gender's

equal opportunities, social welfare policies and environmental and urban planning. The different regional calls for proposals confirmed an increase in the number of themes treated, but also a strong connection with the tradition of previous practices. These initiatives are not well-integrated in the urban context and do not involve some subjects, even if the actions – when they are implemented – seem to face specific problems and time needs and timetables (finding proper and feasible solutions).

Enlargement of fields of intervention on urban times

If we focus on the actions implemented by the cities and territories to recognize and plan their urban timetables, during the last twenty-five years in Italy, the analysis of the "times of the city" and the "reflections on actions" have developed in three fields of intervention.

The first field of intervention is *urban time policies* produced by municipalities with private/public partners. As said above, these are widespread in Italy. They are a specific and declared field of public policies that intervene in the time schedules and time organization that regulate human relationships at urban level. The continuity over time of this sector of public policies is not clear, because it is characterized by strong contradictions: above all in the public administration these urban time policies are managed as sectorial actions, but the nature of time schedules and of social times is intrinsically transversal. Alongside this main explicit field of intervention we can recognize two other ones.

The second field of intervention is *time oriented urbanism*. At the beginning the promoters have had the ambition to create a new approach of land use planning. Few experimental cases are promoted by university and municipalities, as in



Bergamo where the TTP is part of the town planning and the municipal Time Office develops integrated actions for the space-time management and provides a set of new ideas for the Land Use Plan and for the planning of services. Other experiences that use time as a component of the urban plan are detected in Tuscany,

where it has been compulsory till 2005. The few cases in the literature do not testify particular characterization and performing skills.

The third field of intervention is a *spillover of planning tools at different territorial levels*, implemented by public administrations. In this way time oriented variables were introduced in preliminary studies and analyses, and tools to define strategies and renewal policies and projects were developed. There are several examples: chronographic maps are part of the Land Use Plan; daily time as slow mobility and everyday habitability became focuses of urban projects; seasonal calendars of cities and territories become relevant in several analyses to change tourist attractiveness and to modify the desertification of some places during specific periods of the year; temporary uses and stable and moving populations (and their calendars) renewed the traditional studies in large scale planning tools.

Defining these three fields of interventions is a way to recognize that, starting from the city, the planning possibilities of urban times changed from a public specific and characteristic action (the main field remains urban time policies) towards interventions in other sectors, in this case analysed in relation with urban planning (other raids can be done in specific welfare and corporate policies, but usually have not an urban perspective). In this movement toward other sectors, in the best practices, the urban times become opportunities to change the focus of the projects and move it towards contexts. On the other hand, methodological tools, that have been developed and tested in the urban time policies, are implemented and often enriched.

Prof. Dr. Marco Mareggi, Dipartimento di Architettura e Studi Urbani, Politecnico di Milano

marco.mareggi@polimi.it

JEAN-YVES BOULIN

Tempo Territorial

French association for the development of local time policies

Local time policies have been introduced in France in the early 2000s by a twofold process: a European network of researchers (Eurexcter – Excellence Territoriale en Europe) that had promulgated the Italian way of improving the quality of life in cities (Tempi della Città policies) since the mid-1990s; and a three-year seminar (2000-2002) financed by the DATAR (Délégation à l'Aménagement du Territoire et à l'Action Régionale - a government agency for territorial planning), that marked the starting point of local time policies in France. In 2001, the cities of St. Denis and Poitiers and the departments of La Gironde and Belfort were the first to initiate local time policies, followed by other cities (such as Paris, Rennes, Dijon, Strasbourg etc.) and other local authorities on various levels (urban communities such as Grand Lyon or Montpellier, regions such as Nord Pas de Calais, departments such as Pyrénées-Atlantiques).

These two networks (Eurexcter and DATAR) enabled French local authorities involved in local time policies to establish contacts (also with cities in other European countries, mainly Italy, Germany, Spain or the Netherlands) and to engage in an exchange about their various activities in the field of time policies. These two sources of financing, however, ran dry (in 2000 for Eurexcter and in 2003 for the DATAR), and in order to keep the network of French and European cities going, a number of French cities decided, in 2004, to apply for funding from EQUAL, i.e. a European program called "Coordination des temps de vie sur les territoires" (Coordinating life-times on a territorial level). For monitoring this program, several local authorities launched Tempo Territorial, a non-profit association that brings together French local authorities involved in time policies on different levels. When the EQUAL project was terminated in 2007, Tempo Territorial carried on its activities, with a rise in membership that today includes about thirty local authorities and other members (legal as well as natural entities).

Main objectives of Tempo Territorial

Underlying the creation of Tempo Territorial was the firm belief that in the context of changing time structures and uses, accelerating rhythms of life, and increasing time-related tensions and conflicts between individuals and groups but also within families, time was becoming a political issue for local authorities. Time policies were seen as a means to enhance the quality of life, strengthen social cohesion, promote equality



between women and men, and complement territorial planning oriented to improving state and market services. Time policies, thus, have economic, social and environmental dimensions that need to be channelled into activities that are monitored by local authorities but draw on the participation of the populations concerned. The main issue at stake, besides reducing time constraints and promoting chosen times or achieving a better balance between work and family life, personal life, social life, is the collective building of an innovative societal organisation of time that is in line with the Council of Europe's plea for "the right to one's time" (resolution 313 and recommendation 295, October 2010 - see the German DGfZP Annual Conference 2008). This implies improving the access to services and different forms of mobility as well as creating the conditions for new ways to work in terms of working hours and a localisation of work. It also implies an innovative conception and use of buildings such as schools, malls and other public spaces - squares, streets, gardens etc. -, that could strengthen social cohesion and promote new ways to live together while implementing a sustainable development.

Awareness of these issues and of ways to tackle them is not wide-spread and needs to be popularized among the wider public but also among local political players (elected officials as well as civil servants). These are the main purposes of Tempo Territorial.

The missions of Tempo Territorial

The role of Tempo Territorial, as defined by its members, is to ensure the propagation of time-political principles, issues, methods and processes and to encourage exchanges between the various local authorities involved in time policies, with the aim of enabling them to share their activities and ways of implementation. Tempo Territorial activities can be summarized along the following five lines:

- Raising the awareness of local actors in various local authorities for the evolution of time dimensions in everyday life, for the time conflicts and time crunches encountered (albeit not equally) by different categories of the population, and for the potentials of time policies;
- Supporting actors who intend to implement time policies by providing them with information on best practices and innovative experiments developed in other cities or territories (in France and abroad);

- Helping actors to integrate dimensions of time – adapted to the relevant levels - into domains such as urban and environmental planning, economic development, public and private services, social and cultural activities, leisure policies, etc.;
- Documenting and analysing experiments, methods and processes with the aim of setting up a time-oriented resources and innovations centre that could provide benchmark policies for the issues at stake as well as ways to implement time policies: How to launch a time office? How to conduct a temporal diagnosis of the territory? How to obtain broad civic participation in terms of a societal dialogue on time-political issues? How to use chronotopic maps in order to raise the awareness of different stakeholders for time-political issues?
- Encouraging public debate on the local but also national and European levels, involving firms, employees and their representatives, inhabitants, etc.

How does Tempo Territorial meet these different missions?

In order to complete these missions, Tempo Territorial has developed several types of activities designed to deepen the knowledge about time issues (study groups) and to share it with a larger public (“Mardis de Tempo”, “Temporelles”, “Tempo du mois” - described below). Tempo members are often invited by local authorities in France and other European countries and asked to explain the concept of time policies and show ways to implement them. Tempo also participates in public debates about time issues in the media or through its involvement in time-related national projects such as the reform of school rhythms, or Sunday work. Tempo has also developed a training course for actors who want to develop time policies.

Tempo Territorial’s internal organisation

This intensive activity is especially remarkable considering that all Tempo members work on a voluntary basis. Currently most of them are elected local officials (deputy mayors, mostly in charge of equal opportunities, sustainable development, accessibility of public services, etc.) and civil servants. There also is one researcher, one or two postgraduates whose theses relate to this knowledge domain and who help organise some of the events, and one or two consultants, all of them doing this on top of their main activities at the university or as freelancers.

Tempo Territorial is structured according to the French law on associations: the management of the association is monitored by the board of directors, whose members are elected by the general assembly, and by the executive board that is

composed of members of the board of directors. The board of directors holds about four meetings a year, chaired by the president of the association. There have been two elected presidents since 2004. The president is supported by several vice-presidents who are responsible for a number of specific tasks (website, publications, international contacts and exchanges, etc.). Each year, a two-day general assembly is held that is open to all Tempo Territorial members as well as to other participants who are interested in the issue discussed on this occasion.

Since the termination of the EQUAL program, Tempo activities are exclusively financed by membership subscriptions: local authorities pay from 1,000 € to 5,000 €, depending on the population they represent, other institutions pay from 250 € to 2,500 €, depending on the number of employees, and individual members pay 30 €. Annual budgets amount to 45,000-50,000 €, on average.

Main activities

As schematically described above, a distinction should be made between internal activities that mainly involve Tempo members plus some experts in the field, and activities that aim to raise awareness of the importance of time issues and are, thus, open to a larger public.

Internal activities

Apart from the monitoring of the association (board of directors and executive board), Tempo Territorial often relies on study groups for its activities. Study groups may work to enhance the impact of ideas conveyed by Tempo (thus, a group charged with taking care of communication was set up right in the beginning), or to contribute to a better understanding and assessment of the methods used in the field of time policies (e.g. a methodological group concerned with issues such as setting up a time office, or developing ways to involve the population concerned in the temporal diagnosis of their territory, or devising methods of time-space representation – chronomaps – and ways to make them understandable).

Still other study groups were committed to deepening their understanding of a specific time issue or field of application of time policy (e.g. a group concerned with the accessibility of services; a group dealing with the issue of urban times, resulting in an international seminar on time urbanism in 2007; a group focusing on how to involve firms in the time policy process; etc.). Some of these study groups were launched in direct response to societal debates, e.g. about the reform of school rhythms or the issue of Sunday work; since the latter is a recurrent issue in France, a special study group was set up to deal with the Sunday opening of libraries.

Activities oriented to the interaction with a larger public

There are two kinds of regular events that are open to a larger public beyond Tempo members:

- “Les Mardis de Tempo” (Tempo’s Tuesdays), as the name suggests, are organised on Tuesdays, about four times a year. These workshops generally take place in a meeting room of the Paris Town Hall (2:30pm until 5:30 pm) and address a specific time issue, sometimes in cooperation with an existing study group (that contributes the main knowledge input), and sometimes related to current events or debates. The following topics may give an idea of the diversity of the issues recently discussed: “Cooperative economy: a firm’s economic model that initiates a new relation to time, work and territories” (April 2015); “Time in a sustainable town” (January 2015); “Time, work and health actors” (January 2014); “Time uses and time policies” (April 2013); “Time and work in the services sector” (February 2013); “Multifunctional spaces: what time regime?” (June 2012); “Opening libraries on Sundays: Why? For whom? How?” (January 2011); “Telework for a better work-life balance?” (May 2011); “Towards time-oriented urbanism” (September 2009). All these workshops feature about three or four contributions by either Tempo members or external players (academics, experts in the field, representatives of local authorities that have taken initiatives in the field, etc.), followed by a discussion;
- “Les Temporelles” are organised in the context of Tempo’s general assembly. Generally held in October, these “Temporelles” are organised by one of the local authorities that are Tempo members. Like the “Mardis”, the “Temporelles” are dedicated to a specific time policy issue but offer more time for contributions and discussions as they extend over one and a half day (an extra half day is scheduled for the general assembly). As far as possible, representatives from other countries are invited to contribute (Italian experts spoke on „chronomaps“, a German expert spoke on the „right to one’s own time“), and this is more and more the case as Tempo is now responsible for the “European network of cities and territories involved in time policies” (see below). As a rule, this annual event is organised by study groups set up by Tempo to this purpose. This is the case also for the next “Temporelles” that will be held in Lyon, on October 15-16, 2015, under the motto of: “Bienvenue dans la ville servicielle ! Nouveaux temps, nouveaux services, nouveaux modes de faire la ville” (“Welcome to the service-oriented city: new times, new services, new ways to do the city”). The “Temporelles”, too, have addressed a wide range of issues. Some examples: “Articulating life times and new ways to work: a Utopia in progress?” (Guise, 2014); “Public services: defining new needs for accessibility” (Saint Denis,

2013); “Territorial times between urban and rural: expanding the scenes of participation” (Brive, 2012). In 2011, the “Temporelles” were held in Rennes, in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the set-up of the first time offices in France: “Time offices, ten years after: what about the future?”, with addresses by Livia Turco who was at the origin of the time policies movement in Italy, and Edmond Hervé, former mayor of Rennes and deputy at the National Assembly, who, being a senator at the time (and the author of a 2014 report to the Senate on time policies), had launched time policies in Rennes. Another issue discussed at the “Temporelles” in Rennes was: “Going digital: More time? More stress?” (Rennes, 2011). Previous “Temporelles” were dedicated to issues such as “Time-oriented urban planning” (Dijon, 2010); “Unsocial hours, social disintegration: issues for time-political regulations” (Poitiers, 2009), etc.

Publications

The proceedings of these events are published by Tempo Territorial and are widely disseminated among Tempo members and various individuals and entities concerned with time issues (governmental departments, associations and institutions interested in the issues discussed, academics, etc.). Tempo publications come in three types:

- “Les mardis de Tempo”, a collection of topical contributions and discussions (about four times a year);
- “Temporelles” proceedings, documenting, in a more consistent way, the contributions and discussions of the respective meetings;
- “Le Tempo du mois” (“Monthly Tempo”), a monthly letter that informs readers about current events involving Tempo members (conferences, interviews given in the media, papers published, etc.) as well as about current Tempo activities (e.g. announcing the next “Mardi de Tempo” or “Temporelles”). This letter generally includes an interview conducted with a Tempo member about his or her activities. “Tempo du mois” also echoes social debates on time issues and, more generally, reports on publications or events related to time issues.

In addition, there are a number of less regular Tempo publications. These may cover the results of study groups, for instance: “Methodological guide for the Sunday opening of libraries” (September 2011), or highlight the activities of various local authorities (October 2013). In 2013, two Tempo members (Dominique Royoux and Patrick Vassalo) published a book, “Urgences temporelles”, with contributions by several other Tempo members.

Involvement in public and political debates

Tempo Territorial is sometimes called upon to contribute to the political elaboration of time reform projects. A case in

point is the current senatorial mission charged with adapting the opening hours of libraries to the changing life rhythms of users. Here, due to the fact that several municipalities (Montpellier, Rennes, Paris) have changed the opening hours of their libraries, including Sunday openings, and given the expertise acquired by the respective Tempo study group, Tempo is involved in an extensive process of consultation. Furthermore, even if not explicitly called upon, Tempo may decide to contribute to issues that will affect citizen's everyday life such as, for instance, changing school rhythms (2013/14). This can be done in the form of discussion forums, or of interviews in the media, or of contributions to meetings and conferences (in this case, to the "Conférence nationale sur les rythmes scolaires" (National conference on school rhythms)).

Training

Tempo members are often asked to contribute to conferences organised by various local authorities and to explain the concept of time policies as well as possible ways of implementation. As a consequence, Tempo Territorial decided in 2012 to set up a training program for actors wishing to implement time policies. A one-day program was devised, with a morning session dedicated to defining the issues at stake and the respective fields of action for time policies, and an afternoon session where the methods and phases involved in the implementation of time policies are discussed. Training sessions are held by Tempo members and are offered on a half-yearly basis, with a minimum of five participants.

Monitoring the European network of cities and territories involved in time policies

In 2006, the city of Barcelona organised an important international conference on time issues and time policies, one result of which was the idea of initiating a European network of local authorities involved in time policies. This network was launched under the patronage of the city of Barcelona (*Adjutament*) in 2008 and taken over by the province (*Diputació*) in 2010. Several conferences were held in Barcelona with participants mainly from Italy, Spain and France and, in the beginning, also from Germany, Finland and the Netherlands. By the end of 2012, due to political difficulties, the *Diputació* of Barcelona asked Tempo Territorial to take over the task of monitoring the network.

A first relaunching seminar was organised in Paris, on December 6, 2013. The aim of this seminar was to team up those local authorities that were ready to keep up their involvement

in the network, on the one hand, and to initiate a discussion about its future functioning and develop an adequate strategy, on the other. About thirty participants attended the seminar, mainly from Italy (5 local authorities) and France (6 local authorities), but also from Barcelona. Other participants were from Belgium (a feminist association), Italy (academics) and France (an academic, a consultant, an architect). Other local authorities from Italy, the Netherlands and France indicated their interest but were unable to attend the seminar.

At the end of the seminar, an agreement was reached on what to expect from and what goals to set for the network. Expectations can be grouped into the following five areas:

- Exchanging experiences, encouraging transfer of initiatives, building a common language;
- Strengthening the legitimacy of time policies on the national (as well as local) level;
- Promoting time policies on the European level in order integrate a time-political approach into European policies, but also to open up possibilities of fund-raising and, as advocated by some participants, to obtain a resolution and recommendation of the Council of Europe (to carry more weight with national and local governments);
- Carrying out joint projects;
- Discussing structuring time-political issues.

Another meeting with more or less the same participants was organised right before the 2014 "Temporelles" in Guise, and a decision was reached to look for financial support, which seems essential if we want participation to increase. Actually, several cities have stated their interest in the network but have been unable to attend the meetings and to set aside a budget that would allow them to get concretely involved. The perspective today is to apply for funding from a European Program, "Europe for Citizens", in view of building a network of cities that would contribute to the shaping of European identity. Our main argument for applying is that time policies could strengthen European identity by having citizens participate in a dynamic process oriented to a renewal of the European social model, with time playing a key role.

<http://tempoterritorial.free.fr>

Dr. Jean-Yves Boulin, Associate researcher in sociology, IRISSO-Paris Dauphine University and Vice President of Tempo Territorial



MARTIN HELD

Time Ecology – Tutzing Project

1991 to 2015

The Tutzing Project “Time Ecology” started in 1991 and will be finalized in 2015. A broad range of activities were undertaken from 1991 till 2015. Core element was a conference every year, called Tutzinger Zeitakademie, at the Protestant Academy Tutzing, located at Lake Starnberg (Germany) close to Munich. Publications and other related activities are part of the project as well. This paper presents in short the history of the project, the aims, the project-team, the finances and its organizational structure. Then its objective, dissemination and impacts are summarized.

History of the Tutzing Project “Time Ecology”

At the end of the 1980ies, time politics was an issue in Germany: trade unions claimed that Saturday should be a family day. Metal workers union fought for a 35-hours work week. This was not just an affair in labor relations but a major public issue. At the time Tutzing Protestant Academy did not organize a conference about the issue of the quantity of work-hours per week itself but the complement: the rhythms of work and society (November 1989). Martin Held, lecturer at the academy, and Karlheinz A. Geißler, Professor in Munich and time-researcher evaluated the results and concluded: temporalities are a basic dimension, not just linear clock-time measured in quantitative terms but rhythms, *eigenzeiten*, and aspects like timing, temporal patterns and alike.

Time ecology was decided to be used as the umbrella term to work beyond the common human-nature divide. Starting point was the notion to “take account of the time(s) of ecologically relevant social processes, therefore, constitutes an important step towards taking ameliorative action with respect to environmental matters.” (Adam et al. 1997a: 74) We decided not to organize just one or two conferences but to start a project and, in 1991, organized a conference “*Tempo! Tempo! Über die Ökologie der Zeit*” (Hurry up! On the ecology of time) at Tutzing to test the new concept *Zeitakademie*. In order to have a reference for the understanding of the project, a first publication was released at the beginning of 1993 “*Ökologie der Zeit. Vom Finden der rechten Zeitmaße*” (literally translated “Time ecology: In search of appropriate tempi”) (Held & Geißler 1993) including papers from a broad range of perspectives: chronobiology, other natural sciences, social sciences, philosophy and theology.

The first *Tutzinger Zeitakademie* took place three and a half days in May 1993. Art, lectures and debates, working groups, films at night – it was an experimental setting. In 1994 a project-team was formed: Barbara Adam (Cardiff), Klaus Kümmerer (Freiburg, later on Lüneburg) and Manuel Schneider (Munich) joined Karlheinz Geißler and Martin Held. Since 1995 every year a *Zeitakademie* was organized in Tutzing, with only one exception which took place at the Wolfgangsee

(Austria). At the end of June 2015 the final conference will take place. We now can look back on 25 *Zeitakademien* including the 1991 test conference.

The well renowned Tutzing Protestant Academy is host of the project. Many years Schweisfurth-Foundation, Munich, funded specifically the arts we enjoyed in those conferences. That was not just a nice add-on, ornamentation of the core issues but art was an integral part of the common experiences. Several *Zeitakademien* were organized in cooperation with other foundations, like Selbach-Umbach-Umweltstiftung (Munich) and Dr. Rainer-Wild Stiftung (Heidelberg) as well as other partners related to the specific topic of one of the conferences.

A network of persons and organizations developed including time-researchers and other persons with specific interest in temporal issues in their field of work like nutrition and food, environmental issues like soil protection, but also for example in time-politics, media and education. Many publications and related activities of members of the project-team and other affiliated persons disseminated results of the project as well as its overall approach.

In 2005 the team of the project changed: Ida Sabelis (Amsterdam) and Sabine Hofmeister (Lüneburg), who were affiliated to the project before, became team-members. Barbara Adam and Karlheinz Geißler were no longer member of the team but joined in when a topic of the *Zeitakademie* were part of their research. Fritz Reheis (Bamberg) also joined the team for some of the *Zeitakademien*.

Objectives, dissemination and impacts

“Such a focus on time ecology facilitates not only a better appreciation of the multitude of mutually constitutive temporalities and rhythms of nature-culture but also a deeper understanding of the degrees of freedom at the disposal of humans to create and construct temporalities.” (Adam et al. 1997: 75) It is the objective of the project to make use of the understanding of temporal diversity for sustainable approaches (Held 2001). Temporal diversity (Kümmerer & Held 1997; Geißler et al. 2006) complemented rhythms as a second overall umbrella of the project.

Topics of the Tutzing conferences were widely disseminated in various publications: *Rhythms and Eigenzeiten* (Held & Geißler 1995) included a paper about basic terms related to time ecology. Time politics and time policy was included as well as sustainable development, time-scales as well as chronotopes and resilience, to name a few. The nonstop-society was another issue analyzed regarding its impacts, acceleration and simultaneity as its correlates (Adam et al. 1998; Held & Nutzinger 1998; see also Reheis 2003).

Other conferences focused on temporal dimensions in specific issues and sectors. Temporalities of soil, agriculture, nutrition and food was in the focus since 1997 (Kümmerer et al. 1997; Schneider 1997; Schneider et al. 2000; Lahmar et al. 2003; Kümmerer et al. 2010; Dr. Rainer-Wild Stiftung 2014). Activities of the project on temporal dimensions of soils and soil degradation included a global effort to prepare a Proposal for a “Convention on Sustainable Use of Soils” (Soil Convention) (The Tutzing Project “Time Ecology” 1998). This was the first text on this fundamental issue. It was internationally debated at UN-level, and disseminated in German, French, Spanish (various versions), Portuguese, Polish, and Arab as well.

Acceleration of media (Schneider & Geißler 1999) and specifically time compression of communication, time needed to listen and understand (Bayerische Landeszentrale für politische Bildungsarbeit et al. 2008) were part of the project objectives. In one of the Tutzing conferences Barbara Adam (1998) introduced her concept “timescapes of modernity”. The debate converged that the correct German translation of *Zeitschaft* is difficult to be understood but a derivative like *Zeitlandschaften* may be a powerful new term to bring in temporalities into the space-oriented thinking and planning (Hofmeister & Spitzner 1999).

Starting with timescapes and nightscapes temporal perspective of the Tutzing project brought home a new topic of time-politics: protection of the night (Held et al. 2013; Held 2014). That’s not just about light pollution but reflecting the fundamental property that night is half of the 24-hour day.

New concepts like *Nachtlandschaft* and *Taglandschaft* were introduced (Haber 2013).

Time-politics was an issue all over the time, however specifically in one of the conferences. In cooperation with the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Zeitpolitik a glossary of time-politics (including time-policies) was issued (Heitkötter & Schneider 2008) including sections on basic terms, sectors of time-policies, instruments and strategies.

The Tutzing project “Time ecology” helped to disseminate also other concepts and new temporal issues like time-wealth (Politische Ökologie 1999) and time matters in life-cycle assessment (Held & Klöpffer 2000). Results of the project were tested in various trainings (workshops with small groups) and the Tutzing Approach of Time-competence was developed (Hatzelmann & Held 2010). Time-cultures is another term which was part of the project and which is widely disseminated by its members (for example: Geißler 2011).

The Tutzing project helped to stimulate the debate in Germany on temporal issues. From a different perspective it may also be described as an effort in networking.

The end

“For everything there is a season, and a time for every matter under heaven” (Ecclesiastes 3). There is a time to start a project; there is a time to end a project. Our final Tutzing Zeita-kademie will take place June 26 to 28, 2015: *Loslassen – über die Kunst des Aufhörens* (Let it go – the art of ending). At the end we will celebrate the farewell. <http://web.ev-akademie-tutzing.de/cms/index.php?id=576&lfdnr=2063&part=detail>

Life will go on. *Nacht.Leben* (Night.Life) is the motto of another conference of Tutzing Protestant Academy. This will take place at Munich in the night November 27 to 28, 2015. (see page 23) It is not a “Tagung” (the usual German term), but a “Nachtung” (a hearby introduced new term).

<http://web.ev-akademie-tutzing.de/cms/>

Dr. Martin Held, Evangelische Akademie Tutzing



MARTIN LIEBMANN

Society for the Deceleration of Time

Verein zur Verzögerung der Zeit

“Every member should decelerate time wherever s/he acts and whenever s/he thinks that it makes sense. And s/he should be sure of the solidarity of the whole association. S/he should invite others to pause and think, wherever blind activism and particular interests produce apparent solutions.” These words, written by the founder of the *Verein zur Verzögerung der Zeit*, university professor and philosopher Peter Heintel, in 1990, still represent the societies’ core principles in a nutshell.

Evolved from the need to stop the ever increasing, destructive acceleration in nearly every part of human life, the *Verein zur Verzögerung der Zeit* sees itself as part of an international movement. Members are researching different aspects of time, organising discourses, staging cultural interventions in public spaces and are contributing to public debates. It currently has about 700 members, most of which come from German-speaking countries. The budget is financed nearly completely by membership fees. About three times a year, the *Verein zur Verzögerung der Zeit* publishes a journal called “*Zeitpresse*”. Its office is placed at the Alpen-Adria-University in Klagenfurt. Once a year, the society performs a symposium about a special topic concerning matters of time.

The marketization of all areas of life – from the private sphere to education and science to politics and even leisure – is coming along with the triumphal procession of the principle of competition. This omnipresent competition produces a general acceleration which the *Verein zur Verzögerung der Zeit* antagonises in two main types: scientific and artistic. For “time” is an interdisciplinary subject, members are involved in various projects and organisations, representing a wide range of society and cultural life. With their expertise on “time”, they contribute to a sustainable development of different practical projects.

Additionally, the *Verein zur Verzögerung der Zeit* claims long-term political thinking and behaviour as well as practical orientation of economics to sustainability. It criticises the disrespect of human dignity and the disregard of the right to self-determination by the economy. More and more working people’s lifetime is burned because of the increasing pressure to perform while the unemployed suffer from permanent need- and uselessness without any chance to participate. The *Verein zur Verzögerung der Zeit* therefore postulates the human right to shape one’s life enduringly in dignity. It turns

against the ideology of fulfilment of life by consuming goods and adventures, which are produced externally.

“*Time is honey*” is one of the most popular sayings of the *Verein zur Verzögerung der Zeit*. It mirrors members’ mindset: a powerful and humorous serenity. This attitude is shown in various public interventions



The Society for the Deceleration of Time shows the red card to all, who damage life quality with mindless acceleration.

of its members, one of the first was a huge banner with the words “Please hurry!” which was mounted at a bridge over the Motorway nr. 9 between Munich and Nuremberg, where long traffic jams occur nearly every day. Other so called *Paradox Interventions* in public spaces were following, for example sandwich men with “Please hurry!” posters in highly frequented pedestrian areas during the pre-Christmas period, deck chairs placed in busy streets, the proclamation of an “*International Day of Photographic Abstinence*” in touristic destinations, messages in bottles, the proclamation of an “*International Day for Gain in Time*”, where passers-by were invited to let stress-free activities like sitting on a bench, dreaming or sleeping late be done by others in order to gain time for checking emails, a matriculation examination, which includes a real sleep on a real train platform and many other activities which interrupt people from the trivial accelerations of life. The latest gadget issued is a red card which members can show others who behave hectically.

Beside these humorous activities, the *Verein zur Verzögerung der Zeit* further sees itself as a networking movement. It is connected to various NGOs and NPOs, sends representatives to scientific and political conventions, helps institutions plan and execute projects, and research. The full-time staffed office at the University of Klagenfurt is also a press hub, connecting media with adequate experts.

Current key focus areas are:

- separating of individuals and revitalisation of commons
- individual property versus common property
- the re-conquest of public spaces – against a pandemic consumption

- social rehabilitation of society
- lobbyism for time – a political discourse on matters of time in our constitution
- autonomy of time as a granted human right
- the benefits of a degrowth policy
- new social contracts beyond neoliberalism
- alternative collective life forms without alienation caused by acceleration



ARIANE SEPT AND PETRA POTZ

Cittaslow International Network

In 1999 the international network *Cittaslow – Rete internazionale delle città del buon vivere (International Network of Cities Where Living is Easy)* was founded in Italy. The network's foundation has been pushed by Paolo Saturnini, at that time mayor of Greve in Chianti (Tuscany). He organized a meeting with the President of Slow Food, Carlo Petrini and the mayors of three small towns, Orvieto (Umbria), Bra (Piedmont) and Positano (Campania). Together they founded the association Cittaslow. "The objective of the four mayors was (and still is today) to enlarge the philosophy of Slow Food to local communities and to government of towns, applying the concepts of 'ecogastronomy' at practice of everyday life" (RUR 2012: 87).

By the end of 2014, there are 192 member cities in 30 countries around the world. Traditionally, the majority of Cittaslow cities are located in Italy. The first internationalization of the network began in the year 2001 in Germany, Great Britain and Norway. At the present membership has extended all over Europe, but also to e.g. South Korean, US, Canadian and Chinese towns. Member cities are represented by their mayors. Focusing on smaller cities of less than 50,000 inhabitants, the network is dedicated to preserving and developing local identity and the distinct aspects of many areas of life and business, to the enhancement of endogenous potential and local talent for sustainable local and municipal development in smaller cities as well as to upholding or achieving a high quality of life in the respective localities.

The Cittaslow philosophy

The idea of the "slow" movement is considered a direct response to a widely felt acceleration within society against the background of globalization. With the help of fast transport systems and communication technologies the world became

The 25th anniversary of the *Verein zur Verzögerung der Zeit* will be celebrated at the symposium from September 24th to the 27th in Wagrain, Austria. This convention is also open for non members who can register via the *Verein zur Verzögerung der Zeit* website. The symposium's title is "*Verspielte Freiheit*", a pun meaning both: playful and lost (gamed away) freedom.

www.zeitverein.com

Martin Liebmann, chairman Verein zur Verzögerung der Zeit

more and more interconnected. Slow life is intended as critical attitude towards fast life without negating modernity or being simply nostalgic. Slow life can be seen as an effort to bring back attention to basic aspects of daily life, to enjoy and consciously do simple things such as cooking, walking or talking (RUR 2012: 22).

Cittaslow seeks to adapt this idea of "slow" to an urban dimension. Usually slowness and city are considered opposite. A modern city, that's the basic assumption, is a fast, industrial and global city leading to more and more similar "non-places" (Augé 1994) by commissioning the same globally working architects and competing for the same global players. Member cities of Cittaslow try to propose an alternative urban model with a slow rhythm based on local economy and handicraft, ecological sustainability, local identity, enhancement of local history and culture (RUR 2012: 28). Centre of Cittaslow's philosophy is the concept of place. Public urban space and short paths are considered, especially for small towns, essential for well-being, security and orientation. Thus, the association is "looking for towns animated by people curious about the past rediscovered, towns rich in squares, theatres, workshops, cafés, restaurants, spiritual places, landscapes that have not been violated and fascinating craftsmen. Where men still appreciates the slow, benevolent succession of the seasons and the tasty, healthy produce of each season which give rise to local customs' (from Cittaslow Manifesto)" (Cittaslow International n.d. 1).

However, it would be wrong to consider Cittaslow a retrospective movement. The association actively supports new technological ideas, a way to help develop a place into a qualitatively better direction or foster local potentials. Intelligent technological solutions for car/bike sharing, renewable ener-

gies, high environmental standards or the strategy “Reduce – Reuse - Recycle” (German Pavilion, Architecture Biennial Venice 2012) clearly reflect the ideas of Cittaslow.

Translating the philosophy to practice

In order to live and to apply Cittaslow’s philosophy to urban policies the association developed a detailed catalogue of criteria that consists of seven

fields of action as macro areas, which are further differentiated into individual criteria. The seven fields of action are: 1) Energy and Environmental Policy, 2) Infrastructure Policies, 3) Quality of Urban Life Policies, 4) Agricultural, Touristic and Artisan Policies, 5) Policies for Hospitality, Awareness and Training, 6) Social Cohesion and 7) Partnerships.

To become a member, small towns with a maximum of 50.000 inhabitants must fulfil and respect these criteria by achieving a certain number of points. Regular evaluations every four years should guarantee the continuous work in the sense of Cittaslow. However, these criteria also function as guidelines for urban development and planning. Local decisions for or against urban measures have to fit into the principles of Cittaslow. The requirement to increase “the value of rural areas” could tip scales in local parliament when discussing the suspension of a bus line. At the same time it is sometimes the catalogue of criteria that creates or proposes ideas for urban projects and touristic initiatives. Availability of “slow” itineraries or the adoption of active techniques for bottom up processes are, for example, requirements under “Policies for Hospitality, Awareness and Training”. The criterion “Creation of spaces for the commercialization of local products” could help to foster or establish farmers’ markets in the small urban centres.

International network meetings take place once a year in different member cities. Next to the overall international association regional network groups, such as Cittaslow Germany or the Nordic network Cittaslow in Scandinavia organize regular meetings and take care of new members. If, for instance, a German town wants to become a member it contacts Cittaslow Germany, sending the filled-in application form with the criteria list. A responsible of the German network visits the Cittaslow candidate and formulates a recommendation discussed within the German network. If accepted Cittaslow Germany

INFOBOX	
Founding year	1999
Legal status	Association
Headquarter	Orvieto (Italy)
Topics	Sustainable urban development; quality of life; traditions and endogenous potentials; slow down
Members	Small cities around the world, represented by their mayors (currently 192 cities in 30 countries)
Membership requirements	Less than 50.000 inhabitants; implementation of Cittaslow criteria (by achieving at least 50 percent in a self-assessment process); municipal council resolution; membership payment
Funding	By membership fees, sponsorship, supporters (cities with more than 50.000 inhabitants) and friends (companies, individuals, organisations)
More info and contact	www.cittaslow.net

proposes the membership to Cittaslow International. Annual membership fees are charged for the work of the international association as well as for regional network activities.

Symbolizing and communicating Cittaslow

Symbol of Cittaslow is an orange slug carrying a city on its slug shell, described by the association as “an orange coloured snail be-

aring a crown of modern and historical buildings” (Cittaslow International n.d. 2). The slug symbolizes slowness and refers to Slow Food, which uses a slug, too. The symbol also functions as a quality brand. Member cities can use it for their own needs, for example on stationery, touristic material or in their city boundaries signs. At the same time the slug offers possibilities for discussion within local population and easily creates access to the topic of what Cittaslow can mean. In some cities the slug as an official symbol caused sceptic reactions by inhabitants, such as “Our administration is slow enough, we don’t need more slowness”. However, such debates can help exchange on Cittaslow’s philosophy and create new ideas for local Cittaslow projects (BMVBS 2013, 43). In some member cities working with Cittaslow led to artistic or artistic-pedagogical projects around the slug, such as a wall drawn with Cittaslow-slugs by children in Wirsberg or a forged slug sculpture in Nördlingen.

Events are another very popular way to give visibility to Cittaslow. Local food is often the centre of these events. Inhabitants and guests learn to appreciate qualities of locally produced meals and the ways to cook and eat them traditionally. “Orvieto con gusto” once a year for instance offers, besides a market with local products, so called “enogastronomic” walks in town. Several Cittaslow festivals focus on the presentation of local food, accompanied by local music, exhibitions and debates on slow life. Such festivals are initiatives of single member cities, for example the Cittaslow Festival Nördlingen (Germany) or the Cittaslow Goolwa Gopher Festival (Australia) or they are organized by regional networks such as the Festival of Polish Cittaslow Towns which takes place once a year in a different Polish member city. An initiative proposed by Cittaslow International is the Cittaslow Sunday as an “International Day of Good Living” once a year in September: Member cities are invited to organize at least one event regarding

Cittaslow topics the same day. All these events have in common their aim to promote the specific heritage of the town and the philosophy of Cittaslow as well as to gain acceptance for this kind of urban policy.

On the whole, “slow” is not interpreted only in terms of time, the focus is larger, on the potential of a just time-space regime which is often discussed under the label of slow down or deceleration. This – at first glance appearing negative – connotation is actively used and interpreted in a positive way by Cittaslow. Thus, Cittaslow represents a specific approach in urban development, striving for sustainable development and strengthening local products with the aim of securing a high quality of life and residence for inhabitants and guests alike. In the process, Cittaslow does not put forward fundamentally new topics, but instead points to new opportunities of linking thematic areas, which can serve as guiding principles, in particular for the quality of life in smaller cities.

Small cities can, as Cittaslow shows, take on a hinge function between rural areas and large cities. In this context, their position within the hierarchy of urban centres must be given added attention, also in terms of a reduction of agglomeration.



HANNES KRELLER

European Sunday Alliance

The key role of work-life balance for Europe’s sustainable future

For years now working hours have become more and more flexible in Europe. Shift-based work and week-end work have been steadily increasing. 24/7 opening hours are becoming the rule for many shops. Sundays and holidays are becoming normal working days, and many sectors of the economy already treat them as such. In some European countries Sundays are becoming regular working days. More and more people and their families are negatively affected by these phenomena.

These developments were decisive for the creation of the European Sunday Alliance on 18th February, 2011. A network was established which links national alliances for a work-free Sunday, including European trade unions, employers organisations, civil society organisations, churches and religious organisations. On the pan-European landscape more than 100 organisations support the European Sunday Alliance. (www.europeansundayalliance.eu)

Cittaslow provides new stimuli, against the background of debates on shrinking processes, for further reflection on the functions and viability of small cities.

References

Augé, Marc (1994): *Orte und Nicht-Orte. Vorüberlegungen zu einer Ethnologie der Einsamkeit.* Frankfurt (or: Non-Lieux. Introduction à une anthropologie de la surmodernité. 1992).

BMVBS (2013): *Lokale Qualitäten, Kriterien und Erfolgsfaktoren nachhaltiger Entwicklung kleiner Städte – Cittaslow.* Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Affairs, Berlin (study by P. Potz and A. Sept).

Cittaslow International (n.d. 1): *Philosophy.* www.cittaslow.org/section/association/philosophy (last visited April 25, 2015).

Cittaslow International (n.d. 2): *Preamble.* www.cittaslow.org/section/association/charter (last visited April 25, 2015).

RUR (2012), with Cittaslow (Ed.): *Cittaslow: dall’Italia al mondo. La rete internazionale delle città del buon vivere.* Milan.

www.cittaslow.org

Ariane Sept, urban planner, member of Cittaslow International Scientific Committee

Dr. Petra Potz, urban planner, “location3 - Knowledge Transfer”

What do we want?

The founding declaration of the European Sunday Alliance from 2011 contains 3 central aspects: The European Sunday Alliance

- Supports the protection of health and safety of workers and their right to a limit on maximum working hours and to a weekly rest period, including - in principle – Sundays;
- Warns against the growing economic pressure which is undermining national regulations regarding working conditions;
- Calls on the Governments of the Member States to take full responsibility for improving, implementing and enforcing existing legislation and practices and respecting collective agreements.

A work-free Sunday and decent working hours are of high value for the citizens of Europe. We are convinced that legislation and practices at EU level - as well as at member state levels – must provide better protection for health, security and individual dignity. More attention needs to be paid to the compatibility and balance of work and family.

Co-operation and national actions

We strengthen our commitment to decent work and a work-free Sunday through co-operation and national actions.

Prior to European elections many candidates signed a pledge appealing to the members of the European Parliament to support the basic tenets of decent work, of a healthy work-life-balance and a work-free Sunday.

Numerous activities have been undertaken in the national alliances. These are actions emphasizing the importance of a work-free Sunday, academic studies on health effects, parliamentary resolutions and court actions concerning labor practices. The European supporters have met several times at the European Parliament to discuss decent work situations with their representatives.

A special day of action each year is March 3rd, which has a historical background. On the 3rd of March in the year 321 the Roman Emperor Constantine I. decreed that “on the venerable day of the Sun the magistrates and people residing in cities rest, and all workshops be closed”. This is the official birthdate of the work-free Sunday. This is also the reason why national alliances carry out actions around the 3rd of March to commemorate the International Day for a work-free Sunday.

This year the Call for Action focused on the public debate of the European Commission on the working time directive (2003/88/SEC). We are of the opinion that the existing working time directive does not provide a sufficient basis for the compatibility of work and family. It does not guarantee that European citizens share one common work-free day per week. We call upon the citizens of Europe to speak up and participate in this ongoing debate.

The European Sunday Alliance has founded an „Interest Group“ which supports the debate about decent work, work-life-balance and Sunday as an appointed work-free day on the level of the European Parliament. There is a special focus on the effects on families, occupational health, economic consequences and social involvement should Sundays be treated as regular working days.

We believe: Competitiveness needs innovation, innovation needs creativity and creativity needs recreation!

We believe: Legislation and practices in place at the EU and Member State levels need to be more protective of the health, safety and dignity of everyone and should promote more attentively the balance between family, private life and work.

www.europeansundayalliance.eu

Hannes Kreller, member of European Sunday Alliance

www.zeitpolitik.de – Die Webseite der DGfZP

Schauen Sie doch mal herein!

Sie finden dort unter anderem:
 die Termine der nächsten Veranstaltungen,
 Zeitpolitische Impulse,
 Informationen über die bisherigen Jahrestagungen,
 alle Ausgaben des Zeitpolitischen Magazins,
 Texte zur Zeitpolitik zum Download...

Aus der DGfZP

Atmende Lebensläufe – zeitpolitische Gestaltungsoptionen

Jahrestagung 2015 der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Zeitpolitik
in Kooperation mit dem Deutschen Jugendinstitut e.V. (DJI)

23.–24. Oktober 2015, Katholische Akademie Berlin

Kann unser soziales Leitbild berücksichtigen, dass Menschen nicht nur ihren Lebensunterhalt verdienen, sondern auch andere versorgen wollen oder müssen? Ja, dazu müssen allerdings die bestehenden rechtlichen und sozialpolitischen Rahmenbedingungen umgestellt werden: Sie dürfen den grundlegenden Wandel der Geschlechter-, Familien-, Generationen- und Arbeitsbeziehungen sowie der Lebensläufe nicht länger blockieren, sie müssen ihn achtsam – und teilweise korrigierend – unterstützen. Das geltende Arbeitsrecht ist – mehr noch als das Sozialrecht – über weite Strecken „familienblind“. Zwar setzt die Arbeitswelt ein erfolgreiches Familienleben voraus, gleichwohl werden Beschäftigte jedoch weitgehend als „Monaden“ behandelt. Sie sind aber nicht individuelle, von Sorgearbeit freie Arbeitnehmer, sondern stehen in einem familialen und weiteren sozialen Kontext. Das wird zu wenig berücksichtigt – kein Wunder also, dass die Sozialwissenschaft heute die „überforderte Generation“ und die „erschöpfte Familie“ diagnostiziert.

Denn die Alltagszeiten, die Lebens- und Erwerbsläufe beider Geschlechter geraten zunehmend unter Druck. Der strukturelle Wandel von der fordistischen Industriegesellschaft zur globalisierten Dienstleistungs- und Wissensgesellschaft schreitet fort: Arbeit, Mobilität und Kommunikation beschleunigen sich, Erwerbs- und Privatleben sind kaum mehr voneinander zu trennen, das Konkurrenzprinzip und die

Märkte drängen die sozialen Beziehungen an den Rand. Dadurch ist die Sorge füreinander (Care) in der Krise. Care wird nicht nur in der Familie, sondern auch professionell und zivilgesellschaftlich erbracht; in der Familie aber ist sie eine zentrale Aufgabe. Dort sind Betreuung, Erziehung, Zuwendung, Pflege und materielle Versorgung zeitlich und energetisch knappe Ressourcen geworden und noch mehr ist es die Selbstsorge derer, die für andere sorgen sollen. Einzelne dieser Themen werden derzeit öffentlich verhandelt (Kita-Ausbau, zu niedrige Löhne für Care-Berufe, Pflegenotstand, Burnout etc.). Aber grundsätzliche Lösungen sind nicht in Sicht – zumal weder staatliche noch marktliche Angebote allein diese Krise umfassend lösen können.

Die Tagung geht einer neuen Konzeption von Lebens- und Erwerbsläufen nach: „Atmende Lebensläufe“ sollen den Menschen eine selbstbestimmte Erwerbsbiographie ermöglichen und dabei Care-Bedürfnissen (auch familialen Charakters) Zeit, Raum und Ressourcen geben. Wie kann eine geschlechtergerechte Neugestaltung des Verhältnisses von privater Sorgearbeit und Erwerbsarbeit in weiblichen und männlichen Erwerbsverläufen aussehen? An welche nationalen und internationalen Vorschläge und Erfahrungen kann angeknüpft werden? Wie weit führt der im 7. Familienbericht skizzierte Vorschlag der „Optionszeiten“, welche konkreten politischen Schritte zu ihrer Umsetzung wurden gemacht, welche sind noch zu konzipieren und umzusetzen?

Wir laden Sie herzlich ein!

Programm der Jahrestagung 2015
der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Zeitpolitik (DGfZP)
in Kooperation mit dem Deutschen Jugendinstitut e. V. (DJI)

„Atmende Lebensläufe – zeitpolitische Gestaltungsoptionen“

23.–24. Oktober 2015, Katholische Akademie Berlin

Freitag, 23. Oktober 2015

14.00 Uhr

Begrüßung und Einführung

Dr. Karin Jurczyk
(Deutsches Jugendinstitut),
Prof. Dr. Ulrich Mückenberger
(Vorsitzender der Deutschen Gesellschaft
für Zeitpolitik, Berlin)

Teil 1: Grundlagen

14.45 Uhr

**Die Politisierung der Lebenszeit.
Zur Gestaltung von Zeiten fürsorglicher
Beziehungen**

Prof. Dr. Christel Eckart (Frankfurt a. M.)

15.30 Uhr

**Working times and care times
in the life course – lessons from Europe**

Dr. Jean-Yves Boulin
(Université Paris-Dauphine, CNRS)

16.15 Uhr

Pause

17.00 Uhr

**Selbstbestimmte Erwerbsbiografie.
Rechtswissenschaftliche Anknüpfungspunkte**

Prof. Dr. Eva Kocher
(Europa Universität Viadrina, Frankfurt/Oder)

17.45 Uhr

Pause

18.30 Uhr

Abendessen

19.30 Uhr

„Chilling out“

mit Gelegenheit zum Gespräch mit Jean-Yves Boulin
zur Lage und Perspektiven der lokalen Zeitpolitik
(„tempi della città“) in Europa (in englisch)

Samstag, 24. Oktober 2015

Teil 2: Modelle

9.00 Uhr

**Fishbowl: „Atmende Lebensläufe“ –
Wer will Zeit wofür?**

Moderation Björn Gernig, BIGSSS Bremen

9.45 Uhr

**Umriss eines Modells zu Carezeit-
Budgets im Lebenslauf**

Dr. Karin Jurczyk,
Prof. Dr. Ulrich Mückenberger

10.45 Uhr

Kaffeepause

11.15 Uhr

**„Familienarbeitszeit“ und mehr... –
Aktuelle Vorschläge.**

Dr. Christina Schildmann
(Expertenkommission „Arbeit der Zukunft“,
Hans-Böckler-Stiftung, Berlin/Düsseldorf)

12.00 Uhr

**Arbeitszeitoptionen im Lebenslauf –
Welche betrieblichen Rahmenbedingungen
braucht es für ihre Nutzung?**

Dr. Christina Klenner (Wirtschafts-
und Sozialwissenschaftliches Institut
der Hans-Böckler-Stiftung, Düsseldorf)

12.45 Uhr

Mittagspause

Teil 3: Neue Konturen, neue Fragen?

13.45 Uhr

**Round Table: Haken und Ösen von
Optionszeiten im Lebenslauf.
Sozial und geschlechtergerecht?**

Teilnehmende:
Dr. Franziska Brantner
(Bündnis 90/Die Grünen, Berlin)
Dr. Hans-Peter Klös
(Institut der deutschen Wirtschaft, Köln)
Petra Mackroth (Bundesministerium für Familie,
Soziales, Frauen und Jugend, Berlin)
Jörg Wiedemuth
(ver.di Bundesverwaltung, Berlin)

15.15 Uhr

Resumee

Dr. Karin Jurczyk und Prof. Dr. Ulrich Mückenberger

15.30 Uhr

Ende der Veranstaltung

16.00 Uhr

Mitgliederversammlung der DGfZP

Bitte melden Sie sich bald an.
Das Anmeldeformular
finden Sie auf der Webseite
der DGfZP www.zeitpolitik.de/veranstaltungen. Dieses
enthält auch die Angaben zu
Tagungsgebühren und Über-
nachtungsmöglichkeiten.

Veranstaltungen und Projekte

ALBERT MAYR

Tagungsbericht:

Dynamic maps: The “Time, Art and Cartography” conference

at Milan, 4th and 5th December 2014

Policies related to time and space-time issues usually deal with time in a quantitative-linear way. So does most of the research – including the techniques for the visual representation of data – on which these policies are based. Certainly this is useful for many purposes, yet it is surprising that it is still regarded as the only valid, ‘objective’ one. Yet as far as the purely spatial configurations are concerned – for instance in built environments – thanks to Kevin Lynch and many others subjective, non-linear perceptions and representations – for instance in the form of cognitive maps – are becoming more and more relevant.

A consistent group of cartographers apparently felt uneasy with the ‘official’ approach prevailing in their trade; this motivated them to organize a conference with ‘Art’ in its name, and the sub-title “*New ways, new methods and new tools for picturing a world and societies in motion*”. Organized by a group of French and Italian cartographers headed by Jasmine Desclaux-Salachas, the Comité Français de Cartographie with the co-operation of universities, for instance the Politecnico and Bicocca of Milan, the Université Joseph Fourier of Grenoble, and organizations (MOTU, Eirest, and others) the conference offered a very dense program. It took place in the prestigious Piccolo Teatro Strehler (a temple of non-quantitative approaches to time).

The emphasis was on the recent techniques for representing the distribution and movements of persons in space-techniques that have increased considerably in precision, completeness and manageability since the ground-breaking graphs of the Lund School of Time Geography in the seventies. These

new techniques allow getting an immediate visual grasp of complex and multi-layered movement structures and metamorphoses of spatial configurations.

There seemed to be a general agreement among the conference organizers that temporal parameters are to be represented spatially, with a strong, often even exclusive emphasis on time’s extensive parameters, i.e. duration. One of the issues formulated in the introductory pages was: “What is the current progress in cartographic representations of space and time?” (comprising quantitative and qualitative approaches) Most of the techniques presented at the conference were distinctly quantitative, with the exception of the few that made also recourse to analog visual data collection. But the question goes well beyond cartographic issues, however, an accepted technique for mapping qualitative – i.e. subjectively experienced social space-time configurations – is still missing. While representing the world around us on a bi-dimensional surface shows to be an extremely useful cultural technique, the transposition of spatial elements to temporal representational modalities does not always seem to be satisfactory.

At this point, according to the intentions of the organizers, the arts were to come into the picture. But the role they were expected to play was not really clear. There were tentative beginnings of a dialogue, but the gap remained open between the strictly linear, four-dimensional world of the time-cartographers and that of the artists for whom human beings do not live in a Cartesian universe. However, the organizers expressed the intention of intensifying that dialogue, and for participants concerned with time policies, it was worth joining the debate.

International Network for the Study of Time
and RC 33 of the International Sociological Association

The Futures We Expect: Time and Future Concepts as a Methodological Challenge in Qualitative and Mixed Methods Research

at 3rd ISA Forum of Sociology:

“The Futures We Want: Global Sociology and the Struggles for a Better World

July 10th – 14th, 2016, Vienna, Austria

Time and future concepts are implicitly present in different fields of sociology. It is central in the study of biography – while reconstructing the biographical events and processes we always relate to our notion of time and to our future biographical prospects. In the sociological study of childhood, youth and education the perception of time, time and future design is an issue as it can critically influence the chances and the development perspectives of the adolescent. The adaptation to different time cultures is an important issue in the migration research. Last but not least, time (and different time concepts) is a pivot point in the organizational studies. This list of disciplines is suggestive rather than exhaustive. However, it indicates that time-related terminology is often used without considering the underlying time concept. Taking this into account, the session wants to discuss the following questions on an empirical and methodological level as well as on a theoretical level:

- Which kind of impact can time and future concepts have on actors in different contexts? How do processes form individual time and future concepts in different settings (e.g.

educational settings, contexts of migration, biographical challenges)?

- Which kind of role do time concepts play in methodological discourses?
- How can time concepts be systemized?

We highly welcome papers working on conceptual and methodological aspects of the study of time and future concepts. The papers can present methodological conceptual work or results from the own field work. We are interested in qualitative and mixed-methods approaches. (www.isa-sociology.org/forum-2016)

Call for Papers. Proposals due by September 30th, 2015

Paper proposals have to be submitted via the ISA website Confex <https://isaconf.confex.com/isaconf/forum2016/gateway.cgi?> by September 30th, 2015

Session Organizers: Elisabeth Schilling, Sina-Mareen Köhler, Alexandra König, Sebastian Schinkel and Regina Soremski (Germany)



Nacht.Leben Eine Nachtung

27. November 2015, 16.00 Uhr bis 28. November 2015, 9.00 Uhr / München

In Kooperation mit: Katholische Akademie Bayern, München

Kirchlicher Dienst in der Arbeitswelt der Evang.-Luth. Kirche in Bayern

Tag und Nacht prägen den natürlichen Rhythmus des Lebens. Was bedeuten chronobiologische Erkenntnisse in Zeiten künstlicher Beleuchtung? Begeben Sie sich mit anderen Zeitgenossen auf Exkursionen in die nächtliche Stadt. Schichtbetrieb, city night scapes, Nachtleben in Altschwabing und im Englischen Garten: ein Selbstversuch.

Programm: web.ev-akademie-tutzing.de

Concepts of Simultaneity

University of Erfurt, Thuringia, Germany

December 3 – 5, 2015

Organized by the research project "On Asynchronous Concurrence: Synchronicity, Simultaneity and Superposition in Contemporary Novels and Films". Part of the Schwerpunktprogramm 1688: Ästhetische Eigenzeiten, funded by the DFG.

The term simultaneity is used in a variety of contexts to denote phenomena of "same-time-ness" – in daily life as well as in specific scientific fields like physics, technology, or ergonomics (among many others). However, despite its widespread occurrence, the term does not specify whether the state described is one of mere temporal concurrence or rather of temporal concordance, and therefore whether synchronicity is involved or not; it also does not clarify whether the events perceived as simultaneous are exactly so in every aspect and moment of time, or just at several coinciding moments during

a larger time span (as e.g. with concordant beginnings and endings of dance sequences); nor does it explain whether the simultaneous states are all likewise real (in a temporal and local presence) or only potentially or virtually at the same time, as not-yet-actualized superimposed states.

The conference language will be English. Proposals of different formats are possible: Individual presentation (30 min. talk and 15 min. discussion) Thematic group panel of 2-6 researchers (with smaller contributions of 15-20 min. and a general discussion) Your abstract should contain information about your field, current institutional filiation, related publications and a description of your intended contribution (min. 300-max. 600 words). Please submit by 20 June 2015 to sabine.zubarik@googlemail.com.

stadtnacht

Abschluss des NSP-Pilotprojekts

»stadtnacht – Management der Urbanen Nachtökonomie«.

Warum sollten sich Städte mit ihrem Nachtleben beschäftigen? Welche Bedeutung kommt dem Themenfeld Nachtleben und Urbane Nachtökonomie in der Stadtentwicklung deutscher Großstädte zu?

Das an der HafenCity Universität Hamburg durchgeführte Pilotprojekt »stadtnacht – Management der Urbanen Nachtökonomie« hat im Juni 2015 seine Ergebnisse vorgelegt. Auf Basis explorativer Analysen und drei vertiefender Fallstudien werden Handlungsempfehlungen für den Umgang mit dem

Nachtleben formuliert. Die Ergebnisse sollen einen Beitrag für eine Stadtentwicklungspolitik leisten, die die Belange eines attraktiven, sicheren und sozial inklusiven Nachtlebens mitberücksichtigt und zur Entfaltung positiver ökonomischer, kultureller und stadträumlicher Effekte der Urbanen Nachtökonomie beiträgt.

Die Projektdokumentation steht seit Juni kostenfrei als Download zur Verfügung.
www.stadtnacht.de

Ausstellung im Sprengel Museum Hannover:

Auszeit. Vom Faulenzen und Nichtstun

29. April – 30. August 2015

Die Ausstellung geht der Wahrnehmung von freier Zeit nach. Dabei geht es nicht nur um freie Zeit als schöne Zeit, nach der man sich sehnt, um einfach mal die Seele baumeln zu lassen, sondern auch um einen Überfluss an Zeit, der beispielsweise mit Arbeitslosigkeit verbunden ist. Dargestellt wird dies anhand ca. 120 Werken auf unterschiedliche künstlerische Art und Weise: Malerei, Grafik, Skulptur, Fotografie oder Video.

www.sprengel-museum.de/ausstellungen/auszeit-vom-faulenzen-und-nichtstun.htm?snr=1

MaerzMusik 2015: thinking together - the politics of time

14 Archived Talks

Die Veranstaltung fand vom 20. bis 28. März 2015 in Berlin im Rahmen der Berliner Festspiele statt. Alle Vorträge sind als Video zum kostenlosen Download zu finden: <https://voicerepublic.com/venues/thinking-together-the-politics-of-time#archived-talks>

Aus dem Flyer der Veranstaltung: „Thinking Together“ ist eine transdisziplinäre Plattform, die dem gemeinsamen Nachdenken über unseren Umgang mit Zeit gewidmet ist. Zeit wird dabei verstanden als zentrale Kategorie des Politischen, als ein Phänomen, das unsere Lebens-, Arbeits- & Produktionsweisen maßgeblich bestimmt. Das 9tägige Projekt widmet sich der Diagnose herrschender Zeitbegriffe, Zeitstrukturen & Zeiterfahrungen aus politischer, wissenschaftlicher & künstlerischer Perspektive & sucht nach neuen politischen Imaginationen für unser Verhältnis zur Zeit.

Das Format besteht aus informellen Seminaren, Lecture-Performances, Vorträgen, Präsentationen, Diskussionen, Arbeitsgruppen, Filmvorführungen, gemeinsamem Musikhören & anderen experimentellen Diskursformaten, die während des gesamten Zeitraums des Festivals frei zugänglich sind.

„Thinking Together“ steht als konzeptuelles Kraftwerk im Zentrum des neuen Festivals für Zeitfragen: ein Reflexionsraum, in dem sich sowohl Lebens- als auch künstlerische Erfahrungen auf vielfältige Weise spiegeln können.

„Thinking Together“ ist darauf bedacht, die Voraussetzungen für Gedanken- und Erfahrungsaustausch jenseits gängiger Wissensperformances zu schaffen. Das Format ist dabei von der Überzeugung getragen, dass dafür Zeit erforderlich ist sowie Raum, Konzentration, Großzügigkeit, Ungehorsam, Experimentierfreudigkeit & Sorgfalt. Die Foyers im Haus der Berliner Festspiele werden für 9 Tage zur Infrastruktur, in der Besucherinnen & Besucher, eingeladene Gäste, sowie Künstler*innen Zeit verbringen können, um gemeinsam über Zeit & das Politische nachzudenken.

Neue Literatur

Neue Veröffentlichungen von Mitgliedern

Bitte senden Sie Informationen über Ihre Veröffentlichungen an elke-grosser@t-online.de



Jurczyk, Karin / Lange, Andreas / Thiessen, Barbara (Hrsg.)

Doing Family – Familienalltag heute.

Warum Familienleben nicht mehr selbstverständlich ist.

2014

Weinheim: Beltz & Juventa

Die Situation von Familien als Gegenstand sozialwissenschaftlicher Forschung ist im Rahmen von Globalisierung, Wirtschaftskrise und demografischem Wandel aktueller denn je. Veränderte Arbeitswelten, ein aktivierender Sozialstaat, Beschleunigungen und Multilokalität durch Informations-, Kommunikations- und Transporttechnologien sowie nicht zuletzt Verwerfungen innerhalb der Geschlechterverhältnisse stellen die bestehende gesellschaftliche Konstellation von Staat, Markt und Familie infrage und bilden einen neuen, spannungsreichen Rahmen für den Familienalltag. Vermehrt wenden sich die Familienwissenschaften der Frage zu, wie

Familien heute den vielschichtigen sozialen Wandel interpretieren und bewältigen, Alltage herstellen, persönliche Beziehungen gestalten und Fürsorgeleistungen erbringen. Unter Einbeziehung des Genderaspekts liefert der Band einen Einblick in empirische und konzeptionelle, qualitative wie quantitative interdisziplinäre Zugänge zu den Rahmenbedingungen, Inhalten und Konsequenzen des „Doing Family“. Er konturiert auch den neuen Ansatz der Familienforschung „Doing Family“ bzw. „Familie als Herstellungsleistung“ als Versuch, den aktuellen sozialen Wandel konzeptionell zu erfassen und skizziert die Zukunft von Familie. (*Verlagstext*)



Uwe Becker

Die Inklusionslüge

Behinderung im flexiblen Kapitalismus

2015

Bielefeld: Transcript Verlag

Die Debatte um Inklusion hat seit der 2009 in Deutschland in Kraft getretenen UN-Behindertenrechtskonvention deutlich an Popularität gewonnen. Auffällig ist, dass hier oftmals das Bild einer dichotomen Gesellschaft bemüht wird, in der es angeblich ein »Drinnen« und ein »Draußen« gibt. Der Inklusion wird dadurch der Charakter eines »heiligen Projekts« zugeschrieben, durch das Menschen mit Behinderung Aufnahme finden sollen in die Gesellschaft. Es gibt aber keine Exklusion aus der Gesellschaft. Allerdings bestehen innerhalb der Gesellschaft massive Ausgrenzungsprozesse. Diese zu beseitigen hieße, die Gesellschaft so zu transformieren, dass ihre

Fokussierung auf Erwerbsarbeit und die Normierungen der leistungszentrierten Bildungsinstitutionen aufgegeben werden können.

Uwe Becker analysiert umfänglich die Ausgrenzungsdynamiken, die Menschen in den Bildungsinstitutionen, in Arbeitslosigkeit und Armut – begleitet von politischer Diffamierung – erleiden. Er fordert eine Korrektur der ökonomisch gesteuerten, erwerbsarbeitszentrierten Gesellschaftslogik ein, ohne die Inklusion zum Desaster für Menschen mit Behinderungen, deren Angehörige, Pädagoginnen, Pädagogen und alle gutwilligen Akteure dieses Projekts zu werden droht. (*Verlagstext*)



Karlheinz A. und Jonas Geißler

Time is honey.

Vom klugen Umgang mit der Zeit“

2015

München: oekom Verlag

„Wir haben nicht zu wenig Zeit, wir haben zu viel zu tun.“ Lange schien es so, als gäbe es ein einfaches Rezept gegen Zeitnot: Zeitmanagement. Karlheinz A. und Jonas Geißler räumen mit diesem Mythos nun auf: „Zeit kann man nicht sparen, nicht managen, nicht verlieren. Man kann mit der Zeit nur eines machen: sie leben.“ »Time is honey« setzt der herrschenden »Zeit-ist-Geld«-Logik eine andere Sicht auf das Phänomen Zeit entgegen. Das Buch macht Lust, den Reichtum der Zeit und die Vielfalt an Zeitqualitäten zu entdecken. Zeit ist nicht unsere Widersacherin, die es zu überlisten gilt, sie ist unsere Freundin – wenn wir nur bereit sind, uns auf sie einzulassen. (*Verlagstext*)

Beiträge von DGfZP-Mitgliedern in Sammelbänden und Zeitschriften

Alt, Christian / Heitkötter, Martina / Riedel, Birgit (2014):

Kita und Kindertagespflege für unter Dreijährige aus Sicht der Eltern – gleichrangig, aber nicht austauschbar?

Nutzerprofile, Betreuungspräferenzen und Zufriedenheit der Eltern auf Basis des DJI-Survey (AID:A).

In: Zeitschrift für Pädagogik, Heft 5.

Heitkötter, Martina / Teske, Jana (Hrsg.) (2014):

Formenvielfalt der Kindertagespflege. Standortbestimmungen, Qualitätsanforderungen und Gestaltungsbedarfe.

DJI-Fachforum Bildung und Erziehung, Band 11. München: Verlag Deutsches Jugendinstitut.

Jurczyk, Karin (2015):

Zeit für Care: Fürsorgliche Praxis in „atmenden Lebensverläufen“.

In: Hoffmann, Reiner / Bogedan, Claudia (Hg.): Arbeit der Zukunft. Möglichkeiten nutzen, Grenzen setzen.

Frankfurt / New York: Campus, S. 260-288

Jurczyk, Karin (2014):

Doing Family - der Practical Turn der Familienwissenschaften.

In: Steinbach, Anja / Hennig, Marina / Arranz Becker, Oliver (Hrsg.): Familie im Fokus der Wissenschaft.

Wiesbaden: Springer VS, S. 117-138.

Jurczyk, Karin / Klinkhardt, Josefine (2014):

Father, Mother, Child? Eight Trends in Family Life for Policymakers to Keep in Mind. Summary.

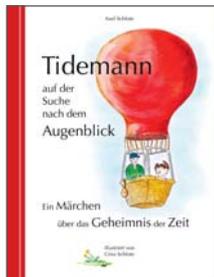
Gütersloh: Bertelsmann Stiftung

Mückenberger, Ulrich (2015):

Arbeit vom Menschen her denken: Was wäre heute unter Humanisierung der Arbeit zu verstehen?

In: Hoffmann, R. / Bogedan, C. (Hg.): Arbeit der Zukunft. Möglichkeiten nutzen - Grenzen setzen.

Empfehlenswerte Neuerscheinungen von anderen Autoren



Axel Schlote

Tidemann auf der Suche nach dem Augenblick

Ein Märchen über das Geheimnis der Zeit

illustriert von Gina Schlote

2015

Bremen: Feiler Verlagsgesellschaft

Rezension: Was ist „Zeit“? Wie nehmen wir Zeit wahr? Wie gehen wir mit Zeit um? Wie beherrscht sie unsere Gesellschaft und unser Leben? Wie können wir sie beherrschen? Zu jeder

dieser Fragen gibt es eine große Vielfalt mehr und weniger kluger philosophischer, sozialwissenschaftlicher und populärwissenschaftlicher Bücher. Axel Schlote ist es gelungen, alle diese Perspektiven zu bündeln, indem er den kleinen Tidemann mit einer Frage auf Wanderung durch die Welt schickt, die scheinbar einfach ist, aber in den Kern des „Geheimnisses der Zeit“ trifft: „Was ist der Augenblick?“. Tidemann kommt in ein Dorf, in eine kleine und in eine große Stadt, ans Meer und auf eine Insel und trifft dort Menschen, die mit unterschiedlichen Tätigkeiten befasst sind. Jedem stellt er seine Frage. Er erhält immer wieder andere Antworten, die ihn aber nie ganz überzeugen können. Wenn auch Nachfragen nichts helfen, wandert er weiter, bis er dann zu guter Letzt versteht, was der Augenblick ist und wie wichtig er im Leben ist.

Axel Schlote theoretisiert und doziert nicht über Zeit, sondern lässt allgemeine Zeitkonzepte aufscheinen in konkreten Episoden und in Fragen und Gedanken, die sich ganz im Konkreten bewegen, weil sie ja ein in der Welt noch ganz unerfahrener, wissbegieriger kleiner Mensch stellt. Gerade weil bedeutsame Gedanken über die Zeit in diesem „Märchen über das Geheimnis der Zeit“ weder wissenschaftlich kompliziert noch trivial noch explizit belehrend daher kommen, ist das Buch ein kleines philosophisches Meisterwerk über die Zeit. Und zudem ein großes Lesevergnügen für hoffentlich sehr Viele. Der Klappentext verspricht nicht zu viel: „Ein inspirierendes Märchen, nicht nur für Erwachsene, liebevoll illustriert von Gina Schlote – für alle Menschen, die ihren Augenblick finden und eine erfüllte Zeit erleben möchten.“

Helga Zeiher



Maciej Stolarski, Nicolas Fieulaine, Wessel van Beek, (Eds.)

Time Perspective Theory; Review, Research and Application.

Essays in Honor of Philip G. Zimbardo

2015

Springer

This book is about time and its powerful influence on our personal and collective daily life. It presents the most comprehensive and up-to-date overview of contemporary knowledge on temporal psychology inspired by Zimbardo's work on Time Perspective (TP). With contributions from renowned and promising researchers from all over the globe, and at the interface of social, personality, cognitive and clinical psychology, the handbook captures the breadth and depth of the field of psychological time. Time perspective, as the way people construe the past, the present and the future, is conceived and presented not only as one of the most influential dimensions

in our psychological life leading to self-impairing behaviors, but also as a facet of our person that can be de-biased and supportive for well-being and happiness. Written in honor of Philip G. Zimbardo on his 80th birthday and in acknowledgment of his leading role in the field, the book contains illustrations of the countless studies and applications that his theory has stimulated, and captures the theoretical, methodological and practical pathways he opened by his prolific research. (*Verlagstext*)

www.springer.com/psychology/psychology+general/book/978-3-319-07367-5



Lucia A. Reisch und Sabine Bietz

Zeit für Nachhaltigkeit - Zeiten der Transformation:

Mit Zeitpolitik gesellschaftliche Veränderungsprozesse steuern

2014

München: oekom-verlag

Schon heute leben Menschen in gesellschaftlichen Nischen den Wandel zu nachhaltigeren Lebensstilen vor. Diese Lebensstile zu fördern und zu verbreiten, ist Aufgabe einer Politik der Transformation. Um effektive Politikinstrumente entwickeln zu können, benötigt sie Kenntnis über die Zielvorstellungen, Motive und Verhaltensmuster der handelnden Akteure sowie über die Gestaltung von Transformationsprozessen. Das vorliegende Buch liefert Konzepte und Ideen für eine zielgerichtete Gestal-

tung des Wandels. Dabei rücken die Autorinnen temporale Elemente in den Fokus: Welche Rolle spielt die Zeit bei Veränderungsprozessen in Richtung nachhaltigerer Lebensstile? Sie diskutieren mögliche Strategien, Akteure und Instrumente, stellen zeitpolitische Initiativen vor und skizzieren Empfehlungen einer Zeitpolitik für Transformation. *(Verlagstext)*
www.oekom.de/nc/buecher/gesamtprogramm/buch/zeit-fuer-nachhaltigkeit-zeiten-der-transformation.html



Reiner Hoffmann und Claudia Bogedan (Hg.)

Arbeit der Zukunft.

Möglichkeiten nutzen, Grenzen setzen.

2015

Frankfurt/New York: Campus

Wirtschaft und Arbeitsleben verändern sich rasant: Technologische Umbrüche folgen immer schneller aufeinander, Dienstleistungen werden in globalem Maßstab erbracht, prekäre Beschäftigungsformen und psychische Belastungen nehmen zu. Neue Lebensentwürfe stellen den „klassischen Arbeitstag“ infrage. Konflikte brechen auf: um den Wert der Arbeit, um gerechte Bezahlung, um die Entgrenzung von Arbeit und

Leben. Dieses Buch analysiert aktuelle Entwicklungen auf nationaler und internationaler Ebene, nennt Handlungsfelder und Lösungsansätze für Politik, Gewerkschaften und Arbeitgeber. Im Spannungsfeld der neuen Wirtschafts- und Arbeitsbedingungen zeigt es programmatisch auf, wie neue Leitlinien für „Gute Arbeit“ entwickelt werden können – für eine „Arbeit der Zukunft“. *(Verlagstext)*



Jonathan Crary

24/7

Schlaflos im Spätkapitalismus

2014

Berlin: Wagenbach

(24/7. Late Capitalism and the Ends of Sleep. 2013)

Die globale Infrastruktur des pausenlosen Einkaufens, Arbeitens und Kommunizierens 24 Stunden am Tag und an sieben Tagen der Woche hält mittlerweile bereits die gesamte Menschheit wach. Antischlafmittel sind das neue Lifestyleprodukt, um dauerhaft leistungsfähig zu bleiben. Der Nachthimmel ist schon längst nicht mehr dunkel. Dabei blieb der Schlaf, während die anderen Grundbedürfnisse wie Hunger, Durst und Sex schon früh finanziell ausgeschlachtet wurden, lange Zeit der einzige nicht kontrollierbare Rückzugsort vor

den Zwängen des Kapitalismus. Noch vor hundert Jahren verbrachten die Menschen regelmäßig zehn Stunden schlafend. Der heute allgegenwärtige Schlafmangel ist Symptom eines beschleunigten Lebens, bei dem die persönlichen Gedanken und Gefühle an den Rand gedrängt werden. Ab ins Bett, schließt die Augen, fordert uns der Autor daher auf, damit wir uns in den Gefilden der Pause und der vermeintlichen Leere zumindest zwischendurch befreit fühlen können. Denn es ist die leere Zeit, die besonders kostbar ist. *(Verlagstext)*

Sie sind noch nicht Mitglied der DGfZP?

So können Sie es werden:

Bitte melden Sie sich über www.zeitpolitik.de per E-Mail an oder
senden Sie Ihre Anmeldung per Post an die Geschäftsstelle der DGfZP:

Prof. Dr. Dietrich Henckel
Technische Universität Berlin
Institut für Stadt- und Regionalplanung
FG Stadt- und Regionalökonomie
Hardenbergstr. 40a - 10623 Berlin

Der jährliche Mitgliedsbeitrag beträgt 75,00 €, ermäßigt 40,00 €.

Er ist zu überweisen auf das Konto Zeitpolitik e.V. bei der Postbank Berlin,

IBAN: DE 83 1001 0010 0533 0481 05 · BIC: PBNKDEFF

Die DGfZP ist als Gemeinnütziger Verein anerkannt.



Mitgliedschaft in der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Zeitpolitik

Hiermit beantrage ich die Mitgliedschaft in der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Zeitpolitik e.V.
Den Jahres-Mitgliedsbeitrag von derzeit 75,00 €, ermäßigt 40,00 €, überweise ich innerhalb von
14 Tagen.

NAME _____

INSTITUTION _____

STRASSE UND HAUSNUMMER _____

POSTLEITZAHL UND ORT _____

TELEFON _____

FAX _____

E-MAIL _____

DATUM UND UNTERSCHRIFT _____

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Zeitpolitik

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Zeitpolitik Gemeinnütziger e.V.

Geschäftsführender Vorstand:

Prof. Dr. Ulrich Mückenberger, Bremen
Dr. Jürgen P. Rinderspacher,
Hannover und Münster
Prof. Dr. Dietrich Henckel, Berlin
Dr. Helga Zeiher, Berlin

Beratender Vorstand:

Prof. Dr. Uwe Becker, Düsseldorf
Dipl.-Ing. (Arch.) Etta Dannemann, Berlin
Prof. Dr. Christel Eckart, Frankfurt a.M.
Dipl.-Freizeitwiss. (FH) Björn Gernig, Bremen
Elke Großer, M. A., Knorrendorf
Dr. Karin Jurczyk, München

Geschäftsstelle:

Prof. Dr. Dietrich Henckel
Technische Universität Berlin
Institut für Stadt- und Regionalplanung
FG Stadt- und Regionalökonomie
Hardenbergstraße 40a · 10623 Berlin
Tel.: (030) 314 280 89
(Sekretariat Friederike Finke)
Fax: (030) 314 281 50
d.henckel@isr.tu-berlin.de
d.henckel@zeitpolitik.de

Kontoverbindung: Zeitpolitik e.V.
Postbank Berlin
IBAN: DE 83 1001 0010 0533 0481 05
BIC: PBNKDEFF

www.zeitpolitik.de

Impressum

Das Zeitpolitische Magazin (ZpM) für die Mitglieder der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Zeitpolitik e.V. und für Interessierte im Umfeld erscheint mehrmals im Jahr. Es wird von der DGfZP herausgegeben. Es ist kostenfrei und wird als PDF-Datei per eMail verschickt. Bestellung und Abbestellung bitte formlos an die Redaktion.

ISSN 2196-0356

Verantwortlich für Inhalt (V.i.S.d.P. und gemäß § 10 Absatz 3 MDStV): Helga Zeiher.

Redaktion:

Dr. Helga Zeiher (Koordination) - helga.zeiher@gmail.com
Etta Dannemann, Dipl.-Ing. (Arch.) - ettadannemann@web.de
Elke Großer, M. A. - elke-grosser@t-online.de
Dr. Martina Heitkötter - heitkoetter@dji.de
Prof. Albert Mayr - timedesign@technet.it
Prof. Dr. Yolanda Koller-Tejeiro - koller-t@gmx.de
Satz: Anna von Garnier - post@annavongarnier.de

Namentlich gekennzeichnete Artikel geben nicht notwendigerweise die Meinung der Redaktion wieder. Das ZpM ist als Gesamtwerk urheberrechtlich geschützt. Das Copyright liegt bei der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Zeitpolitik e.V., das Urheberrecht namentlich gekennzeichnete Artikel liegt bei deren Verfasser/innen.

Das Zitieren aus dem ZpM sowie die Übernahme namentlich nicht gekennzeichnete Artikel ist gestattet, solange solche Inhalte keiner kommerziellen Nutzung dienen und die Deutsche Gesellschaft für Zeitpolitik e.V. als Quelle genannt wird. Die Redaktion bittet um Zusendung eines Belegexemplars.

Das ZpM wird mit größtmöglicher Sorgfalt erstellt; Links auf Webseiten von Dritten werden auf Funktionalität geprüft. Mit Urteil vom 12. Mai 1998, Aktenzeichen 312 O 85/98 „Haftung für Links“, hat das Landgericht Hamburg entschieden, dass man durch die Anbringung eines Links die Inhalte der verlinkten Webseite ggf. mit zu verantworten hat. Dementsprechend distanziert sich das ZpM ausdrücklich von allen Inhalten der Webseiten von Drittanbietern, auf die ein Link gelegt wird. Wir machen uns deren Inhalte nicht zu eigen.

Verletzungen von Urheberrechten, Markenrechten, Persönlichkeitsrechten oder Verstöße gegen das Wettbewerbsrecht auf fremden Webseiten waren nicht augenscheinlich und sind der Redaktion eben so wenig bekannt wie eine dortige Erfüllung von Straftatbeständen.